

N.C.W.

NEWS

Special
Number.



November
1928.

REPORT OF THE Council Meeting & Conference

Held in YORK

October 15th to 19th, 1928.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN,
Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., S.W.1.

Price 1/- net.

305.
420
604
1
NAT

PAMPHLET

305.4206041 NAT
300180042

LONDON GUILDHALL UNIVERSITY
FAWCETT LIBRARY

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, elected for 1929.

President: THE LADY EMMOTT, J.P.

Acting Vice-President: MRS. KEYNES, J.P.

Hon. Treasurer: LADY TRUSTRAM EVE, L.C.C., J.P.

Hon. Parliamentary Secretary: MISS BERTHA MASON.

Hon. Editor: MISS E. M. EATON.

Vice-Presidents:

(being Past Presidents, who have attended at least two meetings during the past year, remaining in office)

- THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR, LL.D., D.Litt.
- MRS. ALLAN H. BRIGHT.
- MRS. GEORGE CADBURY, M.A., O.B.E., J.P.
- HON. MRS. FRANKLIN.
- MRS. OGILVIE GORDON, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S., J.P.
- MRS. EDWIN GRAY, J.P.
- MRS. GEORGE MORGAN.
- COUNTESS OF SELBORNE, J.P.

Members:

- THE VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P. (*Honorary Member*).
- MRS. WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P. (*Honorary Member*).

Remaining in Office (11):

- MISS BLACKIE.
- MRS. W. A. CADBURY.
- MRS. MAUD I. CROFTS, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.)
- MISS FAITHFULL, M.A., C.B.E., J.P.
- MRS. FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE.
- MRS. HERBERT, P.L.G.
- MRS. T. JOHNSTON.
- MISS E. H. KELLY, C.B.E., J.P.
- JUDGE MORISON MILLAR, M.B.E.
- MARJORIE, LADY NUNBURNHOLME, J.P.
- MISS CONSTANCE SMITH, O.B.E.

Newly Elected (13):

- MISS BRIGHT ASHFORD, B.A.
- EDITH, LADY BRADFORD.
- MISS BRODIE-HALL, F.R.Met.Soc., F.R.C.I.
- HON. MRS. CAWLEY.
- COUNTESS OF CLARENDON.
- MRS. ASTLEY CLARKE.
- MRS. FORBES OF ROTHIE MAY.
- MISS CÉCILE MATHESON.
- HON. MRS. HOME PEEL.
- DR. ANNE PEDLER.
- LADY ADAM SMITH, J.P.
- LADY STEEL-MAITLAND.
- MISS E. M. ZIMMERN.

Elected by Affiliated Societies (16):

- MISS F. M. BEAUMONT.
- MRS. PERCY BIGLAND.
- MISS E. R. CONWAY, C.B.E., J.P., M.A.
- COMMISSIONER ADELAIDE COX, C.B.E.
- MRS. RALPH DURAND.
- MISS EVELYN FOX.
- MRS. F. W. HUBBACK.
- MRS. L. G. KILLBY.
- MISS KNIGHT-BRUCE.
- MISS SUSAN MUSSON.
- MISS ALISON NEILANS.
- MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL, O.B.E.
- MRS. NEVILLE ROLFE, O.B.E.
- MRS. RYLAND.
- MISS SUSAN A. VILLIERS.
- MISS HELEN WARD.

Representatives to be elected later by Local Branches,

General Secretary: MISS NORAH GREEN, N.C.W. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Assistant Secretary: MISS M. G. RIDLEY.

LONDON GUILDHALL UNIVERSITY
FAWCETT LIBRARY

REFERENCE ONLY

N. C. W. NEWS.

NOVEMBER 1928.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE NUMBER. CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
ADDRESS OF WELCOME	2
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	4
THE ANNUAL REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED ..	6
FINANCE REPORT	19
THE N.C.W. NEWS	20
SPECIAL SERVICE (ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON).. .. .	21
MEETING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE:—	
"THE NEW PARTNERSHIP." MISS W. HOLTBY ..	26
A LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.	
SIR A. PICKFORD	28
1ST PUBLIC MEETING:—	
"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY."	
MR. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE	30
"DOMESTIC CONDITIONS AND THE CREATIVE WORKER"	
MISS RUTHERFORD CROCKETT	38
ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION	40
2ND PUBLIC MEETING:—	
"JUVENILE CRIME AND JUVENILE COURTS."	
MRS. KEYNES, J.P.	43
"WOMEN POLICE. PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT."	
MISS TANCRED	48
3RD PUBLIC MEETING:—	
"THE INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA ON POPULAR TASTE." THE HON. ANTHONY ASQUITH ..	53
"MINDING OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS."	
MRS. E. D. SIMON	56
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS	62

Annual Council Meeting and Conference.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, YORK.

OCT. 15TH TO THE 19TH, 1928.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF YORK.

THE LORD MAYOR OF YORK said he was suffering from laryngitis, but he hoped to be heard at the back of the hall, and, though his words were few and weak, his feelings of welcome were very deep and sincere. He told the story of a man who, when calling on the Lord Mayor to speak, patted him on the shoulder and said: "Shall I call on you to speak now, Sir, or would you like your friends to enjoy themselves a little longer?" He felt that this story would have been applicable to many speeches he had made during his year of office. He could truly say, as parents do to their children, "This hurts me far more than it hurts you," but he felt it was a great privilege to address such a body as this and he would make no apologies for taking up the time of the Council because he gave the first place to the acknowledgment of his indebtedness to women from his early years onwards. He dared not imagine what would have come to him during this year had it not been for the wholehearted support of the sharer of his joys and sorrows. He felt honoured to have the opportunity of welcoming the Council on behalf of the citizens of York, but great would have been his delight if at the close of his civic year he had had the honour of laying the historic chain of office of 1603 on the shoulders of the first Lady Mayor of York. One of their members, Mrs. Crichton, had been unanimously invited by the Council to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, but unfortunately she was not able to see her way to taking office this year though it was hoped that at some future time she might serve. He himself had always been an admirer of women's work and influence in the world and in public life he had learnt still more of it.

The Lord Mayor quoted an instance of intricate machinery having become out of order, and an expert being sent for who turned a few screws and made it work at once. When his bill for £12 12s. came in it was considered grossly extravagant and on being asked for details he said £2 2s. was for out of pocket expenses and £10 10s. for knowing which screw to

turn. Men very often did not know how to wield things which they really knew and he wished to acknowledge the wonderful debt of gratitude they owed to the great and useful body of women workers, also his own debt to Mrs. Edwin Gray who was always ready to help with anything that was for the good of her city. This was an opportunity to say how much the city owed to her and how much her work was esteemed. York had seen many important events in the long history of the nation and this meeting of the N.C.W. should be given a place among them. The importance of women had been greatly increased of late by the granting of the franchise, and those interested in public welfare knew the great possibilities with which the work of politics was fraught now that men and women would enter on it together. If women would only obey their human impulses in their new sphere there would be nothing to fear for the future. This Conference would prove how fit they were to deal with the problems which affect the country. He sincerely wished the Council every success in its work for the future and trusted that the visit to York would be a happy memory for many years to come.

MRS. CADELL, PRESIDENT OF THE YORK BRANCH said: "As President of the York Branch I feel it a very great privilege for me to be allowed to give you a welcome from the warm Yorkshire hearts of the members of the local Branch. We are very proud indeed and very happy to welcome you here in our midst, we have talked of your coming for many months, some of us have worked for many months also and some of us have worked very hard indeed and taken a lot of responsibility on our shoulders. I believe you will say at the end of the Conference that they have done well. I want to give you a very warm welcome. You have come from all parts of England and Scotland and some are here from Australia and some from India. We are very sorry that York does not shine in its accommodation department; we have not many good hotels, but you must remember York is about the oldest city in the country, she is a very venerable old lady and has sat beside a very sleepy river and watched its current flowing past her for many years. She has a boys' school whose motto is piety, honesty and uprightness. These will lead men to the final height of human endeavour. Then we have a girls' school nearly as modern as the boys' is old; their motto is "Not unto ourselves alone," and I think the girls have beaten the boys. May I change it a little—"Not unto *your*-selves alone"—I am speaking now of the delegates from outside York. You have come not only to have a good and fruitful

conference but, we believe, to help us. The women who are trying to work in this venerable city have their dangers, difficulties and problems. Will you help us to solve these problems? Sisters from over the sea, will you help all of us not only here in York but in all the cities that you represent, help our women in the country to be a Martha in the house and a good Mary in heart.

“CITIZENSHIP IN ITS WIDER ASPECTS.”

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

First let me say how I welcome such a large assembly of the Council. For many I know how difficult it is to give up the necessary time to come here but I hope and believe we shall go away with greater enthusiasm and strength for our daily work.

May I take this opportunity of telling you how well the Executive Committee whom you selected have served you during the past year? They have attended splendidly and when you hear the report which will shortly be read I hope you will agree with me. Remember our work is not controlled by a few London people at headquarters, but by an Executive Committee of 150 members from all parts of the country whom you elect in the most democratic way. To Miss Green and her staff we again owe an immense debt of gratitude. I doubt if the work of any society of our size and importance is carried out by such a small staff and it is only their zeal that carries them through successfully. Nothing is too much trouble which is helpful to the work and I fear office hours are not as rigidly kept as I should like.

The outstanding Parliamentary event of the year has, of course, been the granting of the franchise to all women on the same terms as men. We remember with deep pride and thankfulness all those men and women who have striven, during the last 60 years, to obtain this result, and we rejoice that some of the keenest supporters—like Dame Millicent Fawcett—have lived to see success crown their efforts. I think we were right in concentrating on the wider aspects of citizenship as the special subject for our Conference this year. It is, I fear, only too true that many men and women alike do not appreciate the value of a vote, and there is a tendency to run down Parliamentary methods. Yet I doubt if any other nation has evolved a more satisfactory form of government than our own. What then is our first duty in the coming months? Surely to encourage the younger members of the community to educate themselves in civic matters, so that they may take full advantage of their powers and responsibilities.

I am glad to say we have been successful in launching some more Junior Branches and I do want to make a very special appeal to everyone here, whether representing a Branch or Affiliated Society, to try to draw in more young members. In party politics I feel sure the tendency is for young men and women to form associations together and it is a desirable goal to aim at, but in our special non-party work I think for some years to come it will be necessary for women to organise alone, in order to hammer out our special difficulties. Many of us feel that young women are rather holding back from our particular kind of work. I only wish I could make them realise how much we need their help and how ready we are to alter and improve our methods if we have become old-fashioned or out of date. The State has a real claim on us all to give service, either paid or unpaid, and I long for our young women to take their part just as their brothers have done in the past. So many laws have been man-made that the woman standpoint has often been overlooked and it is now up to us to show what alterations are needed in the law, or in some cases even more in the administration of the law.

When I read the biographies of some of the wonderful pioneer women in the past I have an uncomfortable feeling that as everything is now made so much easier for us, we are rather inclined to relax; and yet, unless we really take to heart the fact that our emancipated position was struggled for in order to give us greater opportunities for service, we are not helping the life of the nation.

We want far more women to stand for election to County and Borough Councils. We may be beaten the first time, but we must stand again and again, and get the electors accustomed to our standing so that in time they will only think of which is the best candidate regardless of sex. The same is true in the Parliamentary elections. Think of the difference it makes if there are women on the Boards of Hospitals, especially Mental Hospitals, on Prison Committees and on Boards of Guardians. Even those who cry, “Woman’s place is the home,” must acknowledge that there is a large amount of housekeeping, on a big scale, to be done in every big institution, and a woman’s work in her home should be giving her experience for that wider work.

I think the N.C.W. can proudly claim to have given great encouragement to women willing to come forward for public work. To feel that you have the support of such a vast organisation, even if there are few to help in your own locality, means a great deal and when you are doing work—perhaps as a magistrate—what a real help it is to bring difficulties forward for discussion

at such a Committee as the Public Service Sectional Committee, on which most of the members are engaged in public work of one kind or another.

Then too we are linked up with the International Council of Women. There are now 40 countries, each with a National Council of Women, which form this large International Council of Women. As most of you here probably know, Lady Aberdeen is the President and I feel sure you all rejoiced when the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh was conferred on her the other day. We are to have the privilege of entertaining the Executive Committee of the I.C.W. in London next year at the beginning of May, and I hope many of you will be present at the public meetings which will take place during that visit. I always feel that Sir Austen Chamberlain was very happy in describing the International Council of Women as the fore-runner of the League of Nations. Women long ago realized that for nations to come into personal contact was to avoid many of the dangers of misrepresentation. In the I.C.W. women bring their difficulties forward, accounts are given of new kinds of social work undertaken, obviously varying with the different conditions obtaining in different countries, but all with the desire to pool knowledge.

Who can doubt that if the women of the world are determined that wars shall cease to be the normal way of settling disputes between nations, that they can exert an enormous influence now that they are enfranchised in so many countries, and I pray that the National Councils of Women will always cultivate this spirit of international friendship.

ANNUAL REPORT.

In the brief review of the Council's activities during the past year, which is all that it is possible to give, the simplest method would seem to be to group these under the objects for which the National Council of Women exists.

1. The first object—to promote sympathy of thought and purpose among the women of Great Britain—is inherent in all the Council's work, since it brings together for mutual deliberation and action women representing every shade of political and religious opinion, while it has affiliated to it 145 national societies organised for the most differing purposes.

The following societies have been added to the list during the past year:—

Wives' Fellowship.

British Housewives' Association.

National Council for Mental Hygiene.
Performing and Captive Animals' Defence League.
Friends Temperance Union.

Since the Trade Unions Act of 1927 prohibits their affiliation, their resignations have been regretfully tendered by the Federation of Women Civil Servants and the Association of Post Office Women Clerks.

Nineteen Committees now meet at headquarters to deal with different sections of work, the largest of these being the Public Service and Women Magistrates Committee, with a membership of 495, of which Mrs. Keynes is Convener. Twenty-eight new members have joined this Committee, including four of the thirteen women newly elected as mayors, while four of the mayors already served upon it. The subjects specially considered include the position of women in Local Government, on which it is proposed to hold a Conference in November; the working of the Adoption of Children Act, in connection with the administration of which magistrates are urged to note any special points; the question of legal aid for poor persons; and the Probation Act and Mental Defectives.

Through the efforts of the Sub-Committee for the Humane Treatment of Animals, in co-operation with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, various towns have recently adopted the bye-laws of the Ministry of Health, requiring the use of the Humane Killer in all slaughter-houses. These include Leicester, Sheffield, Newcastle, Eton, Hendon, Bournemouth and Harpenden. In the City of London, however, where about 1,000 animals are slaughtered daily at the Islington Abattoir, these bye-laws have not yet been adopted. The Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Bill has made the use of the Humane Killer for all animals except swine compulsory throughout Scotland.

2. To promote the social, civil, moral and religious welfare of the community.

The Council welcomed the appointment by the Government of the Street Offences Committee, on which three of the women chosen to serve were members of the National Council of Women, namely, Miss Margery Fry, Miss E. H. Kelly and Judge Morison Millar. A Memorandum was carefully drawn up and submitted by the Executive on 3rd March, when the President, Mrs. Keynes and Miss Tancred attended to give evidence. This Memorandum urged that only through the general education of public opinion could the evil of prostitution be decreased; it pleaded for the revision of certain ancient laws inapplicable to present conditions

and for the passing of a uniform Act applicable to the whole country, making it an offence for any person in any street or public place to molest, insult or importune another person. It urged the practical abolition of fines and of the term "common prostitute," a greater use of the Probation Acts, some provision other than prison for the young offender, and a large increase in the number of Women Police.

Women are already included in the Police Acts, but there is still need to educate public opinion as to the necessity for the appointment of an adequate number of **Women Police**, seeing that in England and Wales there are 53,700 men and only 147 women police.

In connection with the Hyde Park case attention was again drawn to this need, when a letter outlining the Committee's policy, signed by the Presidents of the N.C.W. and N.U.S.E.C., was sent to every Member of Parliament. It urged that all statements of women and children should be taken by a police-woman, that statutory regulations for women should be issued, and that a woman Assistant Inspector of Constabulary should be appointed at Scotland Yard. The Executive also wrote to press for the appointment of women on both of the tribunals which were set up. No woman was placed upon the Savidge Tribunal, but two women, Miss Margaret Beavan and Dame Meriel Talbot, both members of the N.C.W., were invited to serve on the tribunal which is to enquire into the general question of police methods.

Miss Tancred, Convener of the Women Police Committee, visited Sweden and Denmark last year by invitation, when her addresses on the subject of women police were much appreciated. Women Police have since been appointed in Oslo.

While Infant Mortality has declined, the still heavy rate of **Maternal Mortality** has been one of the special subjects of consideration by our Public Health and Child Welfare Committee, of which Dr. Mary Kidd has been appointed as Convener. This Committee has welcomed the passage into law of the Nursing Homes Registration Bill, and the setting up of two Departmental Committees on Maternal Mortality. On the first—the Training of Midwives Committee—a member, Miss Stephenson, is one of the six women appointed to serve. The second Committee, on which three medical women have been appointed, will advise on "the application to this problem of medical and surgical knowledge and enquire into the needs for further research work." Reports have also been received regarding the National Mother Saving Campaign of Queen Charlotte's Hospital, on which the N.C.W. has appointed a representative; and of the Garden Party

Sale by our Harrogate Branch, in aid of the proposed Maternity Ward in the Harrogate Infirmary, which realised £550, £50 of which was raised by the antique satinwood workbox graciously given by H.M. The Queen.

In connection with the **National Campaign against Grey-hound Racing**, on the Committee of which Miss Green was appointed to represent the N.C.W., it was decided to support the Bill to give power to local authorities to say whether dog racing tracks should or should not be established in their neighbourhood. The Committee were further in favour of its being made illegal for bookmakers to bet with persons under 21 years of age. This Bill was blocked by the Race Course Betting Bill and unfortunately did not pass Committee stage.

3. To co-ordinate both national and local associations in harmony with these purposes.

Reference has already been made to the 145 national societies affiliated to the Council and there are 1,299 local bodies affiliated to its Branches. It is not possible in this report even to mention the numerous activities of the **Branches**, some of which have been visited this year by Mrs. Trevor Edwards as **speaker-organiser**, her visits having everywhere proved helpful and stimulating. A new branch has been formed in Southampton, the Eastbourne Branch and the Women Citizens' Association have amalgamated, and the London Junior Group has given assistance in the formation of similar groups in Croydon and Birmingham. Several Branches have made fresh contributions towards the Housing Problem, such as the formation of the York House Improvement Society, the Peterborough Pantiles Housing Co. and the Stirling Thistle Property Trust; while the Nottingham Branch has raised £129 for the Nctts. Playing Fields Association.

The Bradford Branch has suffered a tragic loss in the death of its much-loved Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Eric Humphries, one of the delegates to Bournemouth, who died quite suddenly at a Branch meeting. As a memorial to her Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Behrens have given £100 to the Branch, which has named a bed in the Grassington Holiday Home for Mothers and Children.

The Murtle and East Sheen Branch also has lost its energetic President, Mrs. Shaw, to whom the Branch owed its initiation, and a memorial portrait of her has been presented by the Branch to the local Girl Guides.

In January next it is hoped to move to the **new Headquarters Offices** at Murray House, Buckingham Gate. Nearly £3,000 has already been contributed towards a capital sum, the interest on which will give the necessary additional rent. £100 was

raised by the Matinée of "The Pelican," and as every little helps Mrs. Carden has started a Farthing Fund. It is hoped that the remaining thousand may shortly be forthcoming as a result of the Treasurer's appeal for a Shilling donation from each member.

Miss Paine's resignation after nine years, to take up work in Lahore, was a serious loss to the office. A testimonial amounting to £42 was presented to her from N.C.W. members by Lady Emmott, with a warm appreciation of her devoted work. Miss Crosbie has been appointed to the vacancy and her work is giving every satisfaction.

4. To promote such conditions of life as will ensure to every child an opportunity for full and free development.

Much of our children's time is spent in the Cinemas, and, as a result of the proposal made in Bournemouth, a Cinema Sectional Committee has now been appointed under the Convenership of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, to examine the general conditions of film production, distribution and exhibition, with a view to maintaining a high standard in British-made and British-shown films; Miss E. M. Fox has given valuable help as Vice-Convenor, Mrs. Pedler has acted as Hon. Secretary *pro tem*, and the London Junior Group have helped by visiting and reporting on the various films. As the result of enquiries made by branches as to whether at children's matinees "U" films only are shown, only six branches reported that this condition was enforced, namely, Coventry, Croydon, Derbyshire, Malvern, Salisbury and Sheffield. With regard to censorship of films in our Overseas Dominions, the Manchester Branch reports that in Australia, Tasmania and South Africa, censorship is under the State Government, while in Canada it is under the various provincial Governments.

Other work for the welfare of children has already been reported under other headings.

5. To work for the removal of all disabilities of women, whether legal, economic or social.

One of the most important events of the year from the women's point of view was the passage into law of the **Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Bill**. This Bill received the Royal Assent on 2nd July, and, as Miss Bertha Mason, our Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, points out, now gives complete equality as regards the Franchise between men and women, adds about 5½ million names to the register and ends a political controversy which has lasted for over 50 years. While

normally the Annual Register comes into force on 15th October, it will this year continue in force only until 1st May, 1929, and, in order to enable the new voters to vote at the next General Election, a new register enfranchising them will come into force on that date. The qualifying period for this register, i.e., three months' residence in the constituency, will end on 1st December, 1928, for England and Wales, and on 15th December for Scotland and North Ireland. This new register will then remain in force until 15th October, 1930.

This information is embodied in a useful leaflet by Miss Mason, published by the N.C.W.

Dame Millicent Fawcett explains that the reason we have worked for the vote is because we have believed it would benefit not women only but the whole community, and it is an undeniable fact that since women have been enfranchised social questions have received far more attention in Parliament. It must not, however, be imagined that our work is over as, she says, "the problems facing the world to-day will need the best service that men and women can give as intelligent citizens and not least the enthusiasm of the younger generation."

Edinburgh Corporation Bill. A special Conference was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, when medical experts spoke for and against this Bill, but no vote was taken.

The recent decision of certain of the **London Hospitals**, viz., King's College, Westminster and Charing Cross, to close their doors in future to women medical students creates a fresh disability for women. A resolution has been forwarded to the Senate of London University, deploring this action and demanding that equality of opportunity should be afforded to medical women in London, as it is in all the provinces and most of the foreign medical schools. An enquiry has also been made as to the number of women on the Boards of Management and on the medical staffs of the London Hospitals. This shows, out of only 49 replies to 127 letters of enquiry, 40 hospitals having women on their boards of management, and 26 having women on their medical staff. The N.C.W. has co-operated with the N.U.S.E.C. in connection with deputations which have been arranged to several of the leading hospitals in London.

As regards **Nationality**, women still have not the right either to retain or to change their nationality on marriage with an alien, and the N.C.W. has urged the British Government to bring this matter forward at the Conference which is to be held next year under the League of Nations on certain questions of International Law. They have also asked that the I.C.W. and the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship

should be allowed to appoint consultative delegates to this Conference.

The **Women's Engineering Society** is urging on the Home Office the removal of their disabilities as regards employment and training by the modification of existing factory regulations. The N.C.W. decided to support this plea, provided it was made clear that on the wider question of restrictive legislation in general the Council had not as yet made any pronouncement.

The passing of the **Teachers' (Superannuation) Bill** has removed a serious disability for teachers taking up work in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions, since it now enables them to count as pensionable service any four years during which they may be employed there, in addition to one year elsewhere.

6. To collect and re-distribute information of service to the community.

This function is fulfilled chiefly through the publication of the official organ, the "N.C.W. News," the indefatigable Hon. Editor of which is Miss E. M. Eaton, to whom the Council's grateful thanks are due. Its circulation reaches about 3,000 copies, but we still look forward to the day when it will be taken by every member of the N.C.W. There has been a good demand for the List of Hostels for Girls in London and the Provinces, and for the List of Clubs for Domestic Servants in London, both drawn up by the Industrial Committee. The publication of the latter has aroused much interest, and at a Conference called by the Home Secretary on 12th July to discuss arrangements for befriending girls coming to London to seek employment, Miss Squire spoke on behalf of the N.C.W. A meeting is also to be called by the Industrial Committee early in 1929, with a view to enlisting the sympathy of mistresses in the various efforts which have been made to improve the conditions of domestic service.

A valuable series of leaflets on **Women in Local Government** has been written by Miss Bertha Mason, and we have co-operated with the National Women Citizens' Association in the sale of these useful publications.

Information as to work hitherto regarded as outside the scope of the N.C.W. is now being collected by the newly-formed **Committee on Arts, Letters and Science**, of which Mrs. St. Loe Strachey has accepted the Convenership. This Committee exists to stimulate popular interest in artistic, literary and scientific work and to encourage the holding of exhibitions for the display of local talent. It is hoped that the Exhibition, the first of its kind, which has been arranged by our Hull and York Branches in connection with this Conference, will arouse

much interest and possibly lead to similar efforts by other Branches in the future.

7. To form a link with the National Councils of Women in other countries through the International Council of Women.

It was at the instigation of American women that the **British-American Women's Crusade** was started in this country, in order to support the Kellogg Treaty and to urge the signing of the American Pact for the Renunciation of War. On the recommendation of our Peace and International Committees it was decided to co-operate in this Crusade and Miss Sharples was appointed to represent the N.C.W. on the Crusade Committee. The Campaign for Disarmament has been supported by our Peace Committee, which was fortunate in having a most interesting address on the present work of the **League of Nations** from Mr. Wilson Harris. Miss Green continues to represent the N.C.W. on the Women's Advisory Committee of the League and also on its General Council.

On the suggestion of our Temperance Committee a resolution was sent to the Government warmly approving of its proposal that the Council of the League be asked to appoint a Commission to Study the Alcohol Question. The question has now been referred to the Hygiene and Economics Committee of the League.

The principle of the **Empire Settlement Bill**, introduced by Mr. A. C. Somerville, has been strongly supported by our Emigration Committee, which is confident that it would have facilitated the very necessary work of overseas settlement. Unfortunately the Bill did not get through Committee stage.

Our newly formed **Special Committee for the British Colonies and Dependencies**, of which Mrs. Franklin is Convener, is doing useful work in bringing these outlying parts into touch with the N.C.W. and through it with the I.C.W., and in disseminating information on measures affecting women and children throughout the Colonial Empire. On this Committee we have been fortunate in securing the help of Lady Wilson, wife of the Permanent Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, and of other leading women connected with the Colonies.

There are now 41 Councils federated in the **International Council of Women**, the Executive and Standing Committees of which meet every two years. They have accepted the invitation of our Council to meet in London in 1929, and the Montefiore Hall, St. John's Wood Road, has already been engaged for the meetings, from 29th April to 8th May. Offers of hospitality

or of help in entertaining our international visitors will be much appreciated.

If this greatly condensed report has interested you, may I, in conclusion, appeal to each member to persuade one of the newly enfranchised citizens to join the N.C.W., and by their youthful energy and enthusiasm to help forward its work during the coming year.

NORAH E. GREEN,
General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GT. BRITAIN,

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, YORK, OCTOBER 15TH—19TH, 1928.

Greyhound Racing Bill.

“That the Council expresses its deep regret at the failure of the Government to facilitate the passing into Law of Colonel Buchan’s Greyhound Racing Bill and hopes that a measure giving power to Local Authorities to prohibit the imposition of greyhound racing tracks in their area will be introduced into Parliament at the earliest possible moment.”

1. Women Magistrates.

“The National Council of Women considers that women have a definite and useful contribution to make in the administration of Justice and desires that they should have an opportunity of taking part in all the work of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

“Further, their appointment to the many Benches at present without women, or with an insufficient number, is essential if effect is to be given to the recommendations of the Departmental Committees on Sexual Offences and on the Treatment of Young Offenders as to the presence of Women Magistrates in cases of indecency where children and young persons are concerned, and in all Juvenile Courts.

“The Council therefore asks that the Lord Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster should instruct their Advisory Committees to recommend to them an adequate number of suitable women for appointment as Magistrates, and that these recommendations should be made on non-party lines.”

2. Women Police.

“That the National Council of Women considers that the number of Women Police in the Metropolitan Police Area is wholly inadequate to enable them to carry out all the duties which might be allotted to them with advantage, and it draws attention to the fact that the majority of authorities responsible for the Police forces throughout Great Britain have made no such appointments. The Council urges the Home Secretary to fulfil his promise of March 22nd 1926, to increase the number of Women Police in the Metropolitan Police District and also urges him to appoint a Woman Superintendent to assist the Commissioner in matters connected with the employment of women for Police duties.

“The Council asks further, that in view of the insistent demand, the need for the appointment of women police should again be brought before Local Authorities, that their services should be utilised, and that a Woman Assistant Inspector of Constabulary should be appointed in accordance with the recommendation of the Departmental Committees of Inquiry of 1920 and 1924.”

3. Rescue Work (Children).

(1) “That in view of the facts disclosed by the Reports of the Departmental Committees (for England and Scotland) on Sexual Offences against Young Persons, and of the stress laid by the Reports on the need for special after care and treatment for the children who have suffered from these offences, the National Council of Women urges all education and Public Health Authorities to consider the question of co-operation with the voluntary Preventive and Rescue Associations with a view to supplying such after care, and also to co-operate with them in dealing with those children who stand in special need of guidance, both by means of trained Children’s Workers and the provision of the necessary means of helping such children.”

(2) “That the National Council of Women asks that the protective measures for young persons concerned in cases of assault or who are in moral danger, as recommended by the Departmental Committees on Sexual Offences Against Young Persons (England) and Young Offenders, may be included in the Children Bill to be introduced by the Home Secretary during this session.”

4. Maternal Mortality.

“The National Council of Women welcomes the appointment by H.M. Government of a Committee to enquire into the ques-

tion of maternal mortality; and urges, seeing the importance of the subject, that the Ministry of Health shall be given every facility for the promotion of research work, and for the carrying out of preventive and remedial measures.’’

5. Early Treatment of Borderland Patients.

‘‘That the National Council of Women urges the Government to further legislation for the provision of additional facilities for the early treatment of Nervous and Borderland Patients, with the object of avoiding mental suffering and of raising the standard of national efficiency, and that this National Council of Women should consider what active steps could be taken to get the Report of the Royal Commission incorporated in new legislation.’’

6. Hospitals and Women Medical Students.

‘‘That this Council deprecates the proposal of certain London Hospitals to discontinue the training of Medical Women and urges that in the interests of the Community a concerted demand should be made for women students, both graduate and post-graduate; to have facilities for training as adequate and as efficient as are those that are open to men, including their appointment to paid and honorary posts in Hospitals.’’

7. Model Conditions for Cinemas.

‘‘That H.M. Secretary of State for Home Affairs and H.M. Secretary of State for Scotland be asked to take the necessary steps to ensure that the acceptance of the model conditions laid down by the Home Secretary for England and Wales be made a condition in the granting of all licenses to show cinematograph films throughout England, Wales and Scotland; and that to these model conditions be added clauses making it compulsory (a) to announce outside the Cinema the actual films to be shown at each entertainment, (b) to state on all posters and notices advertising a film, which certificate (‘‘A’’ or ‘‘U’’) has been granted to it by the British Board of Film Censors.

8. Renunciation of War.

‘‘Believing that the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in favour of the pacific settlement of international disputes is an indispensable condition of all social progress, and believing that such renunciation is only possible if adequate alternative machinery is provided and used, the National Council of Women in Annual Council assembled urges H.M. Government to make clear to the world that Great Britain refuses to use war or the threat of war in international negotiations:

- (a) By signing the Optional Clause of Art. 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and thus undertaking to refer all international disputes of a legal character to a competent legal tribunal;
- (b) By entering into Treaties of Arbitration providing for the peaceful settlement of all other disputes;
- (c) By taking the lead in bringing before the League of Nations all disputes to which it is a party and which are not likely to be settled without difficulty and delay by the usual methods of diplomacy.
- (d) By doing all in its power to secure a general reduction of armaments and pressing for the speedy summoning of the International Disarmament Conference.’’

9. Mental Deficiency Act, 1923.

‘‘That this Council urges His Majesty’s Government to put pressure on the Board of Control and local authorities to secure adequate provision for the care and control of mentally deficient persons, as provided by the Mental Deficiency Acts and the Education Act, 1921.

10. Status of Women in Industry.

‘‘That in view of the importance of the National Council of Women defining its policy on the status of women in industry before the introduction of the promised Factories Bill, this Council demands:

1. That in industrial legislation regulations and restrictions shall be based not upon the sex of the worker but upon the nature of the occupation.
2. That in industrial legislation women shall be classed as adults and not with ‘‘young persons.’’
3. That in view of the continued delay in the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention, it is of vital importance that in any Factories Bill there shall be inserted a section giving to all adult men and women workers in factories and workshops a 48 hour week; and equality of conditions, as regards:
 - (a) Night-work.
 - (b) Overtime and statutory payment for overtime.
 - (c) Holidays, and
4. That in any Factories Bill there shall apply to all workers, irrespective of sex, all provisions concerning:
 - (a) General safety;

- (b) Protection from dangerous machinery;
- (c) The institution of fire drill;
- (d) Lead processes carried on in places other than factories;
- (e) Weight-lifting; and
- (f) All special provisions and regulations for health, safety and welfare.

An amendment was moved to insert the word 'normally' after 'shall' in Section 1; to delete Section 3, par. (a) Nightwork, par. (b) the words 'Overtime and'; Section 4, substitute 'equality of conditions' for 'irrespective of sex, all provisions,' and delete the word 'health' in par. (f). This amendment was defeated by 122 votes to 53.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain requests us to state that it does not participate in the Resolution as it was passed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1. "That Article XIII. "*Resolutions*," No. 6. read as follows:

'The Final Agenda shall be circulated to each member of the Representative Council, Secretary of a Branch or Affiliated Society, not less than *fourteen* days before the meeting of the Representative Council.'

It was stated from the Chair that Article XIII., No. 5. would in consequence be amended to read as follows:—

'A Branch or Affiliated Society desiring to place in its name on the final Council Agenda any amendment to the resolutions, shall send a copy of such amendment to the Secretary in time to be received by her not less than *four* weeks before the Council Meeting. The Executive Committee shall have power to place amendments on the Councils's agenda.

2. "That under Article XV. '*Standing Orders for the Representative Council*', the following be included:—

After No. 7:—

An amendment may be moved:—

- (i) To leave out words
- (ii) To leave out words and substitute or add others.
- (iii) To insert or add words."

NOTE.—Riders may therefore not be moved at a Council Meeting, since any addition to a resolution would be covered by (iii) above.

After No. 9:—

Any member desiring that discussion of a subject shall cease shall move: "That the question be now put." This shall be seconded without discussion, and put to the meeting by the Chairman. If carried, the resolution under discussion will then immediately be put to the meeting."

FINANCE REPORT.

BY THE HON. TREASURER, LADY TRUSTRAM EVE.

I have on the whole a satisfactory Report to make on Finance for the past year. The Balance at the Bank is not quite so large as last year (155 17s. 10d. as compared with £183 14s. 6d.) but we can, I hope, just carry over until Subscriptions begin to come in again. The last Council meeting at Bournemouth gave us £100, while from the Council before that we received £310. I only mention these figures to show how important it is to raise our membership in order that the funds for use at the Head Office should not vary so much. It is obvious that the sums received from Conferences must vary enormously according to the different parts of the country in which they are held, some parts being more accessible for members and therefore having a much larger attendance.

A suite of rooms on the first floor of Murray House, Westminster, has been taken at a rental of £280 per annum, exclusive of rates. The Lease has been signed by ten members, and a Resolution is on the Agenda empowering the Executive Committee to indemnify them as a first call on the assets of the N.C.W. should they incur any liability in connection with the Lease. Murray House is to be available on January 1st, 1929. As shown on the Financial Statement, £2,772 only had been raised up to the end of the Financial year, whereas quite £4,000 is needed. A Shilling Fund has been started with a view to bringing in more money for the New Offices Fund. So far £49 12s. 8d. has been raised by the Shilling Fund. The New Office Fund total is now £2,821 15s. 2d. Messrs. Blundell, Baker, and Co., have been employed as Solicitors for the N.C.W. to deal with the signature of the Lease and any business connected with it.

£150 of 3½% Conversion Loan Bonds was sold out to form a Fund for Organising, and Mrs. Trevor Edwards was appointed as Speaker-Organiser for three months with a fee of £1 1s. per Meeting and all expenses.

The National Council of Women of Great Britain has undertaken to contribute £200 a year to the International Council of

Women and it is felt that the best way to raise this sum is by enrolling a large number of Quinquennial Contributors to the I.C.W. Accordingly a great effort has been and is still being made to increase the number of Quinquennial Contributors from Great Britain. At the present moment there are 140. In the I.C.W. financial year from 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928 the National Council of Great Britain contributed £218 18s. 0d. to the International Council.

The Branch Annual Fees have been paid most satisfactorily this year. It is, however, only by the exercise of strict economy that there is a balance of £155 at the end of the year, which is barely enough to meet the needs of the first months of the new year when few subscriptions fall due.

HON. EDITOR'S REPORT, N.C.W. NEWS.

43, Ladbroke Grove,
London, W.11.

My dear Lady Emmott,

When you come to my name on the programme will you kindly tell the Council how very sorry I am not to be with you all at York.

I have not missed many Council meetings since I joined the N.C.W. (then the National Union of Women Workers) at the meeting in Birmingham in October, 1905 (President, Miss Mary Clifford). When I became Hon. Editor two years later, the editing of the Occasional Paper was a very small affair, as it came out only four times, sometimes only three times, in the year. There were then only eight Sectional Committees, thirty-eight Branches and few affiliated societies. Now we have seventeen Sectional and other Committees, eighty-one Branches and 144 affiliated societies, and there are now ten issues of the N.C.W. NEWS each year, including the Special Conference Number. My reason for mentioning this increase in numbers and work is to rub in the point that we *do* need larger Headquarters and more office space! and I hope that the pounds and shillings will pour into the lap of our Hon. Treasurer and that we shall have no further anxiety as to extra rent and furnishing, etc., for the new offices!

As to the N.C.W. NEWS. I have again nothing startling to report. It holds its own, pays its way, and, I am told, is a great help to some Branches and individual members; and when I hear *that*, I feel quite sorry for members who do *not* take it! The loss is theirs!!

London Branch now heads the list of subscriptions, as, of

course, it should do. Bromley is still "a shining light," taking 130, and Bournemouth a good third.

A certain number of odd copies are sold at meetings and at the Office. I wish Branch Secretaries would make it a rule to sell, or give away, back numbers of the paper at *every* meeting held, it would be a good way of advertising the paper and the work of the N.C.W., and probably would lead to more members joining and more subscribers to the paper.

We still send more than 250 copies free to all affiliated societies and to all the National Councils affiliated to the International Council of Women. The Group formed by Mrs. Chadwick at Lausanne order, and pay for, more than 40 copies.

Our account covers the expenses of the paper and we still have a small profit.

Yours very sincerely,

E. M. EATON,

Hon. Editor, N.C.W. NEWS.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Archbishop said: I ought not to presume to speak to you this morning. Since I promised to take part in this service I have received a summons to another post of duty, and my time at present is necessarily much occupied with all the duties and the labours of taking farewell, and I have had literally no time to prepare any contribution to your counsels worthy of their importance.

Yet I was reluctant to deny myself the privilege of greeting you and giving you a word of benediction. If, therefore, what I have to say is unstudied, you must forgive it, and perhaps, being unstudied, it may seem to you the more spontaneous—the more spoken from the heart. For, indeed, who could be unmoved at the sight of this great company of women, drawn from all parts of these islands, associated with multitudes of other women in all parts of the world, dedicating themselves to the service of the commonwealth?

Who could be unmoved by the thought of all the varied plans, and purposes, and ideals, and self-dedications which are here assembled? For you stand, I imagine, for that special contribution which women, and women only, can make to the welfare of the commonwealth.

Your title is significant—the National Council of Women. Once, you will remember, it was different. It was the National

Union of Women Workers. In the days of those pioneers to whom, as to so many other great women of the Victorian epoch you will always look back with admiration and gratitude—in the days of the pioneers you were workers caring for the community, giving yourselves to its service, but standing outside the citizenship. You were compelled to knock at the door of the citizenship of the country and ask to be heard; and because your place was thus outside its citizenship, it was natural that many of you should be filled with the spirit of even passionate resentment.

And now you have won your place within the community, you speak with the authority and right of your fellow-citizens, and your own special place is not as members of a political party, but rather as a company of citizens who desire to secure, for the welfare of the whole people, an influence, a place for all that women need.

And there is still need of that special place of yours, for inevitably, in the long control of the effective forces of the community by men, there were, and still are, things suffered which a woman feels ought not to be suffered; opportunities denied which a woman knows ought to be given; services unrendered which a woman's sympathy knows to be required; and you will always remember, if there be any still of those defects of olden times, they are due, as is the case so often with our common imperfections, not to want of heart, but to want of thought and want of knowledge; and you come in with your great experience of what a woman thinks, cares for and knows, and you are a National Council of Women.

Moreover, your title implies that you would wish to be regarded as the comrade of all the members of your sex within the community. You would wish to be, not in any spirit of patronage, but in the spirit of true friendship, on their side, taking your place with them in the labours and efforts of human life, voicing their often unspoken desires, trying to supply their often unrecognised needs, speaking for them, thinking for them, caring for them, asking them to join with you in bringing into our common life all that great tide of sympathy into which a great joy ought to flow from the womanhood of our country.

And so you find yourselves, very naturally, continually making the home the chief centre of your thoughts. It is round the home that your greatest activities centre—the protection of motherhood, the welfare of infants, the conditions of health and housing, education, protection of the children—all these things

are ceaselessly within your thoughts and you are anxious to watch the tendencies in our common life which very often corrupt the simplicity, strength and stability of our home life; and thus you have the great function of being the advocates and helpers of all those who are engaged in what is incomparably the greatest and most important industry in the country—the making of its homes.

And you have a wider range of your thought and of your activity. You extend it to our girls after they have left their homes and take their places as women in life. You seek to attract them from temptation and desire; you are eager on their behalf to remove whatever traces remain of the pernicious inequality of the sexes in their relations one to another. You are eager to watch over all the conditions in that industrial life into which, in greater and ever greater numbers, they are passing, and so, as a National Council of Women, it is your great function to secure the rights and still more to train for these the whole body of women citizens, so that they may make a noble contribution to the nation's life.

It is a great calling, but it has inevitably its difficulties and disappointments, and I think you need faith, some personal inspiration, to give you the strength and perseverance, and the joy of liberty and hope. And this inspiration, it seems to me, you must meet mainly in two directions.

In the first place, you have need to realise that you are not merely striving for your own ideals and desires, but that you are co-operating with a purpose which is wider and surer than your own. Your work is not yours only, but it has its place in the fulfilment of a Divine Will. You will definitely find the true sphere and attraction and power of your citizenship in heaven in the ever-encompassing world which alone gives significance, indeed reality, to this passing world—the citizenship of the Kingdom of God.

In the second place, you must be sometimes, must you not, in danger of regarding the individual lives with whom you have to deal as mere items in a programme, mere prints in a problem, mere cases in an inquiry, rather than as children of God. Why? There is no separate and inter-communicable place in His purpose; there is always need that you should regulate yourselves to the service which you, as persons, can give to other persons.

Remember, there is no Act of Parliament, no machinery of the Government, that can really reach the springs of human life, upon which, after all, the uplifting of our people depends. There is one thing, and one thing only, that can reach them.

It is the handing on to some man or woman who needs them of whatever resources of faith and hope, and wealth and power, or guidance God has entrusted to you; and it is when you have need of bringing all that God has given to you, and placing it at the service of your fellow women, and of your fellow citizens, that there must surely come into your minds the most gifted and gracious memory treasured of mankind—the going forth of the Son of Man.

And the thought of the continuous going forth of the Son of God—of the Son of Man—into the service of mankind will always be the memory that most inspires and strengthens you, and you will remember that it is not a memory only; it is a Presence that is still in the midst of us as the One that serves, as He of Himself said: “Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them.”

You, my sisters and daughters in the Lord, are most surely gathered together here at this present time in His name to continue His service; then be assured that He himself is present in your midst; realise His presence now in the stillness of this great House of God, and, with me, make your humble, inward recollection of His presence. Carry the remembrance of it with you into your conference, so that He himself may guide your minds, consecrate your service, and unite it with His own.

“UNDYING REMEMBRANCE.”

During the service the anthem “Blessing and Glory, and Wisdom” (Boyce) was sung, and after the service Lady Emmott, President of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, placed a wreath at the foot of the Five Sisters Window. The wreath, made of silver palm and green laurels, and decorated with a bright red ribbon, bore the following inscription:—

“Offered by the National Council of Women of Great Britain in undying remembrance of the women of the British Empire who gave their lives in the Great War.”

It was received by the Dean of York in the name of the Dean and Chapter “in memory of those who had given their lives for the Empire that we might live.”

The Dean was accompanied by the Precentor, the Rev. Canon C. C. Bell.

A second wreath was placed before the Roll of Honour by Mrs. Blakeway Little, the originator of the memorial. She was accompanied by Mrs. Edwin Gray, her friend and colleague.

THE MEETING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Chairman: THE RT. REV. H. ST. J. S. WOOLLCOMBE, D.D.,
Bishop of Whitby.

DR. WOOLLCOMBE said:—“I am taking this opportunity at the first meeting of the National Council of Women to give them a very warm welcome to York. One of the great compliments which is often paid to York is that such a number of people who are going to confer seem to realise that they want to come to a city with ancient traditions. It sometimes stretches our powers of hospitality, and you will understand this when I tell you that this is the fourth conference which has met here this year, and in two weeks time 2,000 more delegates are coming to York.

Let me say to you future members of the National Council of Women that the National Council is first of all a national movement. We have got to remember that England is the mother of a mighty family—of a mighty Empire, in which I have had the pleasure of travelling. I have been all through New Zealand, South Africa and India, and what struck me most, especially in the lonely parts, was the wonderful pluck of British women, who have done great work under very difficult conditions.

When I was staying in Perth once, my host and hostess said they were going to a big public ball, and when they came back my hostess said to me, ‘Now, Dr. Woolcombe, I can give you an idea of how different things are out here. At the ball there were the most beautiful dresses, everything was run in the same splendid way as in England, but when I asked a lady I knew why she was not dancing, she replied: ‘My dear, I’m worn out, it’s washing day!’ ”

In Queensland there was a certain township where everything that really mattered was done by a woman. It was a woman, who on her own account, gathered the children together and ran a school on entirely voluntary lines, and who also conducted a Church for religious worship.

Women are certainly gaining their place in public affairs. We have each got our several gifts, and we are meant to give these gifts to the common cause. Men must understand that there are many things they can’t do, and if I may say so women must certainly realise that we men must have our share.

A great man once said:—“The more the world is guided by high motives, the more women will get a greater share in the government of the world.”

THE NEW PARTNERSHIP.

BY MISS WINIFRED HOLTBY.

When I was discussing with a friend what subject I should choose for this Meeting, she said: "Now, don't be too political." And then I remembered a shock I had had when I was in Form 5a. at school, and discovered to my horror when I began to learn Greek that *politics* and *citizen* both came from the same word, for I had been brought up to think that politics were not quite respectable, while citizenship was pre-eminently so.

Since that time I have come to realise that citizenship means our duty to the big community of people in which we happen to live. Once the community meant just the family, and everybody who went outside the cave door went with as big a club as he could get hold of, because only the people inside the cave were his friends and partners in life. Outside was a great host of enemies. Then came the days of tribes, and the people in your own tribe were your friends, and the rest of the world your foes. Far back in the days when Greece was the glory of civilisation, there were cities like Athens, or Sparta, and everybody outside your city was an enemy; and from cities sprang kingdoms, and the kingdoms grew into states and nations.

In England there were once three great kingdoms, Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex, and these grew to a country and the country to an Empire. But since the War, the Empire has become just one part of the League of Nations, though the League does not yet cover the whole world. To-day it doesn't do to even think in terms of the Empire, unless you remember that it is part of the world.

Once upon a time, not so many hundreds of years ago, the only person who thought he had got a right to control the great issues of peace and war was the king, and it wasn't until 1215 when King John signed the Magna Carta, that it was fixed that the king must consult the Great Council. The Great Council consisted only of the noblemen and barons. Our Parliament has grown slowly through the ages. It is only a hundred years since any able-bodied men in this country were called citizens. Then gradually it was widened down until at the end of the War the Representation of the People Act was passed, and all able-bodied adult men who had lived in one place for six months could register and vote. In the same year women over 30 were enfranchised, but those of us who were young were still not considered citizens, and still did not have the vote until it was given to us this year.

What does it mean? It means that all adults now ar

citizens of this state. It is no longer just the father and brothers who have got the right to vote in their families. Those of us who have grown up in this century do not realise what it was like in 1870. In that year I don't think there was one girl in ten thousand who had the same education and chances as her brother. To-day you will find they are getting very much the same opportunities. In 1870 there were only 30 girls in England who had had the chance of taking matriculation. Nowadays a large percentage sit for this examination. In 1870, there was only one woman's college. Last year 14,000 girls had taken their University course. In 1870 there were only a few girls in offices. Last year there were over half a million, and quite a number of these were directors of large firms, and holding responsible positions. In 1870 there was only one medical woman, last year there were over 1,300 women doctors in the country. Girls cannot enter every profession to-day, nor do they have equal pay or equal opportunities for promotion. These will come with time if they prove themselves of equal value. What it does mean is that every girl brought up to-day has the chance of equal education with her brothers. They have the same opportunities as their brothers have had for many years past, and they can take up practically any profession for which they have real ability.

In 1870 Harriet Martineau was the only woman journalist. Now there is a woman on practically every paper, and some are entirely staffed and directed by women.

But we must remember that this is a partnership, and partnership means co-operation and not competition. It is up to us to stand up and take the knocks. We have got to face the responsibilities and bear the burden. We have got to take on some of the harder jobs of citizenship. We have got to begin to look at the great world-wide movements that are going on. We have got to take an interest in something wider, and, although it is a great deal of trouble to follow what is going on in the newspapers, we must do it because we are partners in a great enterprise. If we don't use our heads and don't co-operate, and put our shoulders to the wheel and make things move forward, we don't deserve the responsibility.

Everybody is doing something in the National Council of Women, either—as Kipling puts it—killing slugs on the borders, or managing whole gardens.

Now that our partnership is here there ought to be no sleeping partners in this enterprise. To have the vote and the chance of citizenship is only the beginning of a great adventure, and this adventure is going to make this country of ours better, and it is surely one which is worth while.

Citizens, you should remember the words of an old Dutch writer who said:—

Go therefore and do that which is within you,
Take no heed what gestures beckon you aside,
Ask of no man permission to perform,
Go ahead as you can and good luck to you!

A LITTLE TALK ABOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY SIR ALFRED PICKFORD.

Scout Commissioner for Overseas.

I am 'billed', as the posters would say, to talk a little about the British Empire. It is going to be a very little indeed, since with the exception of India, I have been but a traveller in the rest of the Empire.

The first question I want to ask is: Are your ideas about the Empire right? I am asking you this because I find that there is a tremendous amount of misapprehension about the Empire. I have heard people say: "Oh, yes, Australia! That is one of our colonies." or "Africa belongs to us," or "Canada is part of our show." It simply isn't true. The great Dominions are self-governing nations. There is nothing on earth that can prevent any one of those Dominions from leaving the Empire to-morrow, if that Dominion should so wish. The Dominions are now known as the British Commonwealth of Nations. But please don't be alarmed! These Dominions haven't the slightest idea of leaving the Empire. We are united of course in common loyalty to our King, and we are united by ties that are far stronger than any that laws could make—the ties of sentiment. The ties of that common possession of a sense of fair play and justice and liberty and freedom which we feel belongs rather specially to the Anglo-Saxon races, and those ties will undoubtedly prevent the disruption of the Empire. It is up to each one of us, whoever we may be, to try and strengthen these ties by strengthening the sentiment on which the Empire depends. Patience must be one of the qualities that we must bring to bear in our relations with our kinsmen overseas.

They are young nations, and sometimes we do not altogether agree with them, and they may not be right. We must put it down to their youth. It is not a bad reason really. Even some of us boys (of course not girls!) occasionally do things that are not altogether wise because we are so young.

The differences between these Dominions is very remarkable. Australia has a population 98% British, and the Australians

are very proud of 'White Australia.' They are doing their best to people their country with emigrants of British stock. In New Zealand you have very much the same kind of conditions, and an entirely different condition in South Africa. I should think perhaps the problem there is the most difficult that any Dominion is faced with. There are no less than five different communities: the Boer and the British who a very few years ago were fighting each other; the native races, the Indians, who originally came from India, though they have mostly been born in Africa, and finally the coloured races. It is extremely cheering to find that in the Scout Movement the Boer and the Britain are working together. The Scout literature, through the generosity of some very kind people, has already been translated into African. In a large number of troops Boer and British boys mix together. The greatest patience and greatest tolerance will have to be exercised with regard to these racial problems. The difficulties are in the blood and habit of thought, and only by patience can we hope that in the years to come they will at least become softened if not removed.

Then you have Canada. The dominating feature is that it is 2,900 miles across, and that it consists of nine provinces each with a considerable amount of provincial feeling. Canada is a wonderful instance of how the Empire system works. They have prairies which are different in every way, in their people, in their way of thinking, in their climate and in their geography. British Columbia in many ways is like this country. On this side of it you have the enormous prairies on which much of the world's wheat is grown, and East of them you have industrial places and mixed farming, yet the common loyalty to both Canada and to the Empire is tremendously strong, even though there may be inter-provincial differences. Newfoundland is a small Dominion, and is very proud of having been our first Colony.

Then as to India. There again under the influence of British justice and fair play, love of freedom and liberty, 320,000,000 people, with 200 different forms of religion are living together in reasonable peace, at any rate in such peace that they never knew before the British went to India.

What I suggest to you is that these great differences between the Dominions will under membership of the Empire gradually diminish, though progress may be slow.

The following story was told me by a Chief Scout. "When I was a soldier," he said, "I was told off to go up and arrest a certain king and his executioner, because they were killing all their people. I and my party started off through the most terrible country; we were forced on the way to build 120 bridges.

It took us many weeks to achieve the journey, and when we did eventually arrive there the king and his executioner were extremely indignant at being interfered with. We arrested them both, however, and later on we made friends with the executioner. We had arrested a naked savage king and a brutal executioner, but the king has now returned to his kingdom and is head of the Scout Movement in his district, and his son is a Scout Master.'

I do think that this question of the relationship of the British Empire, what it is, what it means, and what it may be, must make each of us realise our full responsibilities. It is remarkable how all those outlying parts of the Empire do still in a great many matters look to the Home country to set them an example, and show them the way. They look to us for a certain amount of leadership and guidance. It is up to those of us who are just growing up to realise our responsibilities in this matter, and the only possible way in which we can set a lead to those people overseas is by growing up the finest kind of women and men ourselves. Men have not realised their responsibilities in the past, any election shows that the total number of votes is not equal to the voters. The Guides, Scouts and members of the National Council of Women already realise their responsibilities. Use your vote and exercise it in a wise way.

Let us remember what Booker Washington said:—'We must be tested by our patience, our forbearance, our perseverance, our power to endure wrong, to withstand temptation, to acquire and use skill, by our ability to be great and yet small, learned and yet simple, high and still the servant of all.'

First Public Meeting.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY.

By MR. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE.

MRS. GRAY, as Chairman, said what great pleasure it gave her to preside at this meeting of the National Council of Women and what special pleasure it gave her to be presiding in her own beloved city of York. She reminded the audience that York received the N.C.W. (then called the 'National Union of Women Workers) in 1904, when she was President of the Branch. That year she was elected to the Executive Committee. Mrs. Gray then introduced Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, whose work for social welfare and social economics is known all over the world.

MR. ROWNTREE said: I propose to discuss what I believe to

be the most important fact in our industrial life at the present time. It is the fact that 1,300,000 people are out of work. This means that the whole economic machine is failing to function satisfactorily, and the problem before the country, and especially before industrialists, is to get that machine into such good working order, that it may absorb the great army of the unemployed in fresh useful activities.

For seven years we have had over a million unemployed. Only last week it was announced that their number had risen by 41,000, and on October 1st the number stood at 1,336,000. We seem to be making no impression whatever upon their melancholy ranks. The average number of unemployed under pre-war conditions was estimated at about half a million, so that the peculiar problem before us actually consists of the additional 800,000, of which more than 650,000 are men.

Just think of the colossal waste involved in the idleness of such vast numbers, day after day, month after month, and year after year! Just think what 650,000 men could produce in seven years if they were usefully employed! There will be no prosperity in British industry until this colossal leakage is stopped.

You may say: 'But unemployment is nothing new. There are always ups and downs in the demand for labour, and cyclical unemployment is characteristic of modern large scale industry. These periods come and go; won't this one go if we grit our teeth and tighten our belts, and simply wait!'

My answer to that question is 'No, it will not—within a practicable period.' This period of unemployment has certain features which differentiate it from the ordinary cyclical movements of trade. The dislocation of industry through the war took place on so vast a scale that without exceptional measures it cannot be re-established.

What is the problem we have to face? It is, that the balance of the world's industry has been seriously disturbed, and that that disturbance has been greater in Great Britain than anywhere else because of the extent to which Britain is dependent upon conditions in the rest of the world. In a primitive condition of society people produce largely for their own consumption or for that of their immediate neighbours, and any disturbance of balance is rapidly and easily adjusted. If too much of one crop is being produced the matter will be adjusted in the following season. If the number of carpenters is beginning to be in excess of demand, the carpenter will apprentice his son to the blacksmith, or the builder. The problem of balance becomes of supreme importance, however, with the development of modern industry and modern finance, when goods are being produced for

a distant market (particularly when it is in a foreign country) and when production calls for the specialised application of large quantities of capital and labour. In such circumstances it is far more difficult to preserve a right balance between the different phases of economic life and any disturbance of balance has serious effects, reflected in particular in large masses of unemployment. The problem is therefore difficult enough at any time, but the post-war situation in Great Britain is of peculiar difficulty. The great slump which occurred in 1921 was no doubt in some considerable measure simply a slump in trade of the ordinary pre-war type; but probably by 1924 this had passed away. In other words, but for abnormal conditions we should by 1924 have been back to the ordinary pre-war prosperity. Closely intertwined, however, with this typical downward cyclical movement in trade was a special disturbance, or series of disturbances, of balance, due primarily to the effects of the war. This disturbance can perhaps be considered under three separate heads.

There is first the abnormal disturbance affecting our foreign trade, and our export trade in particular. Of every £100 worth of goods produced in this country, £30 normally finds a market abroad. During the war Great Britain, "the world's workshop," could not supply the world. In these circumstances other nations not engaged in the war, or less heavily engaged than ourselves, secured part of the markets which we had laboriously built up during generations. Some nations again, when they were unable to buy our goods, began to manufacture their own and have continued to seek to support these industries by high duties and by other means. Meanwhile, too, the currencies of many countries went to pieces, and it became extremely difficult for us to trade with them. During the last seven years, therefore, our foreign trade has been carried on under severe handicaps, and part of these handicaps are more or less permanent in character. Here is one part of the explanation of our unemployment situation, reflected in particular in the Textile Industries, but affecting in greater or less measure the great majority of the industries of this country.

In the second place, during the war capital and labour were pressed into the Munition and kindred industries and consequently at the end of the war the amount of labour and plant associated with the Engineering, Iron and Steel, and Shipbuilding industries, and the industries related to them, including coal, were altogether in excess of normal post-war requirements. This situation was intensified by the movement towards disarmament and the fact that other competitive countries were in the same position as ourselves and therefore competition abroad in those

industries was desperately keen. A special case, of course, was that of coal, because here the general situation was greatly intensified by the fact that for various reasons the world's normal demand for coal had slackened, in particular by the development of economies in its use, by the growth of water power and by the rapidly increasing use of oil. We had therefore, and still largely have, in these industries, large masses of men for whose services in these industries there is no demand. But for the abnormal demands of the war, these men would have grown up in other industries and a proper balance would have been preserved in the economic life of the country. Instead of this, here they remain, unable to produce because the things they are specialised to produce are not wanted, and unable to pay for the things they themselves want because they cannot earn the wages with which to pay for them.

In the third place, largely as a result of the stimulus of war necessities, developments in means of production have increased far more rapidly during recent years than is normally the case. Improved means of production are, of course, always being discovered and they inevitably result in a certain amount of dislocation, reflected in employment. As a result of progress, a given quantity of product can be produced with a smaller amount of labour power. The growth of new industries is a necessary condition to the preservation of balance in a developing society. However, the growth of industrial progress in recent years has been so rapid as to tend to outrun the growth of new wants and new industries.

If this, then, is the problem, what is the remedy? It is clear that we should make every effort to increase our share of the world's foreign trade. The more attractive we can make our products and their price, the larger the volume of our export trade, the larger the numbers of unemployed shall we be able to absorb directly into our export industries, and indirectly into those industries which supply their wants. No effort should be relaxed in this direction. We must develop our home market. We must redistribute these workers left high and dry in the war industries.

We cannot do this simply by transferring people from industry to industry. Those who are responsible for the transference of labour from the mines must remember that it is futile to attempt to dump any part of the surplus upon industries which cannot absorb their own workers.

Are we then simply to accept this great army of unemployed as a kind of post-war normal to which we must settle down? There is sometimes a tendency to do so, but surely there is no

excuse for this. For a highly developed and intelligent country to acquiesce calmly in the fact that about a million of capable and vigorous men are unable to find work would be illogical and intolerable—nay, it would be despicable!

And why should we acquiesce in such a state of things? Here in this country we have not only a vast body of men who are willing and anxious to work, but we have any amount of capital. Most of the factories in this country are only partially employed. Money, labour and machinery are all available, and we have ample resources in the way of managerial skill. It is as though a fire were ready laid, with paper, and sticks and coal. And the heat of that fire is badly needed—yet no one will strike a match! Just one lighted match; that is all we want! We have the men, the money, and the management—put these together and they mean goods and services for the benefit of the whole nation. Why don't we put them together?

Here, as elsewhere, we are obsessed by precedent and routine. But the present situation cannot be dealt with by precedent. It is unique in history, and it must be met by unique methods. The problem is a war problem, and our unemployed represent Britain's devastated territory. The countries of Europe have displayed infinite courage, resource and initiative, in rebuilding the towns and areas which the war had ruined; and we must profit by their example, if we do not wish history to brand us as destitute of the high qualities that make reconstruction possible.

Let us try to get at the root of the trouble. What is the reason of this appalling slump—this industrial deadlock? Manufacturers assuredly are anxious to sell more, and just as certainly, the bulk of our people are anxious to buy more. Why don't they? Simply and solely because they have not got the money. They are would-be consumers without purchasing power, and it is purchasing power that turns the wheels of industry. Our problem is to set these people to work producing goods for one another and exchanging them with those already employed. It is no use their producing goods which are already in excess of demand; they must produce goods or services which will not displace but supplement existing production. This points to the establishment of new industries, and to the doing of work which will not result in the immediate production of consumable goods. We must enable these people to obtain purchasing power, but without stultifying all our efforts by simultaneously throwing other people out of work. Only in this way can we restore that balance in our economic life which is what is required.

When I was in the United States in 1921, there were from

four to six million people unemployed. America was then in the condition in which we find ourselves to-day, or even worse off. But, fortunately for her, there arose spontaneously, at that time, a tremendous demand for capital goods, through the development of the enormous automobile industry, which is now the second biggest industry in the States, second only to agriculture. Obviously, a huge amount of labour was employed in creating the buildings and machinery—or the capital goods—requisite for this vast and comparatively new industry, and that labour, paid for week by week, meant a tremendous addition to the volume of purchasing power among builders, mechanics, engineers, and countless other workers, *not* counterbalanced by any immediate corresponding production of consumable goods. It was that increased spending power, reacting on other industries which was so largely responsible for ushering in a period of general prosperity.

There was at the same time—though I hesitate to mention it, because I know that some people think it a very dangerous thing—a great development of instalment buying! What *is* instalment buying? It means that you buy something which you cannot pay for all at once, but which you pay for gradually, as we pay for capital goods. I am not going to argue the pros and cons of the matter, but undoubtedly, just when purchasing power was most necessary, and when orders were most needed, instalment buying helped to set the wheels of American industry going. As to the ultimate reactions of the system of instalment buying, I feel much more doubtful.

After the Napoleonic wars, there was a tremendous development of railways in Great Britain which created a great demand for capital goods, and thus increased the consuming power of the workers in a time of very general industrial depression.

Now, we need something of this kind at the present time, and we need it on an enormous scale, on a scale sufficiently large to employ at least 650,000 men at, say, 55s. a week. I am not calling that a satisfactory wage—I suggest it as the minimum—but, nevertheless, 55s. a week each for 650,000 men would mean another million pounds of consuming power a week. By the million, of course, I mean a million net—a fresh million over and above the sum which the unemployed now get from the Unemployment Insurance and the Poor Law.

I believe there is absolutely nothing for it but to appeal to the State, and to say: "It is your duty to create a demand for capital goods sufficient to employ 650,000 men." Look at Great Britain as one huge trading establishment—look at it, if you like, as the potential workshop of the world. Surely, it is

desirable that such a workshop should be healthy, well laid out, and well equipped in every possible way if it is even to hold its own, let alone take the lead among other great national workshops. Take the question of our transport facilities. Some of the capital goods at which we set our unemployed to work must take the form of improved roads. There should not be a bad road in Britain, or even a narrow road, if the traffic demands a wide one. There should not be a dangerous corner, or a weak bridge. Take electricity. We have in this country abundant coal and a highly efficient electrical engineering industry, but nevertheless the electrical equipment compares very unfavourably with that of some of our chief industrial competitors. A scheme for dealing with the situation has passed into law. Surely it should be pressed on as a matter of the greatest urgency. It is an admirable method of providing widespread employment of just the character we want in the present situation. We should sweep away our slums; we should afforest wide areas of our waste land. We should adopt all the improvements and developments suggested by one Coal Commission after another.

Our credit and technical skill are second to none in the world. Let us take advantage of our position, and use them in order to increase our national efficiency, and make us ready, when the time comes, to cope with a boom in trade.

That would give a fresh start to industry.

We have many of us seen an engine with such an enormous fly wheel that before the whole thing gets going a little donkey engine must be employed to turn the fly-wheel round. I think that industry needs a little donkey engine, and to supply it is the business of the State. I don't mean for a moment that we industrialists should ask to be spoon-fed. It is up to industry itself to do everything that is humanly possible to deal with the present depression, but there are tasks that no single section of the community can undertake. After all, the present impasse was not of industry's making; it was due to national and international causes; and we may rightly look to the State, which led us into it, to lead us out again—just as the devastated districts in France and Belgium have looked for help to the States to which they respectively belong.

If the above suggestion were adopted, the workers who are now abnormally distributed would redistribute themselves. Every staple industry would be quickened by the greater demand for goods.

The State help which I am proposing would not be continued indefinitely. But it must be given on a really adequate and comprehensive scale—not in dribbles—the widening of a road

here, the making of a cemetery there. It is not a time for peddling insignificant measures which inspire no confidence and kindle no hope, either among the workers or the employers of the country. No, the government should approach industry and say: "The State is prepared to pledge itself to find work in the provision of capital goods on a scale sufficient to reduce the number of unemployed men to 400,000, and to keep this number down to 400,000 for at least a year." That would create the confidence which would lead to further progress.

You may say: "Where would the money come from?" Such a scheme might cost in the year 60 or 70 millions over the 40 millions a year that is already being doled out in Unemployment Insurance and Poor Law Relief to the men who would be affected, and for which, incidentally, we are getting very little, except the spectacle of queues of anæmic men, waiting miserably for what the public seems determined to call their "dole." We are practically wasting this 40 millions a year. Would it not be wiser to spend another 60 or 70 millions on building up this country into an efficient business organization? When I am asked whether we can afford to do this, I answer that we cannot afford *not* to do it. What is 60 or 70 million pounds? The capital issues in London for one month sometimes exceed 30 million pounds. It would be easy enough to raise the money. As regards its repayment, in so far as it was used in productive directions it would, or would soon, be self-supporting; whilst the remainder, like accelerated expenditure on roads, would be paid off gradually through taxation. Moreover, if once the unemployed were back at work, the national exchequer would automatically receive much more both from income tax and super tax. There would be no difficulty therefore in financing the scheme.

But there is another question. It may well be asked: "Would another million and a quarter or so of consuming power per week do all you claim? It would only add about 3% to the present wage bill." True, but it would do much more than this. It would give confidence to the manufacturers: increasing sales and knowledge that at long last this army of unemployed was to be very largely disbanded, and that the increasing purchasing power would be guaranteed for at least a year, would start the industrial machine going normally once again. Increased turnover would mean lower unit overhead charges in the industries not directly helped, and this, in turn, would mean lower prices and increased volume. The lower prices would, of course, help our foreign trade. Schemes for improving plant and productive efficiency at present suspended would be proceeded

with, and give a further stimulus to trade. The 60 or 70 million would be like the pebble thrown into a pond; the ripples would rapidly spread outwards. This, at any rate, would be so if the analysis of the situation I have given be true. In my opinion, we have reached a condition of economic inertia: what is needed is not a permanent driving force, but just sufficient to set going again the normal movement of progress.

Finally, and this is my last word, we must remember that industry is now an infinitely complex and delicate organisation. We can no longer believe blindly that if all employers are doing the very best they can for themselves as individuals, their aggregate efforts will bring about national happiness and prosperity. In the future, we must take a wider outlook, and consider industrial problems in their entirety. We must set up an economic watch tower, from which to observe the signs of the times—a watch tower that will send out storm signals. But here, as elsewhere, the State must co-operate with us, and we must co-operate with the State.

DOMESTIC CONDITIONS AND THE CREATIVE WORKER.

By MISS RUTHERFORD CROCKETT.

Miss Crockett said that in considering domestic conditions and the creative worker, she would exclude the genius, who can look after himself, and speak on the educational worker and the research worker, and this includes particularly the artist, the writer and the composer, each of whom invents, or creates, a personal contribution to life, without being organised in any one group.

What should we say were the main requirements of the creative worker of ordinary average talent, producing an average output with genius left entirely on one side? Three requirements are among the main ones—a certain amount of leisure for creative purposes, a certain amount of privacy, and lastly, and most important of all, power and opportunity for concentration so that the creative output shall prosper. The position with regard to most women who work in this way with the home as a background as regards these three requirements is strangely at variance with that of most men. Her leisure suffers from a continuous process of erosion, worn away by unconsidered trifles, and the same applies to her solitude. Her opportunities for concentration are so few owing to conflicting loyalties (home ties v. career,

etc.) and to the life-long mental habit of trying to reconcile these, that often the faculty is lost, and once lost is well-nigh impossible to recover.

Miss Crockett was, however, of the opinion that owing to these conditions, the woman escapes the two great snares which threaten the creative worker, viz., specialization at the price of balance and the isolated outlook at the price of human contact. To consider the supreme importance of balance, every creative worker has to beware of bias. Women workers, particularly, have to beware of temperamental bias, especially when embarking on new or unaccustomed lines of activity. The creative worker, struggling under complex home conditions, often envies the specialists their freedom from interruptions and their conflicting claims. We must, however, remember that the process of becoming a specialist in any subject is often accompanied by becoming less of a personality in the process. The quality of output suffers, as in the case of many theoretical workers, male and female. To redress the balance no finer aid to the mental processes can be found than a thoroughly practical training, intelligently applied. Few intellectual workers realise that the practical arts can be made to minister *directly* to the creative.

If brain workers, and especially women, would constantly correct their bookish bias by means of practical training, the quality of their mental output would improve enormously, and they would realise the truth that "wisdom is the fruit of a balanced development." By balancing the practical arts in the house and the home with the theoretical arts we should get nearer the ideal of a balanced life.

With regard to the second snare, that of the isolated outlook, here the "domestic background" in which the writer or artist usually labours is often (unsuspected) so vitally important that we ought rather to call it the "foreground." If a creative worker is allowed to isolate himself from domestic and social contacts and the irritants and stimulants incidental thereto, he (or she) begins instantly and inevitably to lose touch with life in the rough. He is losing the raw material which is his vital stock-in-trade. Experience must be bought at first-hand; solitaires or theorists cannot acquire it at second-hand. Every other requisite, even privacy and leisure, can be dispensed with at a pinch, but never this. One must at all costs share in the main stream of experience and share continuously.

There are three ways in which we could all of us improve the domestic conditions of the creative workers. Firstly by applying intelligent methods to home life and home conditions, so that there may be more leisure, more solitude, more privacy

and more power of concentration and less of useless and profitless labour.

Secondly by the realisation on the part of the creative artist that practical duties, intelligently performed, are of incalculable value to a brain worker, both in clarifying the mind and in ensuring a balance.

Thirdly, for those who are in mid-stream of activities, with no prospect of radical change in our domestic conditions, realisation that for the average creative worker the prime necessity is neither a specialised existence, nor at any price the lone furrow, but a richly varied, soundly-balanced life. This alone will yield us that vital experience, those human contacts without which our seed time is sterile, our ripening frustrated, and our creative harvest withers away before a single sheaf is reaped.

THE ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of local Arts and Handicrafts was the first of its kind to be held at an annual meeting of the National Council of Women. It was displayed in the Exhibition Buildings, York, and the Hall was crowded to the door for the opening ceremony on Wednesday afternoon, 17th October, at 3 p.m. Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, who presided, explained the purposes of the Exhibition, and the Countess of Chesterfield then opened the Exhibition.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon in the course of her address said: "You will remember that at our Council Meeting last year we agreed to take part in the international movement for the furtherance of arts and handicrafts, literature and science, among the nations of the world. This movement is being carried on under the ægis of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, which works as a department of the League of Nations.

"The root-idea in the movement is that the development of the gentler arts and higher standards of culture is an influence for good in every nation, serving in itself as an antidote to militarism and helping to promote the nobler ideals and principles of Peace.

"The efforts of the Institute are directed towards interesting the different nations in the particular forms of art and thought which are characteristic of each nation. Interchange of artistic work between nations is encouraged in every way.

"Translations of selected groups of books are made and circulated. Exhibits of popular arts and crafts, and scientific collections are being more and more freely interchanged between the Art Galleries and Museums of one country and another; and

the recent International Congress of Popular Arts held at Prague was part of this movement.

"It is hoped by means of such interchange and the intercourse associated with it to bring the people of different countries into closer and more intimate touch with one another and to lead them to a better mutual understanding.

"The National Councils of Women have been asked to help in every country and obviously the encouragement of these pursuits within one's own land is the first step towards successful co-operation with other countries.

"We accordingly asked the Yorkshire Branches to gather together from their own and neighbouring counties a number of Exhibits which would give the members of the National Council of Women an insight into the recent developments in popular arts in this district.

"The exhibits are most attractively displayed and will undoubtedly suggest new ideas in the minds of our members, to be worked out later in their own districts.

"We are hopeful that the Branches in other parts of the country will emulate the example of York and stimulate the holding of exhibitions in their own localities. Possibly next spring, on the occasion of the visit of the International Council of Women delegates to London, our Council may arrange an exhibition of this kind on national lines.

"The Yorkshire and North of England Branches have led the way for us in this form of community work, and we accord our most grateful thanks to all those who have by their personal effort and enthusiasm secured the success of to-day's Exhibition.

"I have the pleasure of calling upon the Countess of Chesterfield to open the Exhibition."

The Countess of Chesterfield was warmly received and said:—

"I came here in good time to-day, so that I might have a look at the exhibits, because I felt sure that your room would be full—and I was not mistaken! I am enormously impressed with the excellence and high standard of the work done by some of the exhibitors, and especially with the work of the deaf and dumb and blind. It is wonderful to think, too, that quite young children can be trained to use their fingers and their brains to produce such skilled work. It is bound to be a great help to them in after-life, and I congratulate all those ladies who have given up so much of their time to instructing them.

"Our Chairman, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, has given us such a lucid and interesting account of the work in connection with this Exhibition that there is little for me to add, but I would

like to say how proud I feel that the first great Conference of the National Council of Women after the full enfranchisement of women has taken place should be held in York, and I feel very grateful to be here to-day taking part in your work."

There were as many as 30 different stalls, and the exhibits on view were extraordinarily varied. In one corner of the hall sat a lady (Miss Clayton, from the Rural Industries Bureau) in a brilliant orange smock, spinning flax at a small spinning wheel, and surrounded by a sheaf of beautiful woven scarves, linen and dress materials, while at the same stall were quilts with their quaint Elizabethan pattern made by the miners' wives in County Durham. It took one back a hundred years to see the samplers and tapestry work hanging on the walls, while the perfect examples of finely-finished underwear (on Mrs. Sherwood's stall, Girls' Friendly Society) might have come out of a French convent.

It was indeed interesting to see the baskets and leather work, as well as the raffia work and beaten brass so well carried out by the mentally defective boys at the Occupation Centre, Castlegate, York, and by the Hull Schools for Mental and Physical Defectives, and the Hull Municipal Training College. There were also clever exhibits from the Sidmouth Street Girls' School, Hull, the Gray Coat School, York, Reckitts' Club, Hull, and the Cober Hill Winter School of Homecraft and Citizenship. General admiration was expressed at the dainty handiwork executed by the members of the Scottish Women's Royal Institute, Aberdeenshire, the Manchester and Salford and District Girls' Union, Clifton Holme, York, the Honesty Girls' Club, York, and the Cocoa Works Girls' Social Club.

Other exhibitors were the Manchester and Salford, the Stockton and Thornaby, and Bradford Branches of the N.C.W., the Yorkshire School for the Blind, the Elementary and Secondary Schools, York, the Mount School, York, and the Hull Elementary Schools (on whose stall were exhibits just back from Prague), the Society for the Training of Women (Miss Edith Hare), and the Hull School for the Deaf and Dumb. Thanks are also due to the following ladies who sent exhibits: Mrs. Caddell, Miss Samman, Mrs. Weddall, Miss Brown of Helmsby, Mrs. Smith of York, Miss Arundel, and Miss Dorothy Winterton of York.

Members were very touched at the sight of the exquisite piece of lace worked by Miss Janes and presented to the Council for sale in aid of the New Offices Fund.

The York and Hull Branches may certainly pride themselves on a very successful exhibition, and our especial thanks are due to Mrs. Duncan Naish and Miss Theilmann, who were responsible for its splendid organisation.

Second Public Meeting.

JUVENILE CRIME AND JUVENILE COURTS.

MRS KEYNES, J.P.

The subject of Juvenile Crime has for the last few years been increasingly before the public, and much has been said and written about it, but theories as to the cause, and practice in treating it, are still in process of development, and many problems remain to be solved.

We have come thus far. We now recognise more clearly the perils and the possibilities of the immature. We realise that in childhood the risks to character, as to health, are the greatest—that in early youth the dangers of unwise treatment are the most serious—and that the work of the Juvenile Court must never be retributory but always reformatory, never mere punishment but always a serious effort at re-education. This re-education cannot be undertaken by the policeman and the Children's Court alone. As Professor Burt says, in his book on the Young Delinquent: "The teacher, the Care Committee worker, the magistrate, the probation officer—all who come into official contact with the child—should be working hand in hand, not only with each other, but with all the clubs, societies and agencies, voluntary as well as public, that seek to better the day-to-day life of the child." For a valuable contribution towards the understanding of causal factors, preventive agencies, and indeed the whole problem of the Young Offender, I cannot do better than refer you to the important report issued a few months ago by the Departmental Committee in Scotland, entitled Protection and Training, which gives a comprehensive view of this difficult subject.

To borrow medical terms, it is in both diagnosis and treatment of juvenile crime that more scientific investigation is required. This should go hand in hand with experimental work in the more promising methods, and careful observation of the results. It is essential to test theory by experiment, and, on the other hand, to improve practice by scientific research.

Although in the eye of the law a child is still regarded as attaining his so-called "criminal majority" at the age of seven years, and after that time may be held responsible for his actions, the attitude of the Criminal Law towards the youthful offender has been progressively modified. A hundred years ago, in 1828, a boy of 15 was sentenced to seven years' transportation for theft, seventy years ago children of 8 or 9 were thrown into prison with hardened criminals, and even in our own time 2,000

or 3,000 children under 16 were committed to prison annually. Since the passing of the Children Act in 1908, it is illegal to imprison a child under fourteen, and between fourteen and sixteen this may be done only under special and fortunately rare circumstances, but over that age, between sixteen and twenty-one, there are still far too many juvenile adults in our prisons. In 1926, 2,464 lads and 178 girls were committed to prison, about half the number not having been previously convicted.

The 25,000 children under sixteen, who pass annually through the Juvenile Courts, afford a wide field for investigation, and for anxious consideration. Of the offences with which they are charged, nearly 40% consist of some form of theft, about 20% of malicious damage, and 30% of infringements of police regulations and Highway Acts. The remaining 10% include cases of common assault, indecent assault, cruelty to animals, gaming, etc., etc.

It must be remembered that by the time the child comes into Court much harm has probably been done. A 'first offender' is rarely offending for the first time. The delinquent is not seen by the Magistrate in the earliest stage of his delinquency, and all that the latter can hope to do, by the most enlightened methods, is to prevent the re-appearance of the young offender in the Court. Hence the need for work on preventive lines. It is not surprising that some children find great difficulty in conforming to the standards required of them. Our lives, if we are to live happily in civilised communities, are necessarily hedged in by rules and conventions for the purposes of maintaining order and liberty, and while these are a source of strength to the individual when he has become habituated to them, the path to be pursued is an arduous one, especially for those whose social instincts are weak or whose spirits are rebellious. The difficulties are intensified when the influence of the parents, especially perhaps of the mother, exercises a disastrous effect upon the attitude of the child. We are all familiar with the importance of the home in this respect, and it is sometimes impossible to bring about the desired change in the child without removing him from his environment. It must be remembered that social conditions have been evolved through the ages, but each individual must adapt himself in the few formative years of life. On the one hand, demands are made that impose a severe burden on the backward or sub-normal child, on the other hand limitations are placed on individual action and initiative that are irksome to a restless, adventurous spirit. From these two classes delinquents mainly come, and they may be grouped together as the mal-adjusted. The latter

are the ring-leaders, and if steered wisely through childhood and adolescence may be of great value as pioneers and leaders. The weak and backward may become useful, although mostly humble, members of society. Both, if remaining mal-adjusted, may develop on definitely anti-social lines—the dull becoming recidivists, perpetually repeating petty crimes, the adventurous becoming criminals of the dangerous type, preying relentlessly upon society.

Mis-fits occur with greater or less frequency in all types of civilisation, and we may learn much from developments and experiments in other countries. We cannot overlook the experimental work that has been done, and is still being done, in America. The practice of having separate Courts for the trial of children's cases appears to have originated there towards the end of the 19th century, as is mentioned by Mr. Clarke Hall in his admirable book on Children's Courts. Mr. Clarke Hall believes, however, that the idea was first advocated in England by Benjamin Waugh, in his book 'The Gaol Cradle,' published anonymously in 1873. To America we owe also the establishment of the Probation system, the first officer having been appointed in Massachusetts in 1878. The first legislative recognition of the probation principle in England was contained in the First Offenders Act, 1887, and Juvenile Courts received legislative sanction and force by the Children Act, 1908, although in both matters experiments had been previously made for several years, notably in Manchester and Birmingham.

Another valuable movement that originated in the United States is full of suggestion for educationalists and magistrates here. I refer to the work of the Child Guidance Council, supported by the Commonwealth Fund, which was established by Mrs. Stephen Harkness.

Dr. Letitia Fairfield, who has recently presented an interesting report to the L.C.C. based on a tour last autumn in Canada and the United States, defines the work of the Child Guidance clinics as the individual study and treatment of children who are failing to adapt themselves to any aspect of life. The Commonwealth Fund clinic programme started out, Dr. Fairfield tells us, with the object of dealing with delinquents, and the first observations were made on child criminals in Chicago. It was soon found, however, that the work would be more effective if the problems were recognised and dealt with before the behaviour had become so serious as to necessitate Court action. The two methods are now pursued side by side. Dr. Fairfield found that about 55% of the cases in Boston, U.S.A., were sent from the Courts, and the remainder from hospitals, schools, and

social workers. It is not surprising to learn that the best results are obtained where the mal-adjusted child is treated in the earlier stages.

A Child Guidance Council, also financed by the Commonwealth Fund, has now been set up in England, with Sir Humphry Rolleston as President and a highly expert body of members, including representatives of the Home Office, the Board of Education, and the Board of Control.

The work of the Council in England will probably be different both in scope and method from that undertaken in America, as it will adapt itself to our own social conditions, and will endeavour to co-ordinate the excellent work that has already been done here in various centres, notably in London, Birmingham, Brighton, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stoke-on-Trent. Preparations have been made for opening a clinic in North London next spring. It will be financed by the Commonwealth Fund for an experimental period of three years, and the Education Committee of the L.C.C. have agreed that children shall be referred from the schools to this clinic in the same way that they are sent to the school medical clinics. This experiment will give an excellent opportunity of training workers, a matter of vital importance.

There is, indeed, still much room for development, not only in the study and treatment of individual children, but also in organised training for Probation Officers and social workers, and in research into the causes and treatment of delinquency. Research work on these lines by psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers may be of the greatest assistance to the Magistrate in the Juvenile Court. Although we cannot look for rapid results, a foundation may be laid for the progressive understanding of Juvenile Crime, upon which alone can be built up a more effective system of treatment and prevention.

A Juvenile Court is a separate Court set up by the Children Act, 1908, where the cases against children and young persons can be tried. If, however, children and young persons under 16 are appearing for trial in company with others over 16, the case must go to the ordinary Court. In London and most other places, there is merely a separate room in a Court-house. Liverpool and Birmingham alone have a separate and specially constructed Children's Court.

In London, under the Juvenile Courts Metropolis Act, 1920, the Home Secretary selects certain Metropolitan Magistrates with special qualifications for dealing with juvenile offenders. There are now nine such courts in London. Two lay magistrates, one of whom must be a woman, sit with each of

these Police Court magistrates. In the country practice differs. In some places there is a rota of magistrates for the Children's Court, but this is the exception rather than the rule. Where there is a stipendiary magistrate, he usually prefers to deal with young offenders himself. The Home Secretary has endorsed the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Young Offenders that there should be in each petty sessional division a small panel of men and women Justices elected each year to sit in the Juvenile Court, of whom not more than three should sit at the same time. They should have special qualifications for the work, and no other magistrates should be qualified to sit. Unfortunately the recommendation that a woman magistrate should always be present in a Children's Court is impossible to carry out, since in something like 236 courts (the figure given in 1925) there are no women on the Bench.

It is generally agreed that there should be as little as possible of form and ceremony in Children's Courts. A straight talk is much more likely to be effective than legal language, which is quite beyond a child's understanding. Mr. Clarke Hall suggests that no particular form of words shall be necessary, but that it shall be the first duty of the Court to explain in simple language the nature of the charge.

In a considerable number of cases the persons present in a Children's Court are limited to 10, and in only a few cases exceed 15. In some places policemen attend in plain clothes, in others in uniform. The Press have a right to be present, but do not always exercise the right. Repeated requests have been made to them not to publish the names and addresses of the offenders, and in the majority of cases, this request, which has the support of the Home Secretary, has been complied with.

Many Courts obtain a report on the home before deciding what to do with the offender, and this report is obtained from the police, the probation officer, the Education Authority, or in various other ways. The child can be remanded for a report also upon his mental condition, and it is very important that expert advice should be obtained in all doubtful cases.

The most useful method of treatment is by suspending sentence and placing the child or young person on probation. Probation is, however, a subject in itself and cannot be dealt with here. The Courts are now required by the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, to have a salaried probation officer. The Treasury pays half the cost, but the standard of salary is too low to attract a sufficient supply of trained officers. It may be said generally that probation might with advantage be more extensively used, especially by country benches.

The Probation Committee is a very useful adjunct to the Children's Court, if properly carried out. Magistrates are appointed by the bench for this purpose and meet periodically, when they receive reports from the probation officer and discuss with him any difficult cases, interviewing the probationer himself when necessary. This Committee is useful also for keeping in touch with young offenders, who have been sent away for institutional treatment. The Certified Schools will, if requested, send periodical reports of each boy and girl to the Magistrates' Clerk, who can produce them to the Probation Committee. Probation is usually tried, sometimes repeatedly, before sending girls or boys away to schools, but there are some cases where the home conditions or the associates are so bad that no improvement can be looked for without removal and delay is then inadvisable. The standard of the schools has been steadily improving, but it is highly desirable for magistrates to make a practice of visiting them, whenever possible.

A Bill is, we are told, being drafted, based on the recommendations of the Departmental Report on Sexual Assaults and the Report on Young Offenders, and we must see that it includes the points to which we attach chief importance. Among the important points in reference to Juvenile Courts are the following:—

1. The age of criminal majority should be raised from 7 to 8, and the age of young persons raised from 16 to 17.
2. Specially selected magistrates should sit in Juvenile Courts, always including one woman magistrate.
3. Children under 14 should always be tried by summary procedure in Juvenile Courts.
4. The procedure should be remodelled on simpler lines, and the forms made simpler. The terms "Conviction" and "Sentence" should not be used.
5. Publicity of names should be prohibited.
6. Better arrangements should be provided for examination and observation.

Legislation on these lines is urgently needed to enable us to deal more satisfactorily with the great problem of Juvenile Crime and Juvenile Offenders.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR WOMEN POLICE.

By MISS TANCRED.

Brutus says: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

I believe—and I would wish the N.C.W., with all the women's organisations affiliated to it, to realise—that the tide in the affairs of Women Police is *now* at the flood and if the women of the country take intelligent advantage of the present position we shall achieve the establishment of women police.

Mr. Garvin, in the last two striking articles entitled "Police and Public," appearing on July 15th, 1928, gives "Four plain needs" to meet the criticisms brought against the police in connection with the Savidge Case. Three of these "plain needs" relate to women police, i.e., (1) a woman of high rank in Scotland Yard, (2) women police to be organised fully and boldly; they should take an absolutely equal part in matters peculiarly concerning their own sex, (3) Hyde Park fully patrolled and supervised by men police and women police in uniform.

The last thirteen years have been an eventful time of persistent propaganda and intensive experiment in women police. The movement has come through two Committees of enquiry, an attempted execution by the Geddes axe, agitation in practically every large town in Great Britain, petitions addressed to the Home Secretary and both Houses of Parliament, to Watch Committees and Town Councils, to Standing Joint Committees and County Councils by every class of the community.

In every political party we have strong supporters, also among Chief Constables both in Boroughs and Counties; in May of this year a Chief Constable wrote to me:—"There are so many persons enthusiastic about women police and so many definitely opposed to their appointment. *It is not a question of apathy so far as I can see.*" *Then what is it?*

To reply to this question it is necessary to consider the British Police System as expounded by Sir Edward Troup (Permanent Under Secretary of State in the Home Office, 1908-1922), in the first number of the "Police Journal," published in January, 1928. The strength and weakness of our Police System lies in DIVIDED RESPONSIBILITY as between the Home Secretary and Parliament and the Local Police Authorities.

Until 100 years ago there were no organised police in Great Britain. In 1839 Sir Robert Peel secured the passing of the Metropolitan Police Act. The Metropolitan Police—one-third of the whole police in England and Wales—are under complete Government control; the Commissioner appointed by the King reports to the Home Secretary and he in his turn is responsible to the House of Commons. Sir Edward Troup says: "He (Home Secretary) must answer to the House of Commons for the use he makes of the force." Therefore now as then the Metropolitan Police set the standard for the country.

In the Provinces (i.e. all of Great Britain outside the Metropolitan Area) by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 Town Councils were empowered and required to provide police forces under the control of a Watch Committee, and in 1839 similar powers were given in the Counties—the Local Government Act of 1888 transferred those powers in Counties to Standing Joint Committees and County Councils.

So far Local Autonomy was complete—but it did not work, for some localities refused to have a police force at all—just as to-day the localities refuse to appoint women police. So, in 1856, police forces were made compulsory in all Counties, and, in order to secure a standard of efficiency, Inspectors of Constabulary were appointed to test efficiency, and upon certificates of efficiency granted by H.M. Inspectors depended the police grant from the Treasury. The Police Act of 1919 empowered the Home Secretary to make regulations with statutory force, standardised the conditions of service in all police forces and established the Police Council. Sir Edward Troup writes: "The present position therefore (outside the Metropolis) is that the local authority is responsible for efficiency, while the responsibility for the action of the police is shared by the Chief Constables and the Magistrates; but this is subject :

- (1) To the Police Regulations of the Home Secretary which, based on a wide experience, secure a high degree of uniformity in conditions of service and in duties;
- (2) To a supervision of administration by the Home Office exercised through its Inspectors;
- (3) To constant advice and direction as to duties from the Home Office—not given on the personal views of the Home Secretary and his staff, but on the collected wisdom of police authorities, police officers, H.M. Inspectors and the administrative officers of the Department."

So you see the Women Police of to-day are being worked on the old system, discarded in 1856, of local autonomy. It is left to the "discretion of local police authorities" to decide (1) whether they will employ policewomen at all, (2) if they employ them, whether they will give them good or bad conditions of service and suitable duties, and (3) whether they will train them for the duties they are to perform.

The Report of the Baird Committee of 1920 states the women are within the scope of the Police Acts for all purposes, including pensions; we stand on solid ground when we demand—as the N.C.W. has done for the last ten years—that the Police Act of

1919 be applied to policewomen and that the Home Office give "advice and direction as to duties" to Police Authorities, and draw up those regulations—with statutory force—for the full organisation of women police.

The first step, therefore, is to secure STATUTORY DUTIES for policewomen.

Out of all the storm and stress of the last few years over the status and work of women police one or two burning questions have emerged, and women all over the country are asking ever more and more insistently: WHO QUESTIONS CHILDREN, YOUNG GIRLS and WOMEN who have been the victims or witnesses of sexual offences?

It does not take much imagination to realise what is the nature of such questions, and yet it has taken the Savidge Case to bring it home to the ordinary man and woman that such questions *must not* be put to women and girls by men police.

Again it is asked WHO TAKES CHARGE OF WOMEN IN POLICE CELLS, through the day and through the night, over the weekend, on remand or waiting for the Court?

What arrangements are made for young girls under arrest? Are they put into police cells?

Are the arrangements in police cells decent and humane? Can women in custody get food and sleep, and wash themselves before appearing in Court?

Have all our women magistrates personally visited the police cells in their area, and discussed their possible improvement with H.M. Inspector, the Chief Constable, policewomen and Police Court Missionaries—the only people who have access to the women's cells?

We are told that the science of numbers is an exact science, and for a reply to both questions I would refer you to the 88 Boroughs and 40 Counties in England with *no policewomen at all*—in the whole of Wales there is no policewoman; only four police forces in Scotland employ them. The same test of numbers applied to police matrons gives the same result; only 33 towns out of the 122 in England and Wales can have a full-time service of police matrons. I would like to make it perfectly clear that police matrons cannot be substitutes for policewomen—the duties they perform for women must be done *under the orders of a policeman*.

The issue, then, is plain, and all of us are agreed on the performance of certain duties by women being essential. Moreover we have a successful precedent for the performance of many of these duties by policewomen.

From 1918-1922 the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols, under their Superintendent, Mrs. Stanley, worked out with Sir Nevil Macredy an organisation that was of proved utility to the community—an organisation that revolutionised rescue work by dealing effectively with the young girl offender, the thief, the prostitute in the making, the adventurous youngster tired of home life, and they brought into our Courts an element of merciful justice. This organisation was scrapped with the deplorable result that our public parks are unsafe for children to play in, and our streets are haunted by young girls the male police are expressly forbidden to approach for any purpose other than to arrest them. Mrs. Stanley has put forward four classes of duties on which she considers it essential for policewomen to be employed. They are:

- (1) Taking statements from women and children, whether victims or witnesses, in all cases connected with sexual offences.
- (2) Escort or conveyance of women prisoners and women and children to Homes, Hospitals, etc.
- (3) Searching and attending female prisoners detained at Police Stations.
- (4) Watching female prisoners, suicides, etc., in hospitals.

She also adds:—"But in order to make it an economic possibility for every Police Force to employ policewomen for these duties, it is essential that the women shall receive the complete training of police officers, and shall be available for any and every class of police duty.

In conclusion, may I mention these points: Local autonomy in police government failed to establish the men police. We have had eight years of "local discretion" and it has equally failed to establish the women police. We therefore ask that the women police movement be advanced from the police system in force prior to 1856—70 years ago!—to that of the present day, and we ask in particular for the "constant advice and direction from the Home Office as to duties" spoken of by Sir Edward Troup.

The work of women police is now in the limelight; a Royal Commission on Police Powers and Duties is now sitting; next year 5,000,000 additional women will vote in the General Election; such an opportunity for making ourselves heard will not occur again for "we must take the current when it serves, or lose our venture." Let us all with *one* voice ask for: STATUTORY DUTIES FOR POLICEWOMEN.

Third Public Meeting.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA ON POPULAR TASTE.

By THE HON. ANTHONY ASQUITH.

All art involves a certain amount of danger to society, because, though I believe that a work of art is good in the same way as an individual is good, it is certainly in so far as it is a work of art neither social nor moral, and that no doubt is why Plato excluded it from his ideal state, and why socialists like Mr. Bernard Shaw secretly hate art, because they feel it is somehow alien to a perfectly arranged society—a sort of malignant growth on the social organism with an independent and hostile life of its own. They forget that the ideal society would be composed of wholly good individuals and that law and morality would disappear as well as art, because where everyone's instincts would be naturally good, society would not need the protection of the law and the individual would feel no conflict between what he would like to do and what he ought to do. Those of us, however, who do not believe in the perfectability of the state are faced with the problem of reconciling the claims of art and society—of establishing a balance. I will try to suggest how this might happen in the case of the Cinema.

Begging the question for a moment as to whether films are a form of art or not, they are certainly not the only art which may have a pernicious effect upon society, as their opponents would have us believe. The imagination, especially in the young, devours impressions wherever it can find them: in books, music or pictures, and if Sir William Joynson-Hicks had every cinema closed to-morrow, the sacred formula of the young delinquent would suffer only a verbal change into:—"Please, sir, I saw it at the National Gallery." But it must be admitted that the Cinema holds a peculiar position among the arts. It is the only surviving popular art, an art that is to say where the fatal lines between 'high-brow' and 'low-brow' has not yet been firmly drawn. In the history of every art there comes a time when a few artists begin consciously writing works which will appeal only to comparatively few intelligent people. When this happens the writers, painters, musicians, who cater to the larger demand, tend to lose their artistic integrity, while the intellectuals tend to lose in vitality whatever they may gain in subtlety and good taste. Individual geniuses in literature, music, or much more rarely in painting, may bridge the gulf,

but it remains. Now the Cinema is still artistically in its primitive state. It is perhaps comparable to the Elizabethan drama where the plays were not written by a few intelligent people for a few intelligent people, but by anybody for everybody. 'Anybody' happened to include a few men of genius. But they pandered to the public taste just as much as the lesser man. They knew the sort of thing that people liked hearing about and they gave it to them. This accounts for the absurdity and exaggeration of action and language, the piles of corpses, the phalanxes of ghosts, the cateract of adjectives, the stampedes of metaphors, but it also accounts for the extraordinary vitality which is so delightful. The Elizabethan audience, like every other popular audience, ancient or modern, was romantic; it liked hearing about people and action sufficiently far removed from every-day life to be unusual, but not too far removed to be impossible. It is the essence of Romance that it might be true. To the Greek hunter there was always a possibility of sighting a goddess and her hounds among the oak trees.

The Cinema finds itself a primitive art born into a world which is far from primitive, a world whose tastes are neither pure nor simple. Even since Elizabeth's day the stuff of romance has changed enormously, but the audience is none the less romantic. The legends of Greece, the princes and ghosts of the Elizabethan stage, are no longer romantic because they have become old-fashioned, but the principle of the unusual but possible still holds good with the addition that the audience likes to identify itself with the sympathetic characters who in consequence should always fare well. The kings have become oil-kings, the knights cow-boys, Sir Lancelot is Mr. Buck Jones, Aphrodite is Miss Greta Garbo, Cinderella is Miss Mary Pickford. The present-day audience finds so many different things romantic. To the office boy it will be the Wild West, to the millionaire the simple life, to the tired business man a Broadway beauty chorus, and so on. To all these tastes the Cinema caters, and to this variety of demands it owes no doubt much of its tawdriness and absurdity, but, like the Elizabethan drama, it also owes it its extraordinary vitality, and vitality in its raw material is one of the greatest assets a work of art can have.

One of the most popular figures in the world is Charlie Chaplin, but he is not a romantic figure, and his films for all their fantastic invention and decoration are not romantic films. It is perhaps because he makes the little hopeful disappointed man so charming, so sympathetic and above all so funny, that if we are conscious of him as a symbol of ourselves we do not resent it.

Now the Cinema and producing companies are in the hands of men who quite naturally want to make money, and this, so far from being a misfortune, is, I think, a blessing, because, though it may mean the sacrifice of a lot of interesting minor art and even of some masterpieces, and though it means the continuous production of a series of, at best, harmless and, at worst, pernicious films, it also means that if a man with genius for the films does come along, he will have really vital material out of which to make his films, because he will necessarily be working for a commercial company and will have to accept the limitations of the box office. Not only that, but the standard of the public taste would inevitably be raised, for there is no reason why a film should not be extremely popular and yet aesthetically and morally in perfect taste.

The film as a popular art seems to me to be threatened by two dangers. The first, and much the less grave, is a flourishing 'little Cinema' movement. If this came about it might attract the young intelligent men and sap their vitality with its resolutely intellectual atmosphere, whereas if they had to work for commercial companies the small sacrifices they might have to make of their intelligence and good taste would be more than compensated for by the gain in life and strength. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether the 'little Cinema' movement is a great danger. But the speaking film is a great danger.

It is dangerous not merely because it is a novelty; its novelty will wear off and then I hope, except for recording events and personalities or synchronizing music, it will die a natural death. But if it becomes mechanically perfect it may win the favour of the public, and that will mean the death of films as a popular art. The essence of a film is to tell its story in pictures. When it does this it is a unique medium of expression, with its own method and technique, and not just a mechanical invention like broadcasting. Broadcasting has left it artistically unchanged. But if you try to eliminate the cinematic element from the Cinema you completely destroy it. As soon as you bring in words you are introducing an utterly alien element, and continuous dialogues would reduce films to a means of broadcasting plays while robbing them of all their peculiar properties. If only films can be kept a popular art they will be an immense influence for good on the artistic taste of the public.

There is one class of films which I feel may have a great deal of influence on the public taste, and that is the educational film. It may help us if we try to understand where its strength lies.

It lies, I think, in its ability to reproduce living powers. It is as if, by some miracle in ethics, say, we could be shown a good man in action, while some professor simultaneously disengaged a moral code for us from his behaviour. The example of a good man in the flesh is far more illuminating than any text book of ethics, because he is alive and real in a sense which no abstract rule of conduct can be. Unfortunately, the good man is a rare and retiring animal, and I do not know of any film company which has succeeded in showing us his "Haunts and Habits."

Let me sum up briefly what I have already said. The Cinema is the one art which remains entirely the servant of the public taste. It exists to please. Among the diversity of human day-dreams there are a few which should not be given even the transient illusionary vitality of the screen. This is undeniable, and among the hundreds of films produced every year there are some which definitely aim at appealing to and stimulating pernicious tastes. The only way to deal with such films is censorship. But it is ridiculous to suppose that the majority of the public want or like such films. The average man and woman, as I have suggested, likes to imagine himself in the position of the hero or heroine, but most people like to imagine themselves, better, braver, bolder and more beautiful than they are. There is no doubt that the film owes its extraordinary popularity to the fact that it supplies this romantic need of the average man and woman, and the very fact that it is wholly in the hands of commercial companies is a safeguard for the public. Anyone who takes films seriously—and there are more every year—must make films for the general public or not at all, and therefore in no other art is it so impossible for the popular product to be mere trash. If this ideal state can be maintained we shall have a spectacle unique in social and aesthetic history, an art permanently and inevitably married to its source of vitality, the popular taste, and the public finding its greatest delight in something which, while it satisfies its romantic imaginings, also awakes and educates its sense of beauty.

“MINDING OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.”

MRS. E. D. SIMON.

We were all familiar as children with the precept to “mind your own business.” However necessary such an injunction may be at a certain stage of growth it should definitely be reversed

later, for most of the evils from which we are at present suffering, municipal, national and international, arise from our preoccupation with our own concerns and our disinclination to bother with what does not appear at a superficial glance to affect us directly. This conference has been dealing with citizenship in many of its aspects and it is unnecessary to exhort an audience of this sort to take an interest in public affairs—membership of the National Council of Women means that—but in view of the large number of new women voters that are now enfranchised it seems appropriate at this time to take stock of the position, i.e., the attitude of women to the many problems of international, national and municipal life that surround us on every side and consider how we can best improve it.

For we shall all agree that it can be improved. I am not prepared to say that the average woman takes a less intelligent interest in public affairs than the average man—although it would not be surprising if she did, considering how recently she has been admitted to the privileged circle of electors. A keener sense of civic responsibility is needed in both sexes if civilisation is to be preserved, but our concern, as a body of women and women of all parties and all creeds, is to see that our own sex is above reproach in this matter.

We may sometimes be pardoned for feeling a little regret that we are no longer able—as we were in the bad old pre-suffrage days—to blame the men for all the muddle and point out how much better things would be managed when women had the vote. I believe that we can honestly say that that claim has been substantiated in the ten years since the suffrage was granted. Women M.Ps., the entirely changed attitude of men M.Ps. and would-be M.Ps. to women's questions, the definite Acts, such as equality in divorce, guardianship of children, etc., the entrance of women to the Civil Service and the general attitude of the man in the street—or on the City Council—towards the claims of women for an equal chance—“let them try”—is the result both of the greater freedom that women gained during the war and of the greater importance that was necessarily involved in raising them—politically—to the level of men. But we must always bear in mind that if we are ever again involved in war, if our children have to suffer what their fathers suffered, if we fail to make our civilisation a real one and so order our national life that every child can have an equal opportunity of growing up into a healthy, well-educated citizen, we shall not be able to escape our share of the blame.

All three political parties are now busy devising methods

by which they can attract the new voters—the women under 30 and the women over 30 who were not qualified before to vote. What can we, as a non-party association, do to make the new voters—and existing voters—realise their responsibilities?

Personally I am inclined to think that the leisured married woman presents the greatest problem. They may not numerically count for much but their influence on their husbands, children and friends cannot be calculated on the principle of one woman one vote. The Viscountess Rhondda, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Leisured Woman," emphasises the danger that arises from the fact that the influence of these women is greater than it ever used to be and therefore the importance that it should be a sound influence. When we look round at the lives lived by the majority of women of our own class, can we feel honestly that they are so much better than the lives of the working class as to justify our occupying a privileged position? For in an age when every institution is being questioned, and when in the final resort only those will survive that deserve to survive on their merits, can we justify the existence of a large body of women who are parasitic on the community, who do not give an equivalent value for what they receive, who do not, in plain words, "*earn their keep*"?, who feel no compunction in living a life of luxury and ease and obeying to the last letter the nursery precept of "minding their own business." I am not suggesting at the moment that every married woman should take up full-time outside work. The higher cost of living means that many middle class mothers have a full-time job in looking after their children and their homes for a certain number of years, although the continued fall in the birth-rate is making this period a shorter one than it was twenty years ago. But even these can—and ought—to find time, as so many of the married working women do, to vote at elections. Nor do I refer only to Society with a capital "S"—but I refer to that class—larger than is sometimes assumed—who can afford help in the house with the children, for whom motherhood and house-keeping is not a full-time job, and who spend a considerable amount of their time in playing golf, tennis, bridge, going to the pictures, etc. Our suburbs are full of such and we are all familiar with them. They are for the most part devoted and conscientious mothers, good housekeepers and wives, but are entirely lacking in any sense of civic responsibility. Public opinion tolerates these "drones" at present because it is still assumed that marriage is necessarily and under all conditions a whole-time job. People who are shocked at the sight of a young girl spending her whole time in enjoyment are unmoved

by the sight of this same girl married—with servants and perhaps one child—spending almost as much time as before in enjoyment. Public opinion does not yet appreciate the fact that a marriage, which means for the woman doing the whole work of the house and the bringing up of four or five children singlehanded, is poles removed from a marriage which means spending a few hours out of the twenty-four directing the work of other people in the house and supervising the upbringing of one or two children. The only factor in common would appear to be the husband!

I sometimes feel that our special work as a body of middle-class women is to these women—so near us in material conditions, education, social status—and so different from us in outlook upon civic responsibilities. How can we reach these women? What appeal can we best make? I can only offer very tentative and vague suggestions, but I sometimes think that the best way may be to try to establish a point of contact with the love that these women bear for their children and try to get them to realise that just as they feel responsibility for their own children, so they are now—because of the vote—responsible for all the children of their city and village; that they have been put in a position though an accident of birth or marriage to fulfil these responsibilities towards their children, and that other mothers just as devoted have by this same accident of birth had their lives cast in such places that they are unable, by their own efforts, to provide all that is necessary to bring their children up healthy in body and mind. If we could only get well-to-do mothers to realise that all children need the same things—good food, good housing, clothes, schools, sunshine, opportunity of play—anything above this is luxury and that it is not just that some should have to go without, and if they could visualise it in terms of *their own children* and what it would mean to them no true mother could be unmoved.

The other day a woman called to see me in my house and ask if I could help her to get a Corporation house, as she and her husband and six children were living in two rooms. In spite of the fact that they were paying a high rent they had allowed their elder child to stay at a central school beyond the age of 14. She attracted me enormously in the way she spoke and her attitude to life. I knew how difficult it was to do anything for her. She went away with complete dignity and thanking me for what I had said I would try to do. It occurred to me that I should not have gone away with so much dignity and gratitude if the conditions had been reversed.

I believe a good deal could be done in the schools, with the older girls. No girl of 18—or boy either—ought to be able to leave school without knowing something of the conditions under which the majority of the people live. Their parents and public opinion can do the rest. If it is considered “not playing the game” to live on the labour of others, to consume without producing, to work less than an eight hours day, we should have gone far to revolutionise social life. If no one is to work more than eight hours then everyone ought to work as long. Many unmarried women would then be occupied with full-time paid jobs; everyone should do the work for which they are best fitted, but for the average married women with leisure, voluntary work will always be the most suitable. And what scope there is in that! There is work for all sorts and kinds, and what I should particularly like to speak of is work on a borough council. Every year all parties search for suitable candidates and the result is usually equally depressing. There is throughout the country a great need of more women members of local bodies. There is—certainly in the town from which I come—practically no prejudice against women amongst the controlling committees of the wards nor, I believe, from the ordinary elector, and yet there is the greatest difficulty in getting them to come forward. This is due partly to modesty—all too rare in men and rather too common in women—they have fortunately a much higher standard!—to dislike of elections and failure to realise the necessity. The necessity for women candidates is very great; apart from the special women’s work, there is the increasing necessity, if democracy is to be saved, for getting as public representatives the right type of people. What is the right type? I think the ideal public body is one on which there are no vested interests and no one with an axe to grind, on which there are women who have had some experience of managing something; this is often an inborn faculty and others have at least managed their own homes. It is that which gives them the power to know what administration means, that it means settling the lines of policy and getting the right people to carry it out, but not carrying it all out themselves. The best mistress is the one who interferes least with the details but supervises everything. A certain type of man thinks it *infra dig* to admit that he doesn’t know everything. Women know that they don’t, but they know what they are aiming at. A fourth necessity is a liking for committee work, which means an understanding of human nature—particularly masculine nature!—One must have an unflinching sense of humour, and women members need to be loyal to one another; they must not indulge in petty jealousies; these

do a great deal to set back the cause of women in public life. Women must be willing to work hard and master the details of public life, so many people are content with only a superficial knowledge of the work. It is no use just to attend committee meetings; one must talk to officials, read reports, visit other authorities and see how particular problems are tackled there. Above all, one must be animated by zeal for the public good. This is the only equality which is worth anything. At present there are as bad slums as ever, 25% of the children entering school are suffering from some physical defect, there are not enough Special Schools, school clinics, playing fields, etc., the classes are too large and many other reforms are needed. The responsibilities of local authorities are increasing and though the work is less spectacular than parliamentary work and less pleasant, it is just as important.

All women can not be elected members, but there is work for the others as well; they can help by taking an interest in local affairs. N.C.W. Branches could do good work by making a social survey of their districts and finding out what is provided and what is lacking in the way of housing, public health, education, and so on. They could create public opinion, not only at election times, when politics and parties are necessarily prominent, but at all times. One of the most important functions of an elected member is to interpret the policy of the public body to the public and to interpret the attitude of the public to those who make the policy. Members of the public can help enormously by enabling them to carry out these functions.

Now I will summarise what I have said as follows:—

1. I maintain that we were right in our claim that giving women the vote would be for the good of the community and help in safeguarding the special interests of women.
2. We were correct in our claim that the vote is not a privilege but a *right*, and as such imposes a corresponding duty.
3. The addition of five million new voters and the approach of the general election puts a new spirit of responsibility upon the N.C.W. Political parties are all vying with one another to attract the new voters for their own ends; the N.C.W. will approach them in the interests of the community as a whole. Our advice should be to join a party; parties are necessary for government, but don’t join until you have considered the claims of all parties carefully and don’t ever commit the unpardonable sin of assuming that the party which you choose has a monopoly of all the virtues, as some mothers think about their own children.

(Continued on page 66).

NATIONAL COUNCIL

GENERAL

Statement of Receipts and Payments from

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance:—		
At Bank, 1st September, 1927		183 14 6
Petty Cash		1 3 7½
„ Subscriptions:—		
Members	409 1 6	
Do. (per Hon. Treasurer, Public Service Committee)	21 19 0	
Branches (25%)	272 12 2	
Branches (£5 fee)	396 19 0	
Societies	118 10 0	
		1219 1 8
„ Donations:—		
Bournemouth Branch	100 0 0	
General	2 3 6	
		102 3 6
„ Public Service Committee Minutes (per Hon. Treasurer, P.S.C.)		53 6 0
„ Advertisements in Handbook		60 0 0
„ Sale of Badges		11 5 0
„ Letting Committee Room		10 0 0
„ Matinée—Scala Theatre		111 2 7
„ Sale of N.C.W. Literature* :—		
Pamphlets	29 12 7½	
Reports	36 9 11	
N.C.W. News (including Advertisements)	345 13 0½	
		411 15 7
„ Interest:—		
National War Bonds	5 0 0	
3½% Conversion Loan	2 16 0	
Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.	4 0 0	
Deposit Account	3 16 2	
		15 12 2
„ Balance left from transfer to Conversion Loan		3 10 0
		£2,173 4 7½

*This does not include the receipts from

SPECIAL FUND ON DEPOSIT £264 0 0

INVESTMENTS.

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.	£100 0 0	} £300 0 0
3½% Conversion Loan Bonds	£200 0 0	

12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

11th September, 1928.

OF WOMEN.

ACCOUNT.

1st September, 1927, to 31st August, 1928.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries		842 13 6
„ Printing		143 9 0
„ N.C.W. News—Salary (four months)	22 2 0	
„ Printing	277 19 9	
		300 1 9
„ Stationery		80 5 10½
„ Postage		116 6 11
„ Rent		200 0 0
„ Office Expenses		69 7 11
„ Telegraphic Address		2 0 0
„ Telephone		13 1 6
„ Press Cuttings		4 4 0
„ Travelling Expenses		21 11 11½
„ Committee Expenses		58 16 2
„ Hire of Halls		12 12 0
„ Insurance		13 11 1
„ Pamphlets and Papers		7 5 3½
„ Audit Fee		4 4 0
„ Profit on Matinée transferred to Deposit		112 0 0
„ Bank Charges and Cheques		1 18 0
„ Income Tax on Deposit Interest		19 0 0
„ Subscriptions:—		
International Council of Women	4 0 0	
International Officers Travelling Fund	2 0 0	
Council for Representation of Women in the League of Nations	3 3 0	
		9 3 0
		2,013 10 11½
„ Balance—Petty Cash		3 15 10
At Bank		155 17 10
		£2,173 4 7½

the Book and Pamphlet Department.

In September, 1927, £250 5% National War Bonds, due 1st April, 1928, were converted into £350 3½% Conversion Loan Bonds. Of these £150 were sold out in January, 1928, for Organisation work (see Organisation Account).

Examined and found correct,

PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

ORGANISATION**RECEIPTS.**

	£	s.	d.
To Sale of £150 3½% Conversion Loan Bonds 7..	114	16	6
„ Travelling Expenses refunded by Branches ..	26	6	8
	<u>141</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

NEW OFFICES**RECEIPTS.**

	£	s.	d.
1927-28. To Donations ..	2,982	5	5
„ „ Interest on Deposit ..	10	11	2
1928-29. „ Donations ..	270	5	1
„ „ Interest on War Loan ..	98	13	10
„ „ Interest on Deposit ..	10	7	0
	<u>2,772</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
11th September, 1928.

ACCOUNT, 1927-28.**PAYMENTS.**

	£	s.	d.
By Fees of Organiser ..	33	12	0
„ Travelling Expenses ..	36	10	3
„ Cheque Book ..	0	4	2
	<u>70</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
„ Balance at Bank ..	70	16	9
	<u>141</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

FUND ACCOUNT.**PAYMENTS.**

	£	s.	d.
By Cheque Books and Commissions ..	5	6	0
„ *Purchase of War Loan ..	2,000	0	0
„ Deposit Account ..	700	0	0
„ Income Tax ..	9	16	0
	<u>2,710</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
„ Balance at Bank ..	62	1	0
	<u>2,772</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

* (£1973 17 10 5% War Stock, 1929-47).

Examined and found correct,

PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

We also say—based on many years' experience—that many questions can be best considered from a non-party point of view, such as public health, housing and education, although actual measures have to be carried through by the party in power. Women have less party sense than men at present, because so many remember how all parties treated the suffrage question and because many had to deal with political questions before they had to vote.

We must make a great effort to counteract the nursery precept of minding your own business. We must make middle-class women realise that the management of their village and town's affairs is their responsibility as well as the management of their own house, that the conditions under which the majority of children in the country are growing up is as much their responsibility as the conditions under which their own children are living. They must realise that the only way in which they can hope to give back to society what they and their children are receiving from it—without any special desert—is to spend the time not strictly required for looking after their own affairs in Minding Other People's Business.

NOTE.—The above report of Mrs. Simon's speech has been written from her rough notes.

A NATIONAL MEMORIAL to a Great Pioneer.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER Appeal for Forty Thousand Gifts of £1.

To extend and endow the work of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene and the Josephine Butler Memorial House.
Donations to The Baroness Ravensdale, 6A, Blomfield Road, London, W.9.

WANTED—HEAD OF HOSTEL, Johannesburg, for girls on probation, 16—20. Salary £150 p.a. Expenses paid. Age 30—40. Must be C. of E., experienced guiding, Homecraft and fond of girls. Apply—Lady Phyllis Ponsonby, Roehill, Hatfield, Herts.

Child Welfare and Nursery Equipment

VITAMINES are present in

Mellin's Food

when mixed for use as directed.

A well-known Doctor says:—

"I order Mellin's Food for my patients, and am very pleased with the results. I never order any other food for babies; even the youngest babies do much better with Mellin's Food than with plain milk. I have had several cases of extreme emaciation which have been remedied by its use."

A Free Sample and a copy of a booklet ("How to Feed the Baby") of interest to every mother will be forwarded post free on application to Mellin's Food, Ltd., Dept. Y/291, London, S.E.15.

No More Crying Babies.

THE "DORMEL" PATENT INFANT MINIATURE FEEDER

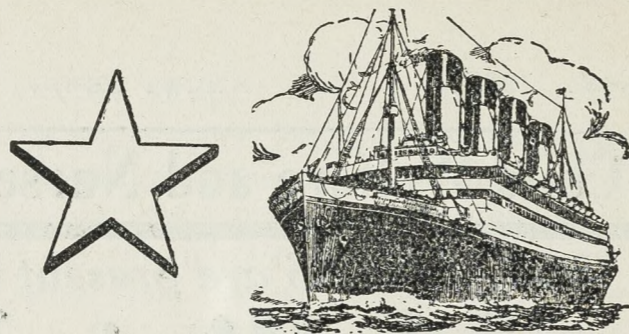
is recommended by Doctors and Nurses for administering small quantities of FRUIT JUICE, GRIPE WATER or HONEY in sufficient quantities to SOOTHE BABY TO SLEEP:
Invaluable for Premature Babies.

Obtainable from all leading Stores and Chemists (Boots, Garroulds, etc.)

If in any difficulty write to:—

JOHN DOWELL & SONS, LIMITED, GLOBE WORKS
CHATSWORTH ROAD, LONDON, E.5.

WHITE STAR LINE.



REGULAR SERVICES
BY
LARGE FAST STEAMERS
TO
U.S.A. CANADA
SOUTH AFRICA AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND

Low Rates to U.S.A. and CANADA from £18 15s. od.

Write for particulars to WHITE STAR LINE, LIVERPOOL; LONDON, 1, Cockspur Street, S.W.1, and 38, Leadenhall Street E.C.3; SOUTHAMPTON; BIRMINGHAM; MANCHESTER; BRISTOL; CARDIFF; GLASGOW; BELFAST; DUBLIN; COBH; or LOCAL AGENTS.

THE WAYFARERS TRAVEL AGENCY

(Geoffrey Franklin and David Gourlay)

33, GORDON SQUARE, W.C.1.

Telephone: Museum 2312

Telegrams: Waytravag, London

With Branch Offices in Paris and New York, offers an unique service to travellers

AT HOME AND ABROAD

All arrangements made for individual travel and itineraries prepared.

Paris: 10, Rue Gaillon

New York: 19, West 44th Street

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, Limited.

(FOUNDED 1916).

The largest Nursing Organisation of its kind in the World with a membership of over 25,000 trained Nurses!

The College has:—

Spacious Headquarters situated in London. A Local Board for Scotland. 70 Branches and Sub-Branches. A Sister Tutor Section. A Public Health Section. A Student Nurses' Association for Nurses in training. Clubs and Club rooms for members. Rest Homes at Bonchurch, Isle of Wight and Carnoustie, Fifeshire, Scotland.

The College provides for its members the use of fully equipped College Buildings, including a well stocked Library, a Laboratory, and Lecture rooms. It offers Scholarships it arranges for free legal advice, Accident and Illness Insurance, and loans to its members.

Among its activities have been the promotion of Bills in Parliament for the protection of the public and the benefit of the Nursing Profession, and the establishment of a Superannuation Scheme (contributory) for all Nurses.

The College of Nursing is recognised by the Ministry of Health as a training centre for the qualification of Health Visitors.

The College aims at providing opportunities for wider education, better professional status and higher rates of remuneration for all members of the Nursing Profession.

National Council of Women of Great Britain.

SUBSCRIBERS' LIST.

WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED
FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1927, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1928.

MEMBERS.	Subscriptions.		Donations.	Subscriptions.	Donations.
	£	s. d.			
Abbott, Miss M.					
Frances	1	1 0			
Aberdeen and Temair, The Marchioness of	1	1 0			
Acland, The Hon. Lady	1	1 0			
Adair, Miss B.		5 0			
Adams, Miss Rose		5 0			
Adeane, Mrs.	1	0 0			
Aiken, Mrs.	1	1 0			
Albemarle, The Countess of	1	1 0			
Albright, Miss M. C.	5	0 0			
Alhusen, Mrs.		5 0			
Allan, Mrs. R. S.	1	0 0			
Allan, Miss	1	0 0			
Allen, The Misses		5 0			
Andreae, Mrs.	1	0 0			
Andrews, Dr. Marion		10 0			
Anon			5	0	
Anstruther, Mrs.	1	0 0			
Antrobus, Dame Edith		5 0			
Armitstead, Mrs.	1	0 0			
Ashby, Mrs. Corbett		10 6			
Ashton, Miss M.		5 0			
Astell, Miss C.		5 0			
Astor, Viscountess, M. P.	1	1 0			
Austin, Miss Sybil M.		5 0			
Baker, Mrs. Meath	1	0 0			
Balfour, The Lady Frances	5	0 0			
Banks, Mrs. E. M.		5 0			
Barbour, Mrs.		5 0			
Barker, Hon. Lady		5 0			
Barlow, Miss A. E. F.		10 6			
Barnett, Dame Henrietta	1	1 0			
Barrett, Miss Rosa M.		5 0			
Barrow, Mrs. Walter		5 0			
Bartelot, Mrs.		5 0			
Bartlett, Miss G.		7 6			
Basden, Miss M. F.		10 0			
Battersea, The Lady	2	2 0			
Baxter, Mrs. Dudley		5 0			
Beckett, Mrs.		5 0			
Bedford, The Duchess of	2	0 0			
Beeby, Mrs. J. H.		10 0			
Beeton, Lady		5 0			
Behrend, Mrs. Keats		5 0			
Behrens, The Hon. Mrs. Clive		5 0			
Bell, Mrs.	1	0 0			
Bell, Mrs. R. Gordon		5 0			
Bellows, Mrs. John		5 0			
Bertram, Mrs.		5 0			
Bickersteth, Mrs.		5 0			
Bigland, Mrs. Percy	1	1 0	1	1 0	
Bigland, Mrs. Ranulf		5 0			
Birnstingl, Miss Ethel		10 0			
Bisdee, Miss E. S.		5 0			
Black, Miss L. M. P.		5 0			
Blackburne, Miss G. M. Ireland	2	2 0			
Blackie, Miss		10 0			
Blackie, Miss C. T.		5 0			
Blake, Mrs. R.		5 0			
Blunt, Miss Edith		5 0			
Bolitho, Mrs. T. Robins	1	0 0			
Bolus, Mrs. Gillham		5 0			15 0
Boot, Lady	2	2 0			
Bosanquet, Mrs. R. H.		7 6			
Boulnois, Miss H. M.	1	1 0			
Bouverie, Hon. Mrs. Stuart		5 0			
Bowring, Miss	1	0 0			
Boyd, Mrs.		10 0			
Boydell, Miss E. M.		7 6			
Bradshaw, Miss G. M.		5 0			
Brassey, Sybil Countess Brassey, The Countess. (Paid in advance).	2	2 0			
Brereton, Miss Katherine	10	6			
Brewer, Mrs.		5 0			
Bright, Mrs. Allan H.	3	3 0			
Bright, Miss M. I.		5 0			
Broadbent, Miss M. E.	1	1 0			
Brodie-Hall, Miss		5 0			
Bronner, Miss	1	0 0			
Brown, Mrs. Egerton Stewart	1	1 0			
Brownlee, Mrs. R.	1	0 0			
Browne, Mrs. Walter		5 0			
Browne, Miss A. Leigh	1	0 0			
Bruce, Miss Mary L.		10 0			
Buckland, Mrs.		5 0			
Budgett, Mrs. W. H.		10 0			
Bulley, Mrs. Raffles		10 0			
Burrows, Miss C. M. E.		10 0			
Busk, Miss H.	1	1 0			
Buxton, The Countess	2	2 0			
Buxton, Mrs. Louis		10 0			
Buxton, Mrs. Noel		10 0			
Cadbury, Mrs. Barrow	1	1 0			
Cadbury, Mrs. Edward	1	1 0			
Cadbury, Mrs. George	10	0 0			
Cadbury, Mrs. George (Junior)	2	0 0			
Cadbury, Miss Ursula	1	1 0			
Cade, Miss L. R.		5 0			
Camenisch, Mrs.		10 0			
Cane, Mrs.		5 0			
Canziani, Miss E.		5 0			
Carbutt, Miss		10 0			
Carden, Mrs.		10 0			
Carden, Miss		5 0			
Cargill, Dr. E. A.		10 0			
Carnegie, Mrs. H. T.		5 0			
Carruthers, Mrs.		5 0			
Carter, Mrs.		5 0			
Cartwright, Miss B.		5 0			
Cartwright, Miss M.		5 0			
Cassillis, The Countess of	1	1 0			
Chadwick, Mrs.	2	2 0			
Chadwick, Mrs.		5 0			
Chance, Lady	1	0 0			
Chapman, Mrs. Chas.		5 0			
Chapman, Miss M.		10 0			
Chapple, Mrs. H. Annesley		10 0			
Chittenden, Mrs.		5 0			

FAWCETT COLLECTION

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Chute, Mrs. Chaloner . . .	10	6	Emmott, The Lady . . .	1	1	0	
Clark, Mrs. Kitson . . .	7	6	Evans, Mrs. Richardson . . .	1	1	0	
Clay, Mrs. John . . .	5	0	Eve, Lady Trustram . . .	1	1	0	
Clay, Hon. Mrs. Spender (1927 & 28) . . .	10	0	Faithfull, Miss L. M. . .	5	0		
Clephan, Miss A. E. . .	1	1	Fane, Miss B. . .	5	0		
Clerk, Lady . . .	1	1	Fawcett, Dame Milli- cent, L.L.D. . . .	2	10	0	
Clough, Miss B. A. . .	10	0	Fawcett, Miss Phillipa Garrett . . .	1	0	0	
Clucas, Mrs. Stephen . . .	5	0	Fawkes, Mrs. R. . .	5	0		
Coad, Miss K. . .	5	0	Field, Mrs. . . .	5	0		
Coates, Miss . . .	5	0	Pield, Miss . . .	5	0		
Cochrane, Miss C. . .	10	0	Flavell, Miss A. J. . .	5	0		
Codrington, Lady . . .	5	0	Flugel, Mrs. . . .	2	0	0	
Coit, Mrs. Stanton . . .	10	0	Forbes of Rothiemay, Mrs. . . .	1	1	0	
Coker, Miss M. . .	5	0	Foster, Miss M. A. (paid in advance) . . .				
Colman, Miss . . .	5	0	Fox, Miss Evelyn . . .	5	0		
Colman, Miss Jessie . . .	5	0	Francis, Miss K. C. . .	10	0		
Cooke, Miss Ada . . .	5	0	Francis, Miss M. Sophie . . .	5	0		
Cooper, Miss Ellen A. . .	5	0	Franklin, Hon. Mrs. . . .	1	1	0	
Copland, Miss A. F. . .	15	0	Franklin, Mrs. A. E. . .	10	0		
Courtney of Penwith, Lady . . .	1	0	Fraser, Mrs. Francis . . .	1	0	0	
Cowlin, Miss . . .	5	0	Frean, Mrs. . . .	1	0	0	
Cox, Mrs. Frederick Thomas . . .	7	6	Fry, Miss S. Margery . . .	5	0		
Crawley, Miss (1927-28) . . .	10	0	Fulford, Miss . . .	10	0		
Creighton, Mrs. . . .	1	0	Gardiner, Lady . . .	5	0		
Creighton, Miss . . .	10	0	Gardiner, Mrs. Evelyn . . .	5	0		
Crichton-Stuart, Miss C. . .	10	0	Gaskell, Miss . . .	10	0		
Crisp, Miss W. B. . .	5	0	Gaskell, Miss E. N. . .	10	0		
Crokat, Miss . . .	1	1	Gaskell, Miss W. C. . .	10	0		
Crooke, Miss . . .	5	0	Gee, Mrs. . . .	1	1	0	
Crosbie, Mrs. Lloyd . . .	5	0	Geldard, Mrs. . . .	1	0	0	
Crosfield, Mrs. A. J. . .	5	0	Gladstone, Miss F. M. . .	1	0	0	
Crosfield, Mrs. B. F. . .	5	0	Glover, Mrs. Arnold . . .	1	1	0	
Cunliffe, The Hon. Lady Cunliffe, Miss E. Pick- ersgill (1928 & 29) . . .	10	0	Glover, Mrs. Howard . . .	1	0	0	
Daintree, Mrs. . . .	5	0	Gooch, Mrs. . . .	5	0		
Dalglish, Mrs. . . .	10	0	Goodbody, Miss . . .	5	0		
Dalton, Mrs. F. T. . .	5	0	Goode, Miss P. S. . .	5	0		
Daly, Mrs. . . .	10	6	Gordon, Mrs. Ogilvie, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S. . . .	1	1	0	
Daniel, Miss M. F. . .	5	0	Gordon, Miss A. A. . .	5	0		
Darwin, Lady . . .	5	0	Gordon, Miss Grace . . .	5	0		
Davidson, Mrs. . . .	10	0	Gorst, Miss M. E. . .	5	0		
Davidson, Mrs. Randall . . .	1	1	Gould, Mrs. Monk . . .	1	1	0	
Davies, Miss Cox . . .	5	0	Gow, Mrs. James . . .	2	2	0	
Davies, Mrs. Mary, F.R.A.M., D.Mus. . .	5	0	Gowers, Miss Evelyn . . .	5	0		
Davies, Mrs. Upton . . .	5	0	Graham, Mrs. Patrick . . .	5	0		
Davies, Miss, J.P. . .	5	0	Gray, Mrs. Alan . . .	5	0		
Davis, Mrs. . . .	17	6	Gray, Mrs. Edwin . . .	2	0	0	
Davson, Lady . . .	5	0	Greenlees, Mrs. . . .	1	0	0	
Dawson, Mrs. A. C. . .	1	0	Grimes, Mrs. . . .	5	0		
Denhof, Miss . . .	5	0	Grundy, Miss Beardoe . . .	5	0		
Dewar, Mrs. . . .	5	0	Guiterman, Miss . . .	5	0		
Dow, Mrs. . . .	5	0	Gulland, Mrs. . . .	5	0		
Doyle, Lady Conan . . .	1	0	Gunther, Mrs. . . .	1	0	0	
Drayton, Miss . . .	5	0	Haddo, The Countess of . . .	5	0		
Drummond, Mrs. . . .	5	0	Hadley, Miss D. M. . .	10	0		
Drysdale-Vickery, Dr. Alice . . .	1	1	Haines, Miss F. M. . .	5	0		
Durand, Mrs. Ralph . . .	1	1	Halford, Miss Kate . . .	5	0		
Eaton, Miss . . .	10	0	Hall, Lady . . .	5	0		
Eaton, Miss A. C. . .	10	0	Hamilton, Miss J. M. A. . .	10	0		
Eaton, Miss E. M. . .	1	0	Hanbury, Mrs. Lionel . . .	1	1	0	
Eaton, Miss K. E. . .	10	6	Hare, Mrs. . . .	5	0		
Eccles, Mrs. Harold . . .	5	0	Harper, Councillor Mrs. J.P. . . .	5	0		
Ede, Mrs. Moore . . .	5	0	Harper, Miss Isabel . . .	5	0		
Edlmann, Miss Edith . . .	5	0	Harris, Mrs., J.P. . .	5	0		
Edmond, Mrs. . . .	5	6	Harris, Miss M. L. . .	5	0		
Edmonds, Miss S. G. . .	10	6	Harrison, Mrs. . . .	5	0		
Edwards, Mrs. F. . .	10	0	Harston, Miss . . .	5	0		
Elliot, Mrs. . . .	10	0	Harvey, Miss B. . .	1	0	0	
Elliot-Nish, Mrs. . . .	5	0	Harvey, Miss E. C. . .	2	0	0	
Ellis, Mrs. G. H. . .	1	0	Harvie, The Misses . . .	1	0	0	
Ellis, Mrs. J. E. . .	1	1					

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Hassell, Miss. . . .	10	0	Knight, Miss M. . . .	5	0		
Haughton, Hon. Mrs. . . .	5	0	Knightley, Lady . . .	1	0	0	
Hayes, Miss Ann . . .	5	0	Lamb, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Hayne, Miss A. S. . . .	5	0	Lane, Mrs. Pelham . . .	10	0		
Head, Mrs. Bessie . . .	5	0	Langton, Miss A. M. . .	5	0		
Healing, Miss	5	0	Lawrence, Miss	5	0		
Heath, Lady	1	0	Lawrence, Miss Honor . . .	5	0		
Heawood, Mrs.	5	0	Lees, Councillor Miss M. . .	1	1	0	
Henn, The Hon. Mrs. . . .	5	0	Lefroy, Mrs.	5	0		
Henriques, Mrs. C. Q. . .	5	0	Lehman, Mrs. R. C. . . .	10	0		
Hertz, Miss	1	10	Lemon, Miss A. . . .	5	0		
Hertz, Miss A. T. . . .	1	10	Lenwood, Mrs. Frank . . .	1	0	0	
Hertz, Miss Olga	2	2	Levy, Mrs. A. H. . . .	5	0		
Hett, Mrs. H. H. . . .	10	0	Lewis, Mrs. E. F. . . .	5	0		
Hewett, Miss Edith H. . .	5	0	Ley, Lady	2	2	0	
Hewett, Miss H. E. . . .	5	0	Ley, Miss A. W. . . .	5	0		
Hignett, Mrs. Geoffrey . .	1	0	Liberty, Miss Octavia . . .	10	0		
Hildreth, Miss Jane . . .	5	0	Lilford Clementina, Lady	1	4	0	
Hill, Lady	5	0	Lister, Miss	5	0		
Hill, Mrs. Eustace	1	0	Lloyd, Miss Edyth M. . .	5	0	0	
Hill, Mrs. G. H. B. . . .	10	0	Lloyd, Miss M. J. . . .	1	1	0	
Hill, Miss Mary	5	0	Lockyer, Lady	10	0		
Hind, Mrs. Wheelton, O.B.E. . . .	1	1	Loder, The Lady Louise . .	1	0	0	
Hitchcock, Miss Agnes . .	1	1	Lodge, Miss	5	0		
Hoc, Miss Mary	10	0	Long, Mrs. C. H. . . .	7	6		
Hodge, Miss Marie	5	0	Longman, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Hogg, Miss Cecilia S. . . .	5	0	Longman, Mrs. C. J. . . .	5	0		
Holland, Miss	5	0	Ludlow, Lady	2	2	0	
Holland, Mrs. Spencer . . .	10	6	Lumley, Hon. Mrs.	5	0		
Hollins, Miss Henrietta . .	1	1	Lyall, Dame Beatrix . . .	5	0		
Honeyman, Mrs.	5	0	Lyndon, Mrs. Arnold . . .	10	0		
Hope, Mrs. Lewis	5	0	Macadam, Miss	5	0		
Hope, Miss S. M. . . .	5	0	Macan, Mrs.	10	0		
Hopkins, Miss A. M. . . .	5	0	Macdonald, Mrs. David . . .	10	0		
Horn, Miss M. . . .	10	0	Macdonald, Miss L. . . .	10	0		
Horsley, Lady	2	2	Macdonald, Miss M. A. . .	10	6		
Hort, Lady	10	0	Macdougall, Miss	7	6		
Hoster, Mrs.	10	0	Mackenzie, Mrs. Fraser . .	5	0		
Houldey, Miss	5	0	MacKelvie, Miss M. W. . .	5	0		
Howard, Mrs. H. R. . . .	5	0	Mackintosh, Mrs. (paid in advance)				
Howl, Miss	10	0	MacLagan, Miss D. . . .	12	6		
Howl, Miss Clara	10	0	MacLehose, Miss A. R. . .	1	0	0	
Howlett, Mrs.	5	0	Macmillan, Miss Chrystal, B.Sc., M.A. (1928 & 29)	10	0	5	0
Hudson, Mrs. Donaldson . .	5	0	Macnaghten, Miss E. M. . . .	10	0		
Hulse, The Hon. Lady . . .	1	0	Macrosty, Mrs. E. J. . . .	5	0		
Huntsman, Miss	5	0	MacSwinney, Miss N. . . .	5	0		
Hurle, Mrs. Cook	5	0	Mair, Miss S. E. S. . . .	1	1	0	
Hutchinson, Miss L. A. . .	5	0	March, Miss Norah (1926, 27 & 28)	15	0		
Imlach, Mrs.	5	0	Margaret, Sister	5	0		
Innes, Mrs. Guy	5	0	Marsh, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Ireland, Mrs. A. E. . . .	5	0	Marshall, Miss M. E. . . .	5	0		
Irwin, Mrs. John	5	0	Martin Mrs. W. A. . . .	5	0		
Isaac, Miss R. A. . . .	5	0	Martin, Miss B. . . .	5	0		
Jackson, Lady Mather, Jackson, Mrs. (1927 & 28)	5	0	Martin, Miss Mary E. R. . . .	10	6		
Jackson, Miss	1	0	Maskell, Miss E. M. . . .	5	0		
Jaffe, Miss D. J. . . .	1	1	Mason, Miss Bertha . . .	1	1	0	
Janes, Miss Emily	10	0	Masson, Mrs.	5	0		
Jebb, Mrs.	5	0	Matthews, Lady	10	6		
Johnson, Mrs.	5	0	Mathews, Mrs. G. S. . . .	10	0		
Johnson, Mrs. W. H. . . .	2	2	McArthur, Mrs. Gordon (1928 & 29)	10	0		
Johnston, Mrs. T. . . .	10	0	McCallam, Mrs. J. L. . . .	10	0		
Johnston, Miss H. M. . . .	10	0	McClure, Miss A. . . .	5	0		
Jones, Mrs.	5	0	McClure, Miss A. L. . . .	5	0		
Jones, Miss A. . . .	7	6	McDiarmid, Mrs. J. . . .	5	0		
Kempthorne, Mrs.	10	0	Melly, Miss Eva	5	0		
Kerly, Miss M. (1926, 27 & 28)	15	0	Miles, Mrs.	5	0		
Kerr, Mrs. (1928 & 29) . . .	10	0	Millburn, Miss C. M. . . .	5	0		
Kerr, Miss C. H. . . .	5	0	Millburn, Mrs.	5	0		
Kidd, Dr. Mary	5	0					
King, Mrs. Wilson	5	0					
Knight, Mrs. J. M. . . .	10	0					

Subscriptions.		Donations.	Subscriptions.		Donations.
£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Mitchell, Mrs. C. T.	5	0	Ralston, Miss	5	0
Mitchell, Miss Lynette	2	0	Ramsay, Mrs.	1	1
Model, Mrs. L.	10	6	Rashdall, Mrs. H.	10	0
Moline, Miss E. B.	10	0	Rawlinson, Miss F. M.	1	0
Moncrieff, Lady Scott	1	0	Rayner, Miss I.	10	0
Montagu, The Hon. Lily	2	2	Rea, Mrs. Walter	10	0
Montagu, The Hon. Marian	3	3	Reckitt, Mrs. Philip	1	1
Montagu-Pollock, Miss E.	10	0	Redford, Mrs. W.	5	0
Morgan, Mrs. G.	1	0	Rhondda, Viscountess.	5	0
Morgan, Mrs. H.	5	0	Richardson, Mrs. Frederick	10	6
Moro, Mrs.	1	0	Richardson, Miss A.	10	0
Morrell, Mrs. Herbert.	5	5	Richmond, Miss D.	5	0
Morris, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	Rickman, Mrs. C. W.	5	0
Morris, Mrs. (1928 & 29)	10	0	Riddell-Carre, Mrs.	5	0
Morris, Mrs. Howard	5	0	Ridding, The Lady Laura	1	7
Morris, Miss D. H.	5	0	Ridley, Mrs. Chas.	5	0
Morrison, The Lady Mary	10	0	Riley, Miss R. A.	10	0
Moseley, Mrs. Robert S.	5	0	Ringrove, Miss	10	0
Mount, Lady	5	0	Rintoul, Mrs. Peter	5	0
Munt, Mrs. Spencer, F.I.S.A., F.I.P.S.	10	6	Ritchie, Mrs. James	5	0
Murray, Mrs. E. Croft	1	1	Roberts, Mrs. C. M. (1927 & 28)	10	0
Nathan, Mrs. H. L.	5	0	Roberts, Miss E. D.	10	0
Nelson, Miss F. P.	10	0	Rogers, Miss	10	0
Ness, Mrs. Patrick	5	0	Rose, Mrs.	5	0
Neville, Miss M. E.	5	0	Roskill, Mrs. John	5	0
Newton, Miss	10	6	Ross, Miss N.	5	0
Nicholas, Miss F. M.	5	0	Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold de	10	0
Norman, Hon. Lady	10	0	Roxburgh, Lady	5	0
Nunburnholme, Lady Marjorie	1	1	Royden, Miss M. C.	10	0
Odlum, Dr. Doris	5	0	Runciman, Mrs. Walter Rundle, Miss	1	1
Ogilvie, Lady	5	0	Russell, Mrs. Alys	5	0
Orred, Miss	10	0	Russell, Mrs.	5	0
Packer, Miss M. K.	5	0	Rutson, Mrs.	10	0
Paget, Mrs. A. H.	10	0	Sachs, Mrs. Gustave	5	0
Paget, Miss Rosalind	5	0	St. Cyres, Viscountess	1	1
Paisley, Mrs. T.	10	0	Sanday, Miss	5	0
Parry, The Rev. St. John	5	0	Savill, Miss G.	5	0
Parsons, Hon. Lady	1	1	Scarth, Miss	5	0
Peacock, Mrs.	5	0	Schuster, Mrs. Ernest	1	1
Pearson, Mrs. Henry	5	0	Scott, Miss A.	1	0
Pease, Mrs.	1	0	Scott, Mrs. S.G.	5	0
Peckover, The Hon. Alexandrina	10	0	Scott, Miss M. E.	5	0
Penrhyn, Gertrude, Lady	1	1	Selborne, The Countess of	1	0
Perrin, Mrs.	5	0	Selby, Miss	10	0
Peto, Lady	10	0	Sewell, Miss M.	1	0
Phillips, Mrs. Morton (Paid in advance).	10	0	Shann, Miss Laura	5	0
Phillips, Miss M. E.	10	0	Shann, Miss Lucy H.	5	0
Phillips, Mrs.	5	0	Sidgwick, Mrs. Henry	1	0
Picton-Turbervill, Miss	7	6	Sillitoe, Miss Helen	5	0
Playne, Miss C. E.	5	0	Simon, Mrs. E. D.	4	4
Portsmouth, The Countess of	1	1	Smith, Mrs. Martin R.	1	0
Potter, Mrs. Bernard	1	0	Smith, Miss E. H.	5	0
Potter, Mrs. J. Wilson	2	2	Smith, Miss J. K.	5	0
Potter, Miss Florence	10	0	Smith, Miss M. J.	5	0
Powell, Mrs. Edward	5	0	Smith, Miss M. Stafford	5	0
Powell, Miss R.	5	0	Soutar, Mrs.	5	0
Punnett, Miss M.	5	0	Spicer, Lady Handley	10	0
Pycroft, Miss Ella	5	0	Spicer, Miss	10	0
Pyke, Mrs. L.	5	0	Spicer, Miss Charlotte	10	0
Quicke, Mrs.	5	0	Spielmann, Lady	10	0
Rae, Mrs. J. T.	5	0	Spielman, Miss	5	0

Subscriptions.		Donations.	Subscriptions.		Donations.
£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Stokes, Mrs. F.	5	0	Sturges, Mrs. St. Loe O.B.E.	5	0
Stone, Mrs.	10	6	Strachey, Mrs. Oliver	5	0
Storrs, Mrs. Francis	7	6	Strachey, Miss P.	5	0
Stout, Lady (1926 & 27)	1	0	Strange, Miss	5	0
Strachey, Mrs. St. Loe O.B.E.	5	0	Streeter, Miss Edith	5	0
Strachey, Mrs. Oliver	5	0	Sturge, Miss Elizabeth	5	0
Strachey, Miss P.	5	0	Swindells, Miss Janet	10	0
Talbot, The Hon. Mrs. Edward	5	0	Talbot, The Hon. Mrs. Edward	5	0
Taylor, Mrs. Cooke	5	0	Taylor, Mrs. T. B.	1	1
Taylor, Mrs. T. B.	1	1	Tennant, Mrs. H. J.	1	0
Tennant, Mrs. H. J.	1	0	Thackeray, Mrs.	5	0
Thackeray, Mrs.	5	0	Theilmann, Miss H.	1	1
Theilmann, Miss H.	1	1	Thistleton, Mrs.	10	6
Thistleton, Mrs.	10	6	Thomasson, Mrs.	5	0
Thomasson, Mrs.	5	0	Thompson, Mrs. Gilchrist	1	1
Thompson, Mrs. Gilchrist	1	1	Torrey, Mrs.	5	0
Torrey, Mrs.	5	0	Torrey, Miss F. L.	10	0
Torrey, Miss F. L.	10	0	Trew, Miss E. M.	5	0
Trew, Miss E. M.	5	0	Trollope, Miss B.	10	0
Trollope, Miss B.	10	0	Turner, Mrs.	10	0
Turner, Mrs.	10	0	Valpy, Mrs.	2	2
Valpy, Mrs.	2	2	Verney, Margaret, Lady	1	0
Verney, Margaret, Lady	1	0	Verrall, Miss M. E.	5	0
Verrall, Miss M. E.	5	0	Villiers, Miss S. A.	5	0
Villiers, Miss S. A.	5	0	Wade, Miss M. I.	10	0
Wade, Miss M. I.	10	0	Waldegrave, The Countess	1	1
Waldegrave, The Countess	1	1	Walker, Dr. Jane	2	0
Walker, Dr. Jane	2	0	Wallace, Miss	2	0
Wallace, Miss	2	0	Walley, Mrs.	5	0
Walley, Mrs.	5	0	Wallis, Miss S. J.	5	0
Wallis, Miss S. J.	5	0	Walmesley, Miss A.	10	6
Walmesley, Miss A.	10	6	Walter, Mrs.	5	0
Walter, Mrs.	5	0	Ward, Mrs. James	5	0
Ward, Mrs. James	5	0	Warren, Mrs. G. S.	10	6
Warren, Mrs. G. S.	10	6	Watkin, Mrs.	5	0
Watkin, Mrs.	5	0	Watt, Miss S. M.	5	0
Watt, Miss S. M.	5	0	Weber, Mrs.	5	0
Weber, Mrs.	5	0	Wedgwood, Mrs. A. F.	5	0
Wedgwood, Mrs. A. F.	5	0	Whalley Tooker, Mrs.	10	0
Whalley Tooker, Mrs.	10	0	Wheeler, Mrs. Bourne	1	1
Wheeler, Mrs. Bourne	1	1	White, Mrs. John	5	0
White, Mrs. John	5	0	White, Miss H. M.	10	0
White, Miss H. M.	10	0	Whitting, Mrs.	5	0
Whitting, Mrs.	5	0	Whitty, Mrs. Irvine	5	0
Whitty, Mrs. Irvine	5	0	Whitwell, Miss, J.P.	10	0
Whitwell, Miss, J.P.	10	0	Widnell, Miss M. E.	5	0
Widnell, Miss M. E.	5	0	Wilkinson, The Hon. Mrs.	5	0
Wilkinson, The Hon. Mrs.	5	0	Wilkinson, Miss F.	10	6
Wilkinson, Miss F.	10	6	Williams, Mrs. Theodore	1	1
Williams, Mrs. Theodore	1	1	Williamson, Mrs. Silas	1	0
Williamson, Mrs. Silas	1	0	Williamson, Mrs. Stephen	1	1
Williamson, Mrs. Stephen	1	1	Willis, Mrs.	5	0
Willis, Mrs.	5	0	Willmer, Miss	10	0
Willmer, Miss	10	0	Wills, Dame Janet Stancombe	1	0
Wills, Dame Janet Stancombe	1	0	Lady Wilson	5	0
Lady Wilson	5	0	Mrs. Wilson	5	0
Mrs. Wilson	5	0	Wilson, Dr. Helen	10	0
Wilson, Dr. Helen	10	0	Wilson, Miss T. F.	5	0
Wilson, Miss T. F.	5	0	Wingate, Miss	5	0
Wingate, Miss	5	0	Wolmer, Viscountess	10	0
Wolmer, Viscountess	10	0	Wolseley-Lewis, Miss de Worms, Mrs.	10	0
Wolseley-Lewis, Miss de Worms, Mrs.	10	0	Worsley, Miss M. T.	10	0
Worsley, Miss M. T.	10	0			

Subscriptions.		Donations.	Subscriptions.		Donations.
£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Worthington, Mrs. W. B.	10	6	Yate-Lee, Miss	1	0
Wragg, Mrs. Leonard	1	0	Yates, Miss E. M.	10	0
Wynch, Mrs. (1928 & 29)	10	0	Yates, Miss L. J. (1928 & 29)	1	1
Yate-Lee, Miss	1	0	Zimmern, Mrs.	1	0
Yates, Miss E. M.	10	0	Zimmern, Miss E. M.	1	1
Yates, Miss L. J. (1928 & 29)	1	1			
Zimmern, Mrs.	1	0			
Zimmern, Miss E. M.	1	1			

£409 1 6 2 3 6

SUBSCRIPTIONS PER PUBLIC SERVICE AND MAGISTRATES COMMITTEE.

Subscriptions.		Donations.
£	s.	£
Adams, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Adams, Mrs. Leonard, P.L.G.	5	0
Anstey, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Anton, Mrs.	5	0
Arbuthnot, Dame Constance, J.P.	5	0
Ashford, Miss E. Bright	5	0
Ayers, Miss, J.P.	5	0
Baker, Mrs. Croft, J.P.	5	0
Birchall, Mrs. C. H., J.P.	5	0
Blundell, Mrs. H. E., J.P.	5	0
Brassey, The Countess (Paid in advance)	5	0
Brooke, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Buchanan, Mrs. Gray	5	0
Burnett, Dame Maud	5	0
Campbell of Inverneill, Miss, J.P.	5	0
Chambers, Miss	5	0
Coker, Miss M. M. (1927 & 28)	9	0
Collinge, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Comben, Alderman Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Cottrell, Mrs.	5	0
Cowen, Miss H.	5	0
Crawshay, Mrs. C. E.	5	0
Daws, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Dewar, Mrs.	5	0
Dymond, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Ealand, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Earengy, Mrs.	5	0
Egerton, Miss D., J.P.	5	0
Etty, Miss, J.P.	5	0
Folland, Mrs.	5	0
Foster, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Fuller, Miss E. M.	5	0
Galpin, Mrs.	5	0
Game, Mrs. W. H., J.P.	5	0
Gaunt, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Gibson, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Gluckstein, Mrs. Joseph, M.B.E., J.P.	5	0
Graham, Mrs.	5	0
Gray, Miss, J.P.	5	0
Green, Mrs.	5	0
Greenall, Mrs., J.P.	5	0
Guthrie, Mrs. Murray, J.P.	5	0
Harper, Councillor Mrs.	5	0
Harrowing, Dame J., J.P.	5	0
Helder, Mrs.	5	0
Higham, Miss Agnes, J.P.	5	0
Hunnybun, Mrs.	5	0
Keeling, Miss C., J.P.	5	0
Keighley, Miss Nora, J.P.	5	0
Layng, Mrs. J.P.	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Mackay, Miss Helen	5	0	0
Martin, Mrs. Banks	5	0	0
Miller, Mrs.	5	0	0
Newman, Miss H. M.	5	0	0
Newton, Lady	5	0	0
Nicholson, Mrs.	5	0	0
Orr, Mrs. Stewart, J.P.	5	0	0
Parkinson, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Parry, Mrs.	5	0	0
Pearse, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Phillips, Mrs.	5	0	0
Powell, Mrs.	5	0	0
Quarmby, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Ramsay, Mrs.	5	0	0
Reed, Councillor Mrs.	5	0	0
Russell, Mrs. G.	5	0	0
Russell, Hon. Mrs. Hamilton	5	0	0
Samson, Mrs.	5	0	0
Scott, Mrs.	5	0	0
Shaw, Mrs. Edward, J.P.	5	0	0
Somervell, Mrs. W. H.	5	0	0
Straker, Mrs. J. C., J.P.	5	0	0
Suffield, The Dowager Lady	5	0	0
Sutton, Miss Edith M.	5	0	0
Swaffield, Miss, J.P.	5	0	0
Tennant, Mrs. Combe, J.P.	5	0	0
Twitcheat, Mrs.	5	0	0
Vicary, Mrs.	5	0	0
Wallis, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Wallis, Miss	5	0	0
Walton, Mrs.	5	0	0
Warren, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Waters, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Westhead, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
White, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Winer, Miss M. K.	5	0	0
Witter, Mrs., J.P.	5	0	0
Woodroffe-Hicks, Miss, J.P.	5	0	0
Total	£21	19	0

BRANCHES.
ENGLAND.

	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Andover	10 0 0	5 0 0
Ashford		
Barrow-in-Furness	2 10 0	5 0 0
Bath		5 0 0
Bedfordshire	4 1 3	5 0 0
Berkhamsted	2 18 3	5 0 0
Birmingham	8 10 0	5 0 0
Bournemouth	2 10 0	5 0 0
Bradford	5 18 9	5 0 0
Bridlington (1927-28)	8 0 0	5 0 0
Brighton and Hove	5 19 8	5 0 0
Bristol and Clifton	5 12 6	5 0 0
Bromley	2 10 0	5 0 0
Burton-on-Trent	14 9 5	0 0 0
Cambridge	7 0 0	5 0 0
Canterbury	1 2 6	5 0 0
Carlisle and District	2 15 0	5 0 0
Cheltenham (1927 & 28)	2 16 3	10 0 0
Coventry	1 3 3	5 0 0
Croydon	2 10 8	5 0 0
Derbyshire	1 15 0	5 0 0
Dewsbury	19 3 5	0 0 0
Eastbourne	4 1 3	5 0 0
East Dorset	2 12 6	5 0 0
Farnham	1 3 6	5 0 0

	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gerrard's Cross	16 3	5 0 0
Gloucester	2 16 6	5 0 0
Guildford	1 4 0	5 0 0
Harpden	3 0 0	5 0 0
Harrogate (1928-29)	3 13 3	5 0 0
Haslemere	1 16 6	5 0 0
Highcliffz	15 9	2 2 0
Hornsey	1 9 3	5 0 0
Huddersfield	2 10 0	5 0 0
Hull and District	6 17 6	5 0 0
Hull Junior Division	1 5 7	
King's Lynn	1 5 0	5 0 0
Leeds	2 10 0	5 0 0
Leicester (1928-29)	12 0 0	5 0 0
Lincoln	2 14 0	5 0 0
Liverpool and Birken- head	3 16 10	5 0 0
London	33 2 3	15 0 0
London Junior Branch	1 15 0	
Maidstone	4 11 0	5 0 0
Malvern	1 1 0	5 0 0
Manchester & Salford	3 10 0	5 0 0
Middlesbrough and Cleveland	2 17 0	5 0 0
Mortlake & E. Sheen	1 5 0	5 0 0
North Staffs.	19 3	5 0 0
Norwich	4 17 6	5 0 0
Norwood	17 0	5 0 0
Nottingham & Notts.	2 12 6	5 0 0
Oldham	2 6 9	5 0 0
Oswestry and Shrop- shire (1927)	1 10 0	5 0 0
Peterborough	1 10 0	5 0 0
Portsmouth	1 15 3	5 0 0
St. Albans	4 13 0	5 0 0
Salisbury	2 6 0	5 0 0
Sheffield	10 0 0	5 0 0
S. Dorset	13 9	
Southend	3 2 6	5 0 0
Southport & Birkdale	1 19 3	5 0 0
Stockton & Thornaby	3 5 0	5 0 0
Thetford		3 0 0
Torquay Women's Coun- (Paid in advance.)		5 0 0
Tunbridge Wells	5 5 0	5 0 0
Watford	2 19 9	5 0 0
Wolverhampton	2 10 0	5 0 0
Worthing	1 5 0	5 0 0
York (1927 & 28)	9 7 6	5 0 0
WALES.		
Bangor	1 15 5	5 0 0
Colwyn Bay	2 0 0	
Llangollen	1 19 11	5 0 0
SCOTLAND.		
Aberdeen	6 7 0	5 0 0
Banffshire (1927)	1 0 0	1 17 0
Buckie	2 12 0	5 0 0
Dundee	2 10 0	5 0 0
Edinburgh (1927 & 28)	6 6 3	5 0 0
Glasgow	5 10 0	5 0 0
Greenock	1 12 0	5 0 0
Perth (1926 & 27)	2 8 3	5 0 0
St. Andrews	10 0	5 0 0
Stirling		5 0 0
Total	272 12 2	396 19 0
Bournemouth Branch— Council Meeting		100 0 0
Total	272 12 2	496 19 0

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES I.

	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alexandra College Guild	1 10 0	
Assistant Mistresses in Public Schools, Association of	1 1 0	
British Social Hygiene Council Incorp.	1 1 0	
Catholic Women's League	1 1 0	
Charity Organisation Society	1 1 0	
Church Army (Women's Social Work Dept.)	1 1 0	
Church of England Temperance Society (Women's Union)	1 1 0	
Church of England Women's Help Society	5 0 0	
College of Nursing, Ltd.	1 1 0	
Conservative Women's Reform Association	1 1 0	
Employment of Women, Central Bureau for the	1 1 0	
Equal Citizenship, National Union of Societies for	2 10 0	
Evangelical Free Churches, National Council of	1 1 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Central Council)	1 1 0	
Girls' Friendly Society (Scotland)	10 0	
Girls' Guildry	1 1 0	
Head Mistresses, Association of	10 0	
Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women	1 1 0	
Jewish Women, Union of	15 0	
Matrons' Council of Great Britain and Ireland	1 1 0	
Moral and Social Hygiene, Association for	1 1 0	
Mothers' Union	1 5 0	
Mothers' Union (Scotland)	5 0	
National British Women's Total Abstinence Union	1 1 0	
Nurses of Great Britain, National Council of	1 1 0	
Oversea Settlement of British Women, Society for	1 1 0	
Parents' National Educational Union	1 1 0	
Pioneer Institute	1 1 0	
Salvation Army (Women's Social Work Department)	1 1 0	
Scottish Matrons' Association	1 1 0	
State Children's Association	10 0	
Teachers, National Union of	2 2 0	
Teachers of Domestic Subjects, Association of	1 1 0	
Training of Women, Society for Promoting the	1 1 0	
University Women Teachers, Association of	10 0	
Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education	1 1 0	
Young Women's Christian Association (British National Council)	1 1 0	
Young Women's Christian Association of Great Britain (Scottish Divi- sion)	1 1 0	
Young Women's Christian Association of Scotland	1 1 0	

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES II.

Having one representative on the National Council.

Alexandra College, Dublin	10 0
Alexandra Park W.L.G.A.	1 1 0
Alliance of Honour	1 1 0
Beckenham Women Citizens' Association	10 6
Bedford College for Women	1 1 0
Bridge of Hope Mission	10 0
British Housewives' Association	1 1 0
Brotherhood Movement Incorporated (Sisterhood Section)	1 1 0
Camberley W.C.A.	10 6
Camp Fire Girls of the British Isles	1 1 0
Canning Town Women's Settlement	1 1 0
Chartered Society of Masseuses	5 0
Church of England Zenana Missionary Society	1 1 0
Church of Scotland Women's Guild	10 0
College Hall, Byng Place	5 0
Colonial and Continental Church Society	10 0
Day Nurseries, National Society of	1 1 0
Devon Council of Women	1 1 0
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1 1 0
Ealing W.C.A.	1 1 0
Electrical Association for Women	1 1 0
Employment of Barmaids, Joint Committee on the	5 0
Epileptics, National Society for (Sec., G. Penn Gaskell, Esq.)	1 1 0
Exeter Diocesan Deaconesses	5 0
Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund	5 0
Feeble-minded, National Association for the	10 6
Food Education Society	1 1 0
Friends' Temperance Union	1 1 0
Girl Guides Association	1 1 0
Girls' Clubs, Federation of Working	5 0
Girls' Clubs, National Council of (1927 & 28)	2 2 0
Girls' Diocesan Association	1 1 0
Girton College	1 1 0

	Subscriptions.			Donations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grey Ladies' College of Women Church Workers	1	1	0			
Harrow and Willesden Ruri-decanal Association		5	0			
Hastings and St. Leonards Women Citizens Association (1927 & 28)	1	1	0			
Heathfield District Women Citizens' Association		10	6			
Hereford Women Citizens' Association		10	0			
Holloway Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	1	0			
Hospital Almoners' Council		10	0			
House of Education Teachers and Old Students' Association	1	1	0			
Howard League for Penal Reform		1	0			
Independent Schools Association, Inc.	1	1	0			
Industrial Christian Fellowship	1	1	0			
Invalid Children's Aid Association		5	0			
Kingston, Malden, Surbiton and District W.C.A.	1	1	0			
League of the Church Militant	1	1	0			
Ling Association	1	1	0			
London Diocesan Council for Preventive, Rescue and Penitentiary Work (Ladies Committee)	1	1	0			
London and National Society for Women's Service	1	1	0			
Mabys Association for the Care of Friendless Girls		10	0			
Mayfair Union	1	1	0			
Mental After Care Association		5	0			
Mental Hygiene, National Council for	1	1	0			
Metropolitan Public Gardens Association		5	0			
Midwives, Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of		10	6			
Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club		5	0			
National Adult School Union	1	1	0			
National Health Society		5	0			
National Vigilance Association	1	1	0			
Newport Women Citizens' Association		10	0			
Norland Institute	1	1	0			
Notting Dale L.A.C.F.G.		5	0			
Open Door Council	1	1	0			
Order of Divine Compassion	1	1	0			
'Oxford' Liquor Popular Control Bill, Committee to Advocate Legislation on the lines of	1	1	0			
Performing and Captive Animals Defence League	1	1	0			
Pioneer Health Centre	1	1	0			
Poor Law Infirmity Matrons' Association	1	1	0			
Queens Institute of District Nursing		5	0			
Ranyard Mission		5	0			
Representative Managers of L.C.C. Elementary Schools		5	0			
Rochester and Southwark Diocesan Deaconesses		10	0			
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance	1	1	0			
Salisbury Diocesan Association for Rescue and Preventive Work		5	0			
Save the Children Fund	1	1	0			
Social Guild, Nottingham	1	1	0			
Southwark Diocesan Association		10	6			
Streatham Women's Local Government and Citizens' Association	1	1	0			
Student Christian Movement	1	1	0			
Sunday School Union		10	0			
Sutton Coldfield Women Citizens' Association		10	6			
Teachers' Training and Registration Society		5	0			
Temperance Legislation League	1	1	0			
University Women, British Federation of	1	1	0			
University Women's Camps for School Girls, Federation of	1	1	0			
Wage Earning Children, Committee on	1	1	0			
Westfield College		5	0			
Winchester Diocesan Deaconesses		5	0			
Winchester Women Citizens' Association		10	6			
Wives' Fellowship	1	1	0			
Women Citizens' Association, Scottish Council of	1	1	0			
Women House Property Managers, Association of	1	1	0			
Women Pharmacists, Association of		5	0			
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Association	1	1	0			
Women Teachers, National Union of	1	1	0			
Women's Farm and Garden Association		5	0			
Women's Freedom League	1	1	0			
Women's National Liberal Federation	1	1	0			
Women's Pioneer Housing, Ltd.	1	1	0			
Women's Unionist Organisation	1	1	0			
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission		5	0			
£118 10 0						

Total subscriptions and donations £822 2 8 499 2 6

DONATIONS to NEW OFFICES FUND.

1st SEPTEMBER, 1927 to 31st AUGUST, 1928.

Members.			Brighton and Hove..		
	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.
Total in hand	2392	16 7		11	6
Aberdeen & Temair, Marchioness of	5	0 0	Cambridge	10	14 6
Bolus, Mrs. Gillham	5	5 0	Canterbury	4	0 0
Dixon, Mrs. John	1	0 6	Croydon	43	6 10
Farthing Fund—per Mrs. Carden	12	6	Eastbourne	10	10 0
Franklin, Hon. Mrs.	50	0 0	Gloucester	10	0
Gray, Mrs. Alan	5	0 0	Harpenden	6	8 0
Gray, Mrs. Edwin	5	0 0	Hull	5	0 0
Hare, Mrs.	1	0 0	Hornsey	12	10 0
Harvey, Miss E. C.	10	0 0	London	10	0 0
Holdsworth, Mrs.	10	0	Maidstone	5	10 0
Imaginary Bazaar—per Miss E. M. Eaton (further donation)	5	0	Norfolk and Norwich	7	7 0
Jones, Mrs. John	5	0 0	Sheffield	10	0 0
Macdonald, Mrs. David	5	0 0	Tonbridge Wells	2	12 0
Mason, Miss Bertha	20	0 0	Davidson, Mrs. (Aberdeen Branch)	5	0 0
McAdam, Mrs. Walter	10	0	Prior, Miss Murray (London Branch)	3	9
Paget, Mrs. A. H. (further donation)	2	10 0			
Russell, Mrs. (further donation)	1	0 0			
Branches.			Societies.		
Ashford	10	5 6	National Council of Nurses	3	3 0
Bath	5	0 0			
			Interest.		
			From Deposit Account	10	7 0
			From War Loan	98	13 10
			£2772 2 6		

NATIONAL COUNCIL

GENERAL

Statement of Receipts and Payments from

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance :—		
At Bank, 1st September, 1927		183 14 6
Petty Cash		1 3 7½
„ Subscriptions :—		
Members	409 1 6	
Do. (per Hon. Treasurer, Public Service Committee)	21 19 0	
Branches (25%)	272 12 2	
Branches (£5 fee)	396 19 0	
Societies	118 10 0	
		1219 1 8
„ Donations :—		
Bournemouth Branch	100 0 0	
General	2 3 6	
		102 3 6
„ Public Service Committee Minutes (per Hon. Treasurer, P.S.C.)		53 6 0
„ Advertisements in Handbook		60 0 0
„ Sale of Badges		11 5 0
„ Letting Committee Room		10 0
„ Matinée—Scala Theatre		111 2 7
„ Sale of N.C.W. Literature* :—		
Pamphlets	29 12 7½	
Reports	36 9 11	
N.C.W. News (including Advertisements)	345 13 0½	
		411 15 7
„ Interest :—		
National War Bonds	5 0 0	
3½% Conversion Loan	2 16 0	
Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.	4 0 0	
Deposit Account	3 16 2	
		15 12 2
„ Balance left from transfer to Conversion Loan		3 10 0
		£2,173 4 7½

*This does not include the receipts from

SPECIAL FUND ON DEPOSIT £264 0 0

INVESTMENTS.

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.	£100 0 0	} £300 0 0
3½% Conversion Loan Bonds	£200 0 0	

12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
11th September, 1928.

OF WOMEN.

ACCOUNT.

1st September, 1927, to 31st August, 1928.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries		842 13 6
„ Printing		143 9 0
„ N.C.W. News—Salary (four months)	22 2 0	
„ Printing	277 19 9	
		300 1 9
„ Stationery		80 5 10½
„ Postage		116 6 11
„ Rent		200 0 0
„ Office Expenses		69 7 11
„ Telegraphic Address		2 0 0
„ Telephone		13 1 6
„ Press Cuttings		4 4 0
„ Travelling Expenses		21 11 11½
„ Committee Expenses		58 16 2
„ Hire of Halls		12 12 0
„ Insurance		13 11 1
„ Pamphlets and Papers		7 5 3½
„ Audit Fee		4 4 0
„ Profit on Matinée transferred to Deposit		112 0 0
„ Bank Charges and Cheques		1 18 0
„ Income Tax on Deposit Interest		19 0
„ Subscriptions :—		
International Council of Women	4 0 0	
International Officers Travelling Fund	2 0 0	
Council for Representation of Women in the League of Nations	3 3 0	
		9 3 0
„ Balance—Petty Cash		2,013 10 11½
At Bank		3 15 10
		155 17 10
		£2,173 4 7½

the Book and Pamphlet Department.

In September, 1927, £250 5% National War Bonds, due 1st April, 1928, were converted into £350 3½% Conversion Loan Bonds. Of these £150 were sold out in January, 1928, for Organisation work (see Organisation Account).

Examined and found correct,

PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

ORGANISATION

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Sale of £150 3½% Conversion Loan Bonds	114	16	6
„ Travelling Expenses refunded by Branches	26	6	8

£141 3 2

NEW OFFICES

RECEIPTS.

	s.	d.
1927-28. To Donations	2,882	5 5
„ „ Interest on Deposit.. .. .	0	11 2
1928-29. „ Donations	270	5 1
„ „ Interest on War Loan	98	13 10
„ „ Interest on Deposit.. .. .	10	7 0

£2,772 2 6

12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
11th September, 1928.

ACCOUNT, 1927-28.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Fees of Organiser	33	12	0
„ Travelling Expenses	36	10	3
„ Cheque Book	0	4	2
„ Balance at Bank	70	6	5
	70	16	9

£141 3 2

FUND ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Cheque Books and Commissions			5 6
„ *Purchase of War Loan	2,000	0	0
„ Deposit Account	700	0	0
„ Income Tax		9	16 0
„ Balance at Bank	2,710	1	6
	62	1	0

£2,772 2 6

*(£1973 17 10 5% War Stock, 1929-47).

Examined and found correct,

PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath to the National Council of Women of Great Britain the sum of.....*

.....
to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being of said National Council of Women of Great Britain, free of all deductions whatever, the receipt of said Treasurer to be an effectual discharge of same.

*the sum to be written in full

I desire to be enrolled as a Member of the National Council of Women and enclose £ : s. d. as an Annual Subscription to the Central Fund (minimum 5/-).

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Subscriptions should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, and forwarded to the Office of the National Council of Women, Parliament Mansions, Westminster, S.W.1.

Every Committee Member
ought to possess

THE HANDBOOK

OF THE

**National Council of Women
of Great Britain**

(Federated to the International Council of Women
in 1897).

Containing

**National Council, Committees, Branches,
Affiliated Societies, Annual Report,
Constitution, Officers of International
Council of Women, Subscribers' List,
Balance Sheet.**

Ready in January, 1929.

Price 1/-

**National Council of Women,
PARLIAMENT MANSIONS,
VICTORIA STREET S.W.1.**

Printed by Wadsworth & Co., The Rydal Press, Keighley.

A Cruise
to the
ISLES of the BLEST

of Six weeks' duration in

"THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND"

Oil Burner. Tonnage, 20,000

THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST CRUISE SHIP.

**WEST AFRICA and the
WESTERN ISLES**

MONACO—MAJORCA—MOROCCO

From Liverpool, January 26, 1929

A Cruise of splendid leisure in REAL sunshine, visiting Gibraltar, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Dakar (French West Africa), Santa Cruz and Las Palmas, Madeira, Tangier, Casablanca, Cadiz and Lisbon. No shore arrangements unless desired. A Cruise of basking in the dreariest winter month, and on board a luxury liner specially designed and equipped for cruising.

from £80

Write to the

CANADIAN PACIFIC CRUISE DEPT.,

**62-65, Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square,
London, S. W. 1.**

or to local agents.

CANADIAN-PACIFIC

PAMPHLET