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

ANNUAL REPORT
1932-1933

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Pamphlet

AIMS OF THE COUNCIL.

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.

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

**TO ALL GIRLS WHO ARE
COMING TO WORK IN LONDON**

**THE CENTRAL INFORMATION
BUREAU**

53, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.
(First floor)

can tell you about Residential Hostels,
Lodgings, etc., Social Clubs of all kinds, and
advise as to travelling and employment agencies.

Office Hours:

10 a.m.—5.30 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Evening by appointment. (Telephone: Victoria 6397.)

WRITE BEFORE DECIDING TO TRAVEL

or

WRITE OR CALL AFTER ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

To avoid difficulties and disappointment it is better
to write for information before coming to London.

Important:—No fees are charged by the Bureau.
The Bureau is not able to give any financial
assistance or to undertake to find employment.

If you are not near the Central Office you can obtain
information at the District Offices shown overleaf.

P. T. O.

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DISTRICT INFORMATION OFFICES. CARE COMMITTEE OFFICES.

(Kindly made available by the London County Council.)

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Office.</i>
Chelsea Fulham Hammersmith Kensington	9, Avonmore Road, West Kensington, W.14. (Tel. Fulham 5256).
St. Marylebone Paddington Westminster	13, Maida Hill West, W.2. (Tel. Paddington 9706).
Hampstead Holborn St. Pancras	7, Amptill Square, Hampstead Road, N.W.1. (Tel. Museum 2793).
Finsbury Islington Hackney Stoke Newington Shoreditch	72, Pentonville Road, N.1. (Tel. Terminus 3756). Hoxton House, Hoxton Street, N.1. (Tel. Clerkenwell 2681).
City of London Limehouse Mile End Whitechapel & St. George's	37, Stepney Green, E.1. (Tel. East 0827).
Bethnal Green Bow & Bromley Poplar	Turin Street School, Bethnal Green Road, E.2. (Tel. Bishopsgate 7442).
Greenwich Lewisham Woolwich	31, Blackheath Road, Greenwich, S.E.10. (Tel. Greenwich 2396).
Camberwell Deptford Dulwich Peckham	123, Peckham Road, S.E.15. (Tel. Rodney 3309).
Bermondsey Rotherhithe Southwark	56-58, Old Kent Road, S.E.1. (Tel. Rodney 3692).
Brixton Kennington Lambeth Norwood	284, Kennington Park Road, S.E.11 (Tel. Reliance 1760).
Balham & Tooting Battersea Putney Clapham Streatham Wandsworth	48, North Side, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18. (Tel. Battersea 0190).

Office Hours: 10—5.

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

(Representative of Public Authorities and Voluntary Associations.)

Chairman:

SIR OSCAR WARBURG, O.B.E., L.C.C.

Vice-Chairman:

THE REV. AUSTIN THOMPSON, M.A.

Hon. Treasurer:

J. S. OXLEY, ESQ., C.B.E.

Secretary: MISS BROOKE.
Assistant Secretary: MISS G. T. ISAAC.

President—

THE LADY EMMOTT, J.P.

Vice-Presidents—

THE COUNTESS OF IVEAGH,

THE VISCOUNT ASTOR,

THE VISCOUNTESS SNOWDEN OF ICKORNSHAW.

Telephone:

Victoria 6397.

53, VICTORIA STREET

(First Floor)

LONDON, S.W. 1.

With the Secretary's Compliments.

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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 Tann.
Ministry of Labour	...	...	...	Miss F. E. Durham, C.B.E.
Charity Commission	...	...	...	Mr. W. F. Fox.
London County Council	...	...	...	Dr. F. Barrie Lambert, C.B.E. Mr. J. G. Butler. Dame Beatrix Lyall, D.B.E. The Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D. Mrs. A. M. Mathew, J.P. Sir Oscar Warburg, O.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 Herz.
Bishop of Southwark's Council for Work among Adolescents	...	...	...	...
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 Hulbert.
Church Army	...	...	...	Sister Thorpe.
Church of England Advisory Board for Moral Welfare Work	...	...	...	Miss Baggallay.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	...	...	...	Miss Davies Colley.
Girls' Friendly Society	...	...	...	Mrs. Edwin Orde.
Girl Guides	...	...	...	Mrs. Mark Kerr.
Girls' Guildry	...	...	...	Miss Sommerville.
Girls' Life Brigade	Miss Rose.
Institute of Hospital Almoners	Miss C. Morris.

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Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women	Mr. S. Cohen.
Joint Council of Juvenile Organisations Committees	Miss M. de M. Leathes.
London Diocesan Council for Rescue Work	Miss Mylne.
London Diocesan Council for Youth ...	Miss Barton.
London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution	Mr. W. W. Thompson.
London Welsh Friendly Aid Society for Girls	Mrs. Wilfred Rowlands.
Mabys	Miss Easton.
Mothers' Union	Mrs. Bayfield Clark.
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.
Police Court Mission	The Rev. Harry Pearson.
Reformatory and Refuge Union ...	Miss Mackenzie.
St. Alban's Diocesan Association for Girls' Aid	Miss Wellsman.
St. Anne's Catholic Settlement ...	The Right Rev. the Bishop of Pella.
Salvation Army	Commissioner A. Cox, C.B.E.
Society of Hope	Miss Thorpe.
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 Right Hon. Countess Amherst.
Wayfarers' Sunday Association ...	Mrs. Maurice Bear.
Women's Council of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches	Miss Barson.
West London Mission	The Rev. W. R. Rice.
Young Women's Christian Association	Miss Scott Moncrieff. Miss Brinsley Richards.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

Mr. Cecil Chapman.
Captain L. E. Ellis, D.S.O., M.C.
Sir Frederick Menzies.
Mr. J. S. Oxley, C.B.E.
Mrs. Starey.
The Rev. Austin Thompson, M.A.

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

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Vice-Chairman :

The Rev. AUSTIN THOMPSON, M.A.

Hon. Treasurer :

Mr. J. S. OXLEY, C.B.E.

Executive Committee

the Hon. Officers *ex-officio* :

Dr. F. BARRIE LAMBERT, C.B.E., L.C.C., D.P.H.

Miss BAGGALLAY.

The Hon. Mrs. MICHAEL BEAUMONT.

The Right Rev. MONSIGNOR PROVOST BROWN, Bishop of Pella.

Mr. S. COHEN.

Commissioner ADELAIDE COX, C.B.E.

Miss EASTON.

Mr. S. W. HARRIS, C.B., C.V.O.

Colonel HARRISON, D.S.O., M.B.

Lady ELEANOR KEANE.

Mrs. MARK KERR.

Miss C. MORRIS.

Mrs. EDWIN ORDE.

Mrs. STAREY.

Dame MERIEL TALBOT, D.B.E.

Sister THORPE.

Miss WAMSLEY, O.B.E.

Secretary :

Miss BROOKE.

Assistant Secretary :

Miss ISAAC.

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

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 fourth edition.

A Survey of Facilities for the Social Welfare of Girls in London was made and printed in 1928. It contains 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 being done has abundantly justified the experiment. Local Authorities and Voluntary Societies in the provinces have been most willing to co-operate in the work 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 1932-33.

The continued depression in trade and the uncertain outlook for the future has made all social work at once more necessary and more difficult during the past year than ever before.

The Central Council have not escaped the common difficulties, but as is shown by the detailed notes which follow, they have been able to carry on and even increase their work, the value of which they venture to think becomes more apparent in each annual report.

FINANCE.

During 1932 the Council were unfortunately obliged to use the greater part of the special gifts which made their financial position secure in 1931. Generous donations had been promised for three years, which ended in 1932. While the Council hope that some portion of these gifts may be renewed they are sensible that large new donations can hardly be expected in these difficult times, and unless they are able to secure a very great increase in the number of smaller subscriptions and donations they will be unable to carry on the work. The question of raising funds, always urgent, has now become imperative and the Council appeal very earnestly to those who are interested in their work to send some help, even if this cannot be in large sums.

The Council wish to express their grateful thanks to all those who have helped so generously in the past, and in particular to record again their deep appreciation of another gift of £300 from the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities.

A comparison of the balance sheet with that of last year shows some decrease in expenditure. The Committee have made what economies they can, but the work, particularly that of the Information Bureau, necessitates an office in a central position and two responsible secretaries in addition to clerical help. Expenditure on printing and postage cannot be further curtailed without loss of efficiency.

CONTROL OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

During the autumn of 1932 there was a good deal of comment in the Press on the plight of girls who, sent to London by some of the less responsible registry offices, took situations which were unsuitable—or for which they were unsuited—and finally found themselves stranded. The

Council are well aware of the difficulties of stranded girls, which is not a new problem and has diverse causes. But since these particular Press comments were occasioned by definite references to the conduct of registry offices made publicly in a Police Court the Committee thought it well to take the opportunity of ascertaining, by means of a circular letter, the opinion of constituent bodies of the Council regarding the general question of licensing of registry offices dealing with domestic and hotel workers.

At the present time the legal position is as follows: In London, all Employment Agencies have to be licensed, the Licensing Authorities being the London County Council, and in the City, the Corporation. In the Provinces a considerable number of Local Authorities have adopted Section 85 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which empowers them to register Domestic Servants Agencies, and the counties of Middlesex and Surrey and several large towns have obtained powers by Local Acts to license all Employment Agencies in their respective areas. In other parts of the country, Employment Agencies are under no public control.

Members of the Council were asked whether they considered licensing of registry offices should be extended throughout the country, and whether, in their opinion, any other special regulations were needed.

The opinions expressed were (with one exception) strongly in favour of registry offices in the provinces being licensed in the same way as they are in London, which would raise the status of offices and so prevent certain abuses. Although other difficulties existed, they were not, in the opinion of most experienced societies, such as could be dealt with by legislation. Many societies expressed concern at the practice of bringing young girls to London without having a specific place in view for them. This is done by some registry offices with a connection among small employers who can only give a small wage and are therefore prepared to take rough and untrained girls. It is this class of employment which causes most of the trouble; very often the work is of the sort which should be done by a daily help, and frequently the girl who undertakes such work comes from a distance and proves entirely unsuited for any resident place.

The Committee forwarded a summary of the views expressed by the Council to the Ministry of Labour and the Home Office, and in doing so expressed their appreciation of the work of the sound, well established registry offices, which, in placing decent girls with good and responsible employers, are performing a very useful service to the community.

EMERGENCY ACCOMMODATION IN LONDON.

The question has been raised whether accommodation for girls in London is really sufficient. Enquiries were made and it was found that last year the existing emergency Homes for girls had been able to deal with the cases which came to them for help. There were, of course, occasions on which all beds were full in certain Homes, but there had not been an overwhelming rush of applicants. The Council are of opinion that it is not so much lack of accommodation as distribution which creates occasional difficulties. There are districts where there is no accommodation close at hand, and therefore a girl may have to go some way before finding shelter. These districts have been noted; the Council hope that some of the societies, already making such excellent provision in other parts of London, may be able in time to complete the work by opening some shelter in these localities.

The provision of emergency shelter for older women is very much more difficult. That which exists is so often filled by women who are past the time when they can be effectively helped by voluntary societies. This is the tragedy of their condition, and they drift from shelter to shelter, not only reaping no permanent benefit themselves, but taking up accommodation which might be used for constructive help of other women.

MOTOR COACH TRAVEL.

The organisation of passenger motor transport is proceeding steadily. There are now in London a certain number of large stations, equipped with waiting rooms, and companies running motor coaches from any considerable distance run to and from these points.

Though the organisation is not yet complete, the stage of development reached has enabled the National Vigilance

Association to place workers at the two most important stations in the morning and evening, when the long distance coaches arrive. This experiment was undertaken by the National Vigilance Association after consultation with the officers of the Central Council, and up to the present has been fully justified. A large number of girls have been helped already, and the names of many have been sent to the Central Council who have arranged for them to be looked after and introduced to clubs and friends.

It is certain that a considerable number of girls are using this method of travel, and the records of the various emergency Homes show that a proportion of them drift about till sent to shelter by the police or people who know where shelter can be found. Obviously these girls are in a dangerous position and may not always meet with well disposed persons. The Central Council take every means open to them of warning parents and others responsible for girls in the provinces of the danger of allowing them to travel to London without making arrangements for their safety; but warnings do not reach everyone, and are not heeded by all who hear them. So long as it is supposed that London has work to offer, a number of girls are bound to seek it.

The difficulties of motor coach travel, from the point of view of social welfare, are by no means solved yet—but progress is being made. Many societies and workers are meeting individual girls of whose arrival they have been notified; their frequent presence at stations and the expert work of the National Vigilance Association will greatly diminish the chance of a girl being stranded. The officials of the companies are always anxious to co-operate with responsible voluntary workers in this matter, and in many instances they have taken infinite trouble to secure safe lodgings for girls who have found themselves in difficulties.

CONFERENCES.

Following the publication of their "Enquiry into Lodging Accommodation for Girls and Women in London" (price 1s. to be obtained at the Office), the Council arranged an informal afternoon Conference to discuss "The Problem of Lodgings for Women—the place of Hostels in its solution."

The President, Lady Emmott presided over a crowded meeting when a very interesting discussion took place. Discussions on three aspects of the subject, "The Endowed Hostel," "the Hostel for Business Girls" and "the Residential Club," were opened by Miss Denhof, Miss Irene Cox and Miss Thorpe respectively.

Several points were emphasised:

I. The great importance of confining the use of the endowed Hostel to girls still earning a "learner's wage." If this were not done such hostels would either be subsidising wages, or housing girls able to pay an economic rent to the detriment of hostels run as an economic service, making a reasonable profit.

II. That hostels filled an important place in the provision of lodgings, but could not be expected to provide for all women all the time. There came a period when most girls wanted something different and more independent, and this natural (though not always permanent), desire could best be met by some development of the "flatlet."

III. That on the whole, different houses for young and older women were best, though one or two people present dissented from this view.

IV. That, very definitely, as few rules as possible should be made.

There was also some interesting discussion on "Mixed Hostels," about which there was considerable difference of opinion.

Many of the Heads of Hostels present at this Conference asked whether there could not be a small meeting for Heads of Hostels only, when they could discuss quite informally among themselves their particular difficulties. A meeting was arranged in March, when Miss Carlisle spoke of "Difficulties of large Hostels," and Sister Donna of "Difficulties of small Hostels," the discussion was lively and fruitful, and the meeting was so much appreciated that it was decided to arrange similar afternoons periodically.

At both Conferences those present expressed their very great appreciation of Lady Emmott's presence. Her warm and kindly interest no less than her able chairmanship, ensured the success of the meetings.

CENTRAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

The number of enquiries has increased from 1,800 in 1931-1932, to over 2,000 during the past year, and they have been even more varied than formerly; in fact, one of the problems confronting those responsible for dealing with the enquiries has been to give satisfactory and adequate information to those who have sought advice and help. The perennial problem is to supply the names of clubs which are really attractive to girls. The difficulty is partly due to the fact that there is a definite shortage of such clubs, particularly in the outlying districts of London. Realising this need, the Committee made urgent representations to the National Council of Girls' Clubs, asking them to consider the possibility of getting new clubs opened in certain districts. It is very satisfactory to report that the National Council of Girls' Clubs made the experiment of appointing a special organiser for this purpose, and within three months of her appointment a good open club was established in Stoke Newington. Plans are now in hand for other new clubs at Fulham and Wandsworth. But another serious difficulty is to secure adequate and up-to-date knowledge of all the clubs which are running and ready to welcome new members. The Committee again appeal to club committees and club leaders in all parts of London to send full details of their work to the office, with a note of any new developments. If this were done regularly, the work of the Bureau would be greatly facilitated. Enquiries for clubs have increased considerably during the past year, and it is obvious that girls want and need clubs of the right sort more urgently than ever; but, to be really useful, they must be open to all girls, of whatever class, and open every night, especially on Sundays. There is a special need for clubs welcoming members between 20 and 30 years of age, and the demand for mixed clubs is constant. In connection with the provision of Sunday clubs, the Committee are very glad to note that the Wayfarers' Sunday Association has opened a new Centre at Richmond.

Clubs, though important, are not only the concern of the Bureau. There have been many enquiries for lodging accommodation of all kinds. Here it has been easier to give the information needed and many girls, coming for the first time to work in London, or to look for work, have

found accommodation in one of the many Hostels mentioned in the Handbook. Some others, who find it more difficult to be happy in Hostels, have asked for rooms or flatlets, preferably unfurnished, at very cheap rentals. For obvious reasons it is not possible to keep a register at the Bureau of unfurnished rooms, but often suggestions as to the best way of looking for them have been made. The need of the older woman, who no longer works and has only a tiny income, still remains an urgent and unsolved problem. Several enquiries have reached the office from women over 70.

In co-operation with the Wayfarers' Sunday Association, a special Christmas party for lonely girls was again arranged and held on December 26th (Christmas Day being on Sunday). The Young Women's Christian Association also arranged a party on Christmas Day itself, to which they welcomed all lonely girls; over 200 were present, many of whom were sent by the Central Information Bureau. An announcement was made of these and other Christmas parties, through the Press, and many requests for invitations came to the office from girls and women of all ages. The Wayfarers' party was held in St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Boys' Club Hall (by kind permission of the Vicar), and the attendance was well over 100 girls, many being accompanied by their boys. No more could be accommodated and it may be necessary, next year, to try to secure the use of a larger hall. Several letters were afterwards received expressing thanks to Mrs. Bear and her friends for the "nicest party ever attended."

There has been a constant demand for Sports Clubs, Hiking, Rambling and Tennis Clubs, and also for Bridge, Chess, Billiards, Badminton, Football, Cricket, and Swimming Clubs. The enquiries for educational classes have increased slightly and in some instances it has been possible to link the enquirer with one of the L.C.C. Literary or Women's Institutes. A fair number of requests for holiday accommodation have also been received.

Naturally, a good many callers have wanted work and these have been the most difficult to advise. Grateful acknowledgments must be made to Employment Exchanges and Registry Offices for their kind readiness to help in so far as it has been in their power to do so. There have also been demands for emergency accommodation and in

some cases advice has been asked in moral and personal difficulties of various kinds. To all these enquirers definite help has been offered, in co-operation with the societies forming the Council.

Apart from these individual enquiries, there has been the regular list sent weekly by the National Vigilance Association of girls met by their station workers. This list has lately been considerably enlarged through the extension of the station work to the motor coach stations. (See page 9.) All these girls are visited as soon as possible after arrival to make sure they are settling well, and an offer of friendship and a club is made when the girls are lonely and in need of companionship. Once more very warm thanks are extended to all the visitors in various parts of London who so willingly and efficiently co-operate with the Council in this way.

The Central Council have been consulted by the Cleveland Council for Training and Employment and have offered, in co-operation with the Mabys Association, to give similar help to girls who are placed in service in London by the Cleveland Council.

Social workers representing other organisations in the provinces continue to refer girls in whom they are interested to the Bureau, and by this means it has been possible to get into touch with, and to help, a number of girls coming to London for the first time.

A good deal has been done during the year in making the Bureau better known in the provinces by again circulating public libraries and also voluntary societies. Grateful acknowledgment must be made for the publicity given in the Press.

Several requests for help for boys, similar to that extended to girls, have reached the office, and it is felt that an Information Bureau for boys and men in London is needed. If this existed it would complement, and be complemented by, the work which is being attempted on behalf of girls and women, and the machinery for helping and advising all who come to London as strangers would be complete.

ENQUIRY INTO THE MENTAL STATUS OF GIRLS IN RESCUE AND PREVENTIVE HOMES.

Some years ago the Central Council co-operated with the Medical Research Council, in making some enquiries into

this matter, which is one of interest and importance to all social workers.

The Committees of several Homes were good enough to assist the Council, and allowed Dr. Grace Pailthorpe, the Investigator appointed by the Medical Research Council, to visit the Homes. An account of the work done, together with similar investigations carried out among girls who were in prison, has now been published by the Medical Research Council with the title "Studies in Delinquency."

Neither the Medical Research Council nor the Central Council are, of course, responsible for the opinions expressed. As Dr. Pailthorpe points out, the number of cases seen was not sufficient to allow definite conclusions to be drawn. But the Report contains much matter of interest to those who are dealing with girls; the Council have distributed a certain number of copies, supplied by the courtesy of the Medical Research Council and they will be happy to lend a copy to anyone engaged in rescue work.

The Council take this opportunity of recording their thanks to Dr. Pailthorpe and to the Medical Research Council, for their interest in a difficult and important question.

LADY EMMOTT'S "AT HOME."

The President received, on February 4th, members of the Executive Committee and friends helping with the work of the Central Information Bureau. Between fifty and sixty people were present at this very pleasant re-union, including officers of Government Departments, and of Voluntary Societies, and a number of voluntary workers who are visiting girls on behalf of the Central Council in various districts in London. In the course of an informal discussion, views were exchanged on the subject of difficulties which had to be met when visiting girls, and the advantages and disadvantages of a preliminary letter to employers asking permission to call. Other subjects considered were clubs, and the work done in meeting trains and motor coaches. This opportunity of personal meetings between the committee and officers of the Council and scattered individual workers, is as useful as it is agreeable. Lady Emmott's kind hospitality on this and other occasions is fully appreciated.

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

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ending 31st December, 1932.

<i>Dr.</i>	RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.				<i>Cr.</i>
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bankers and in Hand 1st January, 1932 :—									
At Bankers—									
On Deposit Account ...	350	0	0						
On Current Account ...	128	12	10						
	478	12	10						
In hand ...	8	2	10						
„ Grant from Pilgrim Trust : Second Instalment ...				250	0	0			
„ Donations & Subscriptions— London Parochial Charities ...	300	0	0						
General ...	328	18	6						
„ Grant for Office Work undertaken for London Durham Girls' Com- mittee ...				10	0	0			
„ Sale of Literature ...				17	0	4			
„ Interest on Deposit ...				5	12	4			
				£1,398	6	10			
				£1,398	6	10			
							665	10	10
							26	15	0
							638	15	10
							104	11	0
							55	0	3
							24	6	9
							17	18	2
							10	3	3
							539	10	8
							8	0	11
							547	11	7
							£1,398	6	10

Alderman's House, Bishopsgate,
London, E.C.2.
31st March, 1933.

Audited and found correct,
BARTON, MAYHEW & Co.,
(Chartered Accountants), *Hon. Auditors.*

PUBLICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Annual Report of the Council	Free
Handbook of Residential Hostels in London for Professional and Working Girls and Women ..	1s.
Survey of Social Facilities for Girls and Women in London	1s.
Enquiry into Lodging Accommodation for Girls and Women in London	1s.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

Leaflet for Girls	Free
Leaflet for Workers	„
Notices for display (small and large)	„
List of Picnic Lunch Rooms per 100	1s.
“ Advice in Emergency ” card for display in London (10 in. x 15 in.)	Free

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