

N.C.W

NEWS

Special
Number.



November
1929.

REPORT OF THE Council Meeting & Conference

Held in MANCHESTER
October 14th to 18th, 1929.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN,
Murray House, Vandon St., S.W.I.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

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N. C. W. NEWS.

NOVEMBER, 1929.

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THE LADY EMMOTT, J.P.,
President of the National Council of Women, 1927-1929.

Photo by Marian Lewis.

Annual Council Meeting and Conference.

THE ALBERT HALL, MANCHESTER.

OCTOBER 14TH—18TH, 1929.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

THE LORD MAYOR OF MANCHESTER.

THE LORD MAYOR OF MANCHESTER, COLONEL WESTCOTT, in welcoming the representatives said: "Members of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, I come here this afternoon on behalf of the citizens of Manchester to welcome you to our great city, and to hope that during your deliberations here you will be very happy.

I know from looking at your agenda that you have exceedingly important work to do, and matters to discuss which will be of great value to such a large industrial centre as the city of Manchester, so that I will not take up your time beyond just welcoming you and saying how much I appreciate your visit. You are discussing principally the welfare of women and children, but I hope that during your deliberations on women and children you will not forget the husbands!

Every item on your agenda is a question of education, and the more we can enlighten the people of the country, the more we are going to advance. And it is not only the poor people who want educating; it is very often those who are supposed to be rich and should know better, so that you have a very wide field before you."

THE HON. MRS. CAWLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, gave the Conference a very hearty welcome on behalf of her Branch.

||| [Our readers will appreciate the fact that only extensive summaries of the speeches are reported in this special issue of the NEWS. Much as we should like to have given verbatim reports of the whole proceedings, it is impossible owing to a certain necessary limitation of space.—ED.]

"MODERN DEVELOPMENTS" FAWCETT COLLECTION PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

We have had another interesting, and I trust useful, year of work, with two events of special interest to us as a Council. In May we had the great pleasure of receiving the Executive and Sectional Committees of the International Council of Women, about which you will receive a report on Thursday morning, when we hope the President, Lady Aberdeen, will be with us. That gathering was very inspiring in many ways, and made one realise the great influence that might be exercised by women when they show a united front. No subject aroused this singleness of aim so much as all the meetings connected with peace, and for that reason I am sure you will later on allow an urgency resolution to be put to the Council, which could not be drafted until after the recent meetings at Geneva.

During my two years of office, I have been able to visit a certain number of branches, and I want to say a word or two about them. Many are doing very excellent work, but some, who complain of difficulty in keeping up the membership, are, I think, relying too much on outside speakers and lecturers. I feel a really strong branch should be a co-ordinating body, bringing all the different societies in the district into touch with each other, and giving representatives of these societies the opportunity of explaining their work to a new audience. I realise Branches cannot have all the sectional committees we have at Headquarters, but I have been told more than once that they seldom get any report from their representative who comes up to these sectional committees and, if a branch is to be really alive it is essential that at one or two meetings each year the members, and not only the Executive, should hear what is being done at Headquarters. Incidentally I can well believe they do not feel they get value for their £5 and membership fee, which we must have if we are to continue on a democratic basis.

I have found that audiences of National Council of Women members are amazed when they hear how often we are called upon to give evidence before Commissions set up by the Government of the day, and how often we go on deputations. If every member took the "N.C.W. News" they would then be aware of all our activities!

When we met at York last autumn we were very anxious as to Miss Janes' state of health. I regret to say she passed away last October. To many in this hall she was a very dear friend, to others, owing to her great age and long illness, I fear she was unknown personally. But this National Council will always remember that she was one of our original founders, and that but for her foresight and devoted work as Secretary for a number of years, we should not hold the position we do to-day. It was due to her powers of organisation and her talent for interesting

people in the work that she was able to found so many Branches of the N.C.W., and her great personality was very attractive.

Another loss we mourn is that of Mrs. Allan Bright, a former President, and till her illness the very able Convener of the Emigration Committee. Mrs. Bright was keenly interested in public work, and was a most helpful member of any Committee she attended, and we remember her with pride and gratitude.

Early in August the nation lost a very eminent and well-beloved citizen. I refer to Dame Millicent Fawcett, who was one of our Vice-Presidents. Much has been written about her, and to those of us who loved and revered her it is a matter for thankfulness to know how deep an impression her life had made on the general public. Probably all here have read the story of the two girls, Emily Davies and Elizabeth Garrett, discussing their future at Aldburgh with the little girl, Millicent Garrett, gravely listening. "Well, Elizabeth," said Emily Davies, "It's quite clear what must be done. I must devote myself to securing higher education while you open the medical profession to women—after that we must see about getting the vote. You are younger than we are, Millie, so you must attend to that."

In 1869, Mrs. Henry Fawcett made her first public speech on the Emancipation of Women. With her, in addition to her husband, were Charles Kingsley, John Morley, John Stuart Mill and James Stansfeld. But in spite of such support it needed enormous courage for a woman to appear on a public platform in those days, and to advocate such a cause. From that time till the final passing of the Enfranchising Act she never wavered. She was a real statesman, and to few has it been vouchsafed to see the fruits of victory as Dame Millicent saw them after 60 years work, when, not only have the women a Parliamentary vote, but in the present Parliament we have the first woman Cabinet Minister.

Dame Millicent possessed a fine and strong character, combined with great gentleness, and never lost her cheerfulness and sense of humour even in the most trying moments.

I have dwelt on her wonderful life, because there is so much for us all to learn from it. Why was it that Dame Millicent so passionately desired the emancipation of women? Surely it was that women might have full opportunities to devote themselves to the service of their fellowmen, and to take their part as good citizens, and I ask myself and you—Are we all doing our bit? It seemed so easy and natural to forget ourselves and work for the State when we were at war, but now it is just as important. Women are badly wanted now to come forward and stand for election to local bodies. As Poor Law Guardians will no longer exist, I do beg all members who have done Poor Law work in the past to come forward as candidates at the Elections of Borough and County Councils. If women are not willing to do this, the loss to the poor of the country will be incalculable.

ANNUAL REPORT.

This year has been an important one in the annals of the National Council of Women, inasmuch as it has seen the move into larger and more convenient **Headquarters Offices** at Murray House, Vandon Street, Buckingham Gate. The rental payable to the United Women's Homes Association is £286, and members attending our meetings now have a large and airy Committee Room, a convenient room in which to wait between meetings, and under the arrangement kindly made by Lady Emmott, can, as temporary members of the Murray House Club, obtain refreshments in the pleasant club rooms in the basement. National Council of Women visitors to London are invited to take an early opportunity of inspecting the new offices, which we have thanks to the generous help given by our branches. The remainder of the lease of Parliament Mansions has been taken over by one of our affiliated societies, the Howard League for Penal Reform.

The **Affiliated Societies** now number 145, affiliation having been newly granted to the National Association of Prison Visitors to Women, the People's League of Health and the Women's Engineering Society.

Another important development has been the formation of the **Household Service League**, to promote the co-operation of employers and employed in improving the status, conditions and efficiency of Domestic Service and Household Management. On February 14th a very successful meeting was held at the Aeolian Hall to discuss the question of Domestic Service, when the Duchess of Atholl and Miss Bondfield were among the speakers and crowds had to be turned away from the doors. This meeting was arranged by the Convener, Miss Squire and Hon. Secretary, Miss Randle, of our Domestic Service Sub-Committee. A letter in the "Times" from our President followed, suggesting the formation of a Household Service League and called forth a very large correspondence, and in July the draft scheme was approved. The League will act as an Information Bureau on such matters as employment agencies, training in domestic subjects, labour-saving appliances, clubs and recreation, holiday camps, travel, convalescent homes, laws affecting employers and servants, etc., and will watch and if necessary initiate legislation. It will encourage among employers and employees and the public generally a better understanding of the importance of household work, and will promote the recognition of Domestic Service as an honourable calling, and an essential branch of national service.

A new Sectional Committee for Household Service has been appointed, which will be responsible for its management. The President and Hon. Treasurer of the N.C.W. will be *ex officio* President and Treasurer of the League, and Miss Squire, Miss Randle and Miss Muncaster will serve as hon. officers of its committee. The subscription for individual members will be 1s., and it is hoped that local groups consisting of 25 or more members may be formed throughout the country.

In September, in response to requests received from various directions the Executive, on the motion of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, decided to form a Women Citizens' Section, its membership to be open to individuals, or to small groups or larger Associations of Women Citizens banded together in any particular locality. This important decision will it is hoped bring added strength to the National Council of Women and also open up fresh avenues of usefulness to Women Citizens' Associations.

During the year there have been nine meetings of the **Executive Committee**, with an average attendance of 63 members. The N.C.W. has, however, to deplore the loss of a number of its earliest and warmest supporters. At our Annual Meeting in York, we were receiving daily bulletins with regard to **Miss Janes**, and on 26th October she passed peacefully away in a nursing home in Hampstead. To some members she was personally unknown, but to many of our older members she was a dear and honoured friend. Miss Janes was really the founder of the N.C.W. and its first organising secretary, appointed in 1895; and it owes much to her vision and initiative and many years of self-sacrificing and untiring work. A memorial service held at Christchurch, Westminster, on 16th November, was conducted by the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk, and attended by many members and friends. The death of **Mrs. Allan H. Bright**, Vice-President and a member of Executive from the earliest days of the N.C.W., followed on 20th January, at Barton Court, Colwall. Mrs. Bright was the founder of our Liverpool Branch, President of the Council in 1912 and 1913, and as Convener of our Emigration Committee, she retained her keen interest in the N.C.W. to the very last. The sudden death of **Mrs. Forbes of Rothiemay**, when in London to attend the meetings of the I.C.W., deprived not only our Council, but also the I.C.W. of one of its warmest supporters; while the death of **Mrs. John Clay**, who served on our Executive in 1928, meant the loss to our Cambridge Branch and to the Mothers' Union of a devoted social worker. Since writing this report the death of **Dame Millicent Fawcett**, to which reference has already been made by our President, removes from among us the outstanding leader of

the woman's movement, though we rejoice to think that she lived to see the fruits of her life's work; while a few weeks later the death followed of one of her ardent younger supporters, **Miss Beaumont**, also a member of our Executive.

In connection with the **General Election** the Branches have been active in endeavouring to ascertain the views of the candidates in their constituencies on those questions in which the N.C.W. is specially interested. A leaflet, embodying these, has been printed and sent to the Branches, which in some cases have approached the various candidates by deputation, while in others very successful public meetings have been held, at which the candidates representing the different political parties have spoken and replied to questions. On the subject of Women Police the great majority of the 373 constituencies covered gave favourable answers. An endeavour has also been made to bring home to the newly enfranchised women their responsibilities. The N.C.W. welcomed Miss Bondfield's election as a member of the Government, and the return of 14 women as Members of Parliament. Of these the following have accepted our invitation to serve as Hon. members of our Executive Committee:—The Viscountess Astor, M.P., Dr. Ethel Bentham, M.P., Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Miss Picton-Turbervill, M.P., and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P.

The interests of the **Children** are always before the N.C.W., and on their behalf our **Cinema Committee** continues to urge that programmes should be shown outside every cinema on which it should be clearly stated whether the film is for 'adult' or 'universal' display. The desirability of holding children's matinées, when films specially suitable for children can be shown, has also been pressed. The N.C.W. has further requested the Board of Education to provide facilities in the schools for the display of educational films, to secure that these films should be free of duty, and to bring teachers and producing firms into consultation as to those best adapted for teaching purposes. A strong protest has been addressed to Mr. T. P. O'Connor with regard to the exhibition of the film "Rasputin," and the Committee were not satisfied with his reply to the effect that though the film was objectionable, he had not seen his way to withdraw it. The need for the censorship of film posters has also been discussed, and branches have been urged to take action with regard to undesirable posters by approaching the managers where they are displayed near a theatre, or their local Watch Committee when they are displayed on street hoardings. On the Committee appointed by the Colonial Office to examine arrangements for the supply and censorship of films for the Colonies there were

originally 12 men but no women. A letter, strongly urging the appointment of one or more women on this Committee, was followed by the appointment of Lady Gould Adams. The need for additional facilities for **mentally defective children** has been considered by the Public Health and Child Welfare Committee, while an exhaustive report on the question of the abnormal child has been prepared by Dr. Mary Kidd, its Convener, for submission to the International Council of Women. The need for more **nursery schools** has been discussed by our Education Committee, as there are at present only 27 in England and Wales. It recommends an amendment to the Education Acts 1918 and 1921 to make their establishment by the local education authorities compulsory in all congested areas.

The interests of **secondary school girls** have been considered by our Industrial Committee, when Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, spoke on the work of the Ministry of Labour, in placing them in industry and commerce. He was strongly in favour of women taking their full share in this work. As a result it was decided to urge upon the Government that all trade apprenticeships should be open to girls as well as to boys, and to request employers and trade unions to afford the necessary facilities. Miss Squire's resignation as Convener of the Industrial Committee, in which office she has rendered such good service, was regretfully received, and Miss Haslett has been appointed as her successor.

On the Committee recently appointed to investigate **labour conditions in India**, the N.C.W. urged the appointment of an additional Englishwoman (only one having been appointed), and supported the request of the N.C.W. of India for the appointment of two Indian women.

In view of the importance of the proposals for **Local Government Reform**, a special committee was appointed as the result of a Conference called on 13th November to discuss the abolition of Boards of Guardians and the position of women in local government. A statement was drawn up and addressed to Mr. Neville Chamberlain in support of the claim that the Maternity and Child Welfare Services should be left on the percentage basis, to which a very full and detailed reply was received.

The Committee carefully watched the progress of the **Local Government Bill** with a view to safeguarding the position of women, in the hope that those who had served as Poor Law Guardians might be able to continue their valuable work for the community, and Miss Bertha Mason, the Parliamentary Secretary, kept the Committee informed as to the various amendments introduced during its passage. A letter has been addressed to

Branches, urging them to see that in the schemes drafted provision is made for the full co-operation of women in the administration of Poor Law Relief and for the payment of annual contributions towards voluntary associations for Maternity and Child Welfare. It further points out the vital importance of increasing the number of women Councillors, and urges the selection by the Branches of suitable women as candidates.

Under **Parliamentary** business the **Age of Marriage Bill**, which passed quickly through Parliament and received the royal assent on May 10th, makes void marriages between persons one of whom is under 16. The urgent need for such a Bill has been specially felt by the representatives on our British Colonies and Dependencies Committee, and the N.C.W. has long pressed for this reform.

The Sub-Committee for the Humane Treatment of Animals is still working for the passage of the **Slaughter of Animals Bill**, and thanks to the efforts of our Branches the bye-law enforcing humane slaughter has been recently adopted at Haslemere, Harpenden and Cambridge. The Committee begged the City of London Corporation to put into force at its Islington Abattoir, where some 6,000 animals are slaughtered weekly, this bye-law, which it adopted some four years ago.

The National Council of Women prepared a memorandum for presentation to the Departmental Committee of Inquiry on **Street Offences**, before which Lady Emmott and Miss Tancred later gave evidence, while Mrs. Keynes sent in an additional memorandum on the Law and Policewomen. Miss Kelly, one of the members of our Executive serving on the Committee, reported on its findings, which embodied many of the points urged by the N.C.W. These included the recommendation that a simple enactment should be substituted for certain archaic laws, that the term "prostitute" should be eliminated, the employment of women police and the use of alternatives to prison, particularly for young offenders. The report further recommends that it should be an offence to frequent any public place for the purpose of solicitation, so as to constitute a nuisance, but that the evidence of the person or persons aggrieved should be essential for conviction.

A memorandum was submitted by Miss Tancred, Convener of the **Women Police** Committee, to the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure, and evidence was also given in person by Lady Emmott and Miss Tancred on November 27th, when they received a sympathetic hearing, lasting over an hour and a half. Further information with regard to the custody of women in Police Cells, which had been submitted by the N.C.W.

to the Home Secretary in 1926, was again sent in by special request. Your Committee regret that Scotland was not included in the scope of the Committee's Report, which they feel definitely establishes a permanent place for the policewoman in our civic life. The question of **Equal Pay** has as usual been to the fore, and the Executive Committee has made representations as to the needs of this in the case of (1) Medical Women employed by the Post Office, who are at present paid at the rate of 2s. 9d. per hour, and (2) Women Bath Attendants employed by the Woolwich Borough Council, which Council became liable to a surcharge by the auditor.

The **Public Service and Magistrates Committee**, which now numbers 480 members, has urged the Government to introduce legislation to make clear the power of justices to issue witness summonses in bastardy cases, and it welcomed the passage on May 10th of the Bastardy (Witness Process) Bill, restoring this power. A card index of all the women magistrates in Great Britain has now been prepared, and is kept at the office for the use of members, while it is available for others on payment of a small fee.

Section 3 (2) Part I of the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, states that "where circumstances permit the Court shall appoint a probation officer who is a woman," but there are still several hundreds of Courts which are without a woman probation officer. A small deputation from the Public Service Committee therefore waited on the Advisory Committee on Probation and Aftercare to call attention to the unsatisfactory working of this section, and was assured that this point should be brought before the Annual Meeting of Probation Officers. The need for women in the **Consular Service** was also discussed, and a resolution will, if time permits, be brought before you. On the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the **Working of Police Courts and Juvenile Courts in the Metropolitan District**, the Executive wrote to the Home Office, expressing regret that no woman had been included and welcomed the appointment at a later date of Mrs. Barrow Cadbury and Miss Haldane, and our President was invited to give evidence. A Sub-Committee has recently been appointed to consider amendments to the **Children Act**, on which we are fortunate in having Mrs. Barrow Cadbury's help.

Our **Peace Committee** has had most instructive addresses from Mr. Alec. Wilson on the Kellogg Pact and the Problem of the Freedom of the Seas, and from Mr. Wickham Steed on Anglo-American Relations. We have continued our co-operation with the Women's Peace Crusade and Mrs. Thoday, of our Bangor Branch, reports having held 160 meetings in Wales last year in

support of the Kellogg Pact. A special Peace Meeting was arranged by Mrs. George Cadbury at the Rudolf Steiner Hall on 2nd May in connection with the visit of the International Council of Women, when representatives of various nationalities spoke.

The appointment of two women as delegates to the **Assembly of the League of Nations**, namely Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Hamilton, M.P., has been welcomed by the Committee.

At the request of our **Temperance Committee**, following an address by the Rev. Courtenay Weeks on the Effect of Alcohol on the Human Organism, the Executive Committee urged upon the Safety First Association the inclusion in their booklet for motorists of the finding of the Medical Research Council, to the effect that when an emergency calls for the exercise of the highest powers of judgment, alcohol is detrimental. The Executive also approached the League of Nations to ask that a commission on alcohol should be appointed, and the Health Commission of the League was subsequently requested by the Assembly to collect information on the subject, the Economic Committee of the League being asked to investigate questions concerning contraband trade in general. The Temperance Legislation League has kindly invited 10 members of the Executive Committee to visit Carlisle as their guests at the close of this Meeting in order to see the working of the experiment in State Control.

The needs of our country Branches have not been overlooked; our newly formed **Committee for Arts, Letters and Science** has had some instructive addresses on subjects such as village libraries, country museums, and village drama (on which Mr. Miles Malleson spoke) which may we hope suggest new possibilities to them.

By invitation of the Executive, the **International Council of Women** met in London in the Montefiore Hall, from 29th April to 8th May. At the opening meeting, which was held at the Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, where the I.C.W. met thirty years ago, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the then Prime Minister, and Mrs. Baldwin welcomed the visitors in the name of H.M. Government. An official reception was given by the Government at Lancaster House on 3rd May, when the Duchess of Atholl received the guests, and parties were arranged by the various legations, while affiliated societies and London clubs vied with each other in their desire to entertain the I.C.W. At the Farewell Dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, given by the British Council, 298 were present, and Lady Astor, M.P., and Miss Bondfield, M.P., were among the speakers. A series of delightful excursions, including visits to Cambridge, Canterbury, Eton and Windsor, were arranged by Mrs. Killby and her band of

helpers, while a wonderful Pageant of the Progress of Women was organised by the I.C.W. in a remarkably short space of time, 400 helpers taking part. The President of the I.C.W., Lady Aberdeen, in addition to presiding over the business sessions also arranged a very successful International Conference of Rural Women, which is to meet again in Vienna. Many grateful letters of thanks from our visitors have since been received. The next I.C.W. Meeting will be the full Quinquennial Council Meeting and Conference, to be held in the Hofburg, Vienna, from 26th May to 7th June, and the 20 delegates and proxies elected to represent the N.C.W. on that occasion are as follows:—

Delegates.

The Lady Emmott, J.P.
Mrs. William Cadbury
Mrs. Keynes, J.P.
Miss Norah Green
Hon. Mrs. Franklin
Mrs. Edwin Gray
Miss E. Tancred
Mrs. William Fyfe
Mrs. George Morgan
Marjorie, Lady Nunburnholme,

Proxies.

Miss K. D. Courtney
Miss E. M. Eaton
Miss Cécile Matheson
Mrs. Neville Rolfe, O.B.E.
Dr. Jane Walker
Mrs. Abbott
The Countess of Clarendon
Mrs. Percy Bigland
The Lady Forster, G.B.E.
Miss Bright Ashford.

J.P.

The British Council has also an elected representative on each of the I.C.W. Standing Committees, while Mrs. George Cadbury, Lady Trustram Eve and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, being I.C.W. officers, attend its meetings *ex officio*. Lady Aberdeen, President of the I.C.W., will speak of its work to you on Wednesday morning, and Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon will submit the resolutions which are to be brought before the I.C.W. in Vienna.

On 24th July a Conference of the societies interested in the question of the **Nationality of Married Women** was called by the Executive at Murray House. Miss Chrystal Macmillan, B.Sc., M.A., in a statement on the present position, recalled the fact that the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, had before the General Election stated that he agreed with the proposals that (a) a British woman who marries an alien should not automatically lose her nationality, (b) a foreign woman who marries a British subject should not have British nationality imposed upon her, unless she applies to be admitted as a British subject, and (c) a married woman should herself have the right to naturalise. She further reported that Miss Ellen Wilkinson hoped shortly to re-introduce her Bill on the Nationality of Married Women; and that the subject would also be dealt with at the

Codification Conference of the League of Nations at the Hague on 13th March, 1930, and at the Imperial Conference in the autumn of that year. As a result the women's organisations in the Dominions were approached by the various societies represented in order that joint action might be taken in urging the introduction of similar Bills in the Dominion Parliaments, and also in connection with the two Conferences.

It is just 22 years since we last met in this most hospitable city, and I hope you will think that this brief review of the past year's activities shows that the National Council of Women has continued to grow and flourish.

NORAH E. GREEN,
General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS

PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GT. BRITAIN,
MANCHESTER, 15TH, 16TH & 17TH OCTOBER, 1929.

Peace.

“That the National Council of Women, believing that the entry into force of the Pact for the Renunciation of War should be supplemented by the creation of effective machinery for the settlement of all disputes that may arise between its signatories:

(1) Expresses its deep satisfaction at the signature by His Majesty's Government of the Optional Clause of the Statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice;

(2) Welcomes the proposal to amend the League of Nations' Covenant, so as to pledge its signatories to the same complete renunciation of war as the Paris Pact;

(3) Urges the Government to complete its examination of the General Act drafted by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations, so that a way may be found at the earliest possible moment to ensure that all disputes between nations shall be submitted to arbitration, if not settled by conciliation or by reference to the Permanent Court;

(4) Regards with deep satisfaction the result of the conversations relating to naval reduction which have recently taken place between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the removal of the obstacles in previous conferences arising from Anglo-American disagreement; and expresses the earnest

hope that the forthcoming Five Power Naval Conference may produce a large decrease in the naval equipment of the world, and that the British Government will further use all its efforts at Geneva to see that this is supplemented by equally satisfactory Agreements on the Limitation of the Land and Air Armaments of all Nations.’’

Women Police.

‘‘That the National Council of Women reaffirms its conviction that the present number of Women Police is wholly inadequate and must be increased, in order that there may be women available for the performance of certain clearly defined duties. The National Council of Women therefore urges the Home Secretary to take the necessary steps to ensure the appointment of policewomen in all Borough and County Police Forces, and further to direct the attention of all County and Borough Police Authorities to the recommendations *re* duties of the Departmental Committee on Street Offences and of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure, with a view to calling a Police Council and submitting draft regulations for policewomen, in terms of section 4 of the Police Act, 1919.’’

1. Contamination of Food.

‘‘That the National Council of Women draws the attention of Members of Parliament and Health Authorities to the following matters, which in their view require consideration in the interests of Public Health:—

(1) The practice of exposing for sale in bakers’ and confectioners’ shops unwrapped bread, cakes and pastries on open stands and counters, where they are exposed to dust, frequent handling and other sources of contamination.

(2) The practice of sweeping out dust from shops and dwelling houses into the streets.

(3) The practice of placing vegetables and fruit outside shops at such a level that they are liable to be defiled by dogs.’’

2. Affiliation Orders Overseas.

‘‘That the National Council of Women calls upon the Government to introduce without delay a Bill providing for the enforcement of Affiliation Orders overseas on similar lines to the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, 1920; and to bring before the Imperial Conference the urgent need for reciprocal legislation for the enforcement of both maintenance

and affiliation orders, so that a man may not be permitted to evade his responsibilities to his wife or to his child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, by removal to another part of the Empire.’’

3. Local Government Acts.

‘‘That in view of the new responsibilities placed on Local Authorities by the Local Government Acts, the National Council of Women urges its Branches:—

(a) To prepare a list of women who are willing to stand for election to the Local Governing Bodies or to be co-opted to the Public Assistance, Guardians’ or other Committees, and to do their best to secure their election or co-option.

(b) To watch carefully the estimates of expenditure prepared by the Local Authorities, and to satisfy themselves that the local health services do not fall below the requisite standard and that existing gaps in those services are filled.’’

4. Information on Methods of Birth Control.

‘‘That this Annual Meeting of the National Council of Women calls upon the Ministry of Health and upon Local Authorities to allow information with respect to methods of Birth Control to be given by medical officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in receipt of Government grants, in cases in which either a married mother asks for such information, or in which, in the opinion of the medical officer, the health of the parents renders it desirable.’’

The following Societies wish to disassociate themselves from the above resolution:—The Catholic Women’s League, St. Joan’s Social and Political Alliance, Mothers’ Union, Girls’ Friendly Society (Great Britain), and Girls’ Friendly Society (Scotland).

5. Preservation of the Countryside.

‘‘That the National Council of Women sympathises with all efforts made to preserve the aspect of the countryside in England, Wales and Scotland, especially near populous areas; and to secure the systematic reservation of open spaces, while still obtainable, as parks, gardens and playing-fields, to meet the varying needs of the public for rest, recreation and exercise in the fresh air.’’

‘‘That the National Council of Women would urge that certain areas of special beauty, such as the Lake District, the

New Forest, etc., should be scheduled by Act of Parliament, and that any further building or road-making thereon, and the carrying of high tension electric cables through such areas, should be subject to the oversight of a National Committee."

6. House Property Management.

"That the National Council of Women urges the Minister of Health to emphasise to Local Authorities the importance of the Octavia Hill system of house property management, particularly in dealing with 'slums' and reconditioned houses, and in connection with new housing estates, and to include a definite recommendation of Octavia Hill methods in any further legislation dealing with slum clearance."

7. Slum Clearance.

"That in the opinion of this Council no proposal for slum clearance is adequate which does not provide:

- (a) For such national financial support as will enable Local Authorities to accelerate their programmes to achieve complete clearance in ten years, without undue burdens on the local rates.
- (b) For such graduation of rent in houses subsidised out of the rates and taxes, as will bring relief to the parents of families in proportion to the number of dependent children."

8. Income Tax Assessment.

"That the National Council of Women desires that the principle incorporated in the Married Women's Property Acts be applied also to the taxation of the incomes of married persons, so that the incomes of married women should be assessed and taxed separately from those of their husbands."

9. Health Services under the Local Government Acts.

"That, in view of the increased responsibilities placed on Local Authorities for Health Services under the Local Government Acts, the National Council of Women assembled in annual session makes urgent appeal to all Local Authorities throughout the country to give their careful attention to the problems of Venereal Disease and Social Hygiene, and to make adequate financial provision for handling this problem."

Murray House,
Vandon Street,
Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

NORAH E. GREEN,
General Secretary.

October, 1929.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

MRS. KEYNES, J.P.

This year, in accordance with the Constitution of the N.C.W., Lady Emmott retires from her office as President, after two years of unstinting work in the interests of the National Council.

After the announcement of the ballot had been made, Mrs. KEYNES, J.P., the newly-elected President, said:—

"You have done me a very great honour in electing me as your President for the coming year, for which I sincerely thank you. I should like to say how much pleasure it gives me that this honour has fallen to me in Manchester, for I was born a Lancashire lass, and though I was carried away before I reached years of discretion I have a very warm place in my heart for Lancashire. You have also laid upon me a very great responsibility. No one realises that more than our late President. To take up this burden of responsibility and stand in the distinguished line of our past Presidents is a great thing, and I only hope to do it because I feel I shall have your help and co-operation. It is only by united effort and trust that we can carry forward the work and the great responsibilities of the National Council of Women. I thank you most sincerely both for the honour you have done me and also for the help you are going to give me."

FINANCE REPORT.

By the Hon. Treasurer, LADY TRUSTRAM EVE.

It is very hard lines to be called back from hearing of interesting work, to the dry details of finance, but I am afraid that we have to get to business and see that our finances are in such a state that we can carry on our work successfully. I hope you will all take away and read the statement of accounts.

This year has called for very heavy expenditure. The removal from our old offices to the new ones was an expensive matter and we have been obliged to draw from our reserves in order to carry on. In November the finances were so low that the Committee was obliged to close the Organisation Account and use the balance of £70 16s. 9d. for general purposes. In February the office was moved to Murray House and the expenses came to more than we had allowed for. The Howard League for Penal Reform which took the lease of the Parliament Mansions offices off our hands paid £50 for fittings, half of which, however, had to be expended on doing up the old offices. As regards the purchase of furniture for the new offices, the £112 made by the Matinee was spent on this, and various members kindly sent special gifts and gave donations for additional furniture.

On Miss Janes' death the balance of the Pension Fund, £88 10s. 9d., was converted into a Staff Emergency Fund and placed on deposit, with a view to assisting the staff in time of illness or necessity.

By the end of the year the New Offices Fund amounted to £3,025 7s. 2d., but this capital fund is now being drawn upon to pay a share of the rent which should have been met by interest only. There is also a deduction on the interest owing to income tax. We really need a capital sum of £4,000, so the account is being kept open in the hope that further donations may come in.

In the spring another call was made on our finances, as, by invitation of the British Council, the Executive and Standing Committees of the International Council of Women met in London, a special fund, amounting to £257 1s. 0d. was raised to pay for their entertainment, but a further £19 19s. 4d. was spent which had to be met from our general funds. In addition, a donation of £25 was given towards the expenses of the Pageant arranged by the I.C.W., and £18 6s. 6d. had to be paid from the general funds as the remainder of the quota of £200 a year due to the I.C.W., making a total of £63 5s. 10d. for the I.C.W. which had to be met from the general funds. The number of quinquennial contributors to the I.C.W. is now 177, 48 having been enrolled during the past year, but we need 23 more quinquennial contributors to get the number up to 200 in order to pay the whole quota due in that way.

In view of this heavy additional expenditure it was found necessary to withdraw £100 from deposit early in the summer, and though it was hoped that sum might be repaid to the deposit account, it has not been found possible to do so.

As regards the receipts, the subscriptions from members and from Branches are a little lower than last year, and unfortunately there is more than one Branch which has failed to pay the annual fee. The list is as follows:—

Unpaid: Barrow-in-Furness and Middlesbrough. *Late:* Bath and Coventry. *Remitted until next year:* South Dorset, Colwyn Bay and Leeds.

I ask you to increase your efforts to get further subscriptions and donations, and so make it possible to do the important work of the National Council of Women."

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

THE PRESIDENT said she very much regretted that Miss E. M. Eaton, the Hon. Editor of the N.C.W. NEWS, was unable to be at the Council Meeting this year and read a letter from her saying she was very sorry not to be with all her friends at Manchester. She was glad to say she could give a good account

of the paper which was "a going concern" and paying its way as usual, but, looking at the numbers in the Council, Branches and Affiliated Societies, the circulation seemed to her still very poor! and she feels sure that if members would put their hearts into the effort, they could easily increase the circulation and so help to advertise the work of the Committees, Branches and Affiliated Societies. There will shortly be a new Editor who will need all the help the members of the National Council can give her; "New brooms" are always good for old Societies, and the old broom will still be ready to help in any way she can.

LADY TRUSTRAM EVE proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Miss E. M. Eaton. She said: "It gives me great pleasure to be asked to propose this vote of thanks. It is also delightful to move something which is pleasant to everybody in the room. We all feel great sorrow on hearing that Miss Eaton is resigning: it is a very sad thing. Very few people know how much time and trouble she has given to the 'News'; it is not a small job to publish a paper; it is an important job to give the right news for the National Council of Women and yet to keep to the right number of pages. Miss Eaton has taken a great deal of trouble and given hours of work to this paper. I feel that nothing will ever be just the same without her. The 'News' will have to go on and Miss Eaton is not now living in London, so, on the whole, I am afraid she has taken a wise step in saying that we should have a new editor and let her start fair. We give her our thanks and our good wishes for the future. I have much pleasure and feel much honoured in having been asked to propose the vote of thanks."

MISS M. A. MACDONALD seconded. *Carried unanimously.*

THE PRESIDENT said she would send Miss Eaton very grateful thanks for all her past work and say that we should hope to see her with us on many future occasions at our Annual Meetings.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE.

Preacher:

THE RT. REV. F. S. G. WARMAN, M.A., D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

On October 15th, 1929.

St. John XI.: "Jesus saith, Take ye away the stone."
1 Cor. III.9. "For we are all God's fellow-workers."

With all my heart as Bishop I bid you welcome to Manchester and to this Cathedral, and I pray that your deliberations may send you back strengthened and encouraged in the great task to which you have put your hands. I would make my message to

you just that—a word of encouragement. It was ever the fashion of the Lord Jesus Christ during His earthly ministry to encourage. He lost no opportunity of doing it, sometimes by word and sometimes by work, and those works of Jesus were not mere tales of wonder, they were parables of life in action, descriptive of His power and His method in every age and in every crisis of the world's history.

The story at the grave of Lazarus is typical and striking. Lazarus was dead and a huge stone closed his tomb. Two things were needed; the stone must be rolled away—man could do it and he must—life must be given, Jesus alone can do it and He will. We are still standing at the grave of Lazarus, death and corruption have touched this old world of ours and the people in it. The great disease of the ages has settled down upon us, sometimes quiescent, sometimes bursting forth into virulent effort. It is the disease we call selfishness, self-interest, self-centredness, self-complacency. In the crises of history it tends to be rampant. It was so in the great war of 15 years ago and ever since the war we have been recovering from it. It has been for the world a period of convalescence, with something left of the disease, something of the impatience and petulance of convalescence. I hope the convalescent stage is nearly over. There are, happily, signs that it is so, auguries of better things, but still behind all our difficulties and our problems there is selfishness, class selfishness and individual selfishness. It besets the problems of Church unity, of industrial partnership, of social comradeship, of family life. It has created the rush for wealth and ease and pleasure and power. It is significant that when Rome was decaying the Latin satirist coined the phrase "plague take the hindmost" and the modern world to its peril has matched it with "the weakest must go to the wall." We talk of the struggle for existence and, alas, we are compelled to do so. If we had heeded Him who said that He came to give us life and to give it more abundantly we should not have been so compelled. Selfishness as a principle has made mere competition a law of life, till we are almost strangled in the web of problems. "Take ye away the stone," says Jesus—there must be reconstruction. "Lazarus, come forth,"—there must be new life. So it is everywhere—in the sphere of conduct and of character machinery needs power, the nation must find a new spirit, environment must be radiated by character. Hence, as it seems to me, the call to partnership between religion and service, between Christ who gives life and power, and men and women who are striving to reconstruct, between the organised forces of the Gospel and the pioneers of social effort.

Let me remove a misconception, if it be necessary to do so—I hope in this day the necessity is passed. We have been sometimes told that organised religion has too long passed the problems of life by on the other side. The bitter gibe has been uttered that

religion is making sure of the next world at the expense of this. In the name of Christ I foreswear that religion. When we pray "Thy Kingdom come" we want it to come also into our streets and homes, our markets and our mills, our common life, and only so in all its fulness can it come. Religion must begin with the individual or it will end nowhere, but it must not stay with him. Frankly, I see no future with God left out. The visions of our idealists and the endeavours of our reformers will be futile unless God take a hand in the game. That is recognised, unconsciously perhaps, by those who would plan life on a materialistic basis when they glibly talk of spiritual forces and spiritual values. "Roll ye away the stone," says Jesus. So He still speaks to us and calls us to the splendid dignity of fellow-workers with God. It is a call to service, it is a call to fellowship, it is a call to God.

Bear with me if I speak a brief word about each. There is the call to service. We are fellow-workers with God, working men and women in the Kingdom of God. Unless we be that we are not really Christian. Good citizenship is Christian service. A bad citizen is either a bad Christian or a careless one. Unless we be workers we are unworthy of our Master. I believe you have realised that as I see how everywhere you are striving, with all the wisdom and the determination and the love that you can offer, to achieve in every department of the common life something that Christian folk would call the beginnings of the Kingdom of God. We are partners in service. There are those in this modern world who, in comfortable armchairs or in the corner seats of railway carriages, or in the columns of our newspapers, criticise those who are trying to work. No one has a right to criticise who is not working, who is not making any effort to help.

We are fellow-workers unto the Kingdom. Fellowship does not necessarily mean unity of thought, identity of task, similarity of creed, but it does mean sympathy with each other's point of view in furtherance of the common aim. Someone once defined a gentleman as one who puts himself in another's place and so acts, and the same definition would do for a Christian. We are here in partnership. Will you bear with me if for a moment I say a word about one aspect of that partnership, the partnership between men and women in the social work of the world and in the home-making of married life. There has been a danger in this modern world, please God it is a lessening danger, of a conflict between the sexes. There was bound to be some conflict as you women came to take your rightful places in the partnerships of life, and as we readjusted ourselves to new and better conditions there was naturally some striving for the mastery. I know something of the difficulties of the past and something of the controversy. All these years I have watched with sympathy the changing position and I have welcomed the opportunities for service that have come to you. Will you bear with me, therefore, if I venture to utter a word as a partner and a sympathiser

and not as an old fogey whose heart is in the past: anything like sex antagonism is going to hinder the achievement of our greatest tasks, not only in the realm of common service, but in that partnership of men and women which is the most intimate of all, the relationship of married life. There are problems of married life to-day great and difficult, I know. They can be faced and overcome, but as we face them there is danger that we are giving the younger generation an idea that married life is a long conflict, that indeed, as one jeeringly said, "permanent marriage is a fight to the finish." We are troubled and concerned about the problem of divorce and such like things and I believe it is the task of married folk to let the world see that marriage is a real partnership, and it is especially our task to help young men and women to make happy marriages, with such realisation of what marriage means that in the days to come there shall be no need to break them. In married life as in all else we are partners with God.

Then, last, there is the call to God. God has a place in the partnership. This is no conventional ending to a sermon, it is simple fact. Men can reconstruct, they can make machinery, without Christ they cannot regenerate, they are unable to give life. The great teachers of the ages have helped us much, but it is only when we have added to their teaching the faith of Jesus that new days have dawned for the world. Plato taught us the value of knowledge, Aristotle taught us the power of habit, Kant made clear the determining influence of the will, and Nietzsche inspired us to self-interest, and because for the moment we forgot Christ the world became a hell in the horror of the great war. Christ calls men to character, to character like His own, divine; He calls them from evil by a redemption won on Calvary; He inspires them by a teaching and an example unparalleled, and He confers a power on those who trust Him to overcome the foulest of sins, the bitterest of temptations, the most ghastly of disasters. He gives us life and then He sends us forth to happy service in loyal comradeship, with invincible power to pave the way for the life that He alone can give. Look at Him at the grave of Lazarus, "Take ye away the stone," He says. There are stones in plenty which hinder the world from access to the full free life He gives. There are evils of all sorts, problems of all kinds: there is ignorance and hopelessness, the hardest stone of all. "Take ye away the stone," says Jesus, but when you have done it, the dead world will not live, the sick nation will not be whole. There are many things to do, many things which you and I can do, but they are not new life. Jesus alone is the Resurrection and the Life, He alone can say to the dead Lazarus, "Come forth." But we as fellow-workers can make it possible for the world to hear Him. We are partners with Him as He gives life to this old world of ours with all its problems, its evils, and its difficulties, and as He comes to us individually beset with the temptations and the pro-

blems of our private lives. He comes that we may have life and that we may have it more abundantly, and we, empowered by His life-giving Spirit and inspired by His example, are, for the good of our fellow men and women, workers unto the Kingdom of God. May God speed us in our task.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING.

Chairman: WALTER HAMILTON MOBERLY, Esq., D.S.O., M.A.,
Hon. D.Litt.

Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University.

In his opening remarks DR. MOBERLY said:—"There seems to be something in the air of Manchester, in the year 1929, which is rather favourable to conferences. We have had engineers, and chemists and doctors, all three big professional associations, and now we have an association which is not simply concerned about rather remote technical affairs, but about matters which are of interest, or ought to be of interest, to every intelligent person, and we start this evening with the preliminary meeting for young people's meeting.

Young people to-day refuse to accept anything simply on authority, yet they are extraordinarily sincere, and once a need is really known which demands their services, I think they are ready to enlist as keenly and wholeheartedly as people at any previous time.

There can be no doubt that two of the features we must recognise in the present situation are these:—in the first place the affairs of the world have got out of hand merely through sheer bigness. Things have gone beyond the power of the ordinary human capacity to grapple with, and so everywhere things over which we have no control seem to be affecting the course of events in ways which none of us would choose. We are so dependent on people at a distance. The world may so easily fall into catastrophe unless we can evolve a kind of social control which we have not got at present, and for that we need a most extraordinary amount of preparation. We have recently had the play, "The Lady of the Lamp," performed in Manchester, and the passage in that play which I have carried away in my memory is the advice Lord Palmerston gave to Florence Nightingale to 'Be prepared.' You will be no use when the call comes unless you are trained. It is much truer now than it was then, that the world cannot be carried on by amateurs. It is only by extraordinary whole-heartedness and intensive preparation that anything can be done.

The great question for this generation is, can democracy be a real democracy? The trouble is that what goes wrong in modern life is not due to malice, but to well-meaning incom-

petence to grasp problems which are too big for ordinary incompetent people, and we can only mend that by getting together and discussing things as this gathering here is doing this week.

We must individually acquire a much greater interest in public affairs than most of us have at present. The trouble is that we do not, as individuals, quite realise our responsibilities; we grumble at what goes on, or we grumble when our immediate municipal affairs are not improved as we should like them to be. Why do they build ugly houses? Why do they not keep the streets clean? But we don't realise that 'they' means ourselves; the whole community is responsible. We get the Government we deserve. We get the Press we deserve. Don't blame the Press; it is ourselves, the readers, who are to blame.

One of the objects of a Council like this is to put us in the way of acquiring knowledge, which is necessary if we are to vote independently.

What extraordinary difficulty most of us have in entering into the minds of classes and peoples other than our own. Until we can do that we are not in a position to judge or form an opinion of them. We must also be able to think impersonally about things. The British jury system does succeed in getting ordinary men and women to give of their best, to think with responsibility and detachment about the things they have got to decide, but with that goes the power of entering into other people's minds, and it is here that women have something to contribute.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE SELF-SUPPORTING WOMAN.

By MISS RUSSELL SMITH.

It gives me great pleasure to be here to-night, but I am going to begin by quarrelling with my subject—"The Outlook of the Self-Supporting Woman"—and I think that you will agree with me that it is a horrible subject. It seems to assume that all self-supporting women necessarily have the same outlook, and I am sure that any self-supporting woman would feel insulted by an implication which robbed her of all individuality. The truth is that there are just as many outlooks as there are self-supporting women. The self-supporting woman is not a dumb unit in a class, she is merely an individual like anyone else who happens for financial reasons to be earning her own living, and to lump all self-supporting women together in this manner is merely another example of the practice of using common nouns in the singular and printing them in capitals. It may perhaps be said, however, that there are certain circumstances which affect at any rate the majority of self-supporting women more nearly than they do the rest of the community, and it is possible that by examining the natural reactions to these circumstances

we may find certain characteristics which we can say are more or less common to them all as a class. In doing this we must not confine ourselves exclusively to the circumstances affecting the younger half of the present generation. It is so often forgotten that the present is the result of the past, and that moreover, more than half the people alive to-day began their lives in what, to those of us who have grown up since the War, is the Past.

Therefore we will begin somewhere about the time of Florence Nightingale. Everyone knows something about her, and also it seems to have been in her day that the idea first gained ground that women might support themselves otherwise than by manual labour or as governesses. Florence Nightingale was young during a sort of interim period. The days were over when the brewing, baking, washing, spinning and weaving for the whole family were done at home and there was a full-time occupation for a large family of daughters, and, although in the middle-class families there might be five or six young, healthy daughters at home, and not enough real work for one, it was quite unheard of for any woman to try and find work outside her own home. The result can best be described in Florence Nightingale's own words in *Cassandra*: "Look at the poor lives we lead. It is a wonder that we are so good as we are, not that we are so bad. . . . Dinner is the great sacred ceremony of this day, the great sacrament. To be absent from dinner is equivalent to being ill. . . . Women are never supposed to have any occupation of sufficient importance *not* to be interrupted. . . . A woman cannot live in the light of intellect, Society forbids it. Her 'Domestic Duties,' high sounding words which for the most part are bad habits, forbid it. What are these duties (or bad habits)? Answering a multitude of letters which lead to nothing from her so-called friends; keeping herself up to the level of the world that she may furnish her quota of amusement at the breakfast table; driving out her company in the carriage. Widowhood, ill-health, or want of bread, these three explanations or excuses are supposed to justify a woman taking up an occupation. . . ." And when they were forced to take up an occupation practically the only one open to a woman of, what was then called, a good family was that of governess, and to become a governess was, as Jane Austin said, to "retire from all pleasures of life, of rational intercourse, equal society, peace and hope, to penance and mortification for ever."

It is the "Women's Movement," followed by the War, which accounts for the enormous difference between these conditions and those in which we live to-day. It is rather difficult for anyone who has grown up since the War to judge the true value of the Women's Movement. Most of the major obstacles which the movement set out to overthrow have now gone, and as a result there has been a fundamental change in the character

of the movement. It has had to change suddenly from a battering-ram to a sort of development company, and we are still too close to the first part to see it in its true proportions. If you want to have an idea of the almost insuperable difficulties and the most bitter opposition which the pioneer women were faced with you should read Mrs. Ray Strachey's book, "The Cause." Few of the younger generation can ever have encountered such opposition—which was often of the most personal character. To take an active part in the movement in such circumstances must have called for a degree of moral courage, which I for one do not possess, and it is not surprising that some of those who did take part became somewhat intense in their outlook. Also I think one has got to remember that every new movement will attract a certain number of eccentrics and cranks who will gain far more publicity than their numbers justify. When I was up at college the one thing we were really afraid of was being thought a feminist. This was only a natural reaction such as occurs after all big movements and was certainly based on our sublime ignorance of what we owed as students to the pioneers.

It is a very good thing to look round sometimes and count your mercies, and the post-war generation of young women might do well to do this at the present time. In the first instance perhaps we hardly realise how lucky we are to be alive just now and at no other time. There never has been a time when life has been so tolerable for women without independent means. I don't mean to say that it isn't still very difficult, but one does now generally get a fair chance. Anyhow the dice are not weighted against us so heavily as they were. The difficulties which we encounter are usually those of circumstances rather than those coming from that personal opposition which must be so peculiarly difficult to bear with dignity. It is infinitely more satisfactory to spend one's energy in the various occupations which one pursues up at college, than it is to spend them battling with a University to allow one to come in.

Moreover, we can start our occupations while still young and fresh, and not when already rather tired by the preliminary combat. We do not see too much of our families, and therefore we usually get on with them very well. Finally, we must not forget the very great advantage which we have in modern clothes. The ready-made garment has proved a wonderful leveller of social status and a wonderful support to the self-respect of the impecunious. It is now possible to have clothes in which you can, for instance, ride a bicycle, but which at the same time don't inspire rude little boys to run after you in the road.

I do not want to imply that all is now for the best, in this best of all possible worlds. There are three points on which I think that we might perhaps do better than we are doing at present. In the first place I am sure that it is a great mistake to work too hard. This is a mistake very easily made in the

first enthusiasm of beginning, but there is a stage beyond where life seems to lose its savour; it becomes an effort to enjoy anything and the whole world turns grey and only reasons of the utmost importance can justify one in going beyond that stage. One has got to remember that *the* most vital thing to all people whose livelihood depends on their personal exertions is health. There can be no more terrible prospect than that of having to earn one's living for perhaps 30 or 40 more years in the face of indifferent health.

It is frequently said that women attach too much importance to detail to the neglect of anything of real importance, that they can't see the wood for the trees, but I think that this rather trivial, worried frame of mind frequently springs from no other cause than overwork.

Secondly, I don't think that we shall ever do any real good in our various jobs and professions unless we set about them as if we regarded them as a life work. It doesn't matter in the least if you do later on change your mind and do something else, but you must never let yourself think of your job as anything other than a life-long occupation, otherwise the fatal doctrine of "not worth while" will set in. You cannot hope to compete successfully with the people who do regard their job as a life's work and are eagerly waiting for any and every opportunity to improve their position,—possibly at your expense.

Thirdly, I don't think that we make nearly enough use of our elders. We are grateful to them, but we don't take very much notice of them. It often astonishes me how much valuable experience and advice we waste by our disregard of them. Personally I have always found them to be more than helpful if approached in the right way. It is simply a question of establishing contact. I think, too, that our elders enjoy being consulted and are really anxious to assist and advise their descendants by every means in their power if some one will only show them how to do it.

Finally, I think that we are starting on the period when not only is it possible to have friendship and co-operation between one generation and another, but also between members of the same profession or business, regardless whether they happen to wear skirts or trousers. The day is gone when, as self-supporting women, our hands were against every man and every man's hand was against us, and it has left us free to pursue the common advantage which is the greatest bond of society.

“MODERN LIFE.”

By MR. PETER RENNELL RODD.

I am going to talk as one of my generation to others of my generation, and about the point of view of the ordinary individual member of the post-war generation. Miss Russell Smith said

that perhaps there has never been so wide a gap between two generations as between the post- and pre-war. It is not only the gap between fathers and sons, it is the whole of the intervening bit which has somehow been left out. We are like a generation which is without an elder brother. The tradition has been broken and we have had to start again. When we started again after those four years when the world stood quite still in the field of education and development, we could not start exactly where it had left off, because in the meantime too many things had happened. Too many of the old beliefs were shaken, too many creeds were destroyed, and many of the oldest institutions had begun to totter. The tension immediately after the War was even more acute than it is now. The undermining work of doubts and questions went on, and slowly new claims from forces which had never been recognised before appeared and shouted for recognition. The old governing class which had asserted itself in those few years began to fail and we were left to think out how we were to carry on. It was a very exciting age really. It was an age when each person was more 'on his own' than he had ever been before.

Nothing is hidden now; we have got the critical habit. You can see it in the literature and novels of the day. All the old conventions have been pulled to pieces. Even morals have been pulled to pieces. The moral questions are those which we most wanted to solve. We wanted to know if there was any purpose in existence, or whether it wouldn't do just as well to go on living because you had to be alive. This questioning and doubt and hunting about for things stopped us from getting down to the root of things, and we were called a decadent generation. Now what is decadence? It is attempting to cling to a system long after it has ceased to work, so we can hardly be called decadent. Though we are in doubt, we are still vigorous. We move very much faster than we did before; we talk to each other over enormous distances. We are better educated, and I think *we are better able to look after ourselves*. There is the clue to what we have achieved. We have achieved freedom; freedom of life and speech and choice of occupation. Not certainly economic freedom, but a freedom where we may think for ourselves without any internal barriers to our thinking. We have escaped from prejudices which we ourselves might have held if we had lived at another time. It is the freedom that better education has given the generation as a whole, and which the scientific facts discovered in the last ten years have helped us to maintain.

To-day we never hear the remark: "A nice young woman shouldn't read this or that book." That is almost so antiquated as to become funny. The day when you can shut provinces of knowledge to women is past. This is erroneously called the emancipation of women, when it is really the emancipation of

men: the emancipation from prejudice which denied one half of the world of its rights. But this freedom isn't entirely our own work, we have had it thrust upon us, and rather a blessing it has been. There were many useful prejudices, many conventions which were helpful, but they have gone with the rest; once the process began it couldn't stop. The destruction of one prejudice involves the next.

Our opponents say we have destroyed all their standards and put nothing in their place. That is not quite fair. We have destroyed most prejudices and we have certainly put no prejudices in their place. Often we hear someone say: "Don't you draw the line somewhere?" Of course we do! They think that we are cynical and hard and material, and it shocks them. They shock us because they are not cynical and hard and material. There is nothing really shocking in our materialism and we have standards. They are not many and we are rather slow in evolving them, but, of course, we haven't been at it very long, and we are not inclined to use the experience of our elders. We have little respect for them, but more affection than they had for theirs. When we look back on the results of their efforts in the past, on the industrial revolution, the growth of the slums and the climax of the four years of the War, we are not inclined to distribute blame without settling down to put things right; and then they turn round and blame us for throwing away those standards and those prejudices which allowed things to happen which we hate.

We have got to find new standards based on truth and reason, and if we haven't found them yet, I don't think it is because we haven't looked; there has been a long search and on the whole an honest search. The old landmarks are disappearing like the horse from the road; they will soon all be gone, and then the revolution will be accepted and we shall get what we deserve, but we must make very sure to get something we have thought about and something which we want. In this general collapse of the old things, the old governing class has taken perhaps the hardest blow. They failed to recognise new necessities. I believe they didn't change because they believed that all change was for the worse, and changes have come in spite of them, and so they are going. Who are to be their successors? The only possible successors while we are a democracy must be government by the educated people of all classes—it must be the government by people of enlightened and educated minds. Have we found the sort of education which will train our successors in those two qualities, which above all else the old governing class possessed most strongly—the qualities of leadership and the ability to take responsibility? There are not many people in this country to-day, compared with those there were, who are ready to take a big responsibility. The new independence of women has added to their number, but the quality of

leadership is diminishing. We must train ourselves to be successors. The future is mainly in the hands of individuals in their relations to each other, in the economic system and in the family.

I believe in freedom above all, because it is the highroad to truth, and truth is worth getting at all cost. I believe in the co-operation of men and women, because I think they are both necessary to the welfare of the community. There is not a man's point of view and a woman's point of view, but there is an uniform point of view, a mal-adjusted point of view and a right point of view. There are too many organisations supporting the woman's point of view. Of course there are many things which women can, and must, do better than men, but again there are things which men can do better than women. I hate the woman's point of view.

I also believe in the possibility of better things. There are many who believe that the world is standing still. I believe we are a better people, collectively, individually and nationally. We have done great things in the past and I believe we shall do great things in the future. There are old things, great things and fine things, which have gone, but it doesn't mean that there won't be anything fine again. Lastly, I believe in peace. The fever of war is a disease, and war is not necessary to call forth man's greatest qualities.

I believe in the dignity of the individual. There is such a thing as human dignity, and it can be ruined by an overdose of restraint. We have had too much of that form of restraint. The dog, of course, must be restrained, but here lies the difference between a man and a dog—human dignity.

First Public Meeting.

THE GENERAL EFFECT OF BROADCASTING.

By MISS HILDA MATHESON,

British Broadcasting Corporation.

The Hon. Mrs. Franklin presided over the Evening Meeting on Tuesday, October 15th, when Miss Hilda Matheson, Director of Talks at the London Studio of the British Broadcasting Corporation, spoke on "The Effect of Broadcasting, particularly in its cultural aspects."

Miss Matheson said there were certain criticisms which were often levelled against broadcasting and which certainly ought to be faced. One of the most common of these accusations being that broadcasting is a mechanical contrivance. She said printing is a mechanical contrivance, and pointed out that broadcasting is no more a mechanical contrivance than printing. Moreover,

broadcasting has this advantage, that it put one in touch with a living personality. A very important result of that had been the revival of the beauty of the spoken word, in beautiful prose and in beautiful poetry.

Before broadcasting came into creation we had all got so used to our reading, that it seemed almost queer to listen to anybody. Listening to the treasures of our beautiful prose and poetry is much nicer than reading; it does not make us so hot and bothered. There are signs of a growing appreciation of our own language and also of the beauty of other languages.

There is, of course, the other accusation, a far more serious one, and that is the supposed superficial effect of broadcasting. That is to say, it is possible to listen with just half an ear—in at one and out at the other. In fact, it has been said that broadcasting leads only to a smattering of knowledge and information. To a certain extent that is true, but it is not altogether the fault of broadcasting, since broadcasting demands a certain amount from those who listen. One of its chief functions is not alone the spread of knowledge, or the task of educating the people, but the stimulation of the people's imagination. There have been many difficulties to overcome, not the least of these being the problem of providing subjects that will interest women just at the particular time of the day when a woman can listen. After many enquiries had been made, they had at last found that the time that suits most wives and mothers, is in the middle of the morning—between breakfast and the mid-day meal, when they simply have to sit down for a quarter of an hour and take a cup of tea, and so this hour of the day has been decided upon as the best for broadcasting recipes. In many ways broadcasting is of greater interest to women than to men, as women naturally have to spend more time in their homes and go out less than men. In response to a questionnaire, over 20,000 letters had been received which have had to be classified and placed in categories: there have been many practical suggestions made. Another interesting subject suggested was the household budget—how to run a house on incomes of £5, £4, £3, and even 30s. a week. There are people in the country—women with families—who are glad of menus that will help them to make 6d. go as far as 2s.; women who have to consider every farthing. A woman's home is her workshop. Help should be pooled for the benefit of everybody. People who cannot get books to read can listen in and so keep in touch with things without leaving their children. In recounting some of the suggestions that had been made, and the difficulties the B.B.C. had experienced in meeting the demands, Miss Matheson appealed to the N.C.W. to do their utmost to help the B.B.C. in every way possible to adjust the broadcast service more closely and elaborately to what the general public really needs.

Miss Matheson thanked the National Council of Women

most sincerely for having devoted one session of the conference to the subject of Broadcasting, and said that so far as she knew it was the first occasion on which a body like the N.C.W. had taken this step. She felt that it shewed how much women in particular are appreciating the possibilities of broadcasting and all that it means for the future.

“THE BROADCASTING OF MUSIC.”

By GEOFFREY SHAW, ESQ., H.M. Inspector of Music.

Mr. Shaw opened his address by saying that he did not feel the trepidation which perhaps he ought to feel in addressing an assembly such as the N.C.W., because he had found that women were always very keen to listen, and he had noticed that when women took up anything really seriously, as a rule they made a good thing of it, and the great movements in the country were being kept alive by women. In speaking to them about the broadcasting of music he said he would like to emphasize one point especially, and that was that music could be used to inculcate the love of the beautiful; it was not a luxury, it was a necessity—something outside the common events of every-day life that was worth striving for. He deprecated switching on the wireless haphazard and listening to it all the day with half of one's self; that, he said, was a pernicious habit such as nibbling chocolates all day long or keeping a cigarette always between one's lips.

Miss Matheson had spoken of the prejudice people had about the mechanical side of broadcasting: this prejudice was even stronger than she herself imagined. These wrong ideas should be dispelled. It was necessary to make in their minds a selective process. They must discover first of all how to listen intelligently and to use broadcasting to open out fields of hitherto undreamt of beauty. To listen to music was pleasant, healthy, good, an intellectual joy.

It was a curious thing that music was the only art about which people never tried to find out anything. Nobody, he said, approached literature in that way, or painting, but when it came to music we were so mentally lazy that we made no effort to try to understand it. We talk to-day of the “appreciation” of music—that is a wrong word; to like a thing has not exactly the same shade of meaning. We can't teach people to like music, because they do so already; we must teach them to understand it. A teacher can't teach children to like toffee, because they do so already.

The B.B.C. had published some interesting literature and it also provided listeners with talks on music. A great deal could be learned from these talks, provided the people had the

will to learn about music and the will to benefit from it. Mr. Shaw suggested an ideal way and that was the formation of study circles from musical societies—studying the music first, and afterwards listening to the production, and subsequently discuss it again. Many people, now almost in their second childhood, were just beginning to enjoy music.

By listening intelligently to good music it was possible that we might again become a nation of great musicians. Mr. Chesterton had said that no man in his senses dislikes art, but he wants the right sort. The highbrow says that nothing that is popular is good. What does the word “popular” mean? Does it mean pretty. What is more popular in this world than the Lord's prayer? Would you call it pretty? The Lord's prayer was far too big to be pretty. What word could anyone in the hall give to it in its full significance? It reminded him of George Wheeler's story of the little girl staying with relatives who prayed: “Please God, make the wicked people good and the good people nice.”

The B.B.C. was giving good popular music all over the country, and people would do well to form clubs to study and discuss it. It is a God-given thing of beauty; use it to understand love and knowledge. If there was anything for which he would like to thank the B.B.C. it was for giving him the pleasure of listening to Bach's cantatas.

BROADCAST INFLUENCES IN HOME AND SCHOOL.

By THE RT. REV. R. G. PARSONS, M.A., D.D.,
Bishop of Middleton.

The Bishop of Middleton, describing himself as a “casual observer,” said he really wondered why on earth he had been asked to speak on the particular subject of broadcasting. Often he was too late or too tired, to listen when he reached home in the evening, or if he was not too late or too tired, he nearly always found his wireless set out of order.

He said that if one took the wide aspect and endeavoured to look at the historical background, it was not purely a coincidence that just at the time when great efforts were being made throughout the world, to make it a safe place for democracy, and when some of us have been wondering how democracy is to be made safe for the world, there should have come into existence this amazing and almost undreamt of power known as broadcasting, or wireless. By means of this power all the beauty and the wisdom of our civilization, all that is stored up in the minds and the characters of our leaders, can be brought into the home and made the common possession of anyone and everyone who has a

modicum of intelligence—something that mankind wants—the next step forward in evolution and practical ability.

Something like 62% of the time taken up in broadcasting is given to music, 20% to talks, 15% to educational subjects. Much is broadcast during school hours.

As regards quantity, talks on educational topics are still a minor activity compared with those on music, but as regards their importance their value is perpetually increasing. Wireless is reaching the lives of the people in many ways and is having a most beneficial effect. It is helping the people to get an international mind which is so necessary if we are to maintain peace.

Another phase which interests him very much is the broadcasting of church services, which means that people who are unable to go to church have church brought into their homes. He feels this may lead to an important effect. Broadcasting is helping us to get an inter-ecclesiastical mind. Wireless has its amusing and its recreational side: women can do two things at once; they can darn socks, or even cook, and listen to Bach. Newspapers cannot be read by the whole family at once, but families can all listen at once; this is invaluable in country and isolated places. Mothers can listen to what children are taught in modern education; children cannot always tell what they have been learning at school, now, parents can find out and can keep in touch with the education of their children.

Then there is the broadcasting of controversial matters. By getting into contact with different points of view we shall create what we are in need of more than anything else, and that is the critical mind. It is good to listen to two foreigners speaking. This is possible almost anywhere now—listening to other languages—helping men and women to think internationally, and is done so picturesquely by wireless.

Turning again to the broadcasting of services; there is the short daily morning service which has called forth showers of letters of appreciation, the Sunday evening services and such special services as those recently broadcast from York, Canterbury etc.

Again, we have the dramatic and literary criticisms, such as "The Way of the World"; these talks are not merely informative but provocative and challenging. There are also the scholastic talks. Those for adults often result in the formation of study circles, where a competent leader is essential. In the schools the talks are given to those in the top standard of elementary schools and in the Secondary Schools, and are as yet in the experimental stage.

Northern centres have already been formed in Leeds, Liverpool, Stockport, and Barrow-in-Furness.

May we not hope that, as the result of the efforts of the B.B.C., we may see a general and steady improvement in the taste of the people?

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

At the Meeting on *Wednesday, 16th October*, MRS. OGILVIE GORDON explained and submitted some of the more important resolutions to be discussed at the Quinquennial Meeting in Vienna in 1930.

THE MARCHIONESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR, as President of the International Council of Women, offered her very hearty thanks to Lady Emmott, the Executive Committee and the Council generally for their hospitality to the delegates who had visited London this year for the meetings of the Executive and Standing Committees of the I.C.W. She had, she said, received many expressions of gratitude and appreciation for all the kindness which had been shown. As time was short, she could only give the gist of the news from other Councils. The Conference of Rural Women, held in the spring, had proved very important; reports had been given then of the leaps and bounds which this movement had been making all over the world, and a committee had been formed to arrange a similar Conference in Vienna next year.*

Lady Aberdeen had received a notice of a meeting of the National Council of Women of Jugo-Slavia, which was remarkable in that Slavs and Slovenes would unite in deliberation, and the President had shown great wisdom in keeping the two races together. Here, too, the rural women's organisations were very strong. This Council expected an attendance of 1,000 delegates, and the Ministry of Railways had allowed them to travel at one quarter the ordinary fare. The Elsie Inglis Hospital had been formally opened in Jugo-Slavia during the previous week.

Roumania has built its "Palais de la Femme," a large central house where the whole of the women's societies can meet. with a canteen, rest rooms, etc.; a really wonderful achievement. It was also the first of the neighbouring countries to obtain the municipal suffrage this autumn.

The Czechoslovakian Minister in London has recently made a statement regarding the results of women's share in politics and social life in his country, and has given a long list of the reforms brought about by the participation of women in public life.

Lady Aberdeen mentioned the Estonian celebration of ten years of independence, an exhibition in Poland, and the celebration of the 25th year of the Norwegian Council. She also said the N.C.W. of India had made a great effort to get Indian women appointed on the Labour Commission, which is now sitting in India. The Canadian Council is trying to build up a Foundation

* (The verbatim report of the London Conference, "What the Country Women of the World are doing," is now in print and can be obtained from the I.C.W. Office, price 1s. 6d.)

Fund of 200,000 dollars in order to maintain its central office and pay part of the expenses of its delegates. They have just received a donation of 75,000 dollars (£15,000) from Mr. MacNichol, which has put them well on the road to success.

Second Public Meeting.

**THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON POLICE
PROCEDURE.**

By MISS MARGARET BEAVAN, J.P.

At the Second Public Meeting, when Mrs. Keynes, J.P., took the Chair, Miss Margaret Beavan, J.P., spoke on the Report of the Royal Commission on Police Procedure. She said that her work on this Commission was one of the hardest tasks which she had undertaken, since she was Lord Mayor of Liverpool at the time of her appointment and during the first sessions, and was never able to give her whole time to it.

At the command of H.M. The King, the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure was set up on 22nd August, 1928; it consisted of eight members, of whom two were women. They were men and women of various and very different experience and achievement, appointed to act on the lines of a British Jury, unbiased by preconceived views and with an entirely open mind as to their ultimate verdict. One of the most reassuring features of the long debates was the wide and catholic spirit of the members and their broadmindedness. Lord Lee of Fareham, the Chairman, welcomed the fullest expressions of the most divergent views. His skill in constantly emphasising essential points, in narrowing down wide and at times overwhelming issues to the actual terms of reference, his great grasp of the problems which arose, his readiness in debate, his expert handling of witnesses, made him an ideal and much appreciated leader. From the outset both he and the members of the Commission felt that it was almost imperative that their Report should be unanimous. This will be realised when one considers the terms of reference and the reasons for the appointment of the Commission. The terms of reference were that the Commission should:

1. Consider the general powers and duties of the Police in England and Wales in the investigation of crimes and offences.
2. Enquire into the practice followed in interrogating or taking statements from persons interviewed in the course of that investigation.
3. Report whether such powers were being properly exercised with a due regard to the rights and liberties of the subject and the interests of justice.

Finally, make any recommendations necessary in respect of such powers and duties and in respect of their proper exercise or discharge.

The reasons for the inquiry were that the public conscience had been rudely shaken concerning the administration of justice. Our Courts of Justice and the morals of our Police Force were matters for pride. Corruption, excess of authority, failure in duty occurred but seldom; complete confidence had existed between the police and people. But the Savidge and other cases had given rise to disquieting fears. Were the rights and liberties of the people being in some insidious manner jeopardised? These and other grave questions were being asked, the answers to which brooked no delay.

Obviously it was the first and imperative duty of the Commission to restore mutual confidence and co-operation between the police and the general public. In the words of the Report: "The relation between the police and the general public is a *root problem*, the importance of which it is not possible to overestimate. Unless those relations are marked by mutual confidence and co-operation no laws, however well conceived, no regulations, however well drafted, will ensure the maintenance of law and order."

This view was strongly supported by those who came before the Commission. "Without the confidence of the people," said Sir Leonard Dunning, "the police officer is merely a big man with a stick, one against a thousand, but with the confidence of the people the police have at their back every citizen worthy the name."

The Commission was at the same time resolved not to allow itself to be side-tracked, nor to endeavour to restore confidence by avoiding any avenue of enquiry. Its task was to seek zealously and earnestly for the causes of friction and complaint and to make recommendations accordingly for the removal of such causes.

The evidence was collected by means of various questionnaires issued to the Government Departments concerned, the Home Office, Scotland Yard, the City of London Police, the Director of Public Prosecutions, Chief Constables, Police Authorities, H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary, Stipendiary Magistrates, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, Prison Governors, Voluntary Organisations, and Social Workers. The Commission received 322 replies to these questionnaires and in certain selected cases asked to hear the evidence in person. A large number of communications were received from members of the general public, but the majority of these were appeals against the decisions of the Courts of Law or protests against the alleged inappropriateness of the Law dealing with certain classes of offences, and these, of course, did not come within the terms of reference of the Commission.

Some of the more important questions that arose were the existing Power of the Police, allegations against the Conduct of the Police, the Taking of Statements, and the question of Women Police.

Miss Beavan called attention to the distinction between the Regular Uniform Police and the Detective Force. The former have become increasingly the executive body of the local Authorities; they have many jobs of supervision and inspection. As the custodians of such duties they are the protectors and friends of the people, a body whose duty and desire it is to promote the well-being of the community, to render every assistance in their power in times of special emergency, and to watch over and establish the security of the inhabitants.

On the other hand there is the Detective Force, moving about unobserved for the detection and prosecution of crime, in constant contact with the criminal class, enjoying no broadening or humanising influence. Their duties are depressing and tend to undermine ultimate faith in human nature and to make them become hardened. They must be wisely selected and need to be men of considerable stability and character. As far as possible an endeavour should be made to give them such relief as will help them to maintain a healthy and normal outlook. Mr. Pick, the most rigorous and conscientious examiner of the witnesses, frequently insisted that the "spirit of the Force depends upon those who lead, the constables copy the sergeants, the sergeants copy the inspectors, the inspectors copy the superintendents and the superintendents the chief constables." The experience of the Commission was that the absence or presence of trouble in any Force was usually an indication of the personality and character of the man at the top. There are few bodies of men to whom an individual grasp of the great principles underlying the services they are called upon to render is more essential. In an emergency a constable cannot call another to his assistance. Therefore the fullest opportunity must be secured for individual efficiency. The Commission found that this opportunity had not always been available. Instruction books differed widely; there was lack of opportunity of training in the best standard of practice, lack of contact between the rank and file and their superior officers. Hence the Commission's recommendations for a standard instruction book which should lay down principles rather than rules, for an increase of schools of instruction, for the possible establishment of a central Staff College for Police, and above all for greater contact between the men of the rank and file and those who led them.

The next step was to consider the existing rules governing the conduct of those engaged in the investigation and detection of crime, and in suggesting amplifications it was recognised that due care must be exercised not to render the detection and suppression of crime more difficult. The two great principles

of English Law governing the detection of crime are: That a man shall not be called upon to convict himself, and that a man shall be deemed innocent until he is proved guilty. All rules must be made with reference to these principles.

The chief feature of the initial investigation into a crime is usually "a widespread search for information, involving enquiry of any and all persons who have knowledge bearing on the matter. Such enquiries range from a few simple questions addressed to some person in the street to the taking of a formal written statement." In the course of enquiry a potential witness may become a suspect. The difference is that the statements of witnesses cannot be used as evidence—they must appear in Court and give evidence themselves—while statements made by a person subsequently charged with the offence may be given in evidence by persons to whom those statements are made, provided the circumstances in which they are taken do not render them inadmissible.

The question of the admissibility of evidence frequently caused embarrassment to the Police and certain rules known as the Judges' Rules were drawn up to give guidance in this matter. There was a marked divergence in the opinion of the witnesses as to the exact application and meaning of these rules. The Commission was of opinion that every person questioned by the police, whether witness or suspect, should be warned or cautioned at the outset of the proceedings.

The evidence with regard to voluntary statements was the most disquieting feature of the Enquiry and the Commission's recommendations were very definite. It was clear that the statements were not always a fair representation of what had taken place. This was not deliberate, but was the outcome of translating what was said into what is known as police language. The Commission recommended that a rigid instruction should be issued by the police, and that no questioning of a "person in custody" about the crime or offence with which he might be charged should be permitted. A prisoner wishing to make a voluntary statement should always be offered writing materials, and, if he preferred to have his statement taken down, questions as well as answers should be recorded. Prisoners should always be definitely told of their right to have a legal adviser present.

These recommendations were put forward by the Commission, not only to further safeguard the rights and liberties of the subject, but as a protection to the police themselves. Although there was evidence that in the taking of statements the letter of the Judges' Rules had not always been strictly observed, there was no evidence of bullying or unfair extortion, or that the police were paid by results. The evidence was rather of laxity and diversity of practice.

With regard to the question of definite misconduct—here again there was very little evidence. Undoubtedly misconduct

had arisen, but it was clear that it was exceptional, and from the evidence of the Police Federation it was clear that those guilty of misconduct were by none so strongly condemned as by their own colleagues. The duty of the police is to administer the law and it is often exceedingly difficult. Most of the complaints were rather against the laws than against the police. The police find themselves continually embarrassed in administering laws which have not the backing of public opinion.

As regards the employment of women, Miss Beavan realised that many people felt the Report had not to any appreciable degree furthered the cause of Women Police, and that therefore a great opportunity had been missed. She did not agree with them. Dame Meriel Talbot and she had given their earnest and thoughtful attention to the flood of literature and correspondence with which they were inundated, and, although they might have hoped to secure something more, they felt, in view of all the circumstances, that all that could be done was done, and that something really worth while was achieved.

She wished to pay a very sincere tribute to the men with whom she had worked. One of them was distinctly against the appointment of women as police officers at the opening of the Commission. They had always listened attentively to the various witnesses and were also willing to discuss very fully the pros and cons of this controversial question.

It must also be remembered that the terms of reference of the Commission were such as to preclude many of the questions upon which they were pressed by women's organisations. They had no authority to enquire into rates of pay, equal status between police women and police men, or the increase of police women as a whole. The only basis upon which any recommendations could be made was the question as to how far the duties of the police in the investigation of crimes and offences would be more efficiently carried out by the appointment of women police.

In pressing for any reforms, one has to remember that legislation can only follow upon the demand of the people. On the question of women police very considerable headway has been made in the matter of public opinion. Nevertheless it was clear to the Commission that, whilst several Police Forces had employed women police and were favourable to them, the majority had not yet tried them, and many expressed great unwillingness to do so.

The Commission were therefore of the opinion that any attempt to force the appointment of women police upon local authorities would antagonise local opinion and would serve no useful purpose. It was obvious from the evidence given that considerable prejudice still exists against women police, and this must be overcome before legislation can be forced. A representative of the Police Federation gave it as the considered

view of the Federation that the vagaries and instabilities of women rendered them totally unsuited to police work. It was further impossible in some cases to get witnesses to agree that even in the case of assaults upon a child it would be better for a woman to make the enquiries.

In spite of such prejudices, the Commission were satisfied that where women had been given a fair trial they had fully justified their appointment, that where they had been discontinued the fault had been in the type of women selected. The evidence given by such eminent men as the Chief Constable of Birmingham, and the Chief Constable of Gloucester, greatly impressed the Commission. It was clear from these and other witnesses that the experiment had been sufficiently considerable and sufficiently successful to warrant a very definite recommendation on the part of the Commission for a substantial increase in the number of women employed. Although the Commission as a whole considered that there was still some doubt as to whether women police would be altogether successful as constables, it was the unanimous conviction of the Commission that women police as responsible for the investigation of crimes committed by women were *essential*, in order that women might have the same support and assistance as was available for men, and that the rights and liberties of the subject might be maintained.

The final recommendations of the Commission regarding women police were:—

1. A recommendation for a substantial increase in the number of women police.
2. A recommendation for a better selection of women employed, for women of education and outlook.
3. A recommendation that qualified women should always take statements from young girls and children in sexual offences.
4. A recommendation that in all cases in which women are concerned women should be present when statements are being taken, for the protection of the police officer as well as in the interests of justice to the women concerned.
(It was considered that to use women only in cases of sexual offences was undesirable).
5. A recommendation for the employment of women police on patrol duty in parks, open spaces and streets. The Commission found themselves in complete agreement with the findings of the Street Offences Committee in this matter.
6. A recommendation that, when a considerable number of police women were employed there should be a police woman of sufficient rank to have access to the chief Constable.

7. Further, the Commission recommended that in the investigation of crimes and offences women, by reason of their special qualities, might be employed in general detective work.

In reply to the criticism that these recommendations are only permissive and not compulsory, Miss Beavan contended that it was impossible to legislate in advance of public opinion. In view of the evidence given, it would have been impossible also to recommend that women should be employed for exactly the same duties as men. It was for those who had made the cause of women police their own to press their local authorities to carry out the recommendations. When they were put into force experience would prove whether still wider duties could be carried out by women police.

In conclusion, Miss Beavan commended the Report in its entirety to the consideration of the Council. She reminded the members that the Recommendations would only remain a dead letter unless each individually did their utmost to secure that they were carried out.

THE STREET OFFENCES COMMITTEE REPORT.

By MISS E. H. KELLY, C.B.E., J.P.

Miss E. H. Kelly, C.B.E., J.P., spoke on the Report of the Street Offences Committee, which she said seemed particularly appropriate for discussion this year, since at the Conferences in both 1925 and 1926 resolutions were passed asking for the appointment of such a Committee of Enquiry. The Home Secretary set up a Departmental Committee in October, 1927, as a result of considerable agitation from various organisations and individuals who held divergent views.

Contrary to the usual practice in the appointment of Departmental Committees, there were no representatives of the Secretariat of the Department among the members, and Sir Leonard Dunning, Inspector of Constabulary, whose work was in the provinces, was the only official connected with the Home Office. Among the members of the Committee, in addition to the brilliant Chairman, Mr. Macmillan, who has an international reputation, were Sir Joseph Priestley, K.C., and Sir William Jowitt, K.C., the Deputy Chairman of the London Sessions, the Chief Magistrate, Sir Chartres Biron, the City Solicitor, Sir Henry Fairfax Lucy, the Bishop of Durham, Rev. R. C. Gillie, Lady Brentford, Miss Fry, Baillie Morison Millar, Mrs. Wilson Fox and Miss Kelly herself. Thus women had a larger representation than on any other Royal Commission or Committee appointed in recent years. The Committee reported in December, 1928.

As the "Law Times" remarked, the members regarded themselves as "trustees of the public interest and not in any way as censors of morals." Their first work was to ascertain

the existing state of the law relating to common prostitutes and solicitation, and the manner in which it was administered. Representatives of Government Departments, magistrates and social workers connected with the Courts, prison officials and representatives of police forces were heard, in addition to representatives of organisations and individuals. The criticism of the law was by no means confined to the latter class of witnesses. It began with the first official witness and was continued in various forms throughout the whole of the inquiry. They found that the statute law relating to offences in connection with prostitution and solicitation was not contained in any one general enactment or in any compact body of enactments, but was to be found in England and Wales in a series of more or less miscellaneous provisions contained in Acts dealing with a variety of offences, such as those contained in the Vagrancy Acts and also in Police Acts providing for the constitution of Police Forces and for the maintenance of order. They found also that various sub-powers of subordinate legislation were vested in local authorities, and in connection with their power to make laws for the good rule and government of the County or Borough, various offences regarding prostitutes and solicitation were included.

Miss Kelly enumerated the main provisions dealing with the common prostitute and with solicitation. In connection with certain clauses in the Vagrancy Act, 1924, the Metropolitan Police Act, 1839, and the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, it is necessary for the police to prove that the offender is a common prostitute. The Metropolitan Police Act has another section dealing with the woman who is not a known prostitute and in many other parts of the country bye-laws have been adopted to deal with such women.

Whereas the prostitute is found with a prominent place among street offenders, there is no specific reference in any statute or bye-law in England to men who solicit women for an immoral purpose. Although such offences are numerous and steadily increasing, they can only be dealt with in the Metropolis at present under "threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour." Outside the Metropolitan Police Area there are a few local Acts with similar provisions, but the Town Police Clauses Act provides no substitute to correspond with this.

The law in Scotland does not require proof of annoyance, except in Aberdeen, and solicitation by a common prostitute is an offence *per se*. Habitual and persistent importuning of women and children by men for an immoral purpose is a statutory offence also.

The Committee found that it was going over some of the same ground as the Royal Commission of 1906. They called attention to the difficulties of the police, owing to the fact that the statutory offences in respect of which a summary power of arrest is given to the Police are defined in such wide terms, that

their application to particular cases may involve questions upon which there may be legitimate differences of opinion. For instance, the words "riotous and indecent behaviour" are such general terms that it is difficult to define them.

After hearing some of the evidence it was easy to understand that not only was the law different in different localities, but it was differently interpreted in different Courts. There was a great diversity of opinion as to the interpretation of "annoyance."

Two extreme views were set before the Commission: on the one hand the proposal that the element of annoyance should be eliminated from the existing definition of the offence and that solicitation in the streets *per se* should be constituted as an offence, as being an abuse of the public right to use the streets and an affront to public decency. On the other hand was the entirely opposite view in the suggestion contained in the Public Places (Order) Bill, 1926, that all legislation specifically dealing with solicitation for prostitution should be abolished and that for the future the only substitution should be a simple enactment under which

"Every person who in any street or public place wilfully causes annoyance to any person by words or behaviour shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each offence. . . . No person should be taken into custody for such offence except upon complaint by or on behalf of the person aggrieved. 'Party aggrieved' includes any resident or passenger."

After hearing much evidence, the Commission did not find itself in agreement with either extreme view. It considered that in *certain circumstances* the law should continue to deal specifically with solicitation and that it should not be left to be dealt with by general legislation directed against wilful annoyance. It also rejected unhesitatingly the suggestion that solicitation should be made an offence *per se*.

Having arrived at this conclusion it had to face the immensely difficult task of determining what form the law should take. The evidence given before the Committee by witnesses of different types was overwhelmingly opposed to the limitation in the matter of the charge as suggested in the Public Places (Order) Bill.

The evidence given before the Committee by witnesses of different types was overwhelmingly opposed to the limitation in the matter of the charge as suggested in the Public Places (Order) Bill. In the words of the Report:—

To enact that there should be no conviction unless the person alleged to have been annoyed gives evidence and proves personal annoyance would be to enact a dead letter, for we have to recognize it is an irrefutable fact that in general persons accosted will not attend court and give evidence, no doubt for the reason that they do not wish to be mixed up in such unpleasant cases. If, then, the offence is to be proved, as it must be, not by the evidence of the persons accosted but by the

evidence of third parties, usually the police, who have observed the conduct of the offender, this evidence should be directed rather to the nature of the conduct itself than to its mental effect upon the persons towards whom it is to be exhibited. In short, the proof required should be objective evidence of what the accused did by way of interference with the inhabitants or passengers, rather than inferential subjective evidence of the state of mind induced in the inhabitants or passengers by such interference.

The Commission decided that the term "importune" was best adapted to express the kind and degree of solicitation of which the law should take cognisance, denoting conduct which was flagrant, insistent, harassing and open. They had abundant evidence of the importuning of prostitutes by men. They agreed that the proof should lie, not upon the evidence of the state of mind of the importuned, but the facts should be proved by the evidence of an observer who could speak to the acts of the accused.

They decided that a simple enactment should replace the whole of the multifarious enactments in England and Scotland directed against solicitation in the streets between the sexes. They therefore recommended that it should be an offence for every person who in any street or public place importunes any person of the opposite sex for immoral purposes. Further, they felt it necessary to make it clear that the term "importune" was used as indicating acts of molestation by offensive words or behaviour. By the removal of solicitation laws from the Police Acts it will be no longer the case that the offence must be seen by a Police Constable to enable proceedings to be taken.

The proposal that existing legislation directed against common prostitutes loitering, or being in public places for purposes of solicitation of prostitution should be abolished. In view of the nuisance caused in certain districts to shopkeepers, residents, owners of places of amusement, etc., by the frequenting of persons for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation, they recommended that it should be an offence so to frequent a district but here suggested that the evidence of the person aggrieved should be necessary. This is quite a different matter from demanding the evidence of a person individually accosted.

With regard to the first recommendation, the evidence would bear on what the accused was observed to do, and the Court would have to decide whether his or her acts amounted to importuning. It would also be necessary to prove that the importuning was for an immoral purpose and this could not be inferred from the proved character of the accused as under the present law. They recommended a fine of 40s. for a first offence, with increased penalties for second and subsequent offences, and that the power of imprisonment without the option of a fine should be conferred in the case of repeated offences. They specially recommended the utilisation of alternatives to imprisonment, especially probation, particularly in the case of young offenders.

They believed that the use of uniformed police for patrolling in any area where street offences are likely to occur might well be tried more generally, as the possibility that the plain clothes police may become "agents provocateurs" cannot be entirely overlooked. They recognised also that women police are able to do most valuable preventive work in the streets. They were agreed also that the practice of giving warning to persons before they are arrested should be followed generally. They were not prepared to insist on corroboration of police evidence, since it is generally recognised that it is almost impossible to obtain this.

In summing up, Miss Kelly said that they found the law and its administration different in different localities and with no common standard as to penalties. They found complete inequality between men and women under both statutes and bye-laws. They found special legislation directed against the common prostitute, and in the opinion of many she was introduced into the Court as a person who would be likely to commit the class of offence with which she was charged. In the majority of cases the evidence of annoyance that was accepted in English Courts was perfunctory and unsatisfactory—that, in fact, annoyance was *presumed* even in some of the best of our Courts. They found statutes were being used for solicitation cases which had not been intended for the purpose and that these too were really inapplicable to the offences. They found no statute dealing specifically with males who importuned or solicited women. They were determined to do away with legal fictions.

The Committee tried to secure complete equality between the sexes by using the same section for offences committed by either sex. They eliminated the term "common prostitute" from the code, and there will be no differentiation between penalties for men and women, or for prostitutes or others.

The Report was signed by all the members of the Committee, although certain members added reservations.

A footnote was signed by Sir William Jowitt, Miss Fry and Sir H. Fairfax Lucy, regarding the main proposal as follows:

"Provided always that words or behaviour shall not be considered offensive solely because such words or behaviour express a request of willingness to commit an act of immorality."

Miss Kelly emphasised the fact that she had no knowledge that these words were other than a paraphrase of what was already stated clearly in the body of the Report.

Sir Leonard Dunning, in his reservation, expressed a preference for the existing solicitation laws.

Sir Joseph Priestley and two other members signed a memorandum dealing with the question of the refusal of the right to the accused in cases of solicitation by males to demand

a trial by jury, although the Court may send the case for trial if they so desire.

Mrs. Morison and Miss Kelly herself had signed two reservations, the first dealing with the Vagrancy Act provision regarding the Common Prostitute.

The Committee decided to confine their recommendations in the Report to solicitation of men by women, of women by men and of men by men, and therefore no recommendation was included as to the repeal of the following clause in Section 3 of the Vagrancy Act:

"Every common prostitute wandering in the public streets or public highways or in any place of public resort and behaving in a riotous or indecent manner . . . shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person. Penalty, £5, or a month's imprisonment."

Mrs. Morison and Miss Kelly felt strongly that this section must be repealed in order to do justice to the prostitute. There were other disadvantages also in connection with the use of the Vagrancy Act for prostitutes. The maximum penalties under the various categories seem somewhat savage as compared to present-day penalties, and also an "incorrigible rogue" is not entitled to be tried by a jury and, consequently, is also denied the consideration of the case by a grand jury. There is only a limited right of appeal also, and the expenses of the arrest and imprisonment may be charged to the offenders to the extent of money found on them. Offenders are also denied the chance of an earlier examination of their case by Quarter Sessions under the Criminal Justice Act.

Clearly when legislation on the lines of the Report is introduced, women have only to ask for the repeal of this clause and no Government would refuse it.

Miss Kelly dealt with the memorandum regarding the employment of Women Police. She had studied the whole question of their employment and the minutes of evidence of five Departmental Committees which had referred to it. The view of Sir Neville Macready, as expressed in the 1920 Committee, was as follows:

"If I can get the power of arrest I am going to put the whole of the looking after of prostitutes entirely in the hands of women. I am quite certain it is a sound thing to do for many reasons and you will get rid of what I have heard for many years—forty years—that there are certain objections to the male dealing with that class of woman. You will eliminate certain of these objections if they are dealt with by the women."

A former Chief Constable of the Metropolitan Force had also said in evidence:

"There are certain duties which the women police can

and do discharge which formerly had perforce to be carried out by the ordinary constable which it is desirable that women, properly qualified, should undertake or assist in carrying out in co-operation with male members of the force . . . solicitation by prostitutes, disorderly behaviour by prostitutes, males importuning young girls with apparent improper intentions, indecent behaviour by males or females or both in the streets, parks and open spaces."

The views expressed in the memo. signed by four members might, Miss Kelly said, be considered by some as somewhat extreme. They thought that women police could be used otherwise than in preventive work. They knew they could effect a real change for the better in notoriously bad areas by patrolling, and they thought they could proceed to arresting a woman if necessary when they had a colleague within call, and they should look after women after arrest and when in Court. One heard, of course, of the terrible dangers for women police, as they might be assaulted, but they were prepared to take this risk. They had hoped that their views might act as a challenge to women and women's organisations, so that they might say clearly what use they wished made of women in this connection. Women had, however, failed to accept this challenge, and the views of the four members had been reinforced from an unexpected quarter, namely, through the evidence of the Director of Public Prosecutions. He said:

"I am a firm believer in women police in the streets because I think streets, which rightly or wrongly have an evil reputation, might have been cleared a great deal earlier if they had been frequently patrolled by women police."

This was the tribute of a great lawyer, which was worth much.

Miss Kelly's closing words were:

"The Committee have done their best; it remains for you—for social workers all over the country—to give effect to their proposals, unless you wish to prolong, into an indefinite future, the anomalies of the existing situation."

DR. HELEN WILSON opened the discussion, saying she wished to express her appreciation of the two reservations signed by Miss Kelly, both of which she supported.

The opposition to the Report was based on the contention that the law in itself was unjust, not that it was being stretched. The opposers did not believe that these special laws for the prostitute were right. She held that there should be no laws based on morals; the criminal law must deal with what people *do* and not what they *are*. Therefore, she welcomed the recommendations of the Committee that the existing unfair and

unequal laws should be done away with; she welcomed the idea that if there is a law it should be one which applies to everyone. She had, however, never been perfectly convinced that any new enactment was necessary if the old laws were swept away. She thought that the police could deal with any point arising. The majority of people, however, thought that there should be some special law, and Miss Kelly had dealt with the attempts which had been made to suggest one. The Report specified at least six different ways of defining the offence. Now they were suggesting a seventh way, but if it were introduced it would be necessary not only for the defendants but also the magistrates to have some legal support.

The more one had the prostitute in mind as a distinct entity the more difficult it was to think clearly. She wished to leave out the words "for an immoral purpose," as she believed they were unnecessary and contrary to the real principles of law and justice. We had already been told that the evidence given should be objective and that evidence of the state of mind of the accused should not be required. The policeman could not be expected to give exact evidence as to the state of mind of the person importuned, and if he did, surely that was not the right purpose of the law? There was no need for these words and no argument was given why the person who solicits for immoral purposes should be dealt with specially. The purpose was strictly proved only by what happened on the particular occasion. The policeman should not be made a judge of morals; the police were splendid people and did very well in keeping the streets clear and dealing with order, but they should not be supposed to bring evidence of immoral purpose in taking a case into court. She considered that the only way to deal with this question was to teach boys to be brave and girls to be pure.

DAME ETHEL SHAKESPEAR said it was advisable to try and face the facts and to be quite clear in one's mind as to what one felt necessary and what one wanted. Dr. Wilson had said that there was no evidence of need for special legislation, but she had agreed that the majority of people felt the need for this and therefore she was prepared to agree that the demand for special legislation should be met. The first point to be clear about is: Do we think there is need for special legislation? Are we satisfied that the development and evolution regarding morals makes it unnecessary to have legislation to deal with that special form of annoyance. Have we evolved sufficiently far to give our young people no protection in the streets? She agreed that the time might come when one might feel that one could do without special legislation, but at present we are passing through a very difficult period. Our own moral standards have largely been thrown down and she was quite sure that at present there is no certitude about the moral standards which are going to take their place, but there is a considerable desire

for freedom and licence. It is a very inopportune time to suggest that all legislation should be swept away.

If we are agreed that there should be legislation, we must decide what form it should take. It must be effective. It is admitted by the only people who proposed any alternative legislation to the one suggested by the Departmental Committee, that there would be few prosecutions under their Act, that it would be largely a dead letter. The Public Places (Order) Bill demanded that evidence should be given by the person annoyed, and this obviously would mean very few prosecutions. It is an insult to national law to suggest such legislation.

The only alternative is that recommended by the Departmental Committee, which had been attacked on the ground that it was inequitable and unjust and would work unjustly against the prostitute. Dame Ethel Shakespear said she wished for a moment that the whole question could be looked at from the point of view not of the woman but of the man who solicits. The viewpoint would be very largely changed. One was so used to looking upon the prostitute as a person unjustly dealt with that one's sympathy went out to her and one's sense of injustice revolted. Are the suggestions of the Departmental Committee going to be unjust to the man? She did not feel that they are. It seemed the only possible form that legislation could take at the present time. We are told that the proposed legislation is unjust and cannot be worked fairly, but we must be guided by the experience of those who are best able to judge in this matter. We are assured that it would be possible to get the evidence. It was the considered opinion not only of the Departmental Committee, but also of the Police Commissioners and the Magistrates' Association and others, that it could be carried out equitably and justly. If we are going to have legislation it must be the outcome of a very strong public demand, and it would be most unfortunate if the N.C.W. as a body of women could not agree as to what its demand was to be. She recommended the suggestion of the Departmental Committee as a practicable one.

Third Public Meeting.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN CHILD GUIDANCE.

BY MISS LETITIA FAIRFIELD.

MRS. OGILVIE GORDON, as Chairman, reminded the meeting of the movement for the establishment of Child Welfare centres throughout the country and of its different phases, the beginning when private funds were collected, then the opening of centres

throughout the country, the time when the interest of the more progressive local authorities was aroused, and finally the national demand and the preparation and provision of schemes which throughout the whole country, united to provide health associations for maintaining the physical condition of the child and the mother at the highest possible standard.

We now have a chain of maternity and child welfare clinics and school clinics to safeguard the physical condition of the child, and in another direction—to safeguard the mental welfare of the child. At present scientific work on these lines is in its initial stages; experts work side by side with observers in home and school, trying to evolve some system of child guidance. The United States has taken the lead and some of our workers have visited the United States to observe their methods and the practical application of them. This afternoon we should hear something of these new developments and she hoped the Branches would find the information useful. Dr. Fairfield is one of our most brilliant medical experts, a most valuable worker and most successful thinker.

MISS LETITIA FAIRFIELD, C.B.E., M.D., Ch.B.Edin., D.Ph.Lond. said: "Your Chairman as usual, with her long experience and tact, has begun on exactly the note I wanted to strike in introducing the subject to you. With matter that is to a certain extent unfamiliar and necessarily entails the employment of strange terms, I think we can understand best and find our sympathies most readily enlisted if we consistently remember that it is only an expansion of the kind of work that this Council has already secured for the benefit of the child and the nation. I shall have to refer later to the parallels between child guidance and child welfare work in the physical sphere. It was on that line that the work was originally started in America. May I remind you of the beginnings of the work now called child psychology or child hygiene? It began in rather a strange way and in rather a strange place—Chicago. A lady, Mrs. Dummer, who had done a great deal of work for her fellow citizens began it. Her attention was attracted by the prevalence of child crime in Chicago and the lack of understanding and appreciation of the difficulties of the children. There seemed to her to be no reason why departures from the normal should not be treated on the lines on which they are treated in regard to physical health. While it seemed unreasonable and even cruel that the results only should be treated, it occurred to her that the only way to remedy the matter was to treat the case as though it were a physical case, not to start with a ready-made diagnosis but to start with an objective examination of the patient and the circumstances which led to the beginning of the disease, and then offer a scientific opinion as to what was to be done. It seems only common sense, but it has not occurred to everyone.

Mrs. Dummer found it exceedingly difficult to get anyone in the medical profession who even understood what she was driving at. At last she found Dr. William Healey, who was an ideal person to carry out the sort of investigation required—he was set up in a clinic attached to the children's court in Chicago. The results of his work were so interesting, valuable and fruitful, that it has been that small beginning which started the intensive psychological study of the criminal all the world over. Dr. Healey and many who have imitated him, have been more and more struck with the fact that the results which show themselves in the form of anti-social or criminal conduct are due to a multiplicity of causes. Some may be physical or mental and some quite external, such, for instance, as being born into a criminal family, bad training, spoiling, or harsh discipline, psychoneurotic disturbances, or more rarely, mental disorder in the child.

One very important point was that you never knew until you had examined the case objectively and with no preconceived theory which class it was going to come into. All of you know that in the sphere of medicine the doctor who treats the patient because he has a cough and puts him into the class of people with a cough, and treats them all alike, is a danger. Yet that is the way in which we treat our children to-day. A child who steals once is warned and let off, the second time he is fined and the third time he gets the birch. We never consider the reasons which make the child steal. When delinquents were studied it was found that it was impossible to state at the beginning what were going to be the causes which led up to it. Sometimes we are asked whether we deal with the normal or with the abnormal child. We don't know until we have investigated; we can only know when we have carefully collected all the facts.

The third point discovered in America is of great significance. It was found that the beginning of the misconduct which brought a child into the children's court, could be traced to faulty habits for many years, and misbehaviour in school and home. The child who appears in the court as a first offender is very rarely a true first offender—no one goes to prison for a first offence. Serious offences against law and order are only the result of the development of bad habits of a trivial kind, which ought to have been dealt with by disciplinary measures in home or school. In the clinics which have sprung up as a result of the Chicago experiment, the line which has been taken is that conduct is the result of a reaction to personality or environment, and the whole picture should be taken into consideration when the child is judged. This sounds obvious but it is a fact that is constantly overlooked. A great deal of psychological and social work has failed because it has concentrated too much on one or other of these factors. We have excellent social workers trained by such societies as the Charity Organisation Society in a way that is incomparable, with

their preoccupation in economic surroundings and family circumstances. Then we have the psychological schools which have concentrated on the individual as a person with certain emotional reactions, without any knowledge or understanding of the environmental circumstances which have gone to mould them. Either of these gives a false picture because only one side is seen. We must look at the whole picture of the child and its surroundings.

The method has been worked out with this object in view. It is subject to modification according to circumstances and to the features of the case. The child is examined from four different standpoints. First comes his family history and the investigation of the social circumstances by a specially trained social worker. She is known as the psychiatric social worker and differs from the ordinary social worker because she has been definitely trained in psychiatry and has experience in observing behaviour and personality traits. Very often we have been contented, in reporting on a child's home, to report that he had a good home, that the father was a "good provider," that the mother did her best, that the house was reasonably clean and that the children did not get into trouble with the school nurse. Far too often if these things were right, the home was considered a good one. Unfortunately it might be a very bad home. If the father is a brute and a bully it does not matter to the child if he turns in his wages at the end of the week. It has been thought that if the mother is neat and tidy it does not matter if she is a nagger. This shows the kind of attitude we have to take in observing cases. It may be a very complicated situation that has to be worked out, therefore the social worker's part is very important at the outset.

Next comes the physical examination of the child, usually done by the clinic doctor, and this too may be very important. Take, for instance, the kind of child who is reported to steal. We find it is stealing food. I have recently heard a very distinguished psychologist say that in the case of the child who steals food there is practically always a nutritive want. This does not, of course, apply to the child who steals apples!

You will very frequently find that a simple physical examination will put the problem on its right basis. You may find that a child is spiteful, truculent and disobedient and cannot get on with his work. Often the result of physical examination is that he cannot hear his teacher's orders or his mother's warnings, and it is no wonder he is called disobedient and stupid.

Next comes the true psychological examination, and here we have struck a vein of work of the very greatest value. It is conducted by a trained psychologist on the basis of mental tests. It is very easy to be funny about mental tests and also to use them wrongly, but without the standardising mental tests you will lose a great deal; they may give the key to a most difficult problem.

Often the naughty boy—the boy who gets with low companions—is mentally behind the boys of his own age and this is the only way in which he can get any satisfaction out of life. The habitual truant is not the boy who is bright and intelligent, but he is the boy who is too stupid to keep up his own end at school, and has to find an outlet for his zest for adventure outside.

Then there is the psychiatric examination, generally carried out by the doctor who has made the physical examination. This deals with the child's emotional reactions, with what he thinks about things and his reaction to life generally.

With these examinations you are able to find out things which have gone wrong, which it would have been impossible to cure by unintelligent punishment meted out in a routine manner.

I have been talking about the work of the whole-time clinic, but America did not want to take a steam hammer to crack the nut and recognised that a great many of these guidance principles ought to be applied at a much earlier stage and in much simpler ways. We don't want to wait until the children have become criminals or until they are delinquents. The clinics working in this country are not primarily for the delinquent child but for the maladjusted child—the child who cannot be handled by his parents or his teachers. We don't want to wait until the child has developed and is discharging at the ears, before we cure adenoids. We want to get the teacher to use guidance methods in the school. In the United States they have trained visiting teachers to visit the home of the child and help him. Owing to the generosity of the Commonwealth Fund in America we have a demonstration clinic that has begun to function in London; it is fully staffed with psychiatrists and psychologists, who give advice and treatment as is necessary. I want to make it clear that we do not want to stop at diagnosis only; the work of the guidance clinic staff is to carry out a treatment carefully planned by a conference of the people who have examined the child. Very excellent results can be obtained by explaining the child's difficulties to those surrounding it and straightening the child's character.

We have in London also an extension of the work through the out-patient departments of the hospitals. We also have an extension through special clinics like the Tavistock Clinic in London, and in certain provincial towns interested people are trying to develop work on these lines too. Although the principle remains the same, the application is necessarily elastic according to the environment and different medical machinery of the town.

Let me say one final word as to objections. I read this morning a most interesting article in the *Manchester Guardian* in which a lady protests against the unnecessary advice that one feels called upon to give to those who have the charge of young children. The child guidance worker does not want to bother with the parents of the normally healthy child. We have plenty

to do with the children who do want help. That sort of criticism—that we interfere with parental duties—has been made against the whole child welfare movement. We want to make it clear that no child is treated at the clinic without the co-operation of its parents. The whole object is not to replace the parent but to strengthen his authority. The psychologist learns better than anyone else the old-fashioned truth that no one can look after the child so well as his parents. The child's need is security, and it is good for him to have a father and a mother to look after him. The clinic is not in the least a place for blaming the parent; it is only too apparent that we are limited in our knowledge of what to do in life; the majority of people are doing wrong things with good intentions.

Psychological clinics and guidance clinics do not in the least replace the old-fashioned idea of habit-training. If parents think they can bring up their children with no teaching of self-control and without fear of God or man, if children are brought up to believe that they came into the world to follow out their own impulses, then the guidance clinic cannot be expected to tidy up the mess that will inevitably result. It is the object of the guidance work to restore to the child, where it is lacking, security in its home and belief in the beautiful things of life, and make him want to make of the world a thing that is beautiful.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA.

BY MRS. WILLIAM FYFE.

The President of one of the largest sections of the Cinema Trade in the world said recently that no superficial judgment of the Motion Picture had ever proved correct. . . .

It is not the purpose of the N.C.W. to pass judgment, superficial or otherwise on the Motion Picture. We are conferring not as judges, but as enquirers, trying with open minds to get as near to the truth as possible about the part the Cinema is playing in our national life.

I should like to remind you at the outset of the difference between the modern development you have just heard described by Dr. Fairfield, and the one we are about to discuss: the first is an effort initiated and carried on by child lovers and scientists for the guidance and the good of the human race. The second is the activity of a Trade, organised and carried on for the financial profit of those engaged in it. We must remember also, the extraordinary story of the development of that Trade and the abnormal period of the world's history during which that development has taken place.

Thirty-five years ago, 50 feet of crude film appeared in peep show machines in New York. Two years later, on April 23rd, 1896, a vitascope formed the last act in a variety show in the same city. The Cinema Trade regards that as the birthday of the Industry. By 1903 attempts were being made to tell a story in motion picture. In 1913, with the filming of *Quo Vadis*, the Motion Picture took its place as a major entertainment. In 1914, the first theatre devoted exclusively to the exhibition of Motion Pictures was opened in New York. From 1914 until to-day, the great nations of the world have been in the throes of war and of reconstruction and readjustment after war, and meantime, with just an occasional prophetic voice crying unheeded in the wilderness, the Film Industry has grown from its breathless, chaotic beginnings into one of the greatest organised Industries in the world, not only providing the world's most popular form of entertainment, but claiming to hold in its hand "the most potent instrument in the world for moral influence and education."

I wish to put before you, not my own opinion about the influence of this great industry, but the considered opinion of men and women who have a recognised right to speak on the subject. One personal statement I must make: the purpose of life is the cultivation of character, and in seeking for the truth regarding the influence of the Cinema, I am prepared to discount entirely opinions expressed by any, be they ordinary citizens, representatives of the Trade, City Magistrates or Government officials, who approach the subject with any other thought than that in the forefront of their minds.

In that connection, it is necessary to remind ourselves of the part played in the building of character by the uses to which our leisure hours are put. Our 24 hour day is divided roughly into three equal parts: 8 hours for work, 8 for sleep, 8 for meals and leisure; and I am sure you will agree with me that from the point of view of the cultivation of character, the eight hours of leisure are as important as the eight hours devoted to work, and that national character is determined at least almost as much by the use a nation makes of its leisure, as by the nature of the tasks that its energies during working hours. It would be foolish not to recognise that the Cinema stands unrivalled as a pastime for leisure hours in every civilised country in the world.

The Cinema Trade in America has estimated the world's weekly attendances at 250,000,000. In November last, our Home Secretary estimated for this country, 30,000,000. Teachers tell us that practically every pupil in our schools attends a Picture House once a week, many go twice, not a few three times. It would be foolish also, not to recognise the attractions. On the material side alone they are considerable. For the family of modest means it affords a cheap evening's entertainment; for the inadequately housed it provides warmth, comfort, and change of surroundings; for the over burdened mother of a big family,

who finds in it a means of getting at least some of her brood off her hands—and off the streets—at the cost of a few coppers, it is an irresistible temptation. Further, it speaks a universal language; in its popular form it makes absolutely no demand on intelligence. And on the emotional side, it thrills the romantic who are leading a drab life in unromantic surroundings, the adventurous and the would-be traveller, who through force of circumstances, must leave the world unvisited.

Mr. Will Hays puts all this in a nutshell when he says: "The Motion Picture is the newest . . . instrument of the art of expression. By Art man lives the fulness of life. Art is his triumph and release from all limitation of time and place and every manner of awkward fact. Art gives him many lives by vicarious living."—Release from the limitations of time and place and the awkward fact of personal circumstances! The enjoyment of many lives by vicarious living! There we have the secret of the grip of the film.

In considering the influence of the film, common-sense dictates that we make a distinction between the Cinema as a casual entertainment, and the Cinema in education and instruction, and I propose to speak of it under these two heads and to consider first the *Educational* side.

The Cinema Trade rightly points to the purpose served by the News Reel. "Half a dozen news reel agencies," we are told, "are at work in every part of the earth, constantly focussing their lenses on every important happening in every land. They witness the pageantries and tragedies of nations, show the customs and pursuits of all peoples, holding up a mirror to every phase of human activity with a vividness and accuracy." This should surely have the effect of widening the mental horizon of many millions and of increasing human sympathy and understanding.

The film is slowly but surely revealing its possibilities as an instrument in education. With the recognition of it as the handmaid of knowledge and learning by schools, colleges and universities, a new day in film production has dawned. The instructional film is no longer a dream. On the continent, its value as an aid to teaching is fully recognised. In Scotland the most recently built school has a fully equipped Cinema Hall. An American Company, in co-operation with the American College of Surgeons has completed the first of a series of pictures for use in preventive and remedial medicine. "Pictures are to be made of surgical operations performed by the masters, in colours, in slow motion and magnified, so that the details of the most intricate operation can be studied by surgeons in all parts of the world over and over again."

In our own country a pioneer body is at work, and as we heard from Sir James Marchant on the wireless recently, it is their aim, in co-operation with our leading teachers and scientists in all branches of knowledge, to bring the University of the motion

picture within the reach of students in the most remote parts of the British Isles.

The film is also proving itself an aid to Industry: The Flim Trade claims that it creates "the will to buy." Certainly it is being used with that effect in view by Trades' organisations and by Government Departments. Also it is being employed by Governments for propaganda in the interests of scientific agriculture, afforestation, Public Health, &c.

Sir William Joynson Hicks gave open expression to his estimate of the influence of the Cinema when he spoke to the Trade of the enormous power of the film, supplemented as it now is by the talking film. "There was," he said, "No limit to its possibilities—in their hands was a great power for educational, political, and propaganda purposes. It was within their power to make or mar political parties and to decide great issues, even peace and war."

On the film as a Casual Entertainment, I will give you considered opinions regarding the influence on the child and adolescent mind in particular.

The President of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters in England, speaking in the Guild Hall said:

"The Cinema seems to me to be typical of all that deserves our most vigilant hostility as protectors of the young. Whenever we find any business that has discovered children as a market, or as a paying proposition of any kind, or as a means to an end that is not their education, we ought to regard it with profoundest suspicion. At best they are always in danger of the temptation to lower their standard in order to extend their markets, and at worst they are the enemies of the human race."

The President of the Association of Headmasters in Scotland, on a deputation to H.M. Secretary of State for Scotland said:—

"Pupils who have the Cinema habit develop a distinct distaste for sustained mental effort. The sensational film makes the child highly strung, restless, listless, quite unfit for school-work of a concentrated character. The sex picture undermines faith in, and respect for, their elders."

M. Rouvroy, medical director of the Home for abnormal children at Moll Huttes, Belgium, and Professor of Pedagogy in Brussels, fully appreciates the artistic and educational value of the film, but from his wide experience in testing abnormal, sub-normal, and ordinary sensitive children, considers:—

That the influence of the Cinema is worse than that of books and pictures and that all kinds of films are bad except such as are especially intended for children. That the Cinema monopolizes the whole of a child's capacity of attention; the power of its

fascination is unbounded, especially if seconded by musical accompaniment, hence the frequent mental exhaustion. Experimental fatigue tests showed, after a two hours' matinée with ten 2 minute breaks, a diminution of 20% physical capacity. Among the weaker children the fatigue was twice as great as after a whole day at school. Nervous and anaemic children and those with visual defects are specially affected.

M. Rouvroy makes an interesting suggestion about the stereotyped gestures of Film actors, holding that "their effect on the subconsciousness of receptive spectators is immense. A whole class of physically and mentally subnormal children—who may have long passed the regulation age of 16—mentally record these gestures; in times of crises these automatically shoot out, and we are faced with inexplicable cases of theft, deceit, violence and even murder."

Mr. Thomas Edison, the father of the Motion Picture, claims that it is "the greatest quickener of brain action we have ever had."

Commenting upon that, Dr. Ivy MacKenzie, our eminent Scottish nerve specialist says:—"I am very definitely of opinion that the general influence of films on children is pernicious both from a moral and from an economic point of view. What is required during the impressionable years is not a 'brain quickener,' but the quiet inculcation of simple habits of thought and of behaviour. The morbid excitement and passion portrayed on the films are certain to exercise a baneful influence on a certain proportion of children, and children should be shown only those films which by common consent are calculated to produce a sound educational and moral turn of mind."

A large group of interested Women Citizens in Glasgow undertook systematic visitation of Picture Houses and recorded their conclusions. There was much seen that was enjoyable and good, but it was agreed that the influence of many films shown to children was bound to be detrimental.

Objection was taken:—To the over exciting nature of many of the films. To the frequency with which knife and revolver were whipped out at the slightest provocation. To the frequency with which officers of the law were held up even to mild ridicule. To the frequency with which wrong-doing and crime were depicted—even although 'virtue triumphed in the end.' To American travesties of home and social life. To the corruption of the English language by the appearance of so much crude American slang in the captions. And even when a picture could not with justice be called a sex picture, whole hearted objection was taken to the nourishing of the Scottish child on a diet of silly, unrestrained, American sentiment.

We are sometimes told in justification of the 'crime and the

sex film' that the things thus depicted are *facts*. I do think we should remind ourselves of the difference between 'fact' and 'truth.' A fact is a thing that is made; a truth is a thing that is, and I think it is time we were showing to our children and young people less of the ugly, man-made facts about men and women, and more of the God-conceived, eternal truth!

Mr. Baldwin expressed his concern some time ago, lest a wrong conception of what the white races stood for might be engendered in the minds of coloured races, by films depicting the conduct of white men and women. He even foresaw in this conception the possible first step in the downfall of the white races. I suggest that to engender a wrong conception of what white men and women stand for in the minds of white children at home, is to take *at home* the initial step in the downfall of the white races!

The Cinema Trade in America claims to have acquired, of late, a full sense of its responsibility and to have committed itself definitely to an active policy of betterment. It has formed within itself an Association "to establish and maintain the highest possible moral and artistic standard of motion picture production by developing the educational as well as the artistic value" of the film. It has established a "Department of Public Relations" and has invited individuals and organisations to bring constructive advice and suggestion to the source of production. We shall watch with deep interest the effect of the working of this Department.

In this Country we need many things. I suggest just a few:—Keener realisation of the fact that the Cinema is not merely casual entertainment. The education of public taste, and active propaganda for a cleaner and a more artistic screen. The development in co-operation with teachers and scientists of first-rate Instructional and Educational films. Facilities for using such films in schools. The emergence of 'man-power' to produce a larger number of fine film stories, and the education of producers so that fine stories shall not be spoiled in adaptation for the screen. A keener sense of responsibility on the part of local Licensing Authorities with regard to the carrying out of the decisions (such as they are) of the British Board of Film Censors. The removal from the licensing Committee of representatives of the Cinema Trade and the reconsideration of our national standard of values, so that in no circumstances shall we rate the interests of any trade more highly than the highest interests of the nation.

N.B.—During the discussion which followed it was suggested that each Branch of the N.C.W. should form a Cinema Committee and that Secretaries should secure the Report of the B.B.F.C. for 1928 and a copy of the L.C.C. regulations which are to come into force in January, 1930.

Fourth Public Meeting.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

BY PROFESSOR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.,
University of Liverpool.

The Lady Emmott took the Chair at the meeting at which Professor Abercrombie spoke on "The Preservation of the Countryside." The Professor classified the disfigurement of the countryside under three different heads; speaking first of the purely temporary disfigurements, he quoted litter as the chief. Then came advertisements, which are much more difficult to remove than litter, but which can not be regarded as permanent. There are now legal powers with regard to the removal of advertisements which should be made use of more often than they are. He often wondered at the mental attitude of the business firms which cause these ugly advertisement to be put up in the countryside! Then there are the ugly houses which might be described as very nearly permanent disfigurements.

With regard to the new roads, we ought to beware before we say that they will disfigure the countryside, they may be unsightly at the outset, but eventually they may be attractive. Then there are disfigurements which we must make up our minds are unavoidable—disfigurements that must exist in the economic interests of the nation, but we must see that everything possible is done to ameliorate them.

As to who is responsible for the marring of the beauty of the countryside, we had first of all to blame the Government—he did not mean the present Government in particular—with its electric wires, and so on, and next the local authorities for omitting to put into operation to anything like a sufficient extent, the preventive powers which they already have. It is largely thoughtlessness that is accountable for much of the disfigurements of the countryside, but the thoughtlessness is sometimes so bad as almost to amount to maliciousness. We must accept the fact that change is inevitable.

We can not, neither do we wish to, prevent people from going into the country to live, but it is perfectly certain that we could have thousands more people living in the country and erecting factories there for their work without spoiling its beauty. It is merely a question of planning and ordering things properly. We want rural planning, the control of the grouping of buildings in the country and a sane road policy. We want as far as possible to leave the country roads as they were; it is a great mistake to turn every road into a racing motor track.

He agreed with Lord Grey that we should not adopt repressive measures. It would not do to make it a crime for a child to pull up a primrose. Let us rely on education rather than punishment. The beautiful Penmaenmawr mountain has been destroyed by the quarries, as have other lovely Welsh landscapes; rubbish heaps are a scandal to the countryside. People used to ugly surroundings could not be expected to appreciate the loveliness of the country all at once. Land owners now are extremely good in allowing us to go over their private property, but how long will this privilege last. There are many facilities of this kind at present in the Lake district.

There is a great work to be done in solving the problem of the preservation of the countryside. Various organisations could be federated to preserve rural England, small societies could be linked up with larger ones with a view to educating the public to appreciate the true beauty that is given to us by Nature. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England is undoubtedly educating public opinion, and the movement has a great impetus behind it.

OUR GOAL AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

BY THE VERY REV. J. HARRY MILLER, C.B.E., D.D., T.D.

Dr. Miller said he counted it a great honour to have a share in the Conference. This is an age of conferences, and inevitably so because widespread information, by printed and by spoken word makes it wise for thinkers to compare opinions and clear the issues of their thought.

We must converse, compare, confer, combine, construct and contemplate. "We converse because we must and not because we will." As Lady Astor has reminded us so forcibly—it is not enough to move, and carry Resolutions in the meetings, we must work out in our own lives and circles of influence, the ideas which the conference has served to clear in our minds.

Our Goal is the setting free of all and every power to make gladness in this life, and justice the foundation of peace. No wise or great gain for the race has ever been won without a deal of thought and patient pursuit. It is to this great central issue he made the call—to declare once more a purpose of marriage between thought and action. R. Lowell said:—

"If chosen souls could never be alone
In deep—mid-silence, open-doored to God
No Greatness ever had been dreamed or done."

The task of the thinker is ever to pierce the future and outline the way of advance. She must study the past, and the present with this aim in view; she must descry the *goal* of effort, and (pardon the seeming flippancy) decline what he might call the "kitten" habit of mind—a kitten has been described as "an animal which makes little dashes at nothing, and stops before it gets there."

"What is our Goal?" he asked, "it is not separately that men and women will attain it, but together, and I ask that all who have known, and know, as I do, the joyous, radiant comradeship of married life, and the consequent freedom of friendships between men and women, should combine and confer to make clear the goal of our efforts. For the manifold paths of our work tend to hide from us the direction of each, and because there are walls and hedges hiding us from one another, we forget the way and work of others in the main march onward; we easily become so absorbed in our part that we lose our sense of proportion, and commit the frequent and fateful blunder of mistaking a part for the whole. Let me guard these words from misconception. I know well how necessary it is to concentrate, to refuse to be diverted from one's particular purpose by general considerations. All the same, it is where the general good is recognized, the *common wealth* considered, that the sectional good and special weal is most effectively gained. Our goal—the setting free of all and every power to the service of mankind so that justice, peace, and gladness may be enthroned in human lives. Let me put it in other terms—not bodily health for its own sake, but as an instrument for establishing the reign of these great principles; not family life for its own sake, not mental culture for its own sake, but all of these as contributory to the great aim which I have brought into the light, which really underlies all your work and dominates it continually.

"The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." Justice is the foundation of peace and the sole security for joy; therefore wherever you see injustice, you are bound to protest clearly against it. It is this deep call of the human soul for justice and fair dealing that is the spring of effort and the security of perseverance. Wherever that is in some measure secured, there comes a sense of peace and joy, and liberty from fear. Plainly, such a goal is more inclusive than is at times realised: it has to do with the whole realm of human life, of science, art, letters, body, soul, and spirit.

Continued on page 67.

NATIONAL COUNCIL GENERAL

Statement of Receipts and Payments from

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance :—		
At Bank, September 1st, 1928		155 17 10
Petty Cash		3 15 10
„ Subscriptions :—		
Members	384 9 3	
Do. (per Hon. Treasurer Public Service Committee)	23 14 0	
Branches (25%)	247 9 4	
Do. (£5 fee)	364 19 9	
Societies	126 7 6	
	1146 19 10	
„ Donations :—		
York Branch (Conf.)	100 0 0	
General	23 18 0	
Wolverhampton Branch	10 10 0	
Executors of Mrs. Allan Bright	10 0 0	
	144 8 0	
„ Public Service Committee Minutes (per Hon. Treasurer P.S.C.)	66 6 0	
„ Advertisements in Handbook	76 17 6	
„ Sale of Badges	11 11 3	
„ Letting Committee Room	3 14 9	
„ Held for Hertford Branch	1 1 0	
„ For Fixtures at Parliament Mansions	50 0 0	
„ Transferred from New Offices Account for rent	21 12 5	
„ Sales of N.C.W. Literature* :—		
Pamphlets	21 15 10	
Reports	27 9 6	
N.C.W. News (Including Advertisements)	332 1 7	
	381 6 11	
„ Interest :—		
3½% Conversion Loan	5 12 0	
Co-partnership Tenants Ltd.	4 0 0	
Deposit Account	5 3 10	
	14 15 10	
„ Withdrawn to close Organisation account	70 16 9	
„ Withdrawn from Deposit Account	212 0 0	
	£2361 3 11	

*This does not include the receipts from

SPECIAL FUND ON DEPOSIT	£52 0 0
INVESTMENTS.	
Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd.	100 0 0
3½% Conversion Loan Bonds	200 0 0
	£300 0 0

N.B.—Attention is called to the fact that the balance in hand is misleading, since during the past year the expenditure has been in excess of income. Of the £212 withdrawn from deposit only £112 had been given for office furniture, the remaining £100 was a reserve but has had to be used for general purposes.

OF WOMEN. ACCOUNT.

1st September, 1928, to 31st August, 1929.

PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Salaries		844 8 5
„ Printing		172 18 6
„ N.C.W. NEWS :—		
Salary	13 6 0	
Printing	270 0 11	
	283 6 11	
„ Stationery		53 7 11
„ Postage		111 14 6
„ Rent		259 9 2
„ Office Expenses		54 12 0
„ Telegraphic Address		2 0 0
„ Telephone		14 15 9
„ Press Cuttings		4 4 0
„ Travelling Expenses		17 10 5
„ Committee Expenses		68 16 6
„ Hire of Halls		4 4 0
„ Insurance		9 14 8
„ Pamphlets & Papers		7 7 5
„ Audit Fee		4 4 0
„ Bank Charges & Cheques		1 14 7
„ Removal	5 0 0	
Electrical Installation	48 3 0	
Furniture	111 14 0	
Repairs to Parliament Mansions	23 15 0	
	188 12 0	
„ International Council of Women Meetings in excess of donations		19 19 4
„ Subscription to Council for Representation of Women in the League of Nations		3 3 0
„ International Council of Women :—		
Subscription	4 0 0	
Do. Officers Travelling Fund	2 0 0	
Donations	43 6 6	
	49 6 6	
„ Balance at Bank		2175 9 7
	185 14 4	
	£2361 3 11	

the Book and Pamphlet Department.

Examined and found correct,
PRIDEAUX, FRERE, BROWN & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
11th September, 1929.

NEW OFFICES ACCOUNT 1926-1929.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.						
				£ s. d.						
1926-27.	To Donations .. ..	..	..	2382	5	5	By Cheque Books and Commissions	0	5	6
	,, Interest on Deposit..	..	..	10	11	2	,, *Purchase of War Loan	2000	0	0
1927-28.	,, Donations .. ..	..	..	270	5	1	,, Deposit Account.. ..	900	0	0
	,, Interest on War Loan	..	..	98	13	10	,, Income Tax	9	16	0
	,, Interest on Deposit..	..	..	10	7	0	,, Solicitors Expenses	21	7	8
1928-29.	,, Donations .. ..	..	..	134	6	1	,, Extra Rent (7 months)	21	12	5
	,, Interest on War Loan	..	..	98	13	10	,, Rates (6 months)	51	19	0
	,, Interest on Deposit..	..	..	20	4	9				
								3005	0	7
							,, Balance at Bank	20	6	7
								3025	7	2

*£1973 17s. 10d. 5% War Stock 1929—47.

Examined and found Correct

PRIDEAUX. FRERE, BROWN & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.11th September, 1929.
12, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

I would like to bring your minds to imagine the goal of your work. It is a serene and supreme aim. It is high and very wonderful. But, once seen, it makes it impossible to be content with anything less. With regard to the question of how to attain it—how to reach it, I wish to disabuse your mind of any false hopes that I have quack remedies for the diseases of the body politic. My propositions are much more ordinary and dull, so I submit that in order to reach it, we need a permanent motive; we need some qualities that are in reach of us all—patience, courage, humour; we need faith in human love, we need God.

Unless some permanent motive is there, you will, sooner or later, tire and flag and fail. The disappointments met are discouraging, baffling, and rouse our cynicism and sarcasm. It is easy to scold, or wither with caustic words. Fault-finding is not criticism; it does no permanent good. We must have faith in human love—in divine love: I am unable to divide these now, they are so united in my thinking that one cannot be in mind apart from the other. With such faith, go certain virtues:—patience; ours is a sober enthusiasm, therefore we need patience because it is strong. We need courage and heroism. Dean Inge said “Some people have called it a feeble religion There could not be a greater mistake. It is a heroic religion.” We need humour—to be able to laugh at ourselves and our difficulties, to take our work gallantly and gaily. People break down if they have no sense of humour—we must take *ourselves* humorously, but we must take our *work* seriously; in reaching our goal, a laugh will often take us past a difficult post; we can even dance bitterness out of our heart. Then we need God—a sense that our labour is not in vain in the Lord. 1. Cor. xv. 38. “Be ye steadfast, immovable.”

“And now, what more shall I say?

This low man, with a low thing to do

Sees it and does it.

This high man with a high thing to pursue

Dies ere he knows it.”

In the home, our influence is pre-eminent and powerful, in the circle of our friends, it is next in depth; in public work it is necessary, even if disappointing and slow of attainment. We must work on in patience, courage, hope and faith. Because it is God who worketh in us, to will and to do His good will. The Spirit, who was shining in Our Lord, is still at work in every realm where truth is sought, found and possessed—in this strong faith we may steadfastly continue our sure and noble work.

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bers of the Nursing Profession.**National Council of Women of Great Britain.****SUBSCRIBERS' LIST.**

WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED.

1ST SEPTEMBER, 1928, TO 31ST AUGUST, 1929.

MEMBERS.			Subscrip- tions.			Dona- tions.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abbott, Miss M.									
Frances	1	1	0						
Aberdeen and Temair, The Marchioness of	1	1	0						
Acland, The Hon. Lady	1	1	0						
Adair, Miss B.			6						
Adams, Miss Rose			5						
Adeane, Mrs.	1	0	0						
Agutter, Miss			10						
Aiken, Mrs.	1	1	0						
Aitken, Dr. Janet			10						
Albright, Miss M. C.	5	0	0						
Allan, Mrs. R. S.	1	0	0						
Allan, Miss	1	0	0						
Allen, The Misses			5						
Andreae, Mrs.	1	0	0						
Anstruther, Mrs.	1	0	0						
Armitstead, Mrs.	1	0	0						
Ashby, Mrs. Corbett			10						
Ashton, Miss M.			5						
Astell, Miss C.			5						
Astor, Viscountess, M.P.	1	1	0						
Atkins, Mrs. C. L.			5						
Auerbach, Mrs.			5						
Austin, Miss Sybil M.			5						
Baker, Mrs. Meath	1	1	0						
Balfour, The Lady Frances	5	0	0						
Banks, Mrs. E. M.			5						
Barbour, Mrs.			5						
Barker, Hon. Lady			5						
Barlow, Miss A. E. F.			10						
Barnett, Dame Henri- etta	1	1	0						
Barrett, Miss Rosa M.			5						
Barrow, Mrs. Walter			5						
Bartelot, Mrs.			5						
Bartlett, Miss G.			7						
Basden, Miss M. F.			10						
Battersea, The Lady	2	2	0						
Baxter, Mrs. Dudley			5						
Beardoe-Grundy, Miss			5						
Beckett, Mrs.			5						
Bedford, The Duchess of	2	0	0						
Beeby, Mrs. J. H.			10						
Beeton, Lady			5						
Behrend, Mrs. Keats			5						
Behrens, The Hon. Mrs. Clive			5						
Bell, Mrs.	1	1	0						
Bell, Mrs. R. Gordon			5						
Bellows, Mrs. John			5						
Bertram, Mrs.			5						
Bigland, Mrs. Percy	1	0	0						
Bigland, Mrs. Ranulf			5						
Birnstingl, Miss Ethel			10						
Bisdee, Miss E. S.			5						
Black, Miss L. M. P.			5						
Blackburne, Miss G. M. Ireland	2	2	0						
Blackie, Miss			10						
Blackie, Miss C. T.			5						
Blake, Mrs. R.			5						
Blunt, Miss Edith			5						
Bolitho, Mrs. T. Robins			1						
Bolus, Mrs. Gillham			5						10
Bosanquet, Mrs. R. H.			7						6
Bowring, Miss	1	0	0						
Boyd, Mrs.			10						0
Boydell, Miss E. M.			7						6
Bradshaw, Miss G. M.			5						0
Brassey, Sybil Countess	2	2	0						
Brereton, Miss Katherine	10	6							
Bright, Late Mrs. Allan H.									10
Bright, Miss M. I.			5						0
Broadbent, Miss M. E.	1	1	0						
Brodie-Hall, Miss			5						0
Bronner, Miss	1	0	0						
Brown, Mrs. Egerton Stewart	1	1	0						
Browne, Mrs. Walter			5						0
Browne, Miss A. Leigh	1	0	0						
Buckland, Mrs.			5						0
Budgett, Mrs. W. H.			10						0
Bulley, Mrs. Raffles			10						0
Burrows, Miss C. M. E.			10						0
Busk, Miss H.	1	1	0						
Buxton, The Countess (paid in advance)									
Buxton, Mrs. Louis			10						0
Buxton, Mrs. Noel			10						0
Cadbury, Mrs. Barrow	1	1	0						
Cadbury, Mrs. Edward	1	1	0						
Cadbury, Mrs. George	10	0	0						5
Cadbury, Mrs. George (Junior)	2	0	0						
Cade, Miss L. R.			5						0
Camenisch, Mrs.			10						0
Cane, Mrs.			5						0
Canziani, Miss E.			5						0
Carden, Mrs.			10						0
Carden, Miss			5						0
Cargill, Dr. E. A.			10						0
Carnegie, Mrs. H. T.			5						0
Carruthers, Mrs.			5						0
Carter, Mrs.			5						0
Cartwright, Miss B.			5						0
Cartwright, Miss M.			5						0
Cassillis, The Countess of	1	1	0						
Chadwick, Mrs.	2	2	0						
Chance, Lady	1	0	0						
Chapman, Mrs. Chas.			5						0
Chapman, Miss M.			10						0
Chapple, Mrs. H. Annesley			10						0
Chittenden, Mrs.			5						0
Chute, Mrs. Chaloner			10						6
Clark, Mrs. Kitson			7						6
Clay, Mrs. John			5						0
Clay, Hon. Mrs. Spender (paid in advance)									
Clephan, Miss A. E.	1	1	0						2
Clerk, Lady	1	1	0						0
Clough, Miss B. A.			10						0
Clucas, Mrs. Stephen			5						0
Coad, Miss K.			5						0
Coates, Miss			5						0
Cochrane, Miss C.			10						0
Codrington, Lady			5						0

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
Coit, Mrs. Stanton	10	0	Francis, Miss K. C.	10	0		
Colman, Miss	5	0	Francis, Miss M. Sophie	5	0		
Colman, Miss Jessie	5	0	Franklin, Hon. Mrs.	1	1	0	
Cooke, Miss Ada	5	0	Franklin, Mrs. A. E.	10	6		
Cooper, Miss Ellen A.	5	0	Fraser, Mrs. Francis	10	0		
Copland, Miss A. F.	15	0	Frean, Mrs.	1	0	0	
Cowan, Lady	1	1	0	Fry, Miss S. Margery	5	0	
Cowlin, Miss	5	0	Fulford, Miss	10	0		
Cox, Miss Irene	5	0	Gardiner, Lady	5	0		
Crawley, Miss (paid in advance)			Gardner, Mrs. Dunn	10	0		
Creighton, Mrs.	1	0	0	Gaskell, Miss E. N.	10	0	
Creighton, Miss	10	0	Gaskell, Miss W. C.	10	0		
Crichton-Stuart, Miss C.			Gee, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Crisp, Miss W. B.	5	0	Giles, Miss S.	10	0		
Croat, Miss	1	1	0	Glover, Mrs. Arnold	1	1	0
Crooke, Miss	5	0	Glover, Mrs. Howard	1	0	0	
Crosbie, Mrs. Lloyd	5	0	Gooch, Lady	5	0		
Crosfield, Mrs. A. J.	5	0	Goodbody, Miss	5	0		
Crosfield, Mrs. B. F.	5	0	Goode, Miss P. S.	5	0		
Cruickshank, Mrs.	5	0	Gordon, Mrs. Ogilvie, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.	1	1	0	
Cunliffe, The Hon. Lady	5	0	Gordon, Miss A. A.	5	0		
Cunliffe, Miss E. Pickersgill (paid in advance)			Gordon, Miss Grace	5	0		
Daintree, Mrs.	5	0	Gorst, Miss M. E.	5	0		
Dalglis, Mrs.	10	0	Gould, Mrs. Monk	1	1	0	2 6
Daly, Mrs.	10	6	Gould, Mrs.	5	0		
Daniel, Miss M. F.	5	0	Gow, Mrs. James	2	2	0	
Darwin, Lady	5	0	Gowers, Miss Evelyn	5	0		
Davidson, Mrs.	10	0	Graham, Mrs. Patrick	5	0		
Davidson, Lady	1	1	0	Gray, Mrs. Alan	5	5	0
Davies, Miss Cox	5	0	Gray, Mrs. Edwin	2	0	0	
Davies, Mrs. Mary, F.R.A.M., D.Mus.	5	0	Greenlees, Mrs.	1	0	0	
Davies, Mrs. Upton	5	0	Grimes, Mrs.	5	0		
Davies, Miss, J.P.	5	0	Guiterman, Miss	5	0		
Davies, Miss Ethel	7	6	Gulland, Mrs.	5	0		
Davis, Mrs.	17	6	Gunther, Mrs.	1	0	0	
Davson, Lady	5	0	Haddo, The Countess of	5	0		
Dawson, Mrs. A. C.	1	0	0	Hadley, Miss D. M.	10	0	
Denhof, Miss	5	0	Haines, Miss F. M.	5	0		
Doyle, Lady Conan	1	0	0	Halford, Miss Kate	5	0	
Drage, Mrs.	5	0	Hamilton, Miss J. M. A.	10	0		
Drayton, Miss	5	0	Hanbury, Mrs. Lionel	1	1	0	
Drummond, Mrs.	5	0	Hanitsch, Mrs.	5	0		
Durand, Mrs. Ralph	1	1	0	Hare, Mrs.	5	0	
Eaton, Miss	10	0	Harper, Miss Isabel	5	0		
Eaton, Miss A. C.	10	0	Harris, Miss M. L.	5	0		
Eaton, Miss E. M.	1	0	0	Harrison, Mrs.	5	0	
Eaton, Miss K. E.	10	6	Harvey, Miss B.	1	0	0	
Eccles, Mrs. Harold	5	0	Harvey, Miss E. C.	2	0	0	
Ede, Mrs. Moore	5	0	Harvie, Miss L. M.	10	0		
Edmann, Miss Edith	5	0	Haslett, Miss P.	5	0		
Edmonds, Miss S. G.	10	6	Hassell, Miss	10	0		
Elliot, Mrs.	10	0	Haughton, Hon. Mrs.	5	0		
Elliot-Nish, Mrs.	5	0	0	Hayes, Miss Ann	5	0	
Ellis, Mrs. G. H.	1	0	0	Hayne, Miss A. S.	5	0	
Ellis, Mrs. J. E.	1	1	0	Heath, Lady	1	0	0
Elphick, Mrs.	10	0	Heawood, Mrs.	5	0		
Emmott, The Lady	1	1	0	Henn, The Hon. Mrs.	5	0	
Evans, Mrs. Richardson	1	1	0	Henriques, Mrs. C. Q.	5	0	
Eve, Lady Trustram	1	1	0	Hertz, Miss	1	10	0
Faithfull, Miss L. M.	5	0	Hertz, Miss A. T.	1	10	0	
Fane, Miss B.	5	0	Hertz, Miss Olga	2	2	0	
Fawcett, Dame Millicent, LL.D.	2	10	0	Hett, Mrs. H. H.	10	0	
Fawcett, Miss Philippa Garrett	1	0	0	Hewett, Miss Edith H.	5	0	
Fawkes, Mrs. R.	5	0	Hignett, Mrs. Geoffrey	1	0	0	
Field, Mrs.	5	0	Hildreth, Miss Jane	5	0		
Field, Miss	5	0	Hill, Lady	5	0		
Fields, Miss M. E.	6	0	Hill, Mrs. G. H. B.	10	0		
Flavell, Miss A. J.	5	0	Hill, Miss Mary	5	0		
Flugel, Mrs.	2	0	0	Hind, Mrs. Wheelton, O.B.E.	1	1	0
Forbes of Rothiemay, Mrs.	1	1	0	Hitchcock, Miss Agnes	1	1	0
			Hoc, Miss Mary	10	0		
			Hodge, Miss Marie	5	0		
			Hogg, Miss Cecilia S.	5	0		
			Holland, Miss	5	0		

Subscriptions.		Donations.		Subscriptions.		Donations.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
Holland, Mrs. Spencer.	10	6	Lyall, Dame Beatrix	5	0		
Hollins, Miss Henrietta	1	1	0	Lyndon, Mrs. Arnold	10	0	
Honeyman, Mrs.	5	0	Luxmoore, Mrs. L.	5	0		
Hope, Mrs. Lewis	5	0	Macadam, Miss	5	0		
Hope, Miss S. M.	5	0	Macdonald, Mrs. David	10	0		
Horn, Miss M.	10	0	Macdonald, Miss L.	10	0		
Horsley, Lady	2	2	0	Macdonald, Miss M. A.	10	0	
Hort, Lady	10	0	Macdougall, Miss	7	6		
Hoster, Mrs.	10	0	MacKelvie, Miss M. W.	5	0		
Houldey, Miss	5	0	Mackenzie, Mrs. Fraser	5	0		
Howard, Mrs. H. R.	5	0	Mackintosh, Mrs.	5	0		
Howl, Miss	10	0	Maclagan, Miss D.	12	6		
Howl, Miss Clara	10	0	MacLehose, Miss A. R.	1	0	0	
Howlett, Mrs.	5	0	Macmillan, Miss Chrystal, B.Sc., M.A. (paid in advance)				
Hudson, Mrs. Donaldson	5	0	Macnaghten, Miss E. M.	10	0		
Hulse, The Hon. Lady	1	0	0	Macrosty, Mrs. E. J.	5	0	
Huntsman, Miss	5	0	MacSwinney, Miss E. (1927 & 28)	10	0		
Hurle, Mrs. Cook	5	0	MacSwinney, Miss N.	5	0		
Hutchinson, Miss L. A.	5	0	Mair, Miss S. E. S.	1	1	0	
Imlach, Mrs.	5	0	March, Miss Norah	5	0		
Innes, Mrs. Guy	5	0	Marsh, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Ireland, Mrs. A. E.	5	0	Marshall, Miss M. E.	5	0		
Irwin, Mrs. John	5	0	Martin, Mrs. W. A.	5	0		
Jackson, Miss	1	0	0	Martin, Miss B.	5	0	
Jaffe, Miss D. J.	1	1	0	Martin, Miss Mary E. R.	10	6	
Janes, Miss Emily	10	0	0	Maskell, Miss E. M.	5	0	
Jebb, Mrs.	5	0	Mason, Miss Bertha	1	1	0	
Johnson, Mrs.	5	0	Matheson, Miss M. C. (1928 & 29)	1	0	0	
Johnson, Mrs. W. H.	2	2	0	Mathews, Mrs. G. S.	10	0	
Johnston, Mrs. T.	10	0	0	Matthews, Lady	10	6	
Johnston, Miss H. M.	10	0	McArthur, Mrs. Gordon (paid in advance)				
Jones, Mrs.	10	0	McCallam, Mrs. J. L.	15	6		
Jones, Miss A.	7	6	McClure, Miss A.	5	0		
Kenney, Miss M. Fitzgerald	5	0	McClure, Miss A. L.	5	3		
Kempthorne, Mrs.	10	6	McDiarmid, Mrs. J.	5	0		
Kerly, Miss M. (paid in advance)			Medlicott, Mrs.	10	0		
Kerr, Mrs. (paid in advance)			Melly, Miss Eva	5	0		
Kerr, Miss C. H.	5	0	Melville, Mrs.	5	0		
Keynes, Mrs.	1	1	0	Millburn, Mrs. C. M.	5	0	
Knight, Mrs. J. M.	10	0	Millburn, Miss	5	0		
Knight, Miss M. (1929, 30 & 31)	15	0	Millar, Mrs.	1	1	0	
Knightley, Lady	1	1	0	Mirrlees, Mrs.	2	0	0
Lamb, Mrs.	1	1	0	Mitchell, Mrs. C. T.	5	0	
Lane, Mrs. Pelham	10	0	Mitchell, Miss Lynette	2	2	0	
Langton, Miss A. M.	5	0	Model, Mrs. L.	10	6		
Lees, Dame Sarah A. (1927 & 28)	4	4	0	Moline, Miss E. B.	10	0	
Lees, Councillor Miss M.	1	1	0	Moncrieff, Lady Scott	1	0	0
Lefroy, Mrs.	5	0	Montagu, The Hon. Lily	2	2	0	
Lehman, Mrs. R. C.	10	0	Montagu, The Hon. Marian	3	3	0	
Lemon, Miss A.	5	0	Montagu-Pollock, Miss E.	10	0		
Lenwood, Mrs. Frank	1	0	0	Morgan, Mrs. G.	1	0	0
Levy, Mrs. A. H.	5	0	Morgan, Mrs. H.	5	0		
Lewis, Mrs. E. F.	5	0	Moro, Mrs.	1	0	0	
Ley, Lady	2	2	0	Morrell, Mrs. Herbert	5	0	
Ley, Miss A. W.	5	0	Morris, Mrs., J.P.	5	0		
L'Hopital, Mrs. de	5	0	Morris, Mrs. (paid in advance)				
Liberty, Miss Octavia	10	0	Morris, Mrs. Howard	5	0		
Lilford, Clementina, Lady	1	1	0	Morris, Miss D. H.	5	0	
Lloyd, Miss Edyth M.	5	0	0	Morrison, The Lady Mary	10	0	
Lloyd, Miss M. J.	1	1	0	Moseley, Mrs. Robert S.	5	0	
Lockyer, Lady	10	0	Moss, Mrs. (1928 & 29)	10	0		
Loder, The Lady Louise	1	0	0	Muir, Mrs.	10	0	
Lodge, Miss	5	0	Munt, Mrs. Spencer, F.I.S.A., F.I.P.S.	10	6		
Long, Mrs. C. H.	7	6					
Longman, Mrs.	1	1	0				
Longman, Mrs. C. J.	5	0					
Ludlow, Lady	2	2	0				
Lumley, Hon. Mrs.	5	0					

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.		Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Nathan, Mrs. H. L.	5 0		Rundle, Miss	5 0	
Ness, Mrs. Patrick	5 0		Russell, Mrs. Alys	5 0	
Nevile, Miss M. E.	5 0		Russell, Mrs.	5 0	
Newton, Miss	10 6		Rutson, Mrs.	10 0	
Nunburnholme, Marjorie Lady	1 1 0	5 0 0	Sachs, Mrs. Gustave	5 0	
Odlum, Dr. Doris	5 0		St. Cyres, Viscountess	1 1 0	
Ogilvie, Lady	5 0		Sanday, Miss	5 0	
Orred, Miss	10 0		Savill, Miss G.	5 0	
Paget, Mrs. A. H.	10 0		Scarth, Miss	5 0	
Paget, Miss Rosalind	5 0		Schuster, Mrs. Ernest	1 1 0	
Parry, The Rev. St. John	5 0		Scott, Mrs. S.G.	5 0	
Parsons, Hon. Lady	1 1 0		Scott, Miss M. E.	5 0	
Peacock, Mrs.	5 0		Selborne, The Countess of	1 0 0	
Pearce, Miss J. M. D. (1928 & 29)	10 0		Selby, Miss	10 0	
Pearson, Mrs. Henry	5 0 0		Sewell, Miss M.	10 6	
Peckover, The Hon. Alexandrina	10 0		Shann, Miss Laura	5 0	
Penrhyn, Gertrude, Lady	1 1 0		Shann, Miss Lucy H.	5 0	
Perrin, Mrs.	5 0		Sidgwick, Mrs. Henry	1 0 0	
Peto, Lady	10 0		Sillitoe, Miss Helen	7 0	
Philip, Mrs.	5 0		Simon, Mrs. E. D.	4 4 0	
Philips, Mrs. Morton	10 6		Sinclair, Miss B. M. A.	5 0	
Phillips, Miss M. E.	10 0		Skipwith, Mrs. R. W. (1928 & 29)	10 0	
Playne, Miss C. E.	5 0		Smith, Mrs. Martin R.	1 0 0	
Portsmouth, The Countess of	1 1 0		Smith, Miss E. H.	5 0	
Potter, Mrs. Bernard	1 0 0		Smith, Miss G. M. (1928 & 29)	15 0	
Potter, Mrs. J. Wilson	2 2 0		Smith, Miss J. K.	5 0	
Potter, Miss Florence	10 0		Smith, Miss M. J.	5 0	
Powell, Mrs. Edward	5 0		Smith, Miss M. Stafford	5 0	
Powell, Miss R.	5 0		Smith, Miss M. L. Stafford	10 0	
Punnett, Miss M.	5 0		Somerville, Miss H.	5 0	
Pycroft, Miss Ella	5 0		Soutar, Mrs.	5 0	
Pyke, Mrs. L.	5 0		Spicer, Lady Handley	10 0	
Quicke, Mrs.	5 0		Spicer, Miss	10 0	
Rae, Miss	5 0		Spicer, Miss Charlotte	10 0	
Ralston, Miss	5 0		Squire, Miss Rose E.	5 0	
Ramsay, Mrs.	1 1 0		Stannard, Mrs. E.	5 0	
Rashdall, Mrs. H.	10 0		Starey, Mrs. Eric	5 0	
Rawlinson, Miss F. M.	1 0 0		Steel-Maitland, Lady	1 1 0	
Rayner, Miss I.	1 1 0		Steele, Mrs. R. Topham	5 0	
Reckitt, Mrs. Philip	1 1 0		Stepney, Lady Howard	1 0 0	
Redford, Mrs. W.	5 0		Stevenson, Mrs. Henry	10 0	
Reyes, Miss Inez de (1928 & 29)	10 0		Stevenson, Miss E.	10 0	
Rhonda, Viscountess.	5 0		Stiebel, Mrs. Arthur	10 0	
Richardson, Mrs. Fred- erick	10 6		Still, Miss Lloyd	5 0	
Richmond, Miss D.	5 0		Stirling, Miss	5 0	
Rickman, Mrs. C. W.	5 0		Stokes, Mrs. F.	5 0	
Riddell-Carre, Mrs.	5 0		Stone, Mrs.	10 6	
Ridding, The Lady Laura	1 7 6		Storrs, Mrs. Francis	7 6	
Ridley, Mrs. Chas.	5 0		Stout, Lady (1928 & 29)	1 1 0	
Riley, Miss R. A.	10 0		Strachey, Mrs. St. Loe O.B.E.	5 0	
Ringrove, Miss	10 0		Strachey, Miss P.	5 0	
Rintoul, Mrs. Peter	5 0		Strange, Miss	5 0	
Ritchie, Mrs. James	5 0		Streeter, Miss Edith	5 0	
Roberts, Mrs. C. M.	5 0		Sturge, Miss Elizabeth	5 0	
Roberts, Miss E. D.	10 0		Swindells, Miss Janet	10 0	
Rogers, Miss	10 0		Talbot, The Hon. Mrs. Edward	5 0	
Rose, Mrs.	5 0		Taylor, Mrs. Cooke	5 0	
Roskill, Mrs. John	5 0		Taylor, Mrs. T. B.	1 1 0	
Ross, Miss N.	5 0		Tennant, Mrs. H. J.	1 0 0	
Rothschild, Mrs. Leo- pold de	10 0		Thackeray, Mrs.	5 0	
Roxburgh, Lady	5 0		Theilmann, Miss H.	1 1 0	
Royden, Miss M. C.	10 0		Thistleton, Mrs.	10 6	
Runciman, Mrs. Walter	1 1 0		Thomasson, Mrs.	5 0 0	
			Thompson, Mrs. Gil- christ	1 1 0	
			Tozer, Miss F. L.	10 0	
			Trent, Lady	2 2 0	
			Trew, Miss E. M.	5 0	
			Trollope, Miss B.	10 0	
			Turner, Mrs.	10 0	

	Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.		Subscrip- tions. £ s. d.	Dona- tions. £ s. d.
Turner, Mrs. R. Beres- ford	5 0		Brain, Mrs. E.	5 0	
Turner, Miss J.	5 0		Braithwaite, Miss	5 0	
Valpy, Mrs.	2 2 0		Brooke, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Verney, Margaret, Lady	1 0 0		Brown, Mrs. Macdonald	5 0	
Verrall, Miss M. E.	5 0		Buchanan, Mrs. Gray	5 0	
Villiers, Miss S. A.	5 0		Buller, Dame Georgina, J.P.	5 0	
Wade, Miss M. I.	10 0		Campbell of Inverneill, Miss, J.P.	5 0	
Waldegrave, The Coun- tess	1 1 0		Cartwright, Miss	5 0	
Walker, Dr. Jane	2 2 0		Chambers, Miss	5 0	
Wallace, Mrs.	5 0		Collinge, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Walley, Mrs.	5 0		Cottrell, Mrs.	5 0	
Walmsley, Miss A.	10 6		Cowen, Miss H.	5 0	
Walter, Mrs.	5 0		Crawshay, Mrs. C. E.	5 0	
Ward, Mrs. James	5 0		Dewar, Mrs.	5 0	
Warren, Mrs. G. S.	10 6		Dow, Mrs.	5 0	
Watkin, Mrs.	5 0		Dymond, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Watt, Miss S. M.	5 0		Etty, Miss, J.P.	5 0	
Watts, Miss E. (1927 & 28)	10 0		Fletcher, Mrs. Keddy R. (1927, 28, 29)	1 1 0	
Wheeler, Mrs. Bourne	1 1 0		Folland, Mrs.	5 0	
White, Mrs. John (1928 & 29)	10 0		Game, Mrs. W. H., J.P.	5 0	
Whitting, Mrs.	5 0		Gaunt, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Whitty, Mrs. Irvine	5 0		Gibson, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Whitwell, Miss, J.P.	10 0		Gluckstein, Mrs. Joseph, M.B.E., J.P.	5 0	
Widnell, Miss M. E.	5 0		Graham, Mrs.	5 0	
Wilkinson, Miss F.	10 6		Gray, Miss, J.P.	5 0	
Williams, Mrs. Louis	7 6		Greene, Mrs.	5 0	
Williams, Mrs. Theodore	1 1 0		Greenall, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Williamson, Mrs. Silas	1 0 0		Guthrie, Mrs. Murray, J.P.	5 0	
Williamson, Mrs. Stephen	1 1 0		Harper, Councillor Mrs. (paid in advance)		
Willis, Mrs.	5 0		Harris, Mrs., O.B.E., J.P.	5 0	
Wills, Dame Janet Stancombe	1 0 0		Harrowing, Dame J., J.P.	5 0	
Mrs. Wilson	5 0		Higham, Miss Agnes, J.P.	5 0	
Wilson, Dr. Helen	10 0		Hoare, Miss	5 0	
Wilson, Miss T. F.	5 0		Hunnybun, Mrs.	5 0	
Wingate, Miss	5 0		Jackson, Lady Mather	5 0	
Wolmer, Viscountess	10 0		Jaggar, Mrs.	5 0	
Wolsey-Lewis, Miss	10 0		James, Hon. Mrs. Bernard	5 0	
Woodgate, Mrs.	5 0		Keeling, Miss C., J.P.	5 0	
Worsley, Miss M. T.	10 0		Keighley, Miss Nora, J.P.	5 0	
Worthington, Mrs. W. B.	10 6		Knapp, Mrs.	5 0	
Wragg, Mrs. Leonard	1 0 0		Layng, Mrs. J.P.	5 0	
Wynch, Mrs. (paid in advance).			Leacroft, Mrs.	5 0	
Yate-Lee, Miss	1 0 0		Lees, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
Yates, Miss E. M.	10 0		Mackay, Miss Helen	5 0	
Yates, Miss L. J. (paid in advance).			Martin, Mrs. Banks	5 0	
Young, Mrs. R. F.	10 0		Mount, Lady, J.P.	5 0	
Zimmern, Mrs.	1 1 0		Newman, Miss H. M.	5 0	
Zimmern, Miss E. M.	1 1 0		Nicholson, Mrs.	5 0	
	£384 9 3	32 18 0	Orme, Mrs.	5 0	
			Orr, Mrs. Stewart, J.P.	5 0	
			Parkinson, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
			Parry, Mrs.	5 0	
			Pearse, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
			Penry, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
			Powell, Mrs.	5 0	
			Quarmby, Mrs., J.P.	5 0	
			Ramsay, Mrs.	5 0	
			Robinson, Mrs.	5 0	
			Russell, Mrs. G.	5 0	
			Russell, Hon. Mrs. Hamilton	5 0	

PER PUBLIC SERVICE AND
MAGISTRATES COMMITTEE.

	£ s. d.
Adams, Mrs., J.P.	5 0
Adams, Mrs. Leonard, P.L.G.	7 0
Anton, Mrs.	5 0
Arbuthnot, Dame Constance, J.P.	5 0
Ashford, Miss E. Bright	5 0
Askwith, Mrs. J.P.	5 0
Ayre, Miss G. B., J.P.	5 0
Baker, Mrs. Croft, J.P.	5 0
Birchall, Mrs. C. H., J.P.	5 0
Blundell, Mrs. H. E., J.P.	5 0

	£	s.	d.	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Samson, Mrs.	5	0				
Shuker, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
Sivewright, Miss W.	11	0				
Somervell, Mrs. W. H.	5	0				
Suffield, The Dowager Lady	5	0				
Sutton, Miss Edith M.	5	0				
Swaffield, Miss, J.P.	5	0				
Taylor, Mrs. Bentley	5	0				
Tennant, Mrs. Combe, J.P.	5	0				
Vicary, Mrs.	5	0				
Walley, Mrs.	5	0				
Wallis, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
Walton, Mrs.	5	0				
Warren, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
Waters, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
Weber, Mrs.	5	0				
Westhead, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
White, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
Winser, Miss M. K.	5	0				
Witter, Mrs., J.P.	5	0				
Woodroffe-Hicks, Miss, J.P.	5	0				
	£23	14	0			

BRANCHES.

ENGLAND.

	Subscrip- tions.	Dona- tions.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Andover	10	0	5	0	0	
Barrow-in-Furness	2	10	0			
Bath	2	12	3			
Bedfordshire	4	13	9	5	0	0
Berkhamsted	2	19	0	5	0	0
Birmingham	8	7	0	5	0	0
Bournemouth	2	10	0	5	0	0
Bournemouth Junior	7	6				
Bradford	5	6	5	5	0	0
Bridlington	4	0	0	5	0	0
Brighton and Hove	5	10	0	5	0	0
Bristol and Clifton	5	5	0	5	0	0
Bromley	2	10	0	5	0	0
Burton-on-Trent	15	6	5	0	0	
Cambridge	7	17	0	5	0	0
Canterbury	1	0	0	5	0	0
Carlisle and District	2	16	0	5	0	0
Cheltenham	1	15	0	5	0	0
Coventry	2	10	8	5	0	0
Croydon	2	10	8	5	0	0
Derbyshire	1	15	0	5	0	0
Dewsbury	1	0	0	5	0	0
Eastbourne	6	18	2	5	0	0
East Dorset	2	0	0	5	0	0
Farnham	1	1	0	5	0	0
Gerrard's Cross	17	6	5	0	0	
Gloucester	2	17	6	5	0	0
Guildford	15	9	5	0	0	
Harpden	3	6	3	5	0	0
Harrogate	1	10	6	5	0	0
Haslemere	1	11	6	5	0	0
Highcliffe	15	6	2	2	0	
Hornsey	1	11	6	5	0	0
Huddersfield	2	0	0	5	0	0
Hull and District	6	17	6	5	0	0
King's Lynn	1	5	0	5	0	0
Leeds	2	10	0			
Leicester	7	0	0	5	0	0
Lincoln	4	18	0	5	0	0
Liverpool and Birken- head	3	1	0	5	0	0
London	33	19	6	15	0	0
London Junior Branch (1928 & 29)	3	0	0			
Maidstone	4	7	6	5	0	0
Malvern	1	2	0	5	0	0
Manchester & Salford	3	10	0	5	0	0
Middlesbrough and Cleveland	1	5	0	5	0	0
Mortlake & E. Sheen	1	5	0	5	0	0
North Staffs.	1	2	0	5	0	0
Norwich	6	13	9	5	0	0
Norwood	1	1	0	5	0	0
Nottingham & Notts.	3	5	7	5	0	0
Oldham	2	6	9	5	0	0
Oswestry and Shrop- shire	1	10	0	5	0	0
Peterborough	2	4	0	5	0	0
Portsmouth	1	10	3	5	0	0
St. Albans	4	7	6	5	0	0
Salisbury				5	0	0
Sheffield	10	0	0	5	0	0
S. Dorset				5	0	0
Southend				5	0	0
Southampton	2	6				
Southport & Birkdale	2	3	3	5	0	0
Stockton & Thornaby	3	15	0	5	0	0
Tadcaster Sub-Branch.				3	0	0
Torquay Women's Coun.	1	5	0	5	0	0
Tunbridge Wells	5	12	0	5	0	0
Watford	2	10	0	5	0	0
Wolverhampton	3	3	0	15	10	0
Worthing	1	12	0	5	0	0
York	4	13	9	5	0	0
WALES.						
Bangor.	1	19	0	5	0	0
Colwyn Bay		15	0			
Llangollen	2	0	10	5	0	0
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	5	13	2	5	0	0
Buckie	2	4	6	5	0	0
Dundee	2	10	0	5	0	0
Edinburgh				5	0	0
Glasgow	5	10	0	5	0	0
Greenock	1	17	6	5	0	0
Perth	2	10	0	5	0	0
St. Andrews	11	3	5	0	0	
Scottish Standing Com- mittee (1928 & 29)	10	0				
Southern Standing Com- mittee.				17	9	
Stirling (1928)	2	0	0	5	0	0
York Branch—Council Meeting				100	0	0
	247	9	4	376	9	9
				476	9	6

I. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

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

II. AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

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

	Subscrip- tions.		Dona- tions.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Hospital Almoners' Council		10	0	0
House of Education Teachers and Old Students' Association.	1	1	0	0
Howard League for Penal Reform.	1	1	0	0
Independent Schools Association, Inc.	1	1	0	0
Industrial Christian Fellowship (1928 & 29)	2	2	0	0
Invalid Children's Aid Association		5	0	0
Kingston, Malden, Surbiton and District W.C.A.	1	1	0	0
Ling Association	1	1	0	0
London Diocesan Council for Preventive, Rescue and Penitentiary Work (Ladies Committee)	1	1	0	0
London and National Society for Women's Service	1	1	0	0
Mabys Association for the Care of Friendless Girls		10	0	0
Mayfair Union	1	1	0	0
Mental After Care Association		5	0	0
Mental Hygiene, National Council for	1	1	0	0
Metropolitan Public Gardens Association		5	0	0
Midwives, Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of		10	6	0
Midwives' Institute and Trained Nurses' Club		5	0	0
National Adult School Union	1	1	0	0
National Health Society		5	0	0
National Sunday School Union (Temperance Committee)		10	0	0
National Vigilance Association	1	1	0	0
Newport Women Citizens' Association		10	0	0
Norland Institute	1	1	0	0
Notting Dale L.A.C.F.G.		5	0	0
Open Door Council	1	1	0	0
Order of Divine Compassion	1	1	0	0
'Oxford' Liquor Popular Control Bill, Committee to Advocate Legis- lation on the lines of	1	1	0	0
People's League of Health	1	1	0	0
Performing and Captive Animals Defence League	1	1	0	0
Pioneer Health Centre	1	1	0	0
Poor Law Infirmary Matrons' Association	1	1	0	0
Prevention of Venereal Disease, Society for (1928 & 29).	2	2	0	0
Prison Visitors to Women, National Association of	1	1	0	0
Queens Institute of District Nursing		5	0	0
Ranyard Mission		5	0	0
Representative Managers of L.C.C. Elementary Schools		5	0	0
Rochester and Southwark Diocesan Deaconesses		10	0	0
St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance	1	1	0	0
Salisbury Diocesan Association for Rescue and Preventive Work		5	0	0
Save the Children Fund	1	1	0	0
Social Guild, Nottingham	1	1	0	0
Southwark Diocesan Association		10	6	0
Streatham Women's Local Government and Citizens' Association	1	1	0	0
Student Christian Movement	1	1	0	0
Sutton Coldfield Women Citizens Association		10	6	0
Teachers' Training and Registration Society		5	0	0
Temperance Legislation League	1	1	0	0
University Women, British Federation of	1	1	0	0
University Women's Camps for School Girls, Federation of	1	1	0	0
Unmarried Mother and Her Child, National Council for (1928 & 29)	2	2	0	0
Wage Earning Children, Committee on	1	1	0	0
Westfield College		5	0	0
West London Mission (1928 & 29)	1	1	0	0
Winchester Diocesan Deaconesses		5	0	0
Winchester Women Citizens' Association		10	6	0
Wives' Fellowship	1	1	0	0
Women Citizens' Association, Scottish Council of	1	1	0	0
Women House Property Managers, Association of (1929 & 30)	2	2	0	0
Women Pharmacists, Association of		5	0	0
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Association	1	1	0	0
Women Teachers, National Union of	1	1	0	0
Women's Engineering Society	1	1	0	0
Women's Freedom League	1	1	0	0
Women's National Liberal Federation	1	1	0	0
Women's Pioneer Housing, Ltd.	1	1	0	0
Women's Unionist Organisation	1	1	0	0
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission		5	0	0

£126 7 6

GRAND TOTAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Members	384	9	3	32	18	
P. Service Members		23	14	0		
Branches	247	9	4	376	9	9
York Conference				100	0	0
Affiliated Societies	126	7	6			

£782 0 1 509 7 9

NEW OFFICES FUND. DONATIONS

1st SEPTEMBER, 1928, to 31st AUGUST, 1929.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Total in hand	2772	2	6	Haslemere		10	0	
Anon.	10	0	0	Hornsey	3	5	0	
Blackie, Miss	10	0	0	Huddersfield		2	0	
Harvey, Miss E. C.	10	0	0	London	5	19	0	
Lloyd, Miss M. J.	5	5	0	Maidstone		10	0	
Farthing Fund		1	9	N. Staffs.	2	9	0	
Per Shilling Fund:				Norwich		18	0	
Members	41	3	4	Nottingham	1	0	0	
Branches:				Peterborough		15	0	
Bedford	2	10	0	Salisbury	1	2	0	
Berkhamsted		7	0	Sheffield		2	6	
Birmingham	1	10	0	Stockton	1	12	0	
Bradford	2	15	0	Torquay		4	0	
Bridlington		10	0	Watford	17	2	6	
Brighton		2	0	Aberdeen	1	3	0	
Bristol	3	5	0	Dundee		5	0	
Bromley		15	0	Greenock		1	1	0
Burton-on-Trent		7	0	Interest on War Loan	98	13	10	
Cambridge		17	0	Interest on Deposit	20	4	9	
Derbyshire	1	0	0					
Eastbourne		5	0					
Farnham		14	0					
Gerrard's Cross		4	0					
				Total	£3025	7	2	

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