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CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE  
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN LONDON  
53, VICTORIA STREET  
*Telephone: ABBEY 6397*

ANNUAL REPORT  
1937-38

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Pamphlet

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE  
OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN LONDON

53, VICTORIA STREET

Telephone: ABBEY 6397

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AIMS OF THE COUNCIL.

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To bring together in helpful co-operation the various statutory and voluntary agencies concerned with the welfare of girls in the metropolitan area.

To keep themselves acquainted with the current provision in London for women and girls in moral danger, to consider the sufficiency of such provision, and to take steps to promote its extension where the need is manifest.

To ensure that the girls of London have the fullest opportunities of developing their spiritual, mental and physical capacities under healthy conditions, so that the influences which work for evil may be effectively defeated.

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## Present Constitution of the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

Ministry of Health	...	...	Colonel Harrison, D.S.O. Miss Wamsley, O.B.E.
Home Office	...	...	Mr. S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.
Board of Education	...	...	Miss Bastable, H.M.I.
Ministry of Labour	...	...	Miss K. M. Walls.
Charity Commission	...	...	Mr. W. F. Fox.
London County Council	...	...	Dame Barrie Lambert, D.B.E. The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D. Mrs. A. M. Mathew, J.P. Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall, D.B.E.
Corporation of the City of London	...	...	Mr. C. Stanley Crosse.

### ASSOCIATIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Society of Medical Officers of Health (Metropolitan Branch)	...	...	Dr. Porter.
National Association of Probation Officers (Metropolitan Branch)	...	...	Miss Hamilton Hunter.

### VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

Association for Jewish Youth	...	...	Miss M. Moses, J.P.
British Association of Residential Settlements	...	...	Miss H. C. Escreet.
Catholic Girls' Society	...	...	Miss Gilbert.
Catholic Women's League	...	...	Miss Butt.
Central Association for Mental Welfare	...	...	Miss Evelyn Fox.
Chelmsford Diocesan Association for Girls' Aid	...	...	Miss Dowle.
Children's Aid Society	...	...	Mr. Herbert H. Glanfield.
Church Army	...	...	Sister Thorpe.
Church of England Advisory Board for Moral Welfare Work	...	...	Miss Retallack.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	...	...	The Hon. Anne Macnaghten.
Girls' Friendly Society	...	...	Mrs. Edwin Orde.
Girl Guides	...	...	Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
Girls' Guildry	...	...	Miss G. M. Atkins.
Girls' Life Brigade	...	...	Mrs. Mary S. Cant
Institute of Hospital Almoners	...	...	Miss C. Morris.

Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls, Women and Children	...	...	Mr. S. Cohen.
Joint Council of London Juvenile Organisations Committees...	...	...	Miss M. de M. Leathes.
London Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work	...	...	Miss Mylne.
London Diocesan Council for Youth	...	...	Miss Barton.
London Female Preventive and Re- formatory Institution	...	...	Mr. W. W. Thompson.
London Welsh Friendly Aid Society for Girls	...	...	Mrs. Wilfred Rowlands.
Mabys	...	...	Miss Easton.
Mothers' Union	...	...	Mrs. Elliott Clarkson.
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child	...	...	Miss S. Musson.
National Vigilance Association	...	...	Mr. F. Sempkins.
National Council of Girls' Clubs	...	...	Lady Eleanor Keane.
Over Thirty Association	...	...	Mrs. W. T. Stiff.
Police Court Mission	...	...	The Rev. Harry Pearson.
St. Alban's Diocesan Association for Girls' Aid	...	...	Miss Hilda Caldecott.
St. Anne's Catholic Settlement...	...	...	The Right Rev. the Bishop of Pella.
Salvation Army	...	...	Colonel Winifrede Case.
Society of Hope	...	...	Miss Colman.
Sodality of the Children of Mary	...	...	Miss Chapman.
Southwark Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare	...	...	The Right Rev. the Bishop of Kingston.
Travellers' Aid Society	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Countess Amherst.
Toc H League of Women Helpers	...	...	Miss Wolfe.
Wayfarers' Sunday Association	...	...	Mrs. Maurice Bear.
Women's Council of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches	...	...	Mrs. Barson.
West London Mission	...	...	The Rev. W. R. Rice.
Young Women's Christian Association	...	...	Miss Scott Moncrieff.

### ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The Lady Emmott.  
Mr. F. W. Cape.  
Mr. Cecil Chapman, J.P.  
Commissioner Adelaide Cox, C.B.E.  
Mrs. Owen Hugh Smith.  
Sir Frederick Menzies, K.B.E., M.D.  
Mrs. Starey.  
The Rev. Prebendary Austin Thompson, M.A.  
Dame Meriel Talbot, D.B.E.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF  
GIRLS AND WOMEN IN LONDON  
53, VICTORIA STREET  
*Telephone : ABBEY 6397*

*President :*  
The LADY EMMOTT, J.P.

*Vice-Presidents :*  
The COUNTESS OF IVEAGH                      The VISCOUNT ASTOR  
Mrs. C. R. ATTLEE.

*Chairman :*  
Dame MERIEL TALBOT, D.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman :*  
The Rev. Prebendary AUSTIN THOMPSON, M.A.

*Hon. Treasurer :*  
Mr. F. W. CAPE.

*Executive Committee :*  
the Hon. Officers *ex-officio* :  
Dame BARRIE LAMBERT, D.B.E., L.C.C.  
Miss BROMHEAD.  
The Right Rev. MONSIGNOR PROVOST BROWN,  
Bishop of Pella.  
Colonel WINIFREDE CASE.  
Mr. S. COHEN.  
Miss EASTON.  
Mr. S. W. HARRIS, C.B., C.V.O.  
Colonel HARRISON, D.S.O., M.B.  
Miss HEARN.  
Mrs. OWEN HUGH SMITH.  
Lady ELEANOR KEANE.  
Mrs. MARK KERR, O.B.E.  
Miss SCOTT MONCRIEFF.  
Sister THORPE.  
Miss K. M. WALLS.  
Miss WAMSLEY, O.B.E.

*Secretary :*  
*to whom all communications should be addressed :*

Miss BROOKE.

*Hon. Auditors :*  
Messrs. BARTON, MAYHEW & Co.

*Bankers :*  
MIDLAND BANK,  
22, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

## CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN LONDON

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### ORIGIN, PURPOSE AND CONSTITUTION.

The Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London was first established (under the name of Central Council for Rescue and Preventive Work in London) as the result of a Conference held at the Ministry of Health in 1922 its aim being to bring together in helpful co-operation the various statutory and voluntary agencies concerned with rescue and preventive work in the Metropolitan area.

### EARLY WORK.

As a first step the Council made and published a comprehensive 50-page Report on all rescue and preventive work carried on in London.

Following up the information thus collected, Conferences were held which drew together all workers in this field. By thus making known the aims and methods of the most progressive and successful organisations, the Council was able to assist materially in the improvement in methods of rescue work, which has been so marked in the last few years.

### ENQUIRIES AND RESEARCH.

Special Enquiries were undertaken into the accommodation available for medical cases, and also into the arrangements for after-care and training when the infectious stage of the illness is past. In co-operation with the London County Council, a scheme has been inaugurated for securing extended care when necessary.

Again, in co-operation with the London County Council and the Medical Research Council, an Enquiry was undertaken into the mental status of girls in Rescue Homes.

The data collected show the need for further research which will be undertaken when funds are available.

#### **PUBLICATIONS.**

A Handbook of Residential Clubs and Hostels for professional and working girls was prepared and issued.

The book is in great demand and is now in its seventh edition.

A Survey of Facilities for the Social Welfare of Girls in London was made and printed in 1928. It contained notes of the aims and activities of all Societies which provide such facilities for normal girls.

An Enquiry into Lodging accommodation for girls and women in London, printed in 1932, comments on Common Lodging Houses and Shelters, Emergency Accommodation, Temporary Accommodation, Hostels, and Flats and Flatlets.

#### **ENLARGEMENT OF SCOPE AND CHANGE OF NAME.**

The ideal which the Central Council has always pursued is to obtain for the girls of London the fullest opportunities of developing their spiritual, mental, and physical capacities under healthy conditions, so that the influences which work for evil should be defeated.

In accordance with this policy the Central Council decided in 1928 to enlarge its scope and to change its name to that which it now bears, and which expresses more accurately its full aims. The Public Authorities and the Societies concerned with the general social welfare of girls were invited to join the Council, which is now fully representative. A list of the constituent bodies is given at the beginning of this report.

The first problem considered by the new Council was the difficulty, familiar to all social workers, of ensuring that girls coming to London as strangers should get the help and advice they so often need.

The Central Council requested the Home Secretary to convene a Conference in order to consider this matter.

#### **HOME OFFICE CONFERENCE AND COMMITTEE.**

The Conference met in July, 1928, and as a result the Home Secretary appointed a Committee (the Girls' Social Welfare Committee) to carry into effect the resolutions passed at the Conference. This Committee made a survey

of the existing arrangements for befriending girls coming to work in London, and submitted a report to the Home Secretary, which was approved by him.

The Report recommended that a Central Information Bureau for girls should be established. The Central Council was invited to undertake this work, and the London County Council was asked to co-operate, and consented to do so.

#### **CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU.**

The Central Council gladly acceded to the request of the Home Secretary, and in the summer of 1929 the Central Information Bureau was established. The work actually done by the Bureau has abundantly justified the experiment. Local Authorities and Voluntary Societies in the provinces have been most willing to co-operate by displaying notices of the Bureau in public libraries and other suitable places. As a result the Bureau has had a steady stream of enquiries, and has been able to direct hundreds of girls to hostels and clubs. Since the Bureau does not represent any one society or Church, but is in touch with all their organisations, no girl need hesitate to come to the Bureau on the ground that it is meant for another class or another creed than her own. Thus the Bureau can, and does, help those girls who, having no link with any society, are most likely to fall into difficulty and danger.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1937-38.

For the first time since its inception the Report of the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London appears without the name of Sir Oscar Warburg. As one of the founders, and for twelve years the Chairman of the Council, Sir Oscar formed its policy and guided its actions, and the work it has been able to do owes its success largely to his wisdom and his wide experience.

Sir Oscar's interest in the activities of the Council never flagged, and since he retired from the Chair his advice has always been at the service of the Committee until his lamented death in July last.

The Council has pleasure in presenting its Report for 1937-38. In doing so, the Council is confident that the Report will be sympathetically received by all those who are concerned for the girls and women working in London, who realise some of their difficulties and their needs, and who wish to know how and to what extent these can be met.

### CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

The Council is convinced that each year the work of the Bureau becomes increasingly useful and important. Since this Report is likely to be read by many who are not as yet aware of what is being done, no apologies need be offered for setting out once again the origin and purpose of the Central Information Bureau.

The Bureau was established on the recommendation of a Conference summoned by the Home Secretary in 1928 and attended by representatives of all Societies concerned with the welfare of girls in London.

**The function of the Central Information Bureau is to provide a link between the girl coming to London as a stranger and the social facilities which exist for her benefit.**

**The Services of the Bureau are given free of any charge to applicants.**

The machinery provided is as follows:—

#### 1. *Advertisement in the Provinces and in the Press.*

Attractive notices, with the address of the Bureau and setting out the help it can give, are distributed to all parts of the country, particularly to those districts in the north and in Wales from which numbers of girls are coming to London. The notices are displayed in public libraries, in registry offices and in employment exchanges; numbers of "blue leaflets" giving the same information are supplied to Councils of Social Service, Girls Clubs, Social Workers and any responsible person able to use them.

The help of the press is most valuable; any notice of the Bureau published brings many letters of enquiry. Thus, in various ways, many girls hear of the Bureau and write for advice before they leave home.

#### 2. *Travelling.*

Girls travelling to London are told of the National Vigilance Association, whose workers are to be found at the Railway and Coach Stations. They are ready to help girls and put them on their way to their destination. If a girl is in a position to pay a small fee the Travellers' Aid Society is able to send a special worker to meet her and give her further help.

#### 3. *Settling in London.*

The Bureau is in close touch with all social facilities for girls. It can introduce them to friends in their district, and tell them where to get lodging accommodation within their means. It can also enable them to find recreation and occupation for their leisure.

So much for machinery. In what way has it been used during the past year?

Two or three typical happenings will give some idea of the answer:—

#### **The Anxiety of Parents.**

Parents from a provincial town wrote in great concern about their daughter who had taken a good post in London, but having no friends there, was very lonely and therefore very homesick. A letter was sent by return of post suggesting some possible clubs, but adding that if the daughter could call at the Bureau a personal talk would be more satisfactory. A delightful and intelligent girl

came in answer to this invitation. In a talk she soon revealed her varied interests and it was an easy matter to introduce her to a club where they would be satisfied.

A mother wrote in distress at not having heard from Mabel, aged 18, for many months. Reading between the lines it was possible to guess that the poor mother had reason for her anxiety. A worker called at the address, in West London, where Mabel was last heard of, but only to find that her conduct had been far from satisfactory and that she had been dismissed and gone, it was believed, to an address in North London. Another worker was found to visit this address: Mabel had done well there for a time, but when the Housekeeper left on account of illness, Mabel became restless and went elsewhere. She was traced to two more addresses, and found finally in a situation where she was doing quite well. She was persuaded to write home, and the worker promised to stand by her if she were in any difficulty. With this moral support there seems every prospect of Mabel making good in London.

#### **Value of Co-operation.**

A girl came in to the Bureau with an introduction from the secretary of a women's club. The girl was from the country and in trouble. She had left her place on that account and was friendless. She happened to meet a woman who took her to the club she was herself attending, and from there the girl was sent to the Bureau. It was evident that immediate help was imperative, and arrangements were made for her to go to a shelter for the night where the workers would stand by her and give the constructive help she needed. The girl went into Hospital the next day: some weeks later she came to the Bureau with her baby to express her thanks. She said the workers to whom she had been sent had been exceedingly good to her. They had visited her constantly in Hospital; one of them had stood Godmother to her baby; and they were helping her to find work and to make arrangements for the care of the child. She knew they would always be her friends.

Such a story, one only of many, is evidence, if evidence were needed, of the value of co-operation. The Club Leaders to whom the girl first applied did not know how she could get help, but they knew of the Bureau and of the help to be found there. When she came to the Inform-

ation Bureau it was easy to find out enough of her circumstances and background to decide which out of several societies it was best to approach, and immediately to put both the girl and the worker of the Society in touch with one another.

Many are the consultations held in the Bureau and over the telephone between the Secretaries at the Bureau and the workers concerned about special cases. "Can you suggest a lodging or a Hostel? I am afraid it must be very cheap, and it is for rather a difficult girl." Answer: "Have you tried this? or that?" "Yes, no use." Further suggestions are made and sometimes, though alas not always, a third or fourth suggestion meets the case. Or there is the very shy girl who badly needs to be drawn away from herself. "Such a club," the Bureau may suggest, "would be excellent." Answer: "Oh, that is too far away." "Could a Women's Institute be tried? Or a Guide Company."

#### **Enquiries from the Provinces.**

Although the Central Council is a London Council, many girls write to ask for clubs in other towns. These enquiries are forwarded to Club Federations or Councils of Social Service in the towns mentioned; Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Plymouth, Bristol, Glasgow, or Dublin as the case may be.

#### **[Older Girls.**

A large number of enquiries received at the Bureau are from girls of twenty-five and over. There is a definite need for more clubs for these older girls. Mixed clubs would be best; but in spite of much talk little has been done to establish new clubs of this kind, and we feel that a report on the Information Bureau would be incomplete without a reference to this unsatisfied need.

The difficulties—of which leadership is one—are obvious.

#### **Examples of Enquiries Received at the Bureau.**

3,800 enquiries were received during the past year, an increase of 419 as compared with 1936. With every year that passes those responsible for the Bureau increase in experience and in knowledge of the ever extending field from which social help can be obtained. That the enquiries are various can be seen from the following extracts:—

"I came to London a few weeks ago expecting to make heaps of friends straight away. To date I haven't got a single friend of my own age, and I can't make friends if I never meet any. The only way as far as I can see is to join a club. Please will you help me."

*A club provided many friends and interests.*

"I am in domestic service, but I do like a good walk. Could I join a rambling club?"

*A club with a rambling section was suggested.*

"I want to join a club. I can't play bridge, but I love table tennis. I am interested in literature, religion, and politics."

*A suitable club was suggested.*

"I am 20 and I have often thought how delightful it would be to write to a girl of my own age in Australia or Hawaii, and exchange news. Please don't think me tiresome."

*The Victoria League provided a correspondent.*

"I have every Saturday afternoon and evening off and at present only wander aimlessly about, which is getting very monotonous. Are there Leagues where one can learn branches of work such as nursing and housekeeping? If it were not too expensive I would like one where recreation and education were combined."

*The Polytechnic met this need.*

"Please could you tell us a dramatic society. We are both fourteen and have left school and wish to study Dramatic Art."

*A Dramatic class at a neighbouring Women's Institute seemed indicated.*

"I am writing wondering could you find me a club in Bristol. I am at present feeling rather lonely. I am eighteen, and in a decent job. Please could you give me a rapid reply."

*Her letter was sent to the Bristol Girls' Club Association, and the Secretary wrote: "I have seen Alice and introduced her to one of our clubs. She is also joining the J.O.C. swimming and tennis club."*

A letter from the North:—

"My daughter is commencing duties as a counter-hand near Queen Victoria Street. I am desirous of getting her lodgings as near her work as possible as she won't be able to pay much for fares. I am very anxious."

*Happily there was a vacancy in a good cheap Hostel within walking distance.*

"I am working in London but know practically no one except the Vicar. I like dancing and reading, love rambling in the country, dogs and all animals and am interested in movements of the Church."

*Suggestions were made and reply received:—*

*"I have decided to join the first girls' club you mentioned. It is nearer than the others and seemed so jolly. Thank you once again."*

From a Council of Social Service in another town:—

"A woman we know well is very worried about her daughter—she fears Sarah is getting into bad company in London. Could you have enquiries made?"

*The Moral Welfare Worker for the district was consulted and gave help, to the comfort of the mother.*

"My friend and I, both 22, would like to join a club. My friend is a foreign girl which makes it more difficult. We are both interested in international affairs. We are doing secretarial work so we cannot afford a very high subscription."

*A good deal of correspondence followed, the first suggestions made not being quite right. Finally:*

*"My friend and I have joined St. Bride's and must thank you very much for all your trouble."*

#### HOSTEL HANDBOOK.

The seventh edition of the Handbook was issued in July.

For such a Handbook to be really useful two conditions are essential:—1 that the facts given should be accurate and up to date:—2 that the Handbook should set out clearly details concerning each Hostel: such as address, number accommodated, type of resident (i.e., students, business girls, nurses, domestic workers), conditions of residence, and prices charged. In the Council's Handbook the prices range from 18/6 to 42/- per week.



This year's Handbook contains over 100 addresses of Hostels and Residential Clubs in different parts of London, arranged under Metropolitan Boroughs, and some addresses outside the County of London in such suburbs as Richmond, Acton, Crouch End, and others.

Many of the Hostels are provided by the Y.W.C.A., G.F.S., Homes for Working Girls (Incorporated), and other societies concerned with the welfare of girls; but the Handbook also includes Hostels established by certain Public Utility Companies, and some privately owned houses well known to the Central Council and managed on sound lines.

The Handbook is reprinted every two years, when all private hostels and most of those belonging to societies are visited. The full details given enable girls or parents at a distance to discover which Hostels are most suitable for themselves, and thus much useless correspondence is avoided. Each edition shows many changes. Some Hostels have closed, new ones have opened, and it is important that societies and social workers making use of the Handbook should get a copy of the latest edition. This can be obtained from the Central Information Bureau, price 1/1, post free. Some Societies find it useful to keep a supply of the Handbook on sale in their own offices. The Secretary is always glad to send six or more copies on sale or return, allowing trade discount on copies sold.

#### THE PROBLEM OF LODGING ACCOMMODATION.

The reprinting of the Hostel Handbook has revealed the serious shortage of low-priced accommodation to be found in central London. Hostels charging £1 a week or less are all full and are obliged constantly to refuse girls who need the cheap lodging they provide. Committees and Wardens of Hostels are fully alive to the needs of the girls whom they have to refuse, but they cannot put two beds in the cubic space occupied by one, much as they would like to do so. Recently many Hostels have used special efforts to help the younger girls by making a rule that no one may remain in residence longer than three years or some definite period, and by enforcing a strict age limit. This is certainly a wise regulation to make in the circumstances, but it leaves a problem for the ejected girl, who even after three years may not be earning a

salary which would justify any considerable increase in payment for lodging.

More Hostels are undoubtedly needed where the price charged is within the slender means of the girl beginning work at a low wage. The Central Council loses no opportunity of pressing this need on the attention not only of Housing authorities but of any person or Society likely to be in a position to help.

Private lodgings are often suggested as a possible solution of the difficulty, but there are several reasons why these cannot meet the whole need:—

1. The lowest price charged by lodgings is more than the young girls starting work on a low wage can manage to pay, in addition to travelling expenses.
2. Lodgings available are usually in the suburbs and the travelling expenses are therefore heavy.

In spite of the difficulties, the Central Information Bureau has succeeded in collecting addresses of certain lodgings which are well known to people whose opinion can be trusted. These addresses are useful for those older girls who know London and are capable of making the first enquiries and subsequent arrangements themselves; but for the young girl the Hostel remains the best form of lodging.

#### MANSION HOUSE MEETING.

On October 8th the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress were good enough to preside at a meeting at the Mansion House, when Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester promised to receive purses on behalf of the Central Council. Unfortunately Her Royal Highness was ill on the appointed day and unable to be present, but Her Royal Highness Princess Arthur of Connaught graciously consented to take her place.

The meeting was crowded and the speeches both appropriate and encouraging. The Lord Mayor, in opening the meeting, said that as the chief citizen of London he welcomed the work of the Council and considered that every girl coming to London should know that its advice and its welcome awaited her. These words, coming from such a source, are greatly appreciated by the Council.

Lady Galway, in a striking speech, spoke of the effects of loneliness on character and outlook. The Reverend

W. H. Elliott, who followed her, revealed his wide knowledge both of the needs of girls working in London, and of the various ways in which their needs were being met. He laid stress on the vital part played by the Central Information Bureau in putting girls into touch with clubs and lodgings and in giving them an assurance of friendly interest. Dame Meriel Talbot described the representative nature of the Council, and its power of focusing public opinion. She also gave facts and details of the day by day work at the Information Bureau.

After the speeches came the ceremony of presenting the purses. Many were handed to Her Royal Highness by small girls and boys representing the donors. One little girl was the daughter of the typist who worked for the Bureau at its inception. Of particular interest were the gifts of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Women and Girls, the Girls Friendly Society, and the Young Women's Christian Association, and of the office staff of the Central Information Bureau.

#### **BROADCAST APPEAL.**

The B.B.C. were good enough to give the Central Council the opportunity of broadcasting an appeal on January 30th, and Lord Ponsonby spoke for the Council. His skill and experience in broadcasting enabled him, in the short time at his disposal, to convey a great deal of what the Information Bureau is and what it means to girls. The appeal brought in the sum of £580, mainly in quite small sums, and often accompanied by interesting and touching letters. It was evident that the donors were really sympathetic and appreciative of what is being done to help girls who are strangers to London. The letters came from all parts of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and some from abroad.

The Council is greatly indebted to Lord Ponsonby for the invaluable help he has given.

#### **FINANCE.**

The last year has been marked by special efforts to improve the financial position of the Council. These efforts were concentrated on a meeting at the Mansion House and on a Broadcast Appeal for Funds, which have been described above.

The sums received, £238 and £580 respectively, have

made the position secure for the moment, and the Council cannot be sufficiently grateful for the valuable help thus afforded. At the same time the Council dares not forget that the sums thus given were donations rather than subscriptions. Moreover, the special efforts made to raise funds in this way can only be renewed after some lapse of time. There remains anxiety for the future, which can only be relieved by an increase in the list of annual subscriptions. The Council wishes therefore to tender special thanks to those who, as a result of the Mansion House Meeting and of the Broadcast Appeal, not only sent a gift but promised that it should be repeated annually. The Council also begs all friends to remember and to make known this need for annual subscriptions—small as well as large.

The Executive Committee is at pains to keep the expenses as low as possible, but as the work grows it is inevitable that the expenditure should increase to some extent. The Committee hopes that the balance sheet will be read with sympathetic interest and that all who can do so will make use of the Bankers' Order Form which is attached.

#### **APPRECIATION OF HELP GIVEN.**

The Executive Committee wishes once again to express its most sincere thanks, first, to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities, without whose generous grant the work could not have been carried on; next, to all subscribers whose steady support gives confidence for the future of the Council, and to all donors who year by year help to bridge the wide gap between the annual income of the Council and its necessary expenditure.

The Committee also thanks very warmly those members of the Council who give special help to the Information Bureau. The National Vigilance Association in particular has been a tower of strength.

The work of the Office has benefited greatly during the whole year by regular voluntary help from Mrs. Leslie Joseph and Mrs. James Henderson, and for some months from Miss McNalty.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN LONDON.

Dr.

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending 31st March, 1938.

Cr.

RECEIPTS.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Subscriptions and Donations :—							
London Parochial Charities ...	300	0	0				
General ... ..	135	14	11				
	<hr/>			435	14	11	
„ Mansion House Meeting ... ..				238	5	11	
„ B.B.C. Broadcast Appeal... ..				579	15	2	
„ Sale of Hostel Handbook ... ..				19	14	5	
„ Interest on Post Office Deposit ...				6	8	2	
				<hr/>			1,279 18 7
„ Cash at Bankers and in Hand 1st April, 1937 :—							
At Bankers—							
On Current Account ... ..	65	15	3				
Post Office Savings Bank ...	273	5	11				
In Hand ... ..	15	0	0				
	<hr/>			354	1	2	
				<hr/>			<u>£1,633 19 9</u>

F. W. CAPE (*Hon. Treasurer*).

Alderman's House, Bishopsgate,  
London, E.C.2.  
29th April, 1938.

PAYMENTS.							
	£	s.	d.				
By Salaries and National Insurance ...	573	11	10				
„ Rent, including Heating and Cleaning (to 24th June, 1938) ...	122	12	0				
„ Printing, Stationery and Office Requisites ... ..	98	11	10				
„ Postage ... ..	37	3	0				
„ Telephone ... ..	18	13	1				
„ Advertising ... ..	8	15	0				
„ General Expenses, including Light- ing, Travelling, Conference Fees, Cheque Books, Expenses of Mansion House Meeting, fittings for New Room at Office, etc. ....				29	15	5	
	<hr/>			889	2	2	
„ Cash at Bankers and in Hand 31st March, 1938 :—							
At Bankers—							
On Current Account ... ..	150	3	6				
Post Office Savings Bank ...	579	14	1				
In Hand ... ..	15	0	0				
	<hr/>			744	17	7	
				<hr/>			<u>£1,633 19 9</u>

18

We have audited the above Receipts and Payments Account with the books and vouchers of the Council and certify it to be correctly drawn up in accordance therewith.

BARTON, MAYHEW & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants, *Hon. Auditors*.

TO THE SECRETARY,  
CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF GIRLS  
AND WOMEN IN LONDON,  
53, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

I enclose ..... as

(a) Annual Subscription.

(b) Donation.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

P.T.O.

**BANK ORDER FORM.**

To Messrs.....(Banker)

Branch Address.....

Please pay to the account of THE CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF GIRLS AND WOMEN IN LONDON, at Midland Bank Ltd., 22, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, the sum of £ : , my subscription for the present year, and continue to pay the same on January 1st, in every succeeding year until further notice, charging the same to my account.

Signature .....

Address .....

£ : :  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Printed in Great Britain by*  
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154, CLERKENWELL ROAD  
LONDON, E.C. 1