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NATIONAL UNION
OF
TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

ANNUAL REPORT
1934

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PAMPHLET

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING
FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1

MARCH 19th—21st, 1935

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of Townswomen's Guilds

OBJECT

To encourage the education of women to enable them as citizens to make their best contribution towards the common good.

METHODS

1. To form in towns and urban areas Townswomen's Guilds that will serve as centres for women, irrespective of creed and party, for their wider education, including the study of—

social and civic problems;
the science and practice of home-making and house-craft;
handicrafts, arts, music and drama; and
all other matters calculated to further the object of the National Union as above stated.

2. To give such assistance as may be deemed necessary for the furtherance of the above studies by Townswomen's Guilds.

3. To form Area Federations of Townswomen's Guilds.

4. To further the attainment of the above object by the holding of conferences, meetings, and by other means, provided that no matter shall be brought forward at a conference or meeting for the purpose of sectarian or party-political propaganda.

5. To apply the funds of the National Union solely for the above object and not otherwise.

CONSTITUTION

The National Union shall consist of:—

(a) Townswomen's Guilds, which are associations of women formed in accordance with the form of Constitution and Rules laid down for the Townswomen's Guilds by the Council of the National Union.

(b) Area Federations, which are associations of Townswomen's Guilds in an area approved by the National Union, and formed in accordance with the form of Constitution and Rules for Area Federations laid down by the Council of the National Union.

NATIONAL UNION OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

1935-36

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ELECTED MARCH, 1934

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Honorary Treasurer

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(resigned November, 1934)

MRS. LEE
(appointed November, 1934)

Honorary Secretary

MISS ALICE C. FRANKLIN

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Co-opted Members

THE LADY DENMAN, D.B.E.; MISS N. MACSWINNEY; MRS. WOLFERSTAN
(*Resigned during the year)

Sub-committees of the Executive Committee, 1934-35, consisting of members of the Executive Committee, and the following co-opted members:—

CIVICS

MISS BRIGHT ASHFORD, Barrister-at-law
MRS. CHARQUES, Late assistant Editor of *Local Government News*
MISS DOUIE, Librarian of the London & National Society for Women's Service
MRS. LEGG, Magistrate
MRS. REINCKE
MISS ZIMMERN, Honorary Secretary, the Associated Country Women of the World

HOME CRAFT

DR. KATE BARRATT, Principal, The Horticultural College, Swanley
MISS CAROLINE HASLETT, Director, The Electrical Association for Women
MISS LINDSAY, King's College for Household and Social Science
DR. MARGARET LOWENFELD, Director, Institute of Child Psychology
MISS MASTERS, Head of Domestic Science Department, Battersea Polytechnic
MISS FLORENCE PETTY
DR. RICHARDSON, Qualified Medical Practitioner
MRS. WHEATCROFT, N.C.W. Research sub-committee of Household Service Sectional Committee

HANDICRAFTS

LADY DANIEL, Embroiderers' Guild.
MRS. HERON MAXWELL, Chairman, National Federation of Women's Institutes' Handicraft Committee
MRS. JOWETT

ARTS

MISS BOWER, English Folk Dance and Song Society
MRS. CHITTS, The Ling Association
MRS. COCKER
MISS ERHART, Festival Judge
MR. FAIRFAX JONES, British Federation of Musical Competition Festivals
MISS MARJORIE GULLAN, Chairman and Director of Studies, The Speech Fellowship
MISS HARRIES
MISS MACKENZIE, British Drama League
MISS MAWER, President, The Institute of Mime

GENERAL PURPOSES

Consisting of the Officers, Chairmen of the sub-committees, Editor of *The Townswoman* and the Advertising Manager.

NATIONAL UNION
OF
TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

4, GREAT SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934

1934 has been a momentous year in the history of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds. The year began with a time of financial difficulty, with organising cut down to a very small amount, heavy overtime for the office staff, and much anxiety for the Executive Committee. In March the Council Meeting passed the new constitution, and accepted the responsibility for raising the money needed to develop the National Union during the coming years. Two grants of money for special purposes from the National Council of Social Service and from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust were also announced at this meeting.

This marked the beginning of a new period of steady expansion in all directions which, together with the very successful Rally in October, makes it possible to say that "the rapid growth and increasing usefulness" foreshadowed in our report of last year has already begun.

Eighty-five Guilds were formed during the year, making a total of two hundred and seventy-one, of which two hundred and sixteen are in England, forty-four in Scotland, and eleven in Wales.

ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING.

The Annual Council Meeting was held at the Central Young Women's Christian Association, from March 13th till 15th. Two hundred and fifty-six delegates were present, representing one hundred and thirty-eight Townswomen's Guilds and fourteen Area Federations. Mr. Salter Davies, Director of Education for Kent, spoke on *Education* and showed how Townswomen's Guilds can accomplish their object "to encourage the education of women to enable them as citizens to make their best contribution towards the common good."

In addition to the decisions mentioned above, which are discussed more fully under their appropriate headings, resolutions were passed urging the study of conditions of employment of young persons, of the need for regulation of unsightly advertisements, of handicrafts and of food values. Guilds again determined to make a study of the methods of promoting world peace.

We were pleased to welcome Mrs. Courtney and Miss Haldane, Carnegie Trustees, and Mr. Richmond and Miss Roberts of the National Council of Social Service, among the guests present at the meeting. The extreme length and intricacy of the National Union business limited the amount of time available for discussion of more general topics.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

It was with very great regret that the Executive committee learnt in November that Mrs. Van Gruisen was unable to continue as Honorary Treasurer, though she remains a member of the committee. Mrs. Van Gruisen has been on the Executive of the N.U. for nine years and Hon. Treasurer for four financially difficult years. The Executive Committee elected Mrs. Lee to hold office until the Annual Council Meeting.

It was with much regret that two resignations were received in the course of the year: Mrs. Carr, who has moved away from Essex, and Miss Harmer, who has left England for a tour round the world. Both had been on the Executive since 1932, and had had much experience as members of two of the earliest Guilds. The following have been co-opted: Lady Denman, Miss Nora MacSwinney, and Mrs. Wolferstan.

The sub-committees of the Executive committee were re-organised with a view to reducing the work involved and the amount of travelling undertaken by members. The Constitution sub-committee which met frequently before the Council meeting was not re-appointed. The work of the Programme committee and that of *The Townswoman* committee were allotted to a new General Purposes committee, consisting of the officers and the chairmen of the sub-committees, which meets once a month. The Finance committee was abolished, and finance is now dealt with by the whole Executive.

The four specialist sub-committees meet alternate months and continue to advise the National Union on Civics, Homecraft, Handicrafts, and Arts, and we must once again thank the co-opted members who gave valuable time to advising and helping us. These committees give us articles and material for *The Townswoman*. They planned the programme for the Rally, and during the latter half of the year were occupied with arrangements for the 1935 Annual Council Meeting.

" THE TOWNSWOMAN "

The Executive committee is responsible for the publication of *The Townswoman*. It is their means of communicating with the Guild member, and is thus one of the main factors in the work of the National Union. *The Townswoman* is produced from the office.

Mrs. Blanco White was again appointed editor for the year 1934-1935, and Mrs. Robinson, Advertisement Manager; Miss Harmer edited the Guild reports. A new feature this year is a column of Guild queries in which many questions about the new constitution and other T.G. matters have been answered.

The four sub-committees suggest series of articles on their subjects, and we are very grateful to all those who have written for us, including the authors of the following articles:—*The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust*, Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Mitchell, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., LL.D.; *Choice of a Career*, Miss Juliet Ogilvie, B.A.; *The Liverpool Housing Problem*, Mr. R. Duncan French (reprinted from *The Liverpool Quarterly*); *Nursery Schools*, Miss Phoebe E. Cusden, J.P.; *Emergency Open-Air Nurseries*, Mrs. Oliver Strachey; *The Shops' Act*, Miss N. Adler, C.B.E., J.P.; *Preventing Noise*, Mr. R. F. Millard; *Sadler's Wells*, Miss Lilian Baylis, C.H., Hon. M.A. Oxon.; *The British Museum*, Mr. A. H. Smith, C.B.; *The Victoria and Albert Museum*, Lady Daniel; *The National Gallery*, Sir Augustus Daniel, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.; *Winchester Cathedral Broderers*, Miss Louisa F. Pesel. Gardening notes each month and other garden articles by Mr. W. E. Shewell-Cooper, N.D.H., F.L.S., Miss Anne Dickens, B.Sc. Hort., and Miss H. M. Smith, N.D.H., members of the staff of Swanley Horticultural College; *Vegetables*, Miss Mary Cawdron; *Housekeeping in Palestine*, Mrs. Waddy; *Housekeeping in India*, Sir Gilbert Jackson; *The British Drama League*, Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth; *Mime and Citizenship*, Miss Irene Mawer; *Choral Speaking*, Miss Marjorie Gullan; *Keep-Fit Classes*, Mrs. Chitts; *How to Start a Choir*, Mr. Reginald Ward, F.R.C.O.

The Townswoman became the paper of the N.U.T.G. in March, 1933. Its circulation increased by 1,800 copies during the latter part of 1933, and during 1934 there has been a further increase of over 2,000, to a total of 7,200. A sum of £106 14s. 11d. representing the excess of receipts over expenditure, has been transferred from *The Townswoman* account towards the general office expenses, but no attempt has been made to charge it with the full value of its rent and clerical work.

CIVICS

The Civics committee (chairman, Mrs. Monro) advises Guilds as to their methods of study of international, national and local administrative problems. This is not an easy task as national questions frequently become matters of party-political or sectarian controversy, while any generalised scheme of study of local government is almost impossible from the variety of authorities under which Guild members live. Guilds are encouraged to have lectures from members or officials of the local council, and to hold study circles on the problems of their town.

The civic point of view is emphasised at the formation meetings of all new Guilds, and members are learning to look on the whole

work of the National Union as a training in democracy. It is for this reason that so much care is given to the correct use of the ballot, budgeting and finance, and committee procedure.

Guilds are taking an increasing share in the public life of their districts and are often represented on Community Councils and other bodies for co-ordinating the various organisations in the neighbourhood. Members keep in mind the educational character of the Guilds, and they try to base any actions on civic problems on a real knowledge of all the questions involved and a wide view of the needs of the whole community. An educated, thinking, and public-spirited public is essential to our present system of administration by elected committees, and it is towards this that the whole work of the National Union is directed.

HANDICRAFTS

The Handicrafts committee (chairman, Mrs. Ryland) has long been conscious of the great importance of craftwork in the programme of the National Union. There are many problems involved, such as that of design, of materials, of the value and use of handwork in an age of machine production, and of the psychological value of the different crafts to the worker. The members of the committee felt the need of more detailed study of all these questions than they had been able to undertake themselves, and of some more systematic attempt to learn what help Guilds are in need of, and how it can be given to them. They prepared a plan for the appointment of a Handicraft adviser, and it was with very great pleasure that they learnt that the Carnegie Trustees were making a grant of £800 over two years for this purpose.

Some time was spent looking for a suitable candidate, and after many interviews Mrs. R. V. Roper was appointed. Mrs. Roper is a qualified and experienced teacher of art and handicrafts, and she has had experience of many aspects of craftwork, including occupational therapy. Since her appointment she has visited handicraft exhibitions, and spoken at many Guild and Federation meetings, and has made a three weeks' tour in Scotland. Before this, one of the organisers visited some Federations and gave help in the organising of exhibitions.

Nine Federation exhibitions were held and all were visited by members of the Handicraft committee, who are thus acquiring a more definite view of the position of crafts in the National Union. There are large numbers of entries and much keenness and much very good work. Execution and technique are usually better than design and there are few pieces of outstanding originality. The local public shows great interest and all the exhibitions drew larger crowds than were expected, and in some cases it was impossible to see the work properly.

A conference of those who had organised Federation exhibitions was held in June, and methods of judging, staging and organisation

were discussed. The Handicraft committee has drawn up a draft schedule for the next national Handicraft exhibition.

A conference of handicraft workers from Guilds within reach of London was held in February, when 126 members attended. Mrs. Heron Maxwell and Miss Armes, of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, were the principal speakers. In response to a request from members, tests for workers in six crafts were held in May. Very few entries were received and only two candidates passed. A small collection of handicraft specimens was made, which has been taken to formation meetings by the organisers and shown on many other occasions. It is now in the charge of Mrs. Roper, who is adding more work to it, and dividing it into various special collections, illustrating different crafts, or suitable for different kinds of meetings.

HOME CRAFT

The Homecraft committee (chairman, Miss Hamilton Smith) continues its interest in questions of food and the health of the nation. Notes were issued in the beginning of the year for the use of Guilds which wished to study this subject. They showed how an effective exhibition can be made to illustrate food values at a Guild meeting. Coloured paper flags are used to indicate the different types of food, and these and other diagrams and models can all be made without any expense. A list of books on food values was included, but no book could be found exactly suited to the purpose, since those that were not too expensive were written in very technical language. The committee therefore recommended that a book should be published, and the first draft of this has been finished.

The National Union was approached by the Research sub-committee of the Household Service Section of the National Council of Women for help in a questionnaire on methods of organising work in houses of all types of which they were making a study for the International Scientific Management Congress. It was decided that this was suitable for study by Guilds, and an article was published in *The Townswoman* and the questions were given to those Guilds which asked to have them.

ARTS

The Arts committee (chairman, Miss Loring) has followed the development of music and drama within the Federations with much interest and the chairman has attended many of the twelve festivals and competitions.

A conference of those who had been responsible for musical and dramatic festivals was held in July attended by representatives from five Area Federations.

Demonstrations of mime and verse speaking were arranged in connection with the Annual Council Meeting, and some Guilds have become interested in these arts.

Most Guilds have both a choir and a dramatic group, and the standard of their performances is steadily improving. They are learning that it is worth while to attempt good music and more ambitious plays, and they are recognising the importance of obtaining good conductors, teachers and producers. The committee has drawn up model rules for competitions in drama, singing, verse-speaking, mime and folk-dancing, and has made suggestions as to suitable plays, music and poems.

The Arts committee is aware of the growing demand for all kinds of physical culture, and has added an expert in this subject to its number, in order that Guilds may have advice as to qualified teachers and suitable methods, and that their "keep-fit" classes may be related to such other forms of exercise as dancing, folk-dancing and miming.

THE RALLY

The Rally was held from October 5th to 9th at Swanwick. One hundred and fifty-six attended from eight-five Guilds, and a very large number of the new Guilds were represented. The planning of this Rally was the chief work of the Executive committee during the previous six months. It might be described as an object lesson in ways of education. The delegates took an active part in all that went on, and might be seen in every corner of the building forming themselves into classes, rehearsing, or sewing busily. They found it so true that to be occupied is to be happy that the char-a-banc excursions were unable to find passengers.

Methods of studying civics included: a lecture from a distinguished speaker, *The right use of leisure*, by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher; the division of a subject between a few speakers carefully preparing it together—the sections *Ourselves* by the officers; a "roll-call" or large number of short speeches from the members, *What our Guild has done for our town and how it did it*; a "round table conference" or informal discussion of questions in groups of eight or ten, summed up by the leaders of each group under the guidance of an expert, *the problem of world peace*, led by Mrs. Corbett Ashby; and a study circle on the same subject.

Homecraft was represented by one session at which Professor Mottram spoke on *Does it matter what we eat?* There was also an exhibition of models and diagrams to illustrate food values, similar to those which Guilds are advised to have at their meetings.

The Handicraft adviser, Mrs. Roper, spoke on the value of crafts to Guild members. There were also demonstrations of weaving by Mrs. Roper, and rugs and raffia work by Miss Rowe, of the National Federation of Women's Institutes. Specimens of these crafts and also of glove-making were on view, and members had opportunities of discussing them with the exhibitors and practising stitches or examining patterns of material.

The Arts committee were responsible for an ambitious scheme of co-ordinated work, which occupied every spare moment, even to the point of rehearsals before breakfast. Guild delegates themselves took part in demonstration classes, and they, as well as the less energetic people who preferred to be audience, were able to see what is meant by: a Keep-Fit class taken by Mrs. Chitts, a Folk-Dancing class taken by Miss Bower, a Mime class taken by Miss Burgess and Miss Hodson of the Institute of Mime, a Choral Speaking class taken by Miss Gullan, and community singing led by Miss Harries.

The work of all these classes was used in the production by Miss Kelly of the British Drama League of a demonstration rehearsal of *The Shepherd's Masque* from *The Winter's Tale*. An artist was found among the Guild members who dressed the performers out of nothing with marked success.

There was a bookstall with all the N.U.T.G. publications and others related to the various activities. Guild programmes arranged in files by counties were on view, and members much appreciated this opportunity of learning what other Guilds are doing.

SCHOOLS

The schools and rallies for Guild members begun in 1932 continue to develop. The officers have spoken in Kelso, Abercarn, Oxford, York, Newcastle, Exeter, Plymouth, Newton Abbot, Guildford, Brighton, Upminster, Hendon and Watford.

It is now customary to hold a school before the formation of a new Area Federation, or the re-grouping of Guilds in an old one. They deal with the practical working of a Guild and explain the meaning of the new constitution and the organisation of Guilds, Area Federations, and the National Union.

Programme planning is another subject which is dealt with, and Guilds are encouraged to obtain the ideas and opinions of all their members by round table conferences. A method of illustrating the balance of a programme by the use of different colours has been developed and was shown at the Rally and at various schools. A constant supply of original ideas is essential if the National Union is to maintain its vitality, and this can be obtained only by giving all the members the opportunity to share in the construction of their Guild programme.

AREA FEDERATIONS

New Area Federations have been formed for Gwent and Brecon and the Borders as additional Guilds make regrouping in more compact areas possible. The very large North-Eastern Area Federation has now been divided into three—East Yorkshire, Teesside, and Tyneside and Wearside. The North London and the Thames Valley Federations have been disbanded, pending division into several groups after the formation of new Guilds in those districts.

Area Federations vary in age, in strength, and in activity. Some are fully occupied with their routine business, others are able to make interesting experiments in various directions.

The new constitution defines the position of the Area Federation and its relation to the Guilds more fully than was possible at the time when the previous one was drawn up. They have a very important place in the structure of the National Union, as they are in a stronger position than any individual Guild, and their meetings and exhibitions are within reach of a much larger number of members than can attend any national rally.

CONSTITUTION

The new constitution had been drawn up by a sub-committee and circulated in a draft form at the end of the previous year. Amendments from Guilds were considered, and many of them were incorporated in the form in which it was presented at the Council meeting. Much time was spent on a detailed discussion, and delegates are to be congratulated on their patience, and the attention which they devoted to a long and difficult agenda. It was passed by a large majority, and now forms the rules which are binding on all Guilds, Area Federations and the National Union.

There has been a large amount of correspondence with Guilds on the various changes involved.

Time is still too short to form a final judgment, but we are convinced not only that it is proving a clear and workable constitution, but also that the discussion of so many constitutional points has been a valuable education for all those who took part in it. It has been an interesting practical demonstration of the value of clear thinking and accurate expression.

PUBLICATIONS

The new constitution made a revised edition of the T.G. Handbook necessary, and at the same time additions were made to it, and two chapters—those dealing with Guild activities and Area Federations—were re-written. Over 1,000 copies of the 1933 Handbook were distributed.

A leaflet on programme planning was produced in March. The 1934 T.G. diary sold 1,000 copies, and a similar diary for 1935 was published in the autumn and 2,000 copies sold out before the end of the year.

A new venture was the issue of *The Townswoman's Book of Gardening*, consisting of gardening articles and monthly notes reprinted from *The Townswoman* in book form. Plans are in hand for a series of similar books to be issued from time to time as the materials are available.

Posters are sold in two sizes, with coloured border and the N.U.T.G. badge, for printing as posters of Guild events. The smaller size is also much used for notices at meetings. Cards are on sale with the N.U.T.G. badge suitable for Guild programmes.

DISTRESSED AREAS

There have always been some Guilds in places where there is much unemployment, and their success in providing new interests for their members convinced the Executive committee that it would be desirable to increase their number. A programme of work was put before the National Council of Social Service and met with their approval. They gave a grant of £1,000 to enable the National Union to form fifty Guilds in certain specified areas, where there is a large amount of unemployment in England and Wales. Later they gave a grant of £200 for similar work in Scotland.

The National Union much appreciates this grant, not only because it enables it to extend its sphere of usefulness and to make a contribution to the solution of one of the most urgent problems of to-day, but because it is a recognition of the national value of its work of education for citizenship.

These Guilds, like all the others in the National Union, are open to all women living in the neighbourhood, and though in fact in these places the majority of members are the wives of the unemployed they are not in any way labelled as such, and welcome the opportunity of joining a society which is equally attractive to other women. By the end of the year thirty Guilds had been formed, of which fifteen are in north-eastern England, three in Lancashire, eight in Wales, and four in Scotland.

ORGANISATION

Guild organisation was held up at the beginning of the year by the shortage of funds. At the Council meeting in March the programme of fifty new Guilds in 1934 (apart from those included in the N.C.S.S. grant) was passed. Fifty-five such Guilds have been formed.

A new feature in this year's work has been the formation of several Guilds from one public meeting. As many as four Guilds have been formed in this way in one day. This is really more than can be done efficiently, but it is becoming a normal thing to form two independent Guilds, one meeting in the afternoon and one in the evening. This scheme has many advantages. It avoids disappointment on the part of those who have worked for the Guild, and then found that the majority wish to meet at a time when they cannot attend. It enables the town to realise from the first that one Guild will not be adequate and it should make a reduction in the cost of organisation.

We regret to report that five Guilds have ended. A new Guild has already been formed in the same neighbourhood as one of them, and each of the others has left a small number of keen members who will soon be able to make a fresh start. Three of these had been formed out of previously existing groups of women, a plan which has seldom proved satisfactory and has now been entirely given up. The request for a Guild may come from a group of women, but all the societies in the town are now always approached by the organisers, and public meetings are held to ensure the starting of the Guild on the widest possible basis.

The system of local part-time organisers, begun last year, has been continued with great success. A much smaller proportion of the expenses is due to railway fares, and the new Guilds now obtain a great deal more help from the organisers. Many Guilds are in districts where the residents have had little previous experience of public work and the organisers give them additional assistance and teach them the details of committee work.

This year the organisers have been returning to the first annual meetings of their Guilds and helping them to conduct these according to the constitution. The local knowledge of the organisers, and their connections with other activities in their neighbourhood, are of value in maintaining friendly relations with other societies of every kind, and they are able to introduce new Guilds to the local education authorities and to the various voluntary societies which are willing to help with the provision of speakers and in other ways.

Five new organisers were trained and appointed during 1934 and one resigned owing to illness. A list of them will be found on page 44.

The organisers were all present at the Annual Council Meeting and at the Rally, and these opportunities were taken for conferences at which they could discuss their work with the officers of the National Union and with each other. Their work is co-ordinated by the office, with which they are in constant touch, and in this way it is possible to combine a uniformity in essentials with a wide diversity of method.

The notes for organisers have been revised in view of the experience of last year. Further attention has been given to the best way of using the offers of help from Guild members in various parts of the country. The organisation of new Guilds is highly skilled, professional work, and it is improbable that many members will be in a position to give the time and labour involved. As we have noted above, the organiser who lightheartedly sets out to start one Guild may find four or five on her hands, with five separate committee meetings, and five first Guild meetings to attend.

There are many ways, short of taking the full responsibility of organisation, in which help can be given; and a scheme of training in organisation has been planned, which can be adapted to meet the needs both of organisers and of those who can help in special directions.

THE OFFICE

The growing number of Guilds involves a steady increase in all the routine work of the office, and in such things as letters and questions from Guild secretaries, inquiries from new areas, and sales of badges and literature. The fact that our postage bill now amounts to £121 a year gives some idea of the amount of writing which is done by the office. On a typical day the post consisted of about 100 letters, irrespective of circulars, of which 62 were to Guild members, 18 to Executive and staff, 8 to other societies or speakers, and 12 were about *The Townswoman*, which involves a large correspondence with authors, printers and advertisers, and 13 parcels. Much work is also done in connection with the grants from various trust funds. These entail the preparation of very careful memoranda, reports and estimates, which often have to be compiled at very short notice.

At the beginning of the year when the arrangements for the Annual Council Meeting were added to all this, the Executive committee was much exercised by the amount of overtime which was worked by the staff. After March this extra work decreased, and the addition of a second office girl for parcels and addressing work was sufficient to reduce the pressure until December. It was then found necessary to appoint an additional clerk, who will assist with the book-keeping. The National Union staff at present consists of the secretary (Mrs. Horton), the assistant secretary and accountant (Miss Fisher), one assistant, one shorthand-typist, one junior clerk, and two office girls.

The committee wish to record their appreciation of the work of the office staff and of the organisers, and of the enthusiasm, patience and good temper which they bring to it. The experimental nature of much of the National Union's work, and the smallness of its staff makes larger demands upon them than is the case in a large organisation sub-divided into routine work. New situations are constantly arising, and the way in which they are handled creates precedents for the future. Members of the staff not only work ungrudgingly at their own jobs, but have been found reading proofs, lettering posters, packing parcels, mending fuses, or even cleaning the office.

It is now five years since the office was last whitewashed and the Executive committee has been aware for some time that it was a better advertisement of the poverty of the National Union than of its interest in Handicraft and Homecraft. In December it was possible to undertake this very necessary work, when Mrs. Roper offered to do it with the help of an unemployed painter, giving her own time independent of her work as Handicraft Adviser. All the walls are now distempered in cream, and the woodwork painted green. New curtains are being given and numerous minor repairs being done. The whole office is much brighter, and the improvement in the light is much appreciated by the officers and staff.

FINANCE

In nothing is the contrast between the beginning and the end of the year greater than in finance. In January, there was scarcely sufficient money available for the weekly payment of salaries, and it was necessary to cut down the new organising work, which is the easiest form of economy since the organisers are only employed on a part-time basis, and to consider other plans for limiting the scope of the National Union should funds not be forthcoming. Strenuous efforts were made to raise money by the usual methods. These included a second Ice Carnival at the end of 1933, and a Cruising Ball in February. Various Guilds and Guild members contributed £81 6s. 2d. to urgent appeals.

The whole position was very unsatisfactory, and was discussed fully and frankly at the Council meeting in March. The National Union has a steadily growing income from affiliation fees and sale of publications, but until its membership is much larger this will not cover the essential expenses, and for some years it has been necessary to raise the greater part of £2,000 a year.

Much of this additional money has been received in grants from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, from certain City Companies, and from individual donors who are interested in education. For five years the Executive committee not only made the applications for these grants, a work for which it is well fitted by reason of its knowledge of all the needs of the National Union, but also it was left with the raising of the balance by social functions, and for the latter task it was singularly inappropriate. Its members are elected from all over Britain, and they were not on the spot to do the actual work which all fell on the office, nor had most of them many London friends on whom they could draw to support their efforts. Moreover, the expenses of all entertainments in London are so high that the proportion of profits was disappointingly small.

The delegates agreed that the responsibility of raising this money should rest on the whole body of members of the National Union and that it should be found in small sums distributed throughout all the towns in which there are Guilds, but adjusted to their different local conditions. The total amount is to be agreed on each year at the same time as the programme of the year's work. It is probable that it will remain a substantial sum for several years, and may even increase with the expansion of the National Union, but the growing membership should reduce the share of this total which falls to each one. In 1934 it was agreed that Guilds should contribute £1,200, which was equivalent to a rate of £7 per 100 members. They were informed of this figure, and calculated for themselves how much each should raise.

The Guilds have responded magnificently to the decisions made by their delegates. After certain adjustments one hundred and sixty-eight Guilds were included in the scheme, and one hundred and sixty-five have sent their contributions, and only in three

or four cases does the Executive feel that these would have been more generous if the members had fully understood the position. Most of those, who paid at the lower rate, are in neighbourhoods where money-raising is difficult and their contributions represent a very real effort, and the National Union may well be proud of their success as well as of those, more fortunately placed, who, by raising more than the average share, have made this scheme of graduated contributions workable.

Guilds less than a year old were not included in the resolution, but many of these had been present at the Council meeting, and were so impressed with the need of maintaining the National Union that seventeen of them sent £68 15s. 10d. There is also the sum of £81 6s. 2d. contributed by Guilds in the early part of the year, making in all a total of £1,242 4s.

The money was raised by joint efforts of all the members, and these included garden fêtes, sales of work, jumble sales, trading schemes, whist drives, concerts, plays, and other entertainments. Great enthusiasm was shown, and in many cases the sums raised were larger than had been expected. The Guilds have found that members have taken a much greater interest in the National Union as a result of this work, and there is a more definite feeling that Guilds in all parts of Great Britain are engaged in a far-reaching enterprise.

The budget passed by the Council in March was:

| ESTIMATED RECEIPTS | £ | ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE | £ |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| Affiliation fees | 450 | Expenses of N.U.T.G., Office | |
| Grant from Carnegie Trust | 500 | rent and salaries for the | |
| Subscriptions | 100 | organisation of 50 new | |
| Profit on trading | 200 | Guilds and "The Towns- | |
| To be raised by Executive ... | 300 | woman" | 2,750 |
| To be raised by Guilds | 1,200 | | |
| | £2,750 | | £2,750 |

The corresponding figures in round numbers taken from the accounts which are printed on page 20 are:

| RECEIPTS. | £ | EXPENDITURE. | £ |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Affiliation fees | 435 | Expenses of N.U.T.G. office | |
| Grant from Carnegie Trust | 500 | and organisation of 55 | |
| Subscriptions | 120 | Guilds and overhead cost | |
| Profit on Trading | 262 | of 30 Guilds formed with | |
| Raised by Executive | 412 | N.C.S.S. grant | 2,860 |
| Raised by Guilds | 1,242 | Balance | 111 |
| | £2,971 | | £2,971 |

Gifts of £500 for ordinary expenditure and £350 for handicrafts from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust will be found in this year's accounts. These are parts of grants of £1,000 and

£800 respectively over periods of two years. The National Union wishes to record its thanks for these grants, which have enabled the Guilds to develop as they have done during the recent years. Not only the money, but the encouragement and help which have accompanied it has been of the greatest value in the early and experimental stages.

As a result of the efforts made this year, the annual subscriptions have increased by £11, and £295 16s. has been received in donations. The full list of these will be found in the accounts. Many of them are from old friends of the National Union, whose generosity on previous occasions helped to start the Townswomen's Guild movement.

A civic reception was given in November in the City Chambers by Lady Swan, wife of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, when Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Walter Elliot, and Dr. Frances Melville spoke on the development of the movement in Scotland. The reception was organised by one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Union, Miss Teacher, and by Miss Tainsh, and was presided over by the Lord Provost. Donations were collected by Lady Colquhoun, amounting to £109 8s., as a result of this meeting.

Readers will notice that the form of the Accounts this year is slightly modified by merging the Appeal donations in the Income and Expenditure Account instead of being shown in a separate statement as heretofore. Lord Plender, whose help and support as Honorary Treasurer of the Appeal have been so valuable throughout the last six years, has kindly agreed to continue his assistance to the National Union in its appeals to education trusts and other bodies.

The increase in expenditure over the sum budgeted is accounted for by the fact that fifty-five Guilds were formed instead of only fifty.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Co-operation with other societies is essential to the National Union, since it is part of its policy to assist members to obtain the best possible guidance in all matters that interest them, and it would be quite impossible to attempt this if it were not for the constant kindness and help of various specialists on particular subjects. A list of those societies that are prepared to supply speakers, often at reduced fees, is circulated to all the Guilds, and many of their lecturers are obtained in this way.

Among the conferences and meetings at which representatives of the National Union have been present this year are: The British Institute of Adult Education annual conference, at which various speakers referred to the valuable work which Guilds are doing; the Maternal Mortality conference; the National Council for Equal

Citizenship conference on Marriage; the Joint Cinema Committee; the National Cinema Committee; the Scottish National Film Council; and the Personal Service League. In view of the non-sectarian and non-political character of the National Union, it cannot be identified with the resolutions passed at some of the above meetings, but in such cases the National Union representative acted only as an observer.

The National Union continues to have very friendly relations with the National Federation of Women's Institutes, and the officers have taken various opportunities of conferring with their representatives over questions of detail. The N.F.W.I. has sent invitations to its annual meeting, and also to its conferences on Handicrafts. The National Union is represented on its Marketing sub-committee.

A still closer basis of co-operation has been established between the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes and the National Union since the Central Council of the S.W.R.I. met two of the N.U.T.G. officers in Edinburgh in the summer.

Local Education authorities are providing more classes for Guild members, and in some cases have invited a representative of the Area Federation to join the Higher Education Committee.

The great debt which the National Union owes to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust and to the National Council of Social Service has been acknowledged elsewhere in this Report. The National Union is represented on the Joint Committee for Handicrafts in Occupational Centres, and has sent representatives to conferences of the N.C.S.S., the Scottish Council for Community Service during Unemployment, and the London Council for Voluntary Occupation during Unemployment. The B.B.C. consulted the National Union with regard to a series of talks.

THE GUILDS

Various details from Guild Reports will be found on page 39. It is difficult to give any clear picture of the work of the National Union which is the work of all the separate Townswomen's Guilds, or to sum up their annual reports. Guilds vary in size, in strength, and in character. Through all the annual reports there runs a note of enthusiasm and of gratitude for the opportunities which Guilds give for meeting neighbours and making new friends. There have been very large movements of population in the last twenty years, and many Guilds are in entirely new housing districts. In some of these there is a real need of social life which the Guilds are attempting to supply, and extra meetings, socials, whist drives, evening meetings, are much appreciated. This social side tends to be less marked in the older towns.

We note great practical competence on the part of Guild members. It is usual to have a well-run tea, and most make a

profit on it. It is the rarest thing to find a Guild which has not a comfortable balance at the bank, and the success of every kind of sale, garden party, play and expedition, shows that there is little that the members cannot organise with success when they wish.

The question of raising money for objects outside the National Union is one which is treated very differently by different Guilds. The fact that both local and national charities ask the Guilds to raise money in constantly increasing numbers is a compliment to their powers of organisation, but it is one which brings its own problems.

Some Guilds raise no money for charities; others appear to run an endless succession of flag days and collections. It is probable that in this, as in other questions, true wisdom lies in a middle course. It may be a valuable piece of local work to discover the need for a new ambulance or additional nursing facilities and raise the necessary funds, and, in new districts, it may be a useful work to bring together supporters for some of these national societies. It is probably better that such supporters should themselves form a committee to do their own propaganda and run their own flag days, leaving the Townswomen's Guilds free for educational work. Otherwise there are two dangers—one that "Guild business" becomes so long a succession of requests for collectors and helpers on flag days, that members become bored, and no time is left to discuss other matters. The second, that the Guild gets a reputation as a place where money is always demanded and where the poorer member is not welcome.

It is impossible to measure the amount of hospitality and small practical kindnesses which are given by Guilds. We note parties, entertainments, and outings to children, old people, the blind, the unemployed, and hospital patients, and innumerable presents of toys for Christmas trees, flowers, eggs, knitted garments. A strong personal note runs through all this. The members share the parties and outings, they take round parcels and go visiting themselves. It is possible that Guilds may have a value in emphasising the human and friendly note in a mechanised age.

In their educational work also no two Guilds are alike. Some rest content with a talk at the monthly meeting, others find that an isolated lecture makes little impression, and use the demonstrations to the Guild as a start of classes in various subjects. It is unusual to have a single class, some have none; but those that have successfully run a class in one subject soon repeat the experiment in others and have five or six in the course of the year.

Many Guilds have difficulty in finding a suitable meeting place. In new housing estates there is at first no hall at all. The Churches are building halls, but they naturally feel that Church societies have the first claim upon them, and even if they are willing to let at a suitable time it is not always easy to maintain

the non-sectarian character of the Guild in a church hall. There are also, in some cases, restrictions in respect of acting and dancing. The only alternative is usually a hall attached to a public-house, which has also its difficulties. It is seldom available for evening meetings, and its owners expect to do the catering.

Even in large towns similar difficulties are often encountered, and Guilds are sometimes handicapped by excessive rents. The high costs of sites, and the stringent building laws in towns make it unlikely that Guilds will be able to build their own halls on a large scale. Members who are interested in townplanning should consider whether steps should be taken to ensure that adequate halls must be included in all large schemes of development areas.

Members are learning to what an extent the future success and prosperity of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds depends on their individual efforts. Unlike some societies we have not any substantial financial backing, and we have not a large paid staff. The members have, as we have seen above, discovered that by sharing the effort of money raising among their whole number it is possible to solve the problem without undue effort on the part of any one. They can establish the success of *The Townswoman* if everyone feels responsible for increasing its circulation either by taking it herself or persuading her friends to do so, if more members read it, and if more members write for it. The work of the organiser can also be made much easier if members will take a share in the propaganda work in new places. If friends in other towns hear what benefits a Guild brings, and if visitors from other parts come to the T.G. meeting, new ground is broken and a demand springs up in new places.

Finally, the success of the National Union as a society whose object is the education of women to enable them as citizens to make their best contribution towards the common good, and its reputation for sound and enduring work depends not on the brilliance with which plans and programmes are drawn up, but on the use which the members make of them. Everyone who perseveres with her chosen craft until she has fine work to exhibit, who attends a set of classes regularly to the end, and everyone who has the courage to lead a study circle or conduct a choir, is helping to build up a system of education which is not merely the acquisition of a mass of miscellaneous information, but an *active* pursuit of knowledge, beauty and truth.

NATIONAL UNION OF
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|----------|------------|
| To Office : | | |
| Rent | 200 0 0 | |
| Lighting, Heating, Water and Cleaning ... | 81 13 10 | |
| | | 281 13 10 |
| Salaries | 890 2 6 | |
| Government Insurance | 25 19 11 | |
| | | 916 2 5 |
| Telephone and Telegrams | 37 19 1 | |
| Postage | 121 1 6 | |
| | | 159 0 7 |
| Printing and Stationery | | 164 15 11 |
| Office Decoration | | 20 0 0 |
| Press Cuttings | | 11 5 6 |
| Miscellaneous | | 37 14 6 |
| „ Annual Report | | 34 5 5 |
| „ Annual Council Meeting, 1934 | | 7 4 3 |
| „ Schools | | 20 6 10 |
| „ Rally— | | |
| Organisation Expenses | 43 13 1 | |
| Less Sundry Receipts | 33 2 10 | |
| | | 10 10 3 |
| „ Organisation : Salaries | 1215 0 9 | |
| Expenses | 499 13 1 | |
| | | 1714 13 10 |
| „ Townswoman : | | |
| Copies for free distribution | 30 0 0 | |
| Postage ditto | 8 0 0 | |
| Pages in lieu of leaflets | 26 14 0 | |
| | | 64 14 0 |
| „ Bank Charges | | 5 0 10 |
| „ Audit and Accountancy Charges | | 14 14 0 |
| „ Legal Charges | | 2 11 6 |
| „ Depreciation, Furniture and Fittings | | 5 15 0 |
| „ Interest on Library Fund Investment, paid over to London and National Society for Women's Service (where Library is housed) | | 12 11 2 |
| „ Balance, being excess of Income over Expenditure for the year, carried to Capital Account | | 113 6 10 |
| | | £3596 6 8 |

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|------------|-----------|
| By Affiliation Fees | | 434 17 11 |
| „ Guild donations prior to A.C.M., 1934 ... | 81 6 2 | |
| „ Guild contributions for National Union, since A.C.M. | 1160 17 10 | |
| | | 1242 4 0 |
| „ National Union Special Efforts : | | |
| Glasgow Civic Reception ... £109 8 0 | | |
| Less Expenses | 11 14 6 | |
| | | 97 13 6 |
| Ice Carnival, 1933 (balance of) | | 12 10 0 |
| Cruising Ball, 1934 | | 5 17 5 |
| | | 116 0 11 |
| „ Donations | | 295 16 0 |
| „ Subscriptions | | 119 15 6 |
| „ Carnegie United Kingdom Trust Grant ... | | 500 0 0 |
| „ Transfer from N.C.S.S. Grant Account ... | | 600 0 0 |
| „ Interest on Investment | | 11 4 0 |
| „ Interest on Library Fund Investment (including Income Tax recovered) | | 12 11 2 |
| „ Sundry Receipts | | 2 0 6 |
| „ Profit on Sales to Guilds as per Account No. IV | | 155 1 9 |
| „ Balance transferred from Townswoman Profit and Loss Account No. III | | 106 14 11 |
| | | £3596 6 8 |

NATIONAL UNION OF

I.—SALES
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|------------------|
| To Stock : 1st January 1934 : | | |
| Handbooks | 10 10 0 | |
| Literature | 6 3 0 | |
| | | 16 13 0 |
| „ Purchases | | 363 18 10 |
| „ Balance, being Net Profit, transferred to In- come and Expenditure Account | | 155 1 9 |
| | | <u>£535 13 7</u> |

II.—“ THE
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|----------|-------------------|
| To Publishing Expenses | 455 17 5 | |
| „ Distribution Expenses | 17 1 4 | |
| „ Postage | 94 15 5 | |
| | | 567 14 2 |
| „ Printing and Stationery | | 10 12 2 |
| „ Commission | | 3 16 5 |
| „ Balance, being Gross Profit, carried down | | 102 11 5 |
| | | <u>£684 14 2</u> |
| To Balance, carried to Income and Expenditure Account of National Union of Townswomen's Guilds | | 106 14 11 |
| | | <u>£106 14 11</u> |

III.—HANDICRAFTS ACCOUNT,

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|-----------------|
| To Handicraft Organiser prior to Carnegie Grant : | | |
| Salary | 6 6 3 | |
| Expenses | 5 4 5 | |
| | | 11 10 8 |
| „ Handicraft Adviser : | | |
| Salary | 46 3 9 | |
| Expenses | 27 16 5 | |
| | | 74 0 2 |
| „ Balance, carried down, being amount of grant unexhausted | | 264 17 11 |
| | | <u>£350 8 9</u> |

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

TO TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| By Sales | | 361 9 3 |
| „ Stock : 31st December, 1934 : | | |
| Handbooks | 14 15 0 | |
| Literature | 44 18 9 | |
| Stationery | 100 5 1 | |
| Badges | 14 5 6 | |
| | | 174 4 4 |
| | | <u>£535 13 7</u> |

TOWNSWOMAN ”
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| By Sales, less Returns | | 512 16 4 |
| „ Prepaid Subscriptions | | 57 14 8 |
| „ Advertisement Revenue | | 114 3 2 |
| | | <u>£684 14 2</u> |
| By Balance brought down | | 102 11 5 |
| „ Donations | | 4 3 6 |
| | | <u>£106 14 11</u> |

31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|-----------------|
| By Grant received from Carnegie United Kingdom Trust | | 350 0 0 |
| „ Handicrafts Conference | | 8 9 |
| | | <u>£350 8 9</u> |
| By Balance brought down | | £264 17 11 |

NATIONAL UNION OF
IV.—NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---------|------------------|
| To Amount transferred to Income and Expenditure Account, for forming 30 Townswomen's Guilds | | 600 0 0 |
| „ Balance, carried down, being amount of grant unexhausted | | 500 0 0 |
| | | <u>£1100 0 0</u> |

NATIONAL UNION OF
BALANCE SHEET

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|--|----------|-------------------|
| CAPITAL ACCOUNT— | | |
| Amount transferred from Reserve Fund | 80 0 2 | |
| Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account as on December 31st, 1933 | 383 12 1 | |
| Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year to 31st December, 1934 | 113 6 10 | |
| | | <u>576 19 1</u> |
| RESERVE FUND— | | |
| As on December 31st, 1933 | 380 9 7 | |
| Less Amount transferred to Capital Account | 80 0 2 | |
| | | <u>300 9 5</u> |
| ENDOWMENT AND BUILDING FUND RESERVE— | | |
| As on December 31st, 1933 | 10 3 4 | |
| Interest received and invested | 6 4 | |
| | | <u>10 9 8</u> |
| HANDICRAFTS ACCOUNT— | | |
| Amount unexhausted | | 264 17 11 |
| NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE GRANT ACCOUNT (AMOUNT UNEXHAUSTED) | | |
| | | 500 0 0 |
| CREDITORS | 82 17 7 | |
| N.C.S.S. GRANT RECEIVED IN ADVANCE | 50 0 0 | |
| | | <u>132 17 7</u> |
| CAVENDISH BENTINCK LIBRARY TRUST FUND | | 261 17 9 |
| | | <u>£2047 11 5</u> |

We have examined the above Statements with the Books, Accounts therewith.

Spencer House, South Place, E.C.2.

February 8th, 1935.

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS
GRANT ACCOUNT, 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------|
| By Grant received for : | | |
| England and Wales | 1000 0 0 | |
| Scotland | 100 0 0 | |
| | | <u>1100 0 0</u> |
| | | <u>£1100 0 0</u> |
| By Balance brought down | | £500 0 0 |

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS
31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS— | | |
| As on December 31st, 1933 | 95 0 0 | |
| Add: Purchased during year | 20 0 0 | |
| | | <u>115 0 0</u> |
| Less: Depreciation | 5 15 0 | |
| | | <u>109 5 0</u> |
| RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT— | | |
| £320 3½% War Loan Registered | | 300 9 5 |
| ENDOWMENT AND BUILDING FUND INVESTMENT— | | |
| 3½% Conversion loan | | 10 9 8 |
| STOCK OF STATIONERY, HANDBOOKS, ETC. | | 195 18 0 |
| DEBTORS | | 233 11 4 |
| CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND | | 936 0 3 |
| CAVENDISH BENTINCK LIBRARY TRUST FUND INVESTMENT— | | |
| £275 13s. 5d. 4½% Conversion Stock, 1940/44 | | 261 17 9 |
| | | <u>£2047 11 5</u> |

and Vouchers relating thereto, and certify the same to be in accordance

(Signed) KNOX, CROPPER & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Adamson, Mrs. ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Auerbach, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Badger, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Bennett, Mrs. W. E. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Bertram, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Bigland, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Bird, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Blamires, J. P., Mrs. ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Briscoe, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Bryson, Miss H. I. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Buchanan, Miss M. J. ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Chilton, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Clarke, Miss Bertha ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Corbett, Mrs. Adrian ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Cowburn, Mrs. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Cropper, Mrs. Marion ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Daniel, Lady ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Dawkins, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Dawson, Miss E. A. ... | 15 | 0 | |
| Denman, The Lady ... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Drakeford, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Drummond, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Elgood, Miss J. O. S. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Enthoven, Mrs. ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Elworthy, Miss ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Favell, Miss ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Fawcett, Miss P. G. ... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Flugel, Mrs. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Fontes, Mrs. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Franklin, Miss A. C. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fry, Miss S. Margery ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Gardner, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Gibb, Miss E. D. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Godber, Miss ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Godwin, Mrs. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Goodman, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Gossage, Mrs. ... | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Graeme, Lady Hamond ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Gregory, Mrs. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hadfield, Mrs. N. M. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Hamer, Dr. Frances M. ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Hanson, Miss ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Hardy, Miss S. J. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Harvey, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Heywood, Miss ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Hoc, Miss Mary ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hopkins, Mrs. Julia ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Horton, H. V., Esq. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hoster, Mrs. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Hughes, Mrs. Alfred ... | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Hutchins, Miss B. L. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Isaac, Miss E. A. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Jackson, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Jones, Miss H. M. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| King, Miss E. J. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Kinnear, Mrs. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Laurence, Miss ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Lever, Miss Emily ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Lupton, Miss M. W. ... | 10 | 0 | |
| MacIver, Mrs. ... | 10 | 0 | |
| McKay, Miss ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Malek, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Mayhew, Lady ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Meyers, Esq., A. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller, Mrs. K. J. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Monro, Mrs. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Ockleston, Miss E. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Payne, Mrs. ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Parkinson, Miss H. F. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Prestwich, Miss I. P. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Rathbone, M.P., Miss E. (2 years) ... | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Rea, Mrs. Alec. L. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |

£ s. d.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|---|---|
| Reekie, Mrs. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Reincke, Mrs. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Robinson, Miss C. J. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rumbold, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Salter, Miss E. Gurney ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Samuel, J.P., Miss I. ... | 8 | 0 | |
| Schuster, Mrs. E. ... | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Senior, Mrs. ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Sloane, Miss E. J. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Snodgrass, J.P., Miss M. A. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Snowdon, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Stafford, Mrs. ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stebbing, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Sterling, Miss F. M. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stoney, Miss E. A. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Taylor, Mrs. Claude ... | 10 | 0 | |
| Taylor, Miss M. A. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Teacher, Miss A. McD. ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas, Miss I. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Tickner, Miss Georgina M. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Till, Miss ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Toller, Mrs. Wallis ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Van Gruisen, Mrs. ... | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Van Gruisen, Esq., A. H. ... | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Wade, Miss S. L. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Walton, Mrs. ... | 2 | 6 | |
| Watson, Miss J. ... | 5 | 0 | |
| Watson, Mrs. ... | 10 | 6 | |
| Wilson, Dr. Helen ... | 5 | 0 | |
| £119 15 6 | | | |

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | Prior to Annual Council Meeting, 1934. | | Since Annual Council Meeting, 1934. | |
|------------------------------|--|-------|---|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Abingdon ... | | | 7 | 0 |
| Acocks Green ... | | | 7 | 0 |
| Allestree ... | | | 7 | 0 |
| Alvaston ... | | | 7 | 0 |
| Ashford (Kent) ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Ashford (Middlesex) ... | | | 10 | 0 |
| Ashted ... | | | 15 | 13 |
| Banbury ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| Banff ... | | | 7 | 0 |
| Bannockburn ... | | | 3 | 3 |
| Barnet ... | 5 | 0 | 19 | 5 |
| Bathgate ... | | | 7 | 0 |
| Beaconsfield ... | 6 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Becontree ... | | | 1 | 0 |
| Belper ... | | | 14 | 0 |
| Bermondsey ... | | | 5 | 5 |
| Bethnal Green ... | | | 1 | 1 |
| Bloomsbury ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| Blyth ... | | | 3 | 10 |
| Bo'ness ... | | | 3 | 10 |
| Bournemouth (Westcliffe) ... | 2 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| Branksome Park ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bridge of Allan ... | | | 1 | 0 |
| Brixham ... | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Brynmawr ... | | | 1 | 1 |
| Buckie ... | | | 10 | 0 |
| Buckton Vale ... | | | 3 | 10 |
| Bullington ... | | | 3 | 10 |
| Burnham ... | | | 5 | 10 |
| Burnt Oak ... | | | 3 | 10 |
| Bushey ... | | | 10 | 0 |
| Canning Town Settlement ... | | | 1 | 15 |

| | Prior to Annual Council Meeting, 1934. £ s. d. | Since Annual Council Meeting, 1934. £ s. d. |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | | 4 11 0 |
| Chesham Bois | | 10 0 0 |
| Chichester | | 7 0 0 |
| Chiswick | | 5 5 0 |
| Christchurch | | 5 10 0 |
| Cippenham | | 5 5 0 |
| Colindale | | 7 0 0 |
| The Colmers | 2 0 0 | 10 0 |
| Cowley, Central | | 2 2 0 |
| Cranford | | 5 5 0 |
| Crieff | 1 1 0 | 15 16 4 |
| Cullen | | 2 2 0 |
| Darley Dale | | 3 10 0 |
| Darlington | | 12 0 0 |
| Darlington Dodmire | | 2 2 0 |
| Darlington North End | | 3 3 0 |
| Darlington West End | 2 2 0 | 10 10 0 |
| Dawlish | | 7 0 0 |
| Derby Suburban | | 10 10 0 |
| Dorking | | 7 0 0 |
| Dovecot | | 1 1 0 |
| Downham | | 10 0 |
| Drumchapel | | 2 0 0 |
| Dudley | | 1 1 0 |
| Durham City | | 2 0 0 |
| East Barking | | 2 0 0 |
| East Barnet Valley | | 8 0 0 |
| East Grinstead | | 2 0 0 |
| Eastleigh | | 2 10 0 |
| Eccles | 2 0 0 | 7 10 0 |
| Edgware | | 9 2 0 |
| Eyemouth | | 2 0 0 |
| Fazakerley | | 10 6 |
| Finchley | 1 1 0 | 8 8 0 |
| Fraserburgh | | 5 0 0 |
| Grangemouth | | 5 0 0 |
| Guildford | | 17 10 0 |
| Hale | | 10 0 0 |
| Halesowen | | 6 0 0 |
| Hall Green | | 5 0 0 |
| Halling | | 1 4 6 |
| Hampstead | | 5 12 0 |
| Hanwell | 5 0 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Harrow | | 12 12 0 |
| Hassocks | | 7 0 0 |
| Haywards Heath | | 2 7 0 |
| Hendon | 3 3 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Henley-on-Thames | | 10 0 0 |
| Highlands | | 37 17 10 |
| Hornsea | | 2 2 0 |
| Horsham | | 7 0 0 |
| Horwich | | 10 10 0 |
| Hounslow | 2 10 6 | 12 12 0 |
| Hove | | 6 15 6 |
| Hythe | 5 18 8 | 10 0 0 |
| Isca | | 5 5 0 |
| Island (Old Ford) | | 5 0 |
| Kelso | | 7 7 0 |
| Kempton | | 10 0 0 |
| Kenilworth | | 3 2 0 |
| King's Park | | 7 0 0 |
| Kirkintilloch | | 10 0 |
| Knightswood | | 2 2 0 |
| Lansdowne | | 2 9 0 |
| Larbert & Stenhousemuir | 1 0 0 | 5 0 |
| Leatherhead | | 15 15 0 |
| Linlithgow | | 5 0 0 |
| Littleover | | 13 9 0 |
| Long Eaton | | 5 0 0 |
| Ludlow | | 5 7 6 |
| Macduff | | 3 0 0 |
| Matlock | | 7 0 0 |
| Middlesbrough | | 1 10 0 |
| Mill Hill | | 16 1 0 |

| | Prior to Annual Council Meeting, 1934. £ s. d. | Since Annual Council Meeting, 1934. £ s. d. |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Moulescoomb | | 5 0 0 |
| Mudford | 3 3 0 | 5 16 0 |
| Nantyglo | | 1 1 0 |
| New Malden | | 8 0 0 |
| New Mills | | 5 0 0 |
| Newhaven | | 7 0 0 |
| Newton Abbott | | 10 10 0 |
| Norris Green | 2 10 0 | 10 0 |
| North Berwick | | 3 3 0 |
| North Kensington | 1 1 0 | 5 1 0 |
| Nuneaton | | 2 10 0 |
| Oakengates | | 1 10 0 |
| Old Canning Town | | 1 10 0 |
| Ormskirk | | 1 10 0 |
| Penn Fields | 3 0 0 | 5 12 0 |
| Pensnett | | 1 10 0 |
| Peterhead | 2 2 0 | 2 2 0 |
| Plean | | 5 0 0 |
| Plymouth Central | | 2 16 0 |
| Preston (Brighton) | | 7 0 0 |
| Preston (Paignton) | | 10 0 0 |
| Prestwich | | 2 10 0 |
| Pyke Hayes | 3 3 0 | 4 15 4 |
| Raynes Park | | 2 5 0 |
| Reading | | 10 0 0 |
| Richings Park | | 17 0 0 |
| Richmond | | 8 8 0 |
| Rickmansworth | | 4 4 0 |
| Ringwood | | 7 0 0 |
| Romford | | 4 10 0 |
| Romsey | | 7 0 0 |
| Rugby | | 5 0 0 |
| St. Helier I | | 3 10 0 |
| St. Loyes | | 6 10 0 |
| St. Thomas | 5 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| Sale | | 10 0 0 |
| Sandown | | 7 0 0 |
| Sandwich | | 4 8 0 |
| Shirley & Millbrook | | 3 2 0 |
| Shoeburyness | | 10 0 0 |
| Southall | | 21 0 0 |
| Southampton | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 |
| Southchurch | | 1 1 0 |
| Southend-on-Sea | | 7 7 0 |
| Southgate | | 5 5 0 |
| South Oxford | | 7 7 0 |
| Springwood | 1 0 0 | 2 5 0 |
| Stepney | 10 6 | 3 10 0 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | | 1 16 9 |
| Stonehaven | | 11 0 0 |
| Stourbridge | | 10 10 0 |
| Stourport | | 10 10 0 |
| Swaythling | 2 0 0 | 2 0 0 |
| Tamworth | | 9 16 0 |
| Thurso | | 8 8 0 |
| Timperley | | 15 0 0 |
| Tolworth | | 10 4 6 |
| Totnes | | 7 0 0 |
| Turriff | | 7 7 0 |
| Urmston | | 6 0 0 |
| Wallasey | | 3 10 0 |
| Walton-on-Thames | | 11 0 0 |
| Wellington | | 6 0 0 |
| West Derby & Larkhill | | 3 10 0 |
| Westcliffe, Leigh-on-Sea | | 7 10 0 |
| West Hartlepool | | 6 0 0 |
| West Middlesex Federation | 5 5 0 | |
| Weybridge | | 17 10 0 |
| Whipton | | 3 10 0 |
| Wick | | 3 0 0 |
| Wigan | | 7 0 0 |
| Withernsea | | 7 0 0 |
| Woking | | 1 0 0 |
| Woolston | | 2 0 0 |
| Worthing | | 7 10 0 |
| Wyken | | 4 4 0 |
| | <u>£81 6 2</u> | <u>£1,160 17 10</u> |

DONATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|------|----|----|
| A Member of Beaconsfield T.G. | 4 | 18 | 6 |
| Anonymous | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Archer-Perkins, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Beilby, Lady | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Boyne, The Viscountess | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, Mrs. Cecil | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cadbury, Mrs. G. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Caton, Miss A. R. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| City Companies— | | | |
| Skinners, Worshipful Company of | 26 | 5 | 0 |
| Armourers & Brasiers, Worshipful Company of | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Clough, Mrs. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Corbett, Esq., H. E. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Dixey, Esq., Neville | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Edge, Mrs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Executive Committee Halfpenny Fund | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Fairhaven, Lady | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Farmer, Miss A. K. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fergusson, Miss A. M. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Finké, Miss | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Fitton Will Trust per J. F. Morton, Esq. | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Harmer, Esq., E. F. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Holt, Miss E. G. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Howard de Walden, Lady | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Knutsford, Lady | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Leverhulme, Lord | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Mott, Mrs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Norman, Mrs. Montagu | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Plender, G.B.E., Rt. Hon. Lord | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Radford, Mrs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Richardson, Mrs. (Proceeds of Whist Drives) | 21 | 15 | 0 |
| Robinson, Miss C. J. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Scott Moncrieff, Lady | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Smith, Miss E. H. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Sneath, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spielman, Lady | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Van Gruisen, Mrs. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Waley Cohen, Lady (the late) | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilkins, Miss I. E. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | £295 | 16 | 0 |

GLASGOW CIVIC RECEPTION

22ND NOVEMBER, 1934

| | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Bilsland, Sir A. Steven | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackie, Miss C. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackie, O.B.E., Miss M. B. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, Miss | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Cameron, Mrs. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Dunlop, Miss | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Edwards, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Houston, Mrs. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Jardine, Mrs. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kennedy, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mactaggart, Mr. & Mrs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| May, Miss | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Orr, Miss | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Roxburgh, Sir J. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Scott, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Service, Esq., G. W. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Sinclair, Lady | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Stephen, Miss | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephen, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stephen, Miss E. M. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Stevenson, Sir D. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Surtees, Mrs. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Teacher, Miss A. Mc D. | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Collected at Meeting | 7 | 16 | 6 |
| | £109 | 8 | 0 |

APPENDIX I

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted at the Annual Council Meeting, March, 1935

1—PROGRAMME AND BUDGET, 1935

That the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled agree the programme of work for 1935 shall be the formation of approximately 60 Guilds, over and above any that may be formed from special grants, of new Area Federations where advisable and the division of other Area Federations, if necessary, into more convenient areas; and approve the budget for 1935, namely, the expenditure of £3,446, towards which the Townswomen's Guilds undertake to raise £1,645 as a co-operative effort, on the lines of the resolution passed by Council in March, 1934.

2—EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

That the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled resolve that the third class travelling expenses and that allowances towards maintenance, up to 15/- per 24 hours, of the Executive committee members, when attending committee meetings of the National Union, be paid as from the annual council meeting, 1936, and that the estimated expenditure under this heading should be included in the N.U.T.G. budget for that year.

3—" THE TOWNSWOMAN "

The National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled, resolves that " The Townswoman " be the channel of information between the National Union, the Guilds, and the Guild members; that it be governed by the policy of the National Union as laid down by Council and as interpreted by the Executive, and that therefore, all Townswomen's Guilds be called upon to co-operate in this work.

4—ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

That the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled resolve that the annual meeting shall continue to be four sessions over three days.

5—RALLY

(a) That the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled, agree that in 1935 a national rally be organised on a basis sufficiently inexpensive to enable all Guilds to send members.

(b) That the annual rally be timed to be held between Monday and Friday in the week, instead of between Friday and Tuesday, to facilitate the attendance of married members.

6—AREA FEDERATION CONSTITUTION

That the N.U.T.G. in annual council assembled resolve that the word "January" in section V, 2, of the constitution and rules of Area Federations of Townswomen's Guilds be deleted and the word "February" be substituted in its place.

7—MODERN SCIENCE AND HANDICRAFTS

That in view of the developments resulting from modern scientific discoveries, the National Union in annual council assembled urges Townswomen's Guilds to make a study of materials, the purposes for which they are suitable, and methods of using them in craft work.

8—N.U.T.G. HANDICRAFT RESOLUTION

That the Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled agree that, as the National Union is only at the beginning of a comprehensive survey of the whole subject of handicrafts as studied by Townswomen's Guilds, a national exhibition should be held in 1937, and further, as Townswomen's Guilds are so wide-spread from Scotland to the Isle of Wight, and Wales to Kent, that the national exhibition should be selective and comprehensive, but of such a size that the exhibition could be shown in several centres in Great Britain, including one centre in Scotland.

9—MODERN SCIENCE AND THE TOWNSWOMAN

That the National Union in annual council assembled urge all Guilds to study the application of modern science to the daily life of the home and the city, including the recent developments in transport and communications; lighting, heating and ventilation; hygiene and cleanliness; the prevention of illness; and the preservation of food.

10—WORLD PEACE

That in view of the great importance of the subject, the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, in annual council assembled, re-affirms the resolution passed at the annual council meeting, 1934, that Townswomen's Guilds should make a study of world peace a part of their next year's programmes.

11—MATERNAL MORTALITY

That the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled call upon Guilds to give earnest consideration to the question of maternal mortality, to study the report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health, and to take steps to investigate local conditions; and call upon all Guild members to pledge themselves to assist in every way possible to combat this high rate of mortality.

12—WOMEN POLICE

That the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds in annual council assembled, urge Townswomen's Guilds throughout the country to examine the position regarding women police and to urge through the Chief Constable for their provision where necessary.

13—MODERN SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

That the National Union in annual council assembled recommend Townswomen's Guilds to examine the advantages and facilities for the study of the dramatic and musical arts now at the disposal of the public through the recent developments of science as applied to the cinema, wireless and gramophones, and enable their members to develop their critical appreciation of these arts.

14—FILM CENSORSHIP

That the N.U.T.G. in annual council assembled consider that the position of film censorship in Great Britain (including the conditions under which films are exhibited in Scotland) is unsatisfactory, and consider that a departmental committee of enquiry into the whole question of the censorship and exhibition of cinematograph films and matter relevant thereto should be set up.

15—DISINHERITED FAMILIES

That, in view of the fact that under English law, although not under Scottish law, it is possible for anyone to leave destitute his wife and children, for whom, during his life-time, he is legally bound to provide, the National Union in annual council assembled, recommends Townswomen's Guilds in England and Wales to study the position in this and other countries, including Scotland and the Dominions, and the amendment of the law proposed in the Inheritance (Family Provision) Bill.

16—WOMEN IN DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT

That Townswomen's Guilds make it their business to study the status meted out to women and girls taking up domestic employment, and to think out ways and means for the improvement of the social position of all women so employed.

Adopted at the Annual Council Meeting, March, 1934

17—THE FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL UNION

That, while recognising with gratitude the magnificent response of many Townswomen's Guilds to the special appeals made by the President in 1932 and 1933, the Townswomen's Guilds in Annual Council assembled, having full confidence in the value and growing success of the Townswomen's Guild movement, undertake to raise the money necessary for its support. That with this end in view, the National Union at each Annual Council Meeting will approve a budget of income and expenditure for the year, which shall include a statement of the sum needed, over and above the amount due by affiliation fees and any grants available from public bodies, to make ends meet. The share of this sum for which each Townswomen's Guild is responsible shall then be calculated according to its circumstances, within two months of the Annual Council Meeting, and shall be raised by the members of that Guild as a joint effort before the end of the financial year (December 31st).

No Guild to be included in the scheme until it has been formed one year.

18—UNSIGHTLY ADVERTISEMENTS

That in view of the extensive disfigurement of urban areas by unsightly advertisements, the Townswomen's Guilds in Annual Council assembled resolve to examine the position regarding such advertisements in their areas, and in particular to find out how far the appropriate local authorities are making use of their powers for the regulation and control of such advertisements under the Advertisement Regulation Acts of 1907 and 1925, and to take steps, if necessary, to draw the attention of their local authorities to the need for action.

19—EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS

That all Townswomen's Guilds should urge on their members the need for consideration of the state of affairs which permits young people aged 14-18 during the years when mental and physical development are greatest, to work 74 hours a week, thereby preventing their attending evening classes or Boys' and Girls' clubs or having time for recreation.

20—FOOD VALUES

That this Council urges Townswomen's Guilds to include in their programme a study of food values, with especial reference to the problems of ensuring an adequate supply of fresh vegetables and dairy foods in Towns.

APPENDIX II

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

Townswomen's Guilds are the natural development of the women's movement begun in the 19th century. For they aim at giving women opportunities for self-education so that they may the better equip themselves to discharge their duties as responsible citizens. It is fitting, therefore, that the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds should be the direct outcome of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the oldest and largest national organisation guiding the constitutional movement for obtaining the rights of citizenship for women, which after the granting of the partial franchise to women in 1918, became the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.

It was as a result of a meeting of the Ladies' Discussion Society in 1865 in Kensington, at which the question of the enfranchisement of women was debated, that the first committee for women's suffrage was formed in 1866. Its purpose was to collect signatures for the petition which John Stuart Mill later presented to Parliament and on which the names of many famous women appeared, such as Florence Nightingale, Josephine Butler, Emily Davis, Francis Mary Buss, and Dorothea Beale.

Through many vicissitudes a national organisation grew up which in 1897 took the title of National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, with Millicent Garrett Fawcett, who had been in the movement from its inception, as president. This linked the constitutional suffrage societies throughout Great Britain which were endeavouring to educate public opinion to recognise the justice of women being granted the responsibilities of citizenship. The struggle to redress such wrongs as a married woman not having the right to share with her husband the guardianship of their own children, or to retain wages which she herself had earned, was inevitably long drawn out while women were classed legally with lunatics and infants. Politicians do not pay very much attention to people who have not a direct share in their return to power. Women sought the vote in order that they might obtain freedom from the disabilities laid upon them because of their sex by law and custom. Until they received the status of citizens, women could not serve the community as they wished to by taking a share of the responsibility of citizenship.

Immediately the Great War broke out active propaganda for the vote ceased and the N.U.W.S.S. and a large number of its affiliated Societies offered the experience of their organisation to the country in its emergency. Thus the Scottish Women's Hospitals under Dr. Elsie Inglis, were organised by the Scottish Suffrage Societies, and the London Suffrage Society helped the Government to deal with the flood of women, mainly inexperienced and unskilled, who volunteered their services.

When peace came, a limited number of women possessing special qualifications were granted the vote. The National Union, while continuing to work for the complete enfranchisement of women on the same terms as of men, turned its attention, under the leadership of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, to the reforms for which women had sought the vote. During the ten years that followed much was achieved, including reforms of such peculiar concern to women as equal rights of parents in the guardianship of their children, the grounds for divorce of either spouse being made the same, the legitimization of children on the subsequent marriage of their parents, the safeguarding of all interests concerned with the adoption of children, the raising of the age of marriage from 12 for girls and 14 for boys, to 16 years. The National Union, under the title of National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, took an active share in the promotion of these and many other enactments, and these years saw women appointed as magistrates and jurors, and their entry into the legal and many other professions.

At last, in 1928, women were granted the vote on exactly the same terms as men, and at the Annual Council Meeting that year Dame Millicent Fawcett urged the National Union to go forward with the education of the new citizens. With this object in view the Townswomen's Guild movement was formally launched in March, 1929, five experimental Guilds having been successfully formed at the beginning of that year. By 1932 the movement had grown to such an extent that the National Union was reconstituted as the National Union of Guilds for Citizenship, all political activities being given up, and the education of women as citizens becoming its sole work. At the Annual Council Meeting, 1933, when there were over 150 Townswomen's Guilds within the Union, the title of National Union of Townswomen's Guilds was adopted.

APPENDIX III

ACTIVITIES OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

EDUCATIONAL

The annual reports for 1934 show a marked increase in the educational work undertaken by Guilds. Lectures and demonstrations figure largely on all programmes, and deal with the four aspects of our work, Civics, Handicrafts, Homecraft and Arts. Four-fifths of the Guilds hold classes in some subject, while many Guilds hold a large number of classes in various subjects. Nearly half the Guilds have a dramatic society and over one-third have choirs. Glovemaking appears to be the most popular class, followed by dressmaking and embroidery. There has been a big increase in classes for country dancing, physical culture and games. A welcome increase is noted in the help received from local Educational Committees in providing classes for Guild members.

Libraries. Libraries have in some cases been started by Guilds. One Guild collected over 1,000 volumes for the children's section of the Public Library, which it started last year. Some Guilds own their own library. Others collect books for local or national hospitals.

UNEMPLOYMENT

One quarter of the Guilds report some effort to relieve distress from unemployment. Work parties for the Personal Service League are numerous, and thousands of garments are made and mended. Tea parties, concerts or entertainments are given to the men themselves, their wives and children. Individual service by T.G. members is given in many local unemployment centres. One Guild organised a club for wives of unemployed—another held a rug class—a third sent its members to attend a craft training class in order to help teach in unemployment centres. Some Guilds are supporting the scheme promoted by the High Sheriff of Surrey for the "adoption" of Jarrow-on-Tyne by the County of Surrey.

Co-operation with other organisations. Many Guilds serve on local Councils of Social Service, Community Councils, Parish Councils, Public Welfare Committees, Civic Guilds of Help, and work with the Personal Service League. Several Guilds send members to listen to the meetings of their Town, Borough or Parish Council, and receive a report on the proceedings at their meetings. Several Guilds have been invited to take part in local celebrations and pageants, such as Civic Week processions (many held working parties and made their own dresses) and local Armistice Day celebrations. Group branches of local Nursing Associations are formed from T.G. members; one Guild has organised a Nursing Association where none existed previously.

INSTRUCTIONAL OUTINGS

Many Guilds combine outings with instruction, and report visits to their local Town Hall (where they have been received by the Mayor), to municipal buildings, Council undertakings (e.g., water works), local nursery schools, Homes, Institutions, Hospitals, works and factories. One Guild entertained 86 members of a neighbouring Guild by a tour of its Borough Buildings, a welcome by the Mayor in the Council Chambers, a lecture on the history of the town and a conducted tour of its buildings.

CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Many useful pieces of civic work are reported of which the following are of interest:—

A petition to which 275 signatures were obtained was sent by a Guild to the Urban District Council protesting against the plague of rats and crickets resulting from the condition of the controlled tip. The Councillors visited the tip and took action to remove the nuisance.

An Invalid Kitchen to help sick T.G. members was started. It was run by members who did the shopping, cooking and serving. It was discontinued for financial reasons.

Two Guild members canvassed 270 workers' houses with a petition for electric lighting for these houses. Negotiations are going on between the owners of the houses and the Electric Supply Co., for the district.

A Citizens Group has been formed within a Guild and has taken a prominent part in local matters. It ran a series of public lectures on Child Guidance, with an average attendance of 60, which were a great success and much appreciated by parents, teachers and students.

The need for adequate fire protection was brought to the notice of the Clerk to the Parish Council.

A resolution to explore facilities for education in their district resulted in the formation of a Residents' Association to deal with this subject.

Many resolutions have been sent to councils on such varied matters as :—

Requests for—More sanitary dust carts; more sanitary slaughter houses; improved public baths; seats at the tram terminus; a recreation ground; or protests re—Litter; rubbish dumped in local lanes and open spaces; neglected condition of War Memorial (one Guild has taken over the care of its local War Memorial); more than one Guild has been successful in securing protection for children at dangerous cross roads.

A letter of protest was sent to a Council about litter on the beach—as a result provision was made for more litter baskets and notices re-issued on the danger of broken bottles.

A protest was made to all cinema managers in the town asking for the withdrawal from all children's shows of war pictures.

A letter to the London Passenger Transport Board regarding inadequate bus service, brought improvement.

A request to the Corporation to remedy defects in the new trolley buses was successful.

A request was made to the Lord Lieutenant of the county for an extra woman on the Bench.

Signatures were collected for a petition to reserve part of a park as a bird sanctuary.

Help was given to preserve Norbury Park as an open space.

Helped to obtain a woman attendant in a recreation ground to care for children.

A competition on "The Best Suggestion for Town Improvement" was held and suggestions forwarded to the Town Council.

CHARITY

Charitable efforts in Guilds are very general over a large range of objects. There are few Guilds who do not give to some. Donations to the Gresford Colliery Fund appear in many reports. Local hospitals get liberal help, varying from large collections in cash (£46) to large collections of eggs (7,500).

Flag days in some towns seem to be run by Guild members. Money in some Guilds is easily raised, and large sums are collected. Others give personal service. Sewing parties are frequent. One has a rota for needlework at a hospital. One made maternity bags. One Guild collected £21 by carol singing. Another took 50 inmates of a local Home to visit the pictures. More than one equipped a bed in a local hospital. One raised £600 and presented the district with a motor ambulance. Another raised £110 for a similar object.

Nothing has been included in this list that does not appear in the 200 annual reports from Guilds received for the year 1934.

No attempt has been made to include the many other Guild activities which could not be classified under the above headings.

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

BERKSHIRE

ABINGDON

READING

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BEACONSFIELD

BURNHAM

CHESHAM BOIS AND AMERSHAM

CIPPENHAM

HIGH WYCOMBE

RICHINGS PARK

CHESHIRE

BUCKTON VALE

CHESTER :—

CHESTER I

CHESTER II

NEWTON AND HOOLE

LACHE-CUM-SALTNEY

GATLEY

HALE

HYDE

RUNCORN :—

RUNCORN I

RUNCORN II

SALE

TIMPERLEY AND DISTRICT

WALLASEY

DERBYSHIRE

ALLESTREE

ALVASTON

BELPER

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH

DARLEY DALE

DERBY SUBURBAN

LITTLEOVER

LONG EATON

MATLOCK

NEW MILLS

NORMANTON

DEVONSHIRE

BRIXHAM

CENTRAL PLYMOUTH

DAWLISH

DEVONSHIRE (continued)

EXETER :—

ISCA

ST. LOYES

ST. THOMAS

WHIPTON

NEWTON ABBOT

PLYMPTON

PRESTON (PAIGNTON)

TAVISTOCK

TOTNES

DORSET

BRANKSOME PARK

DURHAM

DARLINGTON :—

DARLINGTON

DODMIRE

NORTH END

WEST END

YARM ROAD

DURHAM CITY

NORTON-ON-TEES

SOUTH SHIELDS :—

CENTRAL

HARTON

TYNE DOCK

WESTOE

STOCKTON-ON-TEES

SUNDERLAND :—

MONKWEARMOUTH AND

SOUTHWICK

ROKER AND FULWELL

SUNDERLAND I

SUNDERLAND II

SUNDERLAND III

WEST HARTLEPOOL

ESSEX

CANNING TOWN :—

CANNING TOWN SETTLEMENT

CUMBERLAND ROAD

MANOR ROAD

OLD CANNING TOWN

ESSEX (continued)

DAGENHAM
EAST BARKING
HIGHLANDS
ILFORD :—
CRANBROOK AND BARKINGSIDE
LOXFORD AND CLEMENTSWOOD

ROMFORD
SHOEBURYNESSE
SOUTHCHURCH
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA
UPMINSTER :—
UPMINSTER I
UPMINSTER EVENING
WANSTEAD I
WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL :—
BEDMINSTER
KNOWLE
SEA MILLS
WESTBURY-ON-TRYM

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH :—
BOURNEMOUTH EAST
WESTCLIFF
WINTON AND MOORDOWN
CHRISTCHURCH
EASTLEIGH AND BISHOPSTOKE
MUDEFORD
RINGWOOD
ROMSEY
SOUTHAMPTON :—
BITTERNE PARK AND ST. DENYS
NORTHAM
SHIRLEY AND MILLBROOK
SOUTHAMPTON CENTRAL
TOTTON
SWATHLING
WOOLSTON

HEREFORDSHIRE

LEOMINSTER

HERTFORDSHIRE

BARNET
BUSHEY

HERTFORDSHIRE (cont.)

EAST BARNET VALLEY
FRIERN BARNET AND WHETSTONE
RICKMANSWORTH
WATFORD :—

CENTRAL
NORTH

ISLE OF WIGHT

SANDOWN
SHANKLIN
KENT
ASHFORD
DOWNHAM
HALLING
HYTHE
SANDWICH

LANCASHIRE

BARROW-IN-FURNESS
ECCLES
HORWICH
LIVERPOOL :—
DOVECOT
FAZAKERLEY
NORRIS GREEN
SPRINGWOOD
WEST DERBY AND LARKHILL

ORMSKIRK
PRESTWICH AND DISTRICT
RADCLIFFE
ST. HELENS
URMSTON
WARRINGTON
WIDNES
WIGAN

LONDON

BERMONDSEY :—
BERMONDSEY I
BERMONDSEY II
BETHNAL GREEN
HAMPSTEAD
HOXTON
THE ISLAND, OLD FORD
NORTH KENSINGTON
STEPNEY

MIDDLESEX

ASHFORD
BURNT OAK
CHISWICK
COLINDALE
CRANFORD
CROUCH END
EDGWARE AND LITTLE STANMORE
FINCHLEY
GOLDERS GREEN
HANWELL, EALING AND GREENFORD
HARROW
HENDON
HESTON
HIGHGATE :—
HIGHGATE AFTERNOON
HIGHGATE EVENING
HOUNSLOW
MILL HILL
MUSWELL HILL I
NORTHWOOD
PINNER
SOUTHALL
SOUTHGATE
SPRING GROVE
WHITTON

NORTHUMBERLAND

ASHINGTON
BEDLINGTON
BENTON AND FOREST HALL I
BENTON AND FOREST HALL II
BLYTH
HEXHAM
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE :—
GOSFORTH
KENTON

OXFORDSHIRE

BANBURY
BULLINGDON AND DISTRICT
CENTRAL COWLEY
HENLEY-ON-THAMES
SOUTH OXFORD

SHROPSHIRE

LUDLOW
OAKENGATES
WELLINGTON

SOMERSET

CLEVEDON
PORTISHEAD

STAFFORDSHIRE

WOLVERHAMPTON :—
BUSHBURY
PENN FIELDS
TAMWORTH

SURREY

ASHTED
BARNES I
DORKING
EPSOM :—
EPSOM I
EPSOM II
EWELL
GUILDFORD
LEATHERHEAD
MORDEN :—
ST. HELIER I
ST. HELIER II
NEW MALDEN
RAYNES PARK
RICHMOND
TOLWORTH
WALTON-ON-THAMES
WEYBRIDGE
WOKING

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON :—
CENTRAL
HOLLINGBURY
KEMP TOWN
MOULSECOOMB
PRESTON
CHICHESTER
EAST GRINSTEAD
HASSOCKS
HAYWARDS HEATH
HORSHAM
HOVE
NEWHAVEN
WORTHING

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM :—

COLMERS
ERDINGTON
HALL GREEN
KINGSTANDING AND PERRY
COMMON
KENILWORTH
NUNEATON
RUGBY
WYKEN**WORCESTERSHIRE**

BIRMINGHAM :—

ACOCKS GREEN
QUINTONS
WEOLEY CASTLE
DUDLEY
HALESOWEN
PENSNETT**WORCESTERSHIRE (cont.)**STOURBRIDGE
STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN**YORKSHIRE**HORNSEA
HULL :—
NORTH HULL
SOUTHCOATES
SOUTH WEST HULL
MIDDLESBROUGH :—
MIDDLESBROUGH I
MIDDLESBROUGH II
SALTBURN-ON-SEA
THORNABY :—
OLD THORNABY
THORNABY CENTRAL
WITHERNSEA
YORK :—
YORK CENTRAL
YORK CITY**Scottish Guilds****ABERDEENSHIRE**FRASERBURGH
PETERHEAD
TURRIF**ANGUS**

MONTROSE

ARGYLLSHIRE

OBAN

BANFFSHIREBANFF
BUCKIE
CULLEN
MACDUFF
PORTSOY**BERWICKSHIRE**

EYEMOUTH

CAITHNESSTHURSO
WICK**CLACKMANNANSHIRE**

ALLOA

DUMBARTONSHIRECLYDEBANK
HELENSBURGH
KIRKINTILLOCH
MILNGAVIE
YOKER**EDINBURGH**

CORSTORPHINE

FIFE

ROSYTH

KINCARDINESHIREINVERBERVIE
LAURENCEKIRK
STONEHAVEN**Scottish Guilds (continued)****LANARKSHIRE**AIRDRIE
CAMBUSLANG
COATBRIDGE
GLASGOW AND ENVIRONS :—
BURNSIDE
DRUMCHAPEL
GOWANBANK
KING'S PARK
KIRKTON
KNIGHTSWOOD
RUTHERGLEN**EAST LoTHIAN**

NORTH BERWICK

MID LoTHIAN

DALKEITH

WEST LoTHIANARMADALE
BATHGATE
BO'NESS
FAULHOUSE
LINLITHGOW**MORAYSHIRE**

BISHOPMILL

PEEBLES-SHIRE

PEEBLES

PERTHSHIRECRIEFF
DUNBLANE**ROXBURGHSHIRE**HAWICK
JEDBURGH
KELSO
MELROSE**SELKIRKSHIRE**GALASHIELS
SELKIRK**STIRLINGSHIRE**BANNOCKBURN
BRIDGE OF ALLAN
GRANGEMOUTH
LARBERT AND STENHOUSEMUIR
PLEAN
POLMONT
STIRLING**Guilds in Wales and Monmouthshire****BRECKNOCKSHIRE**

BRYNMAWR

GLAMORGANSHIRECAERPHILLY
RHIWBINA
YSTRAD MYNACH**MONMOUTHSHIRE**ABERCARN
LLANHILLETH AND ABERBEEG
NANTYGLO**MONMOUTHSHIRE (continued)**

NEWBRIDGE

NEWPORT :—

HIGH CROSS
NEWPORT ST. JULIANS
NEWPORT MAINDEE

PONTYPOOL

RHYMNEY
RISCA
TREDEGAR

APPENDIX V

AREA FEDERATIONS OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| BERKSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE | NORTH LONDON |
| BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT | NORTH SCOTLAND |
| BORDERS | SOUTH BUCKS AND DISTRICT |
| CENTRAL LONDON | SOUTH ESSEX |
| DERBYSHIRE | SOUTH WALES AND GWENT |
| DEVONSHIRE | SURREY |
| EAST SCOTLAND | SUSSEX |
| EAST YORKSHIRE | TEES-SIDE |
| HAMPSHIRE | TYNESIDE AND WEARSIDE |
| HENDON AND DISTRICT | WATFORD AND DISTRICT |
| LIVERPOOL AREA | WEST ESSEX |
| MALDEN AREA | WEST MIDDLESEX |
| MANCHESTER AREA | WEST MIDLAND |
| MID-SCOTLAND | WEST SCOTLAND |

APPENDIX VI

ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES, 1934

| |
|---|
| CHINGFORD W.C.A. |
| EBBW VALE W.C.A. |
| KENSINGTON W.C.A. |
| SUTTON AND DISTRICT WOMEN'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND C.A. |

APPENDIX VII

N.U.T.G. STAFF ORGANISERS

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|------------|
| MISS L. ALLEN | ... | ... | ... | resident in | Liverpool |
| MRS. BARCLAY | ... | ... | ... | " " | Edinburgh |
| MISS J. BRINK | ... | ... | ... | " " | London |
| MISS M. BURY | ... | ... | ... | " " | Edinburgh |
| MISS C. CALEY | ... | ... | ... | " " | Birmingham |
| MISS H. K. DERRY | ... | ... | ... | " " | Durham |
| MRS. FITZ-RANDOLPH | ... | ... | ... | " " | Oxford |
| MRS. GREY | ... | ... | ... | " " | London |
| MRS. MACKAY | ... | ... | ... | " " | Glasgow |
| MISS A. E. MCKOWAN | ... | ... | ... | " " | York |
| MRS. PRESLAND | ... | ... | ... | " " | Middlesex |
| MISS M. R. SHARPE | ... | ... | ... | " " | Bristol |
| MISS N. WARD-PEARSON | ... | ... | ... | " " | Cardiff |
| MISS M. M. WILLIAMS | ... | ... | ... | " " | Worcester |
| MRS. WYATT | ... | ... | ... | " " | London |

Handicraft Adviser

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------|
| MRS. ROPER | ... | ... | ... | resident in | London |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------|

APPENDIX VIII

PUBLICATIONS AND STATIONERY FOR SALE

*Discount Rates
(per dozen—
Cash with order)

N.U.T.G. PUBLICATIONS, ETC. :—

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| <i>The Townswoman</i> | 2d. monthly, 3 or more copies post free, or yearly subscription 2/6. | |
| Annual Report, 1934 | 4d. | |
| T.G. Handbook | 6d. | 5/-, postage 6d. |
| Townswoman's Book of Gardening | 6d. | |
| †Townswomen's Book of Arts ... | 6d. | |
| †Townswomen's Book of Food ... | 6d. | |
| †Townswomen's Book of Design ... | 6d. | |
| <i>Constitution and Rules :—</i> | | |
| N.U.T.G., T.G. and Federations ... | 1½d. | |
| Townswomen's Guilds singly ... | 1d. | |
| Area Federations singly | 1d. | |
| T.G. Badge | 1/- | 10/-, postage 2d. |
| Membership Cards | No charge | |
| T.G. Pocket Diary for 1936 | 1/- | 11/-, postage 6d. |
| History of N.U.T.G. | ½d. | 4d., postage 1d. |
| T.G. Programme | 1d. | 9d., postage 1d. |
| Of Embroidery, by E. Hamilton Smith | 2d. | 1/8, postage 3d. |

Leaflets for free distribution :—

Objects and Methods of Townswomen's Guilds
Five Reasons why you should join a Townswomen's Guild
Townswomen's Guild Movement (descriptive leaflet)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS :—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Chairman's Handbook, by Mildred Ransom (George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.) | 1/- |
| Social Half Hour (N.F.W.I.) | 6d. |
| Craftworkers' Guide (N.F.W.I.) | 6d. |
| Games (N.F.W.I.) | 6d. |
| Exhibition Hand-book (N.F.W.I.) ... | 4d. |
| Debates (W. Sussex C.F.W.I.) | 3d. |

STATIONERY

| | | |
|--|-----|--------------------------|
| Headed T.G. notepaper, Pad of 100 sheets | 1/6 | |
| Ditto, interleaved, with two carbons | 2/3 | |
| Plain notepaper to match above | | |
| Pad of 100 sheets | 9d. | |
| Correspondence Cards (with badge)—per 100 | 1/6 | 6/6 per 500, postage 7d. |
| Postcards for calling meetings—per 100 | 1/3 | 5/3 per 500, postage 7d. |
| Posters with badge only, large size—per dozen | 9d. | 5/- per 100, postage 6d. |
| Posters ditto, small size—per dozen | 8d. | 4/3 per 100, postage 6d. |
| Programme Blanks (with badge in colour) | | 1/9 per 100, postage 3d. |

*These rates are given only if cash is sent with order and for quantities of one or more complete dozens or hundreds. Postage other than that specified will be charged according to quantities ordered.

†In process of publication.

APPENDIX IX

RECOVERY OF INCOME TAX ON ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The National Union of Townswomen's Guilds is recognised as a charitable body under the Elizabethan Acts, as its object is educational.

Charitable bodies are granted the privilege of recovery from the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of the income tax paid by subscribers on their subscriptions or donations, provided they have undertaken to continue such payments to the society annually for seven years.

With income tax at its present high level, this would be a very great concession to the National Union. A subscriber of £5 would, in effect, be giving the sum of £6 9s. 0d. Three subscribers of £1 under the scheme would be giving an amount almost equal to that given by four subscribers of £1 who are not under the scheme.

Any change in the rate of income tax will make no difference to the amount the subscriber has to pay. The death of the guarantor before the expiration of the seven years cancels the contract.

A Form of Agreement which the subscriber has to sign promising to pay a certain sum annually for seven years is attached. All that the subscriber has to do is to sign this agreement in the presence of a witness, post it to the Treasurer of the National Union and sign a form which will be sent by the Treasurer each year to certify that income tax has been or will be paid on the subscription. Cheques dated prior to the date of signing the agreement do not count as falling within the agreement; they must be of the same date or of a later date than the agreement.

Exemption of surtax on the gross amount paid under this scheme can be claimed by subscribers. A receipt for the amount paid must accompany the claim.

The Executive Committee very much hope that all subscribers, whether of small or large sums, will consider helping us in this way, for the benefit to the National Union would be great, whilst it would incur no further expense or liability upon the subscriber.

AGREEMENT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL UNION OF TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS

I,

of

HEREBY COVENANT with the Committee of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, that for a period of seven years from the 6th April, 19 , or during my life, whichever period shall be the shorter, I will pay annually to the said N.U.T.G. such a sum as will, after the deduction of Income Tax, leave in the hands of the National Union a net sum of

£..... (.....) words

such sum to be paid from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum or any part thereof.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....

day of19 .

Usual Signature

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said

In the presence of

Signature

Address

Occupation

When filled in this form should be sent to the Treasurer, National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

National Union of Townswomen's Guilds

ANNUAL REPORT, 1934

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