

Harris. 13.11.17

2

This Committee begs to draw the attention of His Majesty's Government to the fact that while the principles of international responsibility towards the child races of the world have been recognized by several Conferences, the measures taken, though admirable in motive, have largely failed in their main object owing to the lack of any International Court of Appeal. It would therefore urge upon His Majesty's Government the vital importance not only of extending existing obligations in order to meet modern requirements, but of securing international machinery for the hearing of appeals, whether advanced by Governments, responsible organizations or native tribes.

This Committee is of opinion that in order to safeguard the well-being of native races in tropical and semi-tropical territories it is imperative that peace terms should include provisions for:-

- (a) The framing of international obligations in all problems of an inter-colonial nature affecting native races in specified tropical regions.
- (b) The setting up of an International Court of appeal to which could be submitted for adjudication any alleged violation of international engagements.
- (c) An agreement that every five years the Powers accepting such international obligations should meet to redraft in the light of experience existing international obligations.

Inspection.

Can you raise

Prohibition, Disease, Customs.

Transport.

That this measure of international obligation should include all inter-colonial problems which intimately concern the life of the people, such as migration, labour agreements, native reserves, indigenous rights to ancestral lands, liberty to trade, the spread of disease and the sale of ardent spirits.

Argue for prohibition of liquor (board)

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PLS

urgent epistle.

To Cecil Harmsworth Foreign Office London (and Sir W. Goode)

Have visited many Budapest hospitals at request of Vienna British Food Commission. Position of hospitals here desperate aggravated by Rumanian requisition of food. Using paper dressings for three months no general anaesthetics urgent need for dressings medicines soap and linen. Proper sterilisation impossible through lack of coal necessitating closure of wards Facts carefully investigated by us. Amount available from charity funds even with equivalent grant is quite inadequate. Can you arrange supply of military medical stores now at Paris through agency of Economic Council?

12

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 Agency of Economic Co-operation?

FIGHT THE FAMINE COUNCIL,

BANK CHAMBERS,

329 HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1.

Chairman of Committee:
Lord Parmoor.

Vice-Chairman:
Mr. E. Backhouse.

Treasurer:
Mr. Noel Buxton.

Secretary:
Miss Sheepshanks.

Room
326.

Telephone:
HOLBORN
2494.

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Mr. William Archer.
Mr. H. Baillie-Weaver.
The Hon. Lady Barlow.
Rev. Canon Barnes.
Earl Beauchamp.
Sir Hugh Bell.
Lord Henry Bentinck.
The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Lord Bishop of Chelmsford.
The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
The Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
The Lord Bishop of Southwark.
Lord Buckmaster.
Mr. Noel Buxton.
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Mr. W. Carter.
Rev. John Clifford, D.D.
Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.
Lady Courtney of Penwith.
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Mr. H. W. Massingham.
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Mrs. Olive Schreiner.
Rev. Principal Jas. B. Seaton.
Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard.
Mr. Robert Smillie.
Mr. Philip Snowden.
Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P.
Sir D. M. Stevenson.
Sir Charles J. Tarring.
Rev. Tissington Tatlow.
Mr. R. H. Tawney.
Mr. Raymond Unwin.
Miss Ward.
Lord Weardale.
Mr. C. Hagberg Wright.
Mr. Robert Young, M.P.
And others.

Dear Sir,

You will probably have heard of the important International Economic Conference recently convened in London by the Fight the Famine Council. This will be the starting point for a campaign aimed at informing public opinion as to the widespread and disastrous nature of the shortage of food, coal, and raw materials over Central and Eastern Europe. Other societies, which have our full support and sympathy, are providing relief, which is urgently required. But no country can continue to live on charity, and what is required is a policy that will enable the stricken countries to become self-supporting. Winter is now upon us, and immediate steps must be taken to do all that is possible to avert catastrophe.

The Fight the Famine Council has an expert committee of economists to advise it on the policy which can best be pursued and will publish pamphlets and hold meetings to set forth this policy. To carry on this work funds are needed. A donation of £1000 has been promised provided a further £1000 is raised within three months. Part of this sum will be devoted to investigation, publication of pamphlets, and to giving publicity to the facts with regard to the famine. Other work needing funds is the organizing of meetings and conferences throughout the country, the sending of deputations to politicians on special points, the development of international connections, the furthering of the Council's policy in America, and many other forms of propaganda.

The tide of public opinion is beginning to turn in our direction. Now is the time to give a strong lead,

Yours faithfully,

Noel Buxton
Treasurer.

Appended are the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference.

3

BROOKS'S.

ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W.1.

TEL. REGENT 3745.

Could you let me have a line
to Birch Cottage
Keston

Keston

When I shall be till 77 today.

This address (the club) finds
me on weekdays.

Yrs sincerely,

J. Poy's Sumner

BOOKS
ST. JAMES'S STREET, S.W. 1.
EST. 1825

Went for the new book & the
P. Book Catalogue
Keele

How
The picture is the 17th century
The address (the book) is
The 17th century

The picture
P. Book Catalogue

Save the Children Fund

GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR REFUGEE WORK

The Government announced in Parliament that they planned to give a grant, not exceeding £27,000 per month, for the period of six months on a pound for pound basis. This grant was to assist refugee work, and the funds would be available as from January 1st, 1940. At the same time, the Government also promised that a retrospective grant of £100,000 would be made available towards the expenditure incurred between the outbreak of war and December 31st, 1939.

The monthly grant of £27,000 was to be subject to review at the end of three months and the whole principle involved reconsidered at the end of six months. From this amount a sum of not less than £7,000 per month was intended to assist emigration; the balance would be available for maintenance and other direct help to refugees in this country and for approved administration expenses.

The distribution of this grant had been entrusted to a specially appointed committee under the chairmanship of Sir Herbert Emerson, with Mr. Clare Martin as secretary. Its members included three representatives each from the Council for German Jewry and the Christian Council for Refugees from Germany and Central Europe, one each from the Jewish Refugees Committee and the Germany Emergency Committee, two representatives of provincial committees and four independent members.

Of the £100,000 retrospective grant, it had been decided that £5,000 be earmarked for the provincial committees and the balance of £95,000 shared in an agreed proportion of 85% for the Council for German Jewry (i.e. £80,750) and 15% for the Christian Council for Refugees (i.e. £14,250). The Christian Council had not decided yet on the basis for allocation of its share of the retrospective grant among the organisations working for Christian refugees, but this matter was now under consideration.

Jan 11th 1940
The letter ^{Jan 11th 1940} circulated to Bloomsbury House by Sir Alexander Maxwell, announcing the grant and defining its terms, showed a generous and sympathetic attitude on the part of H.M. Government, while at the same time it emphasised their intention that the grant should be used to stimulate and not to supersede private effort.

The Save the Children Fund, through its President, is gratified by the goodwill shown by the Government in these grants, as it was its President, Lord Noel-Buxton, who, on November 7th 1939, ventilated this question in the House of Lords and suggested to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Halifax, the pound for pound basis, to which Lord Halifax replied: "I have seen the suggestion, which the noble Lord, Lord Noel-Buxton, repeated this afternoon that any contribution from His Majesty's Government should be on the basis of pound for pound. There are things to be said in favour of that course, and there are things to be said on the other side."

G.F.G.

12.3.1940.

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THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

INCORPORATED

Registered under the War Charities Act 1940

Molotoff
The Save the Children Fund is a member of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, the officially recognised British body for the co-ordination of voluntary relief effort.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury
His Grace the Archbishop of York
The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Westminster
The Right Rev. The Moderator of the Church of Scotland
The Rev. the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council
His Grace Archbishop Lord Lang of Lambeth



PATRONS:

His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh
His Grace the Archbishop of Wales
The Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi
The Right Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E.
The Right Hon. Lord Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
The Viscountess Halifax, C.I. The Viscountess Snowden
Countess of

Chairman and Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. Hubert D. Watson, C.I.E., C.B.E.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.

Vice-Chairman:

Mr. A. E. Backhouse

General Secretary:

Captain George F. Gracey, D.S.O.

20 GORDON SQUARE

::

LONDON, W.C.1.

TELEPHONE: EUSton 5204

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: Savinfana, Eusroad, London

2nd October 1945.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
10, Lowndes Square,
S.W.1.

Dear Noel,

1) I got your letter of September 30th in the office this morning and have been talking it over with Gracey. He thinks - and I agree - that the best thing to do would be to let Molotoff say how he would suggest the S.C.F. might help the children in the Russian Zone. We are at Russia's service and are willing to consider in what way, within our powers, we could serve her best.

2) I doubt if you will find him very forthcoming but no doubt you could say that Gracey or some other representative of the S.C.F. would be glad to come and discuss details of possible ways of assistance with anyone whom he might care to depute for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

Hawson

H. D. WATSON

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His Grace Archbishop Lord Lugard of London

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The Viscountess Snowdon
The Countess of

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Vice-Chairman:
Mr. A. E. Backhouse

Chairman and Hon. Treasurer:
Mr. Richard Watson, C.B.E., G.B.E.

General Secretary:
Captain George F. Gacey, D.S.O.

LONDON, W.C.1.

20 GORDON SQUARE

TELEPHONE: EUSTON 3304

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: SAVELAND, EUROPE, LONDON

2nd October 1945.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
10, Lombard Square,
E.C.4.

Dear Lord,

I got your letter of September 26th in the office this morning and have been talking it over with Grace. He thinks - and I agree - that the best thing to do would be to let Geoffrey say how he would support the S.C.F. might help the children in the Russian Zone. We are in Russia's service and are willing to consider in that way, within our powers, we could serve her best.

I doubt if you will find him very forthcoming but no doubt you could say that Geoffrey or some other representative of the S.C.F. would be glad to come and discuss details of possible ways of assistance with anyone whom he might care to debate for the purpose.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

D. WATSON

Kulotoff
(Copy)

25th September, 1945.

Dear Excellency,

I beg to approach you as president of the "Save the Children Fund", which is perhaps known to you on account of the work which it performed in your country in the years 1921 and 1922. I enclose a memorandum recalling the nature of this work which, I understand, was greatly appreciated by your government in saving life on a large scale in the Province of Saratov. The "Save the Children Fund" would be glad to render a similar service in these days, in relief of the distress in the regions of Germany controlled by the U.S.S.R. where the distribution of food is causing great difficulty.

I beg to ask if you would feel able to recommend to your government that facilities should be granted for this purpose, and if you would allow a lady who was prominent in the former work, Mrs. Charles Roden Buxton, and myself, to call upon you in order to explain the proposal. In that case will you kindly

1/15/50
1/15/50

name a time and place which would be convenient
to your Excellency.

His Excellency M. Molotov,
Embassy of the U.S.S.R.
London.

International Press-Cutting Bureau.
110, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Extract from

Time & Tide
LONDON

30 DEC. 1933

A269 CHILD REFUGEES

SIR,—During a recent visit to Paris I was able to see the miserable conditions under which hundreds of German refugee children are living today—whether in squalid barracks or in the wretchedness of crowded little “hotel” bedrooms. For these children and for hundreds of others, in Czechoslovakia, Holland and other countries, food and clothing are desperately lacking. Moreover the happiness and joy which are so essential to children’s free development are now only to be found in memories of the past; their full development in mind and character as well as in body is endangered. Much can be done through the institution of children’s classes, where the children can obtain nourishing meals as well as care and tuition, of boarding-schools where those who are in special need of care may be better equipped to face what the future holds for them, and by hospitality in private homes for individual children.

May I appeal on behalf of the German Appeal Committee of the Save the Children Fund (one of the five societies forming the German Refugee Assistance Fund) for the little German Refugees in the different countries of Europe?

Contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. D. Watson, C.I.E., C.B.E., the Save the Children Fund German Appeal Committee, 40 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

I am, etc.,

NOEL BUXTON,
President, The Save the Children Fund.

40 Gordon Square,
W.C.1

International Press Cutting Bureau
110, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Extract from

Time & Tide

LONDON

30 Dec 1933

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Cartoon by Elkins

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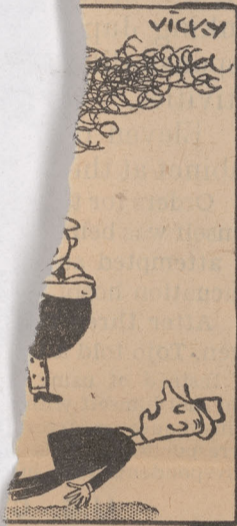
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277

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tional forest parks, where s and hikers are encour- y the Commission. They creating one new forest year for 10 years. Huts tels are provided, and the ssion is planning to issue nd pamphlets to tell visi- out the local history of laces, as well as about the r that is going on there.

reless smokers

is room for this, for we ation of tree-lovers that, nass, knows nothing what- out trees. Thanks largely ignorance, thousands of f young plantations are d every year by careless, ng people who start fires t; a tea-kettle and leave nouldering; or gaily throw lighted cigarette and wipe years' effort in 10 minutes. a wise move to meet this nce with education, to de- sponsibility in return for vilage. to say to the people tain: These are *your* woods. them, but at least learn gh about forestry not to burn d down.

Tragedy Over Europe

To the Editor,
News Chronicle

DEAR Sir,—Correspon- dents in Berlin have been sending to their news- papers a description of conditions in that city which must have been read by many with grave disquiet.

Expelled from their homes in the Sudetenland, East Prussia and the whole vast region of Germany taken over by the Poles, sometimes at thirty minutes' notice and without the provision of food or transport, a horde of Germans is struggling daily into Berlin—and being turned away, because there is no food for them. The majority are old men, women and children.

★

The correspondent of a responsible London paper writes that "at a conserva- tive estimate—given me by Dr. Karl Bjaer, anti-Nazi, now installed as head of Berlin's Social Welfare Committee —there are 8,000,000 homeless nomads milling about the areas of the provinces around Berlin.

"If you take in the Sudeten Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia and those on the move from elsewhere, the figure of those for whom no food can be provided rises to 13,000,000 at least. This pro- portion of Germany's popula- tion must die before winter if nothing is done."

If we call attention to this vast tragedy, it is certainly not because we fail to realise how grievously our Allies are suffering, nor because we would wish any preference to be given to ex-enemy nationals. Nothing is more urgent than the speediest relief of Europe as a whole.

★

"I believe," said Sir Arthur Salter recently in the House of Commons, "that if the lorries that we and the American Army have near the spot where they are required were used quickly, the transport problem of Europe could be solved. I believe that if the reserves of meat and clothing which the armies have were freed and quickly used, a great deal could be done to meet the other necessities of Europe."

We wholeheartedly endorse this plea. But we are pro- foundly troubled by even the bare possibility that mass starvation cannot be pre- vented without some cut in our own rations, and that the authorities may hesitate to ask us, after six years of war, to make this sacrifice.

We do not think that the Government need feel such hesitation. It is not in accord- ance with the traditions of this country to allow children— even the children of ex- enemies—to starve. But we have reason to believe that in any case numbers of our fellow-countrymen would be willing to make some volun- tary sacrifice in this cause.

★

We ask, therefore, all who read this letter, and who share our concern, immediately to send a postcard (not a letter) to "Save Europe Now," 144, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, giving their name and address and saying that they will gladly have their rations cut, if thereby alone men, women and children of what- ever nationality may be saved from intolerable suffering.

- SIDNEY M. BERRY (Dr.)
- HENRY CARTER (Rev., C. B. E.)
- GEORGE CICESTR (Bishop of Chichester)
- VICTOR GOLLANZ
- A. D. LINDSAY (The Master of Balliol)
- GILBERT MURRAY (Professor, O.M.)
- ELEANOR M. RATHBONE (M.P.)
- RUSSELL (Earl Russell)



All good shoes need a 'NUGGET' shine for extra smartness

Brown

N/L0



This is the Gin
Gordon's Scotch Whisky
Maximum Prices.
per bottle 25/3, half bottle 13/3
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland only

Plea for German children

THEIRS NOT THE GUILT, SAYS J. B. PRIESTLEY

From **NORMAN CLARK**
News Chronicle Special Correspondent

BERLIN, Tuesday. **A**FTER a day in Berlin, on his way to Moscow, Mr. J. B. Priestley feels that an international children's charter, on the lines of the Save the Children campaign after the last war, should be sponsored immediately by the Allied nations.

He spent a full day here seeing for himself the hostels and camps in which the child victims of the mass expulsion of Germans from Eastern Germany are being cared for temporarily.

In one hospital he visited were the survivors of a Stettin orphanage who arrived in Berlin after a voyage in an overcrowded barge along canals, rivers and waterways. The 300 children from a Protestant home, all between the ages of two and 14, were accompanied by 31 nuns.

Starvation

When a British officer went on board in the west port of Berlin he found the children's faces marked by starvation, scabies and sores.

Their bodies, legs and knees, swollen by hunger oedema—the typical attribute of starvation—were bitten by vermin. Now some of them are recovering in Berlin.

Mr. Priestley told me after visiting them: "What I have seen and heard from responsible relief workers on the spot shocks the conscience—and it would upset the conscience of anyone in England could they visit Berlin and see for themselves.

These children are guiltless—yet they are the ones who are paying the heaviest part of the price for Germany's guilt.

"They are blameless on all counts. Yet their suffering is the greatest. I believe that if the people of England could see the privations these children are exposed to there would be many who would willingly give up part of their rations, however small they may be, this winter.

Seeds of hate

"The tots of Germany are in the same plight as the children of Holland and France, Poland, the Balkans and Greece.

"But how can we, with any right, discriminate against them? If we do, we will be nurturing the seeds of hate again—for if they live through their sufferings they will never forget.

"What I would like to see is some standard of food and clothing fixed by an international team of nutritional experts ensured for the children of all nations.

"It would in time feed international good will, apart from anything else, and I am sure the Americans, as well as the Russians, would be party to such a children's charter—for want of a better name.

"Whatever happens to the German people this winter—and the prospect is a stark one of epidemics and death—the world conscience must see to it that the children of Germany do not starve."

Mr. Priestley, who is accompanied by Mrs. Priestley, is making a cultural tour of Russia and Scandinavia, in furtherance of Anglo-Russian understanding.

See "Tragedy Over Europe"; Page Two.

HIC W Tojo All

THE Alliance Japan Four War began sifting as more and brutalities ar Gen. Ma der, has orde ranking Jap responsibility activities.

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U.S. C

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The possibility is not ment may ask for a down vested in Gen. MacArthur policy-making in the Far E

"We seem to be aim power but unstripped of it perhaps hope to win over the popular forces in Asia "New York Times" assert of the proclaimed objectiv meeting in London."

Singapore Japs sig today

THE Seac Supreme mander, Admiral batten, will broadcast a Order of the Day over the order radio today after acco the Japanese surrender the

An account of the surre will be broadcast. Today wi a public holiday in Singa and will be known as V Day

A formidable naval force, inc ing the British battleship Ne and the French battles Richeieu, is at Singapore.

1,000 on way home

Admiral Mountbatten disclose yesterday that if the Japs had surrendered there would have been a full-scale D Day for Malaya o September 9.

Latest news of released captives on Singapore Island is that 1,000 British prisoners of war and internees are now on their way back to Britain, where they are expected to arrive in about five weeks.

A small number of women and children are among the passengers.

OPERA SINGER HAS A THE HITLER

made by
journalist
from
agre
cussi

e. code B



THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

AN ASSOCIATION WHOSE AIM IT IS, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE, COUNTRY, OR CREED, TO PRESERVE CHILD LIFE WHEREVER MENACED BY CONDITIONS OF HARDSHIP OR DISTRESS, AND TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917, and Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916
Founder Member of the Save the Children International Union, Geneva

PRESIDENT THE RIGHT HON. LORD NOEL-BUXTON, P.C.

HON. PRESIDENT: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.

CHAIRMAN AND HON. TREASURER: H. D. WATSON, ESQ., C.I.E., C.B.E. VICE-CHAIRMAN: MRS GORDON MORIER

GENERAL SECRETARY: L. B. GOLDEN, ESQ.

ALL CHEQUES AND POSTAL ORDERS TO BE MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF THE FUND AND CROSSED "WESTMINSTER BANK, GREAT PORTLAND STREET BRANCH"

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 5204
TELEGRAMS: SAVINFANA, WESTCENT.
LONDON

20, GORDON SQUARE
LONDON - W.C.1

24-1-36

Dear Noel

I shall be very glad to see Bentinck whenever he can come round - Golden is sending me the letters which he wrote to me re Clysinnic + which I think I reported to the S.C.F. Manpower Committee - We will send on the list of his later opinions to Mrs Small though, being on the spot, she must form her own opinion as to best line to take -

The F.O. seem agitated about her defiance of Sir S. Barton's advice and I am afraid the Vice Consul at Geneva may get into trouble for vising her passport - Golden was rung up by the F.O. yesterday + was told that the Consul said he understood she was going out on behalf of the Red Cross etc nurse - We rang up Mackenzie + he said that he never told the Consul anything

of the kind! When the report came up to F.O. who seem unshaken
though I am afraid they will vent their wrath on the sub.

I don't think the Berlin's arrangement need worry us much
as Mrs. Sull has already let word be his wife! I hope
however that you will write to him by the next F.O. box (which
goes out on Wednesday) + try + calm him down. I have

drafted the sort of thing which I would suggest you saying +
I have sent it to Alden who will forward it to you.

Of course it is only a suggestion + quite possibly you may
prefer to put the matter in another way. But we have to
be rather pretty original!

As to the Treasure I still feel that Riley's Labour Committee
are a serious objection, desirable as I admit he is for every
other point of view. We made another attempt on George Bell,
who would be an ideal treasure, but I am afraid he
is not to be persuaded. We will continue our search for the

right man -

Yours ever

Herndon

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
PICTORIAL



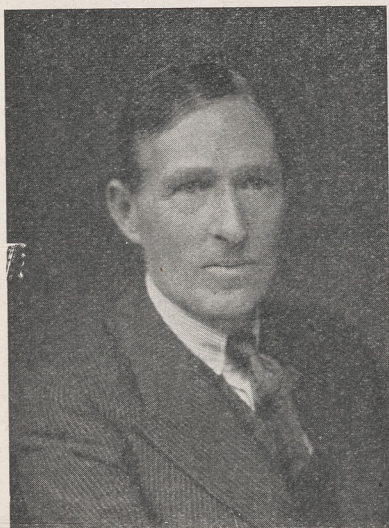
20 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1



'BY SAVING THE CHILDREN, THE WORLD MAY SAVE ITSELF.' — See the striking message from Sir PHILIP GIBBS on page 2.

This picture and those on the other pages were taken in the course of the routine work of the Save the Children Fund.

CHILD FLOWERS WITHER AND PERISH—says SIR PHILIP GIBBS world-famous writer.



Sir Philip Gibbs, K.B.E.

(Copyright portrait by courtesy of Elliott & Fry, Ltd.)

THE CRY 'SAVE THE CHILDREN' MUST BE HEARD.

I SAW the beginning of the Save the Children Fund in those early days after the Great War, when millions of children were the guiltless victims of that abominable history. In Vienna, then stricken and starving, I talked with Eglantyne Jebb, who gave the white flame of her spirit, and indeed her life, to the rescue of the world's children; and by founding this society of child lovers lit a lamp which has never been dimmed in these dark years.

Save the Children! was a cry which crossed all frontiers of hatred and passion. The fund has brought the chance of life and health to the children of tragedy in many nations, and our own. It is good for anyone to have a share in it, however small. That cry of *Save the Children!* must be heard and answered again, for there is no truce yet to cruelty and inhumanity.

Where is pity? Where is peace? The children of the refugees in many lands have lost their homes and are frightened in a cruel world. The flowers of life, who are the world's children, wither and perish in many regions of hunger, poverty and disease.

May it be that the message of the Save the Children Fund will reach the hearts of those who are stricken and dulled by so much tragedy in the world today. *Here, perhaps, is the best way to peace, if we join this company of child lovers and take part in their work of rescue. By saving the children the world may save itself.*



**By saving the children
the World may save itself.**

TO SAVE THE CHILDREN

page 3.]

ORPHANS OF PALESTINE

TEN THOUSAND orphans! That, at a moderate estimate, is the toll in children's misery of the recent troubles in the Holy Land. The Save the Children Fund, which many years ago undertook the task of helping some of the most needy of Palestine's children is now bringing aid to these pathetic victims of unrest. They can be saved, to take their part as citizens of the peaceful, prosperous Palestine of the future—if only we help them *now*. "The young children ask bread. They that did feed delicately are desolate in the streets." Shall we not come to their aid for the sake of Him who trod those fields and hills nineteen hundred years ago?

ARMENIAN REFUGEES

THE long-standing concern of the Save the Children Fund for children of Armenian refugees has found a permanent memorial in the "Save the Children" ward in the beautiful new Armenian National Hospital on the Lebanon. Picture on page 4.

In this fine modern building, many little lives that, without it might have been sacrificed, will be brought back to health and strength.

Meanwhile, there is still urgent need to help Armenian refugee families, in Syria and in Greece, with food and clothing and homes.

There are some 1,250 families in Greece and Syria who have been living in shacks since 1923.

All told there are 135,000 Armenians in Syria and the Lebanon. Unemployment is widespread, and it not infrequently happens that the breadwinner of the family is a little child of twelve who finds it easier to get work than an adult.

We need help to build more houses and thus give these families a new start and to provide them with food and clothing.

HUNGARY IN THE NEWS

HUNGARY has been much in the news of late. For the Save the Children Fund, she is always in the news because of the desperate needs of her children. For example, of a number of families helped by the Fund in Budapest, it has been found that 12½ per cent. never have cooked food at all and the remainder never more than once a day.

To help the victims of such conditions is part of the purpose of our social work in Hungary, day-nursery schools for the youngest children of poverty-stricken working mothers, and work-schools for girls about to start out in life from homes shadowed by want. For girls who — often as a result of such conditions — find themselves on the wrong side of the Law, the Fund maintains the Lord Weardale Home in conjunction with the Juvenile Courts.

THE WAR IN CHINA

IN China tens of thousands of little children are still paying the price of war. Children's homes are being destroyed by bombing and their parents lost and they are

hungry and neglected, and many have been wounded. Through the Save the Children Fund you can be to them a messenger of mercy and hope, for your gifts will help to remove them from the war areas, and provide them with food and shelter, care and clothing.

FROM ABYSSINIA

THE Government Medical Officer of the Abyssinian Refugee Camp at Manjaseh, British Somaliland, Dr. G. L. L. Gurney pays tribute in a recent report to the service of the Save the Children Fund in providing milk for the infants. Thus we are helping to salve some of the smallest and youngest victims of one of the greatest disasters of recent international history.



... to the dawn of youth

FUND, YOU MAY BEFRIEND THEM

Never during its twenty years' history has the work of

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

been more imperative than it is to-day. I commend it to you and wish it
Godspeed. —THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

It deserves the greatest possible sympathy and support. —THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The Save the Children Fund carries on its beneficent work for the children of misfortune every-
where, and in so doing lays an obligation upon us all to stand by it. May every blessing attend
this great task ! —THE MODERATOR OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF
THE FREE CHURCHES.

I commend the activities of the Save the Children Fund to your support. When the spirit of
violence and cruel indifference stalks through the world, the spirit of sympathy, tolerance and
mercy must follow after to bind up the sufferers' wounds.—THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL.

If more of us would learn, when we have given our regular subscription, that if we gave even
the extra shilling turning the pound into the guinea, there would be greater fruition in the
resources of the Save the Children Fund, its activities could be enlarged.
—THE REV. DR. R. C. GILLIE.

*THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND exists to succour and to save little ones who are in peril
in our own and other lands. We believe that you who are reading this will not fail to bear
your share in this great and urgent work.*

Patrons :

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, D.D. HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK, D.D.
HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER
THE REV. THE MODERATOR OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE FREE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WALES, D.D. THE VERY REV. THE CHIEF RABBI, D.Ph.
THE RT. HON. LORD LUGARD, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B. THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT SAMUEL, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E.
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President : THE RT. HON. LORD NOEL-BUXTON, P.C.

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Chairman and Hon. Treasurer : MR. H. D. WATSON, C.I.E., C.B.E.

Vice-Chairman : MRS. GORDON MORIER

Hon. Auditor : THE LORD PLENDER, G.B.E.

General Secretary : CAPTAIN GEORGE F. GRACEY, D.S.O.

20 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

Bequests and New Subscribers are specially needed to maintain the work of Saving the Rising
Generation at Home and Abroad.

REMITTANCE FORM

(Pictorial No. 34)

To the Hon. Treasurer,
The Save the Children Fund,
20 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

.....1939

I ENCLOSE for £ : : , towards the work of
THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.

Name (Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Title)

Address

Gifts of Clothing should be addressed to the Save the Children Fund, c/o Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., Taylor's Buildings,
Ranelagh Row, London, S.W.1.



THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

AN ASSOCIATION WHOSE AIM IT IS, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE, COUNTRY, OR CREED, TO PRESERVE CHILD LIFE WHEREVER MENACED BY CONDITIONS OF HARDSHIP OR DISTRESS, AND TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917, and Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916
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TELEGRAMS: SAVINFANA, WESTCENT.
LONDON

20, GORDON SQUARE
LONDON - W.C.1

7th February, 1936.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

I understand that you will be able to see Mr. Watson and myself on Monday at 4.30. If this should not be convenient, will you let me know as soon as possible?

I am enclosing the Memorandum of the Open Air Appeal and a copy of the letter to the Prime Minister. These are the two matters we want to talk to you about on Monday afternoon.

Yours sincerely,

L.B. GOLDEN
General Secretary.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
Upshire Bury,
Waltham Abbey.

~~Handwritten~~
John & Selma

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WHICHEVER MENAGED BY CONDITIONS OF HARDSHIP OR DISTRESS, AND TO BRING THE STRANGERS
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GENERAL SECRETARY: L. B. GOLDEN, ESQ.
ALL CHECKS AND POSTAL ORDERS TO BE MADE PAY TO THE ORDER OF THE KING AND QUEEN, "THE CHILDREN'S FUND, GREAT PORT, LONDON"
TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 5204
TELEGRAMS: SAVINFANA WESTCENT
LONDON



20, GORDON SQUARE
LONDON - W.1

7th February, 1936

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

I understand that you will be able to send me a copy of the issue of the Journal of the Save the Children Fund, and I should be very glad to receive it. I have not yet received a copy of the issue of the Journal of the Save the Children Fund, and I should be very glad to receive it. I have not yet received a copy of the issue of the Journal of the Save the Children Fund, and I should be very glad to receive it.

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

L. B. GOLDEN
General Secretary

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
Upperbury,
Walsham Abbey.

UNION INTERNATIONALE
DE SECOURS AUX ENFANTS



SAVE THE CHILDREN
INTERNATIONAL UNION

Internationale Vereinigung für Kinderhilfe :: Unione Internazionale per la Salvezza dei Bambini :: Unión Internacional di Socorro a los Niños

Président : Dr. Chr. L. LANGE (Norvège), Prix Nobel de la Paix ;
Vice-Présidents : J. C. VAN NOTTEN (Pays-Bas), Président du Comité Exécutif ;
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Secrétaire Général : W. A. MAC KENZIE (Ecosse) ; Secrétaire Générale Adjointe : Mademoiselle J. M. DE MORSIER (Suisse) ;
Trésorier Général : Paul P. GRANDJEAN (Suisse).

TELEPHONE : 22.903

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE : SAUVENFANTS, GENÈVE

CHÈQUES POSTAUX : 1. 2054

15, RUE LÉVRIER, GENÈVE, le March 24, '38 19

Richard
The Right Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
18 Cowley Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

adoption of mine.
Without doubt our agent organisation in Vienna, the Zentralstelle für Kinderschutz und Jugendfürsorge, will ultimately be absorbed by the German organisation, the Deutsche Zentrale für Jugendwohlfahrt in Berlin, and administered as a provincial branch; but no news to that effect has yet reached us. When the thing is done, as we feel certain it will be, we shall be told, as we were told by the Deutsche Zentrale, that German children will be looked after by Germany, and that for them outside help is neither solicited nor desired. That will mean that some 140 or 150 Viennese children will go without their monthly packets from us, through the Zentralstelle.

Jewish and non-Aryan children we shall, I expect, be still able to help, as we help them in Germany itself--with the consent of the Deutsche Zentrale--through Jewish and non-Aryan organisations.

Our last letter from Vienna came in yesterday, acknowledging receipt of 2,000 schillings which we sent in bank-notes on the 24th of March. So there has been no interference up to the present, and we shall go on as usual.

We have no news about individuals., and it it is not wise to write for news. With regard to Countess Pia von Kielmansegg, all I know is that she has been one of the two principal secretaries of Princess Fanny von Starhemberg (mother of the ex-vice-Chancellor), head of the Social Work section of the Vaterlandische Front. It seems that the Princess was arrested but liberated after a short detention. As the Vaterlandische Front has been dissolved, I imagine that Countess Pia has disappeared from public life.

What do I think of Austrian events? As I can only think of them in the light of the Treaty of Versailles, and as part and parcel of all the events of the past twenty years, I feel that the broth might be a great deal worse. I confess it is not much to my taste, but anyway it is broth--and not a page out of a cheap cookery-book.

May I offer you all good wishes for your East Africa trip?

Very sincerely yours,

W. Mackenzie

SAVE THE CHILDREN
INTERNATIONAL UNION



UNION INTERNATIONALE
DE SECOURS AUX ENFANTS

Internationaler Vereinigung für Kinderhilfe : Union Internationale pour la Sauvegarde des Enfants : Unión Internacional de Socorro a los Niños

Präsident: Dr. Chr. E. LARSEN (Norwegen) Prix Nobel de la Paix
Vize-Präsidenten: J. C. VAN NOTTER (Pays-Bas), Président du Comité Exécutif
H. D. WATSON, C. B. E., C. I. E. (Angleterre); Georges Tassin (Suisse)
Sekretärin-Général: W. A. MacKERRAN (Ecosse); Sekretärin-Général: Mademoiselle J. M. de Morsier (Suisse)
Vize-Sekretärin-Général: Paul P. GRANOVSKY (Suisse)

TELEPHONE: 55 803 ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: SAUVENFANTS, GENEVE CHEQUES POSTAUX: 1.2051

March 24, 1938

15, RUE LEVIER, GENEVE

The Mayor, Lord Noel-Buxton,
15 Bowley Street,
London, E.C.1.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

Without doubt our agent organization in Vienna, the Zentralstelle für Jüdischen Schutz und Jugendfürsorge, will ultimately be absorbed by the German organization, the Deutsche Zentralstelle für Jugendwohlfahrt in Berlin, and administered as a provincial branch; but no news to that effect has yet reached us. When the thing is done, as we feel certain it will be, we shall be told, as we were told by the Deutsche Zentralstelle that German children will be looked after by Germany, and that for them outside help is neither solicited nor desired. That will mean that some 140 or 150 Viennese children will go without their monthly packets from us, through the Zentralstelle. Jewish and non-Aryan children we shall, I expect, be still able to help as we help them in Germany itself--with the consent of the Deutsche Zentralstelle--through Jewish and non-Aryan organizations.

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May I offer you all good wishes for your last Africa trip? Very sincerely yours,

W. A. MacKerran

C O P Y.

Lambeth Palace. S.E.1.

17th October, 1939.

Dear Mr. Watson,

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received your letter of October 16th. He feels the force of all you say and has much sympathy with it. The difficulty would appear to be to draw a distinction between food destined for adults and food destined for children. If any means could be devised of allowing food-stuffs suitable for children to enter Germany, much of the bitterness aroused by the blockade during the last war might be obviated; but whether this is practicable the Archbishop is not in a position to say. He will, however, find some opportunity of consulting the authorities on the subject. He is grateful to you for writing.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ALAN C. DON.

COPY.

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C O P Y.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.
20, Gordon Square,
London, W.C.1.

October 16th, 1939.

Blockade

Dear Archbishop,

May I venture to make an appeal to you as patron of the Save the Children Fund and as a humane man?

It is apparently the policy of the Government, as one means of bringing pressure on Germany, to confiscate all foodstuffs as 'conditional contraband'. Is it not possible to induce them to relax this blockade so far at least as the children are concerned?

The Prime Minister says we are not warring against women and children and it is surely not only common humanity but also a wise policy to be merciful where we can, remembering that nothing caused such bitterness of feeling in and after the last war as the blockade. If it be urged that children's foodstuffs can be consumed by adults also, then is it not possible to come to some arrangement with the enemy whereby a limited quantity of food suitable specially for children can be let through in the confidence that the German soldier would rather starve than that his baby should?

For myself, I would like to abolish the food blockade altogether, believing that this would be the best policy in the end, if we are to hope for eventual reconciliation with the German people, but to urge this would be considered outside the province of a representative of the Save the Children Fund. Let me therefore plead here for the children only and respectfully ask you and your colleague of York to support us in the House of Lords and elsewhere.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. D. WATSON.

P.S. Perhaps it may be argued that however effective the blockade there is little fear of Germany being starved out. Yet reports agree that there is much privation already which will increase as time goes on and children are bound to be the victims of malnutrition and underfeeding.

O O P Y.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND.
20, Gordon Square,
London, W.C.1.

October 16th, 1939.

Handwritten signature

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An Association whose aim it is, irrespective of race, country, or creed, to preserve child life wherever menaced by conditions of hardship or distress, and to raise the standard of child care and protection throughout the world.

Founder Member of the Save the Children International Union, Geneva.

Telephone: EUSTON 5204.
Telegrams: Savinfana, Westcent, London.



20 GORDON SQUARE,

LONDON, W.C.1

PATRONS:

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, D.D.
His Grace the Archbishop of York, D.D.
His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop
of Westminster.
The Rev. the Moderator of the Federal
Council of the Free Churches of England.
His Grace the Archbishop of Wales, D.D.
The Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi, D.Ph.
The Right Hon. Viscount Samuel,
P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E.
The Right Hon. Lord Lugard,
P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
The Viscountess Snowden.

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Dr. Eric Pritchard, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Dr. Matthew B. Ray, D.S.O., M.D., C.M., M.R.C.P.

Hon. Auditor:

The Lord Plender, G.B.E.

General Secretary:

Captain George F. Gracey, D.S.O.

4th October 1939.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

It was indeed a great pleasure to receive your letter this morning, with its enclosed most welcome cheque for £25 towards our appeal for Polish children, for which we are most grateful. Please find an official receipt enclosed made out in the name of the Noel Buxton Trustees.

Yes, we shall be very glad of clothing for Polish children. Would you please tell any enquirers to send their parcels to the following address:-

The Save the Children Fund, (POLAND)
C/o Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co.,
Taylor's Buildings,
Ranelagh Row,
London. S.W.1.

Parcels should bear the name and address of sender, so that acknowledgments can be sent.

With regard to relief for Polish children in Rumania, this is being carried out through the organisation on the spot which is affiliated to the Union in Geneva, and whose President is Mme. Caragea. I had the pleasure of meeting her at the General Council in Geneva last spring. She has just written to the Union saying: "Checking numbers of refugee children. We need funds and condensed milk." The Union, who are in daily contact with the International Red Cross, have also informed us that 6,000 civilian refugees have entered Rumania (number of children so far unknown), and they depend entirely on private charity. The President of our affiliated organisation is in touch with the International Red Cross delegate in Rumania.

As regards Hungary, Mile. Vajkai has gone to the frontier to enquire personally into the matter, and I will

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

INCORPORATED

An Association whose aim is, irrespective of race, country, or creed, to preserve child life wherever menaced by conditions of hardship or distress, and to raise the standard of child care and protection throughout the world. Founder Member of the Save the Children International Union, Geneva.

20 GORDON SQUARE,

LONDON, W.C.1



Telephone: EUSTON 3204
Telegram: Saviourian, Western, London.

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The Rev. the Moderator of the Federal Council of the Free Church of England
His Grace the Archbishop of Wales, D.D.
His Grace the Chief Rabbi, D.D.
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The Lord Pender, G.B.E.

General Secretary:

Captain George F. Gacey, D.S.O.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

It was indeed a great pleasure to receive your letter this morning, with its enclosed most welcome cheque for £100 towards our appeal for Polish children. For which we are most grateful. Please find an official receipt enclosed and in the name of the Save the Children Fund.

We shall be very glad to acknowledge your children. Should you please call any cheque to our attention, please send it to the Secretary, 20 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

The Save the Children Fund, (INCORPORATED)
20 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Please specify the name and address of children, so that acknowledgment can be sent.

With regard to relief for Polish children in Poland, which is being carried out through the organization on the spot which is affiliated to the Union in London and whose President is Mr. J. P. ... I had the pleasure of meeting her at the General Council in Geneva last evening. She has been written to the Union Secretary: "Checking numbers of foreign children, we need funds and conserved milk." The Union, who are in help contact with the International Red Cross, have also informed us that 6,000 children in Poland have been rescued (number of children in Poland) and they helped entirely on private charity. The President of our affiliated organization is in touch with the International Red Cross delegate in Geneva.

As regards the appeal for Polish children, we are glad to hear that you have been successful in raising the money, and I will

20th October 1939

let you know what she reports as soon as we have further news.
The National Red Cross is looking after refugees there but cannot
give any figures so far.

The Union also has contacts in Latvia and Lithuania and help is
needed in these countries also.

Our letter from Geneva concludes with the following statement:
"It is unnecessary to stress the urgent need for help - especially as
events are moving so rapidly that the countries concerned, now helping
with their own meagre resources, will soon be unable to cope with urgent
demands. We trust, and indeed are certain, that the S.C.F. appeal will
meet with a prompt and generous response.

I am enclosing a few more copies of the reprint from "The Times"
which you may find useful to pass on to others, and also a copy of a
letter which we circulated to about 4,000 Churches last week.

The Council meets next on Thursday, October 19th, at 2.30 p.m.,
and will be followed at 3.30 by the Ordinary General Meeting (purely a
business affair this year and will not take long). We hope very much
that you will be able to preside that afternoon.

Again thanking you for your most kind support,

Yours sincerely,

G. F. Gracey

G. F. GRACEY
General Secretary.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
18, Cowley Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Let me know what the reports are soon as we have further news.
The National Red Cross is looking at our proposals there but could
give you figures as well.

The Union also has contacts in Latvia and Lithuania and help is
needed in these countries also.

Our letter to the Geneva committee with the following statement:
"It is immediately to be noted that the world needs for help - especially in
Europe are making it right that the countries mentioned, now helping
with their own people's resources, will have to be able to deal with urgent
demands. We cannot and should not expect that the U.S.A. appeal will
meet with a prompt and generous response."

I am enclosing a few more copies of the reprint from "The Times"
which you may find useful to pass on to others, and also a copy of a
letter which we distributed to about 500 churches last week.

The Council meets next on Thursday, October 19th, at 2.30 p.m.
and will be followed at 3.15 by the ordinary general meeting (unless a
business arises this year and will be later than). We hope very much
that you will be able to attend that afternoon.

With kindest regards and best wishes,
Yours sincerely,

W. F. GRANT

W. F. GRANT
General Secretary

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Baker, P.C.
143, Cavendish Street,
Manchester, S.W.1.

Lord Noel Buxton

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Cutting from issue dated..... 8.0 SEP 1938.....

YOUNG SUFFERERS IN POLAND

Dr. Temple's Appeal for Save the Children Fund

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir.—An appeal has been made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as patron of the Save the Children Fund, in association with the Duke of Atholl, Lord Noel-Buxton, and Lord Marley, on behalf of the children of Poland. This appeal I wish to endorse and to bring most urgently before the generous consideration of your readers.

There was probably never a time when a call for the succour of war victims came with a greater sense of intimacy. Thinking, as we all are, of the children of our own country in these hazardous days, our sympathies are quickened on behalf of those other children who are in the actual area of fighting. For such as are able to flee to safety in neighbouring neutral lands we must do all we can both to protect them and to reduce, as far as may be, their suffering.

The Save the Children Fund, with more than twenty years' experience of such work, is in an exceptional position to give them aid. Poland is no new field to the fund, for at one time after the war of 1914-18 it was helping over a million and a half Polish children. In recent years the

fund has forged new links with Poland through its collaboration in the work for child refugees from Germany.

The Save the Children Fund must now shoulder vastly increased responsibilities and will need the most generous co-operation of the British public. Through the Save the Children International Union of Geneva the fund is in a position to carry out relief work with the minimum of delay, which it is proposed shall in the first instance be among the child refugees in the adjacent countries of Lithuania, Rumania, and Hungary. The need is already immeasurable. The means of meeting it will be measured by the response of those who are sheltered from the agonies through which the children of Poland are passing. I urge, therefore, that your readers respond generously to the appeal now being made. Gifts will be gratefully received by the hon. treasurer, the Save the Children Fund (Polish Children), 20, Gordon Square, London, W.C. 1.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM EBOR.

The Save the Children Fund,
20, Gordon Square, London,
W.C. 1; September 26.

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Save the Children Fund.

With the help of Dr. Munroe and Dr. Hilda Clark I was able to visit several hospitals and also some of the American Child-Feeding Centres at Vienna. We were afterwards requested by ^{Mr Butler,} the head of the British Food Mission at Vienna, to visit Budapest and report upon the needs of the hospitals there. We did so on August 5th and 6th. We then returned to Vienna and I was urged by Mr. Butler to at once convey information to Paris, so that I was unable to investigate further the statistical aspect of the relief problem.

(1) VIENNA: Those who had seen Vienna in the spring were agreed as to the ~~remarkable~~ improvement in the general appearance of the people to be observed in August, and a casual traveller might conclude that the greater evils arising from hunger had been removed. Distress is always less conspicuous than prosperity, centering as it does in the poorest quarters and in institutional buildings. ^{But} a visit to the hospitals, such as the Carolinen Hospital in the north of the city, or even to the Clinic at the centre of the town, brought most painfully before us the fearful effects of famine conditions which still exist. In spite of all the work of the Food Missions and of the feeding of 100,000 children daily by the American centres, and of the systematic supply of milk for infants, we found still present in large numbers the pitiable victims whose condition has been brought before the British public by the papers and photographs of the Save the Children Fund. Children apparently about four years old proved to be of eight years; others of

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two and a half looked like one year old. Many cases of rickets and of tuberculosis, when stripped at the Clinic, revealed an emaciation not exaggerated by the photographs even at this late hour. Cases of rickets which have been for the time cured are unable to obtain the thorough resuscitation which is needed to maintain normal health in the future when winter weather subjects them to a strain. There is a tendency to develop pneumonia as well as tuberculosis. Many ^{infants} die (if not breast fed), ^{because} while the milk brought into Vienna on alternate days is frequently sour, there being no ice available to preserve it. There were pitiable cases. For instance: a child of fourteen months weighing eight pounds, unable properly to feed itself through a rubber teat; another with only two teeth at a year and a half; and, worst of all, a number of children of six and seven years old, - an age which would not normally be subject to rickets at all, - staggering about the ward with legs and feet recalling nursery pictures of frogs walking upright.

Adult invalids have still great difficulty in obtaining eggs or meat.

I attended a meeting of the Committee formed by Dr. Munroe, known as the International Hospital Committee. Vide Reports enclosed. They are now established in a large and central house and promise to be a highly capable body with an active secretary. Dr. Clark, at the time of my leaving, was inclined to think that charity should concentrate on the problem of clothing, and as the food supply, together with hospital equipment, has been undertaken officially, clothing would appear to be a highly suitable object, both because it will otherwise

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be neglected and because it is within the means of charity funds.

be neglected and because it is within the means of charity funds.

CHILD FEEDING CENTRES: The children were devouring a concoction of rice and cocoa. Meat is only given once a week, but this is a more liberal ration than that provided by the adult ration book which though nominally indicating meat one day in the week, does not in fact provide meat nearly so often. *It was remarkable to notice how many children asked for a small portion, being too weak to feel equal to more.*

(2) *BudaPest.*

HOSPITALS AT BUDAPEST: The supplies of necessaries were already reduced to the lowest ebb when the invading Roumanian Army cut off all communication with the country, looted even the farms belonging to the hospitals and actually seized the medical stores sent by the British ^{from} Vienna. Apart from this abnormal famine, the situation was very terrible and we telegraphed to Mr. Harmsworth urging that, as it was beyond the means of private charity, the Government should sanction expenditure by the Supreme Economic Council for medical purposes. Operations were being performed with inadequate local anaesthetics; even novocain~~in~~ was exhausted and the ^{doctors} ~~they~~ were reduced to cocaine. Rubber tubes and sheets were nearly exhausted, bandages were of paper, such linen as remained was torn and dirty, the covering of babies could only be renewed twice a week instead of several times a day, there was no plaster of Paris, hot baths could not be given because the large hot water installations could only be worked with coal which was exhausted. ^{Bandages and} ~~The~~ clothing ^{were} ~~was~~ ~~also~~ of paper and the spectacle revealed when the paper "napkin" - rather ^{like} ~~resembling~~ a rough canvas made of string - was removed from a child ^{whose tiny legs drawn up in} ~~in a state of~~ ~~extreme emaciation - might be called intolerable to behold.~~ *the bed resembled those of a plucked pullet - was literally unbearable.* We sent a telegram to Mr Cecil Harmsworth as follows:

CHILD FEEDING CENTRES: The children were devouring

a concoction of rice and cocoa. Meat is only given once a week, but this is a more liberal ration than that provided by the adult ration book which though nominally indicating meat one day in the week, does not in fact provide meat nearly so often. It was remarkable to notice how many children asked for a small portion, being too weak to feel equal to more.

HOSPITALS AT BUDAPEST: The supplies of necessities

(2) Budapest

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To Cecil Harmsworth Foreign Office London (and Sir W. Goode)

Have visited many Budapest hospitals at request of Vienna British Food Commission. Position of hospitals here desperate aggravated by Rumanian requisition of food. Using paper dressings for three months no general anaesthetics urgent need for dressings medicines soap and linen. Proper sterilisation impossible through lack of coal necessitating closure of wards Facts carefully investigated by us. Amount available from charity funds even with equivalent grant is quite inadequate. Can you arrange supply of military medical stores now at Paris through agency of Economic Council?

To Cecil Harcourt Foreign Office London (and Sir W. Goode)
Have visited many Budapest hospitals at request of Vienna
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Agency of Economic Cognate

The International Red Cross, through their capable Swiss agent, Mr. Hassius, is doing much to keep alive the ^{Hungarian} children of ~~Hungarian~~ ^{who were sent to Buda Pest by their} parents retained in Transylvania who took refuge when Roumania occupied ~~that country~~. ^{Transylvania, the parents themselves remaining behind.} The Roumanian Government now refuses to take them back, desiring to diminish the non-Roumanian population.

The distress in Budapest may be realized from such facts as these. The paper money issued in Budapest being refused by the peasants in the country, goods are only obtained ^{by barter} ~~in exchange~~. A man of means from Vienna, representing provision stores, obtained a pair of boots in exchange for 25 lbs. of sugar. A suit of clothes secured a pig. The people of Budapest took out linen to the villages in return for fruit.

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Swiss agent, Mr. Lassus, is doing much to keep alive the ^{Hungarian} ~~bill-~~

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TIMES

Saturday October 17 1936

RACIALISM IN THE REICH

THE NON-ARYAN CHRISTIANS

A FORGOTTEN MINORITY

From a Correspondent

"Only those who have come into direct contact with racial antagonisms know how deeply they are situated in the primitive organization of the human brain." So said Sir Arthur Keith in the Boyle Memorial Lecture on "Nationality and Race" delivered at Oxford in 1919. Because these antagonisms are primitive, belonging to man before he had evolved the clarifying faculty of his reason, they are, once released, stronger than his civilized qualities, not susceptible to argument, to proof, or to any of the machinery of the intellect. In the historical consideration of the discriminatory laws against Jews in Germany this fact must be borne in mind.

None the less, in other days it was a matter of pride to Germans that all those within the frontiers of Germany were Germans also and fellow-citizens. They contrasted their own homogeneous State with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, distinguished by its agglomeration of ill assimilated and often turbulent minorities—Croat, Czech, Magyar, or Serb. It is only within the last three years that Germany has created within her borders two minorities, the Jews and the "part-Aryans." The Jews, three

years ago, when they were first isolated from the rest of Germany within the invisible barriers of the decrees of National-Socialism, numbered about 600,000; to-day perhaps some 400,000. The number of "part-Aryans" (the Germans call them half-breeds) is variously estimated at figures which range between 200,000 and several millions. The extraordinary diversity of the estimates is due to lack of precision in the laws which determine "non-Aryanism" and the natural reluctance of people to reveal any trace of Jewish blood unless forced.

OUTCAST AS CITIZENS

Roughly it may be said that one Jewish grandparent constitutes "non-Aryanism," though in certain occupations people are required to prove freedom from Jewish blood back to the year 1800. In view of the liberalism with which the older Germany interpreted citizenship, the assimilation of "non-Aryan" elements was rapid throughout the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth centuries. In the same period marriages between Jews and non-Jews were very common, and the descendants of these marriages grew up to think of themselves

call attention - & more
No deplores -
+ denies / incident -

as Germans and, most of them, as Christians. To-day they are outcast as citizens, and even as Christians they lack the moral and material support of their own communities.

The nature of the discriminatory laws can be studied in the official documents of National-Socialism, but in what manner, may one ask, do these laws actually affect individuals, men, women, and children who have to live under them and have so lived for three years? The answer must be: In every aspect of their daily existence and in every function, political, social, economic, and private, which goes to make up the life of man. No "non-Aryan," Jew or Christian, can be a Civil servant, a judge, a teacher, a professor; he may not be admitted as a lawyer or doctor, nor become a journalist or publisher, nor be employed in a public orchestra or theatre or film studio, nor be apprenticed to an "Aryan" firm. All municipal employment is closed to him, and all semi-official organizations such as gas and electricity companies, insurance companies, banks, and railways; all forms of public welfare work; all forms of agriculture, even that of ploughboy or cowman; all domestic service in "Aryan" households; all employment in "Aryan" firms, factories, or shops.

Unemployment is a grim spectre with which this country is only too familiar, but here a man is not singled out for unemployment because of an event which happened before he was born. Moreover, whatever mitigation can be offered by the State is free to all men, whereas in Germany the Jew and "part-Aryan" cannot claim relief from the National-Socialist Welfare organization, and even in the branch of "winter relief work" they must take their place after the "Aryan" applicant. Where there is a heavy roll of "Aryans" it is unlikely that the "non-Aryans" will receive any assistance. The Jews may have recourse to the Jewish welfare organizations, excellently run and maintained by the generosity and devotion of the Jewish people. But what of the Christian "part-Aryan," for whom no such provision exists?

Stringent as are the material conditions brought about by these discriminatory laws, the moral and spiritual effects are perhaps even harder to bear. A German lady, an "Aryan"

and a Christian, married to a Jew, said once: "They take away your livelihood, and at first you might think that the worst which could happen. But afterwards it seems nothing, for they take away your country." The pastor of the church in the little country town where she had been baptized, confirmed, and married and where the children had been baptized could no longer recognize her as a communicant or greet her when he met her in the street. The same woman said: "It is impossible to imagine what it is like to live among 60,000,000 people all pledged to be your enemies."

SPIRITUAL STARVATION

The story of these moral sufferings will never be written, but the psychological effect of continuous humiliation and despair must have serious consequences for a large number of people. The plight of the "non-Aryan" members of the learned professions is perhaps better known to the general public than that of other classes because the academic bodies of foreign countries, notably England and America, have done what they could to provide facilities outside Germany. Even so, one half of those affected by the discriminatory laws remain unhelped. These men are not always in actual want, for if they had held their positions for 10 years, or if they were front-line soldiers, they were retired on pension. But their life's work is finished, often when they are in the full tide of their powers, since all laboratories, libraries, public archives, clinics, and hospitals are closed to them. How can a historian, a physicist, or a pathologist continue his work when all means of study and research are debarred? There is a starvation of the spirit as well as starvation of the body.

"Non-Aryans" can hardly be said to enjoy the protection of law. Nominally, of course, they have certain legal rights, but it is now a fundamental thesis of the German Courts that the rights of a German "Aryan" citizen must be given precedence over those claimed by "non-Aryans"; a thesis which totally invalidates the doctrine of equality before the law. Further, in view of the "purging" of the legal profession, the Jew and the "part-Aryan" must be represented by a lawyer and tried by a judge

who are pledged to be racially antagonistic towards him. In such circumstances a "non-Aryan" would seldom choose to bring an action against an "Aryan" litigant. The best policy for the "non-Aryan" is to avoid observation altogether, to escape notice, official or non-official.

The discriminatory laws operate in the most intimate affairs of daily existence, even in the life of the affections. An "Aryan" may not marry a Jew nor a "half-Aryan," whether Jewish or Christian. A "half-Aryan" may marry only a "half-Aryan" or a Jew; a "three-quarters Aryan" may marry only an "Aryan," and a "quarter-Aryan" may marry only a Jew. All this sounds fantastic, and wellnigh comic, on paper. But not to those who have ever heard the stories of broken engagements, of young men and women barely restrained—and not always restrained—from suicide. It is not comic when one sees the frustrated lives, when one meets the man or woman, devoted and loyal, on whom divorce has been forced by the "Aryan" partner for no other reason than that inescapable strain of "non-Aryan" blood. In such divorces guilt or innocence is of no account: the children belong to the "Aryan" partner because a "non-Aryan" is a "race-stranger" to children with "Aryan" blood. So a "non-Aryan" woman, after 10 or 15 years of honourable married life, may be divorced on the plea that her husband cannot continue in association with one of her race, and she will find herself deprived of the custody of her children. Such grounds for divorce are, if not the strict law, undoubtedly allowed by the Courts.

In other ways also families are divided. If one member of an "Aryan" family has married a "non-Aryan" he or she is often cut off from the rest of the family, since there is a stigma attached to social intercourse with "non-Aryans," and sometimes indeed more than a stigma—a definite disability in the "Aryan's" career, even a loss of employment. So the friendships of years are broken, and the proud and sensitive among the "non-Aryans" live in an isolation difficult to imagine. They do not wish, as was said by one of them, to embarrass former friends by making claims on their loyalty.

In what manner are the children of these two "minorities" affected? Born into the German

Reich, they are obviously innocent of any act which could be construed as inimical to German interests, but they are compelled to suffer the full weight of the discriminatory laws. In September, 1935, a decree was promulgated that after Easter, 1936, no Jewish child should be allowed in a State school. This is not yet generally enforced, and possibly cannot be enforced, since all children have to attend school till the age of 14. The Jews are permitted by the Government to build their own schools under certain conditions, but it is not possible in every small country town or village. The regulation that in elementary and high schools "non-Aryan" children may be 1.5 per cent. of the total number of scholars still holds good. But school life is often in the nature of martyrdom for these children. They are set apart from their fellows, physically and morally; often they are made to sit on a separate bench; they are debarred from joining in games; they cannot go to the swimming-baths, nor compete in the sports that mean so much to healthy children, nor join the "hiking" parties which are so marked a feature of German life. Owing to the 1.5 per cent. regulation a Jewish or "part-Aryan" child may be alone in its school, and the isolation from which it then must suffer is very bitter. Part of the school curriculum consists of anti-Semitic diatribes, and the child is compelled to listen to the grossest and most shameful accusations levelled against its Jewish forebears. What must be the effect on a "non-Aryan" child of being the object-lesson of such teaching? And what, ultimately, the effect on the "Aryan" child of being the witness of it? Gentleness, justice, and mercy are contaminated at their source.

The future is very dark for these children. Even when they have the courage to support their school-days, a cramped and hostile environment awaits them. Though a "part-Aryan" may not be a doctor, a lawyer, a teacher, or a professor, he may, unlike the Jew, sit for the examinations—an ironic concession to his "part-Aryan" blood. But he may not join the Hitler Youth, and by this one disability he is almost certainly debarred from all opportunity in his adult life. For in all enterprises, even those not legally closed to "non-Aryans," it is a *sine qua non* that preference must be given to members of the Hitler Youth.

CHILDREN OF "NON-ARYANS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the article which appeared in your Saturday's issue on the subject of the "Non-Aryan" population in Germany, you called attention to a problem which cannot leave unmoved anyone who cares for the happiness and well-being of children. Your Correspondent emphasizes the fact, too little known in this country, that not only are children of Jewish blood and faith subjected to cruel disabilities, but many professing Christians come under the racial ban because one parent or grandparent is of Jewish stock.

The Inter-Aid Committee for Children from Germany exists for the purpose of helping children of "Non-Aryans," whether Christian or Jewish. It seeks to give them an opportunity of growing up in an environment free from that continuous fear and tension which the discriminatory laws and propaganda make inevitable. It is impossible to relieve all "Non-Aryan" children, but the aim of the Inter-Aid Committee is to assist those whose burden seems heaviest by placing them in English schools or homes, where they may enjoy the freedom and companionship which are here regarded as the right of every child. What such a return to normality may mean, even for a brief period, is shown by the change which is apparent in children who come over for no more than a few weeks' holiday.

The political aspects of the question are not the province of this committee: we are concerned solely with a humanitarian issue. This transcends all distinction of creed or race, and for this reason a number of people, Jewish and Christian, have come together to try by a concerted effort to lighten the burden of fear and hopelessness which lies upon so many children in Germany, innocent of all save their

birth. Many of these people are representative of bodies, such as the Jewish Refugees Committee and the Society of Friends, which have already been working in this field, but separately. They now feel that, in view of the stringency of the conditions to which the "Non-Aryan" children are subjected, the time has come to make a united appeal to all people of humane mind in this country.

To those who ask how they can help, we would suggest these ways:—(a) By paying the fees, either wholly or in part, for a child's schooling in England; (b) by offering facilities for post-school training in occupations which do not compete with the British worker; (c) by offering (in the case of school governors, headmasters, and headmistresses) places in schools free or at much reduced fees; (d) by taking a child into your home; (e) by sending a contribution. If you can make yourself responsible for the maintenance of a child for a year, please do; if you cannot, please remember that the very smallest contribution will help.

Letters should be addressed to the Save the Children Fund Inter-Aid Committee, 20, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

We are yours truly,

NOEL-BUXTON (President, Save the Children Fund); WYNDHAM DEEDES (Chairman, Inter-Aid Committee); ISHBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR, SYDNEY M. BERRY, MAX BONN, HUGH CECIL, GEORGE CICESTR., HERBERT DUNELM., OSMOND E. D'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, EVA HARTREE, GEORGE LANSBURY, J. SCOTT LIDGETT, SIMON MARKS, EVA READING, REBECCA O. SIEFF, NINA K. WOODS (Members of Advisory Council, Inter-Aid Committee).

Reprinted for
THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
INTER-AID COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN FROM GERMANY,
20, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Euston 5204.)

have applied to the full the method of non-resistance or non-violent resistance. And this daily torment of an unarmed people, of little children, is inflicted for one reason only: in their veins may run the blood of the race which gave us Jesus Christ, His Mother, His Apostles.

If every War atrocity alleged against the Germans were true they would not constitute an indictment as severe as that which the Germans have brought against themselves by these measures. Every people has been guilty of cruelty upon the battlefield, or in repression of rebellion—we in Ireland, India, South Africa; the Americans in the Philippines; the French in their revolutions and counter-revolutions. Fear, and the lusts of the blood feud, may momentarily debase the best of us. But the Germans are not suppressing an armed rebellion of Jewry, nor fearing one. And even if it were so—"Babies are neutral." But not in that new Germany whose leader tells us almost daily that the one thing he cares for most under heaven is the "honour" and good name of his country.

These things need to be said by those who in the past have given indubitable proof of their good will to Germany, by pro-Germanism when it was least popular and when a little more of it in our statesmanship would have been most useful. The danger now, is not that we shall over-emphasize the evil of certain tendencies in Germany, but, from a mistaken notion of making amends, reconciliation, shall pretend that evil is good, and, in the effort, so lose the distinction between right and wrong that we may be led to imitate in our own country the policies whose real nature we have refused to face. Signs of that imitation begin indeed to show, as all the world knows.

It is not a question of "internal German politics." Christendom has, after all, if not a collective responsibility to Jewry, at least a collective debt. Can a Christian quite forget that Jesus, His Mother, and Apostles were Jews? That the religious literature of which we have drunk more deeply than of any other whatsoever is a Jewish literature? Can we witness complacently the infliction of these infamies upon the children of His and Her race, pass by upon the other side, and say no word?

Yours, &c.,

NORMAN ANGELL.

4, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4,
Oct. 17.

CHILDREN OF "NON-ARYANS"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As one who has, in the past, made an emphatic protest in your columns against the methods which have resulted in the exile from Germany of many distinguished scholars and scientists, I should like to support the appeal, signed by the president of the "Save the Children Fund" and others, on behalf of the many children who suffer similar hardship.

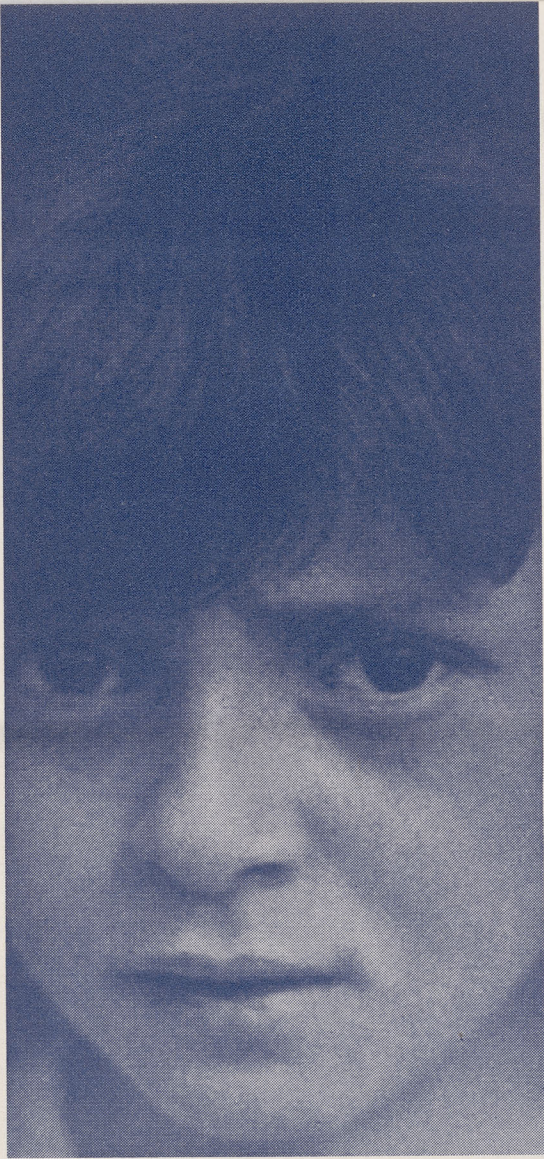
The oppressing effect of an atmosphere of hostility during its schooldays, in which the child is treated as an outcast, though to some degree irremediable, can be much lessened by this special work of the "Inter-Aid Committee."

I hope that the response made to the appeal may result in saving many children from so wretched an existence.

Yours truly, HORDER.

141, Harley Street, W.1, Oct. 19.

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INTER-AID COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN FROM GERMANY,
20, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
(Euston 5204.)



MANY CHILDREN

SUFFER . . .

Many Children Suffer

TRY as we may to avert from them the consequences of war, pestilence and poverty, we fail. But children in Germany with Jewish blood in their veins suffer because of a deliberate policy aimed against them.

● CAN YOU IMAGINE



- A child isolated from its fellows
- derided by its teachers
- debarred from joining in games
- forbidden to train for any profession ?

THIS is the lot of the “Non-Aryan” children in Germany, many of whom are Christians but have a Jewish parent or grandparent.

● “Racial Instruction” forms part of the curriculum in all German schools, and what it means to be a child of the Jewish race in such circumstances may be gathered from the following quotation. It is taken from an article in *Der Weltkampf* (June 1936), a monthly magazine to which favourable reference is made in the official journal of the German Ministry of Education (July 20th, 1936):

“The young teacher, consumed with zeal . . . misses no chance of instilling into the hearts of his children hatred and contempt for the foreign parasite”

But the result may be the opposite to what he intended

“For at the farthest and hindmost desk sits a little Jewish urchin, the helpless target of all the attacks on world Jewry. He can make no defence, but sits there clenching his fists and biring back his tears”

Since the sympathies of “Aryan” children might be aroused by this spectacle, the article goes on to advocate the total exclusion of Jews from German schools. ● A certain number of Jewish children—though by no means all—can go to Jewish schools. BUT WHAT OF THE CHILDREN FOR WHOM THE JEWISH SCHOOL PROVIDES NO REFUGE BECAUSE THEY ARE PROFESSING CHRISTIANS? There are very many such who come under the “racial ban.”

Case No. 271

X - , age 16, Protestant .
Father a Jew, mother a Christian .
The father was in business in Bavaria
with a Christian who defaulted and
then left the country . The boy's
father, against whom there was no
charge, was put in a concentration
camp as a hostage for his partner .
He died there a month later. The
boy was dismissed from school because
he left the hall when Nazi anti-Jewish
songs were being sung, and quietly
walked back to his class-room . There
is now no school in Germany open to
him .



If you can help a
child, Jewish or
Christian, we will

- tell you its name
- send you its
photograph
- find a suitable
school
- arrange for its
journey to
England

YOU and your friends, you and your Club, Institute, Church,
Congregation, or any other group may become god-parent
to a child.

If you can—

- *Maintain a child for a year—Please do*
- *Pay part of the maintenance only—Please do*
- *Get your friends and colleagues to subscribe for a year—
Please do*
- *Offer hospitality to a child for a year—Please do*
- *Take a child into your home for the school holidays—
Please do*

For further information write to:

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND
INTER-AID COMMITTEE FOR CHILDREN FROM GERMANY
20, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. (Euston 5204)

N.B.—Owing to the situation of “non-Aryans,” the case sheet reproduced above cannot give the full circumstances of any particular child. It is, however, typical, and all the facts given have actually occurred.



**The Save the Children Fund
Inter-Aid Committee for Children from Germany**

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Brigadier-General Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Advisory Council

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Hon. Case Secretary

Miss d'Avigdor

Head Office

20, Gordon Square, London, W.C.1

(Tel.: EUSon 5204)





THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

AN ASSOCIATION WHOSE AIM IT IS, IRRESPECTIVE OF RACE, COUNTRY, OR CREED, TO PRESERVE CHILD LIFE WHEREVER MENACED BY CONDITIONS OF HARDSHIP OR DISTRESS, AND TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

*Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917, and Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916
Founder Member of the Save the Children International Union, Geneva*

PRESIDENT - THE RIGHT HON. LORD NOEL-BUXTON, P.C.

HON. PRESIDENT: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T.

CHAIRMAN AND HON. TREASURER: H. D. WATSON, ESQ., C.I.E., C.B.E. VICE-CHAIRMAN: MRS. GORDON MORIER
GENERAL SECRETARY: L. B. GOLDEN, ESQ.

ALL CHEQUES AND POSTAL ORDERS TO BE MADE OUT IN THE NAME OF THE FUND AND CROSSED "WESTMINSTER BANK, GREAT PORTLAND STREET BRANCH"

TELEPHONE: EUSTON 5204
TELEGRAMS: SAVINFANA, WESTCENT,
LONDON

20, GORDON SQUARE
LONDON - W.C.1

8th October, 1936.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

In reply to your letter, the relief we have been enabled to give in Prague has been done through Dr. Kose and Mme. Smolka of the Comité National Tchecoslovaque pour les réfugiés ~~provenant~~ d'Allemagne. The addresses are on the attached statement, which shows exactly what has been done.

I hope this is what you require.

Yours sincerely,

L.B. GOLDEN
General Secretary.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
18, Cowley Street,
S.W.1.

LBG/ME

Pig Poles' 2000

Koze. Hine 46.934 (quoting)

Opini 76.937

Dr. Pinkera. (Quoting)

Doctroskelis 14

629 VII.

4. Cor. Jenni, her good

Socet (Pender)

Im Schmollera. Jan. (M.D.)

Ma. St. in ...

1. ...

Vegetally

Can. 2. W.P. 10 Wms

100 ...

Dr. ...

Whate part

... from 2 m

... from 2 m

... from 2 m

Koze st. h. m. a. in ...

Spander st. to share.

Fromman will plant ...

Sanders report ...

Stamphane

Total 498 no
leave bank
To St. Street
(1870-1872 2m)

THE GREAT ...
AN AREA ...
WHEREVER ...
THE RICH ...
TELEPHONE: ...
TELEGRAMS: ...
LONDON

5th October, 1938.
In reply to your letter, the matter has been ...
The address ...
I hope this is what you require.

General Secretary.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
15, Cavendish Street,
London, W.1.

Refugees in Schwabing.
Got left to fingers
at Paris. b cheap.
crowded. cheery. ch'n
balls. v gd lady leader.
Couple who don't marry
in f. bec woman was Jew
by reg'n + Aryan by blood.
+ cant in in Cycles bec
fort follows law of country of
origin.

2) Couple v 2 B girls
prison + expelled.
all sold in camp, beaten.

Sp. Selt pty office.

Wels. + Herb. personal grins.
are von Noel or Char.
Persec. inst. Cases of death.
Loebe? (to see if exapt)
Correct. Detail of prison work
+ then withdrawal, no printing
Send 40 in V8 work into f.
Benes or refugees

Russ large no gone to R. Lake
Weil. v p of TV - running TU
collecting. Observer cont
Grant Duff. (son of 1 soldier.
It in way)
1 in 5 refugees in Nazi spy
selt refugees are conspiring

Oct 29. Refugees
Dwellings. (more live in
a map in collectives).
Countdown of workshp (Jalbert).
Tenements taking in lodgers.
Crowded b clean beds.
Dark. no comforts.
No families of small ch'n.
(as in Paris) seen.
1) no emigrants now.
2) family of 9. husband lately
died. ~~with wife~~. widow
takes lodgers. 2 from work does
sailoring + cleaning.
3) young woman w 2 ch'n.
4 lodgers. Dark. Rent 3 fcs
(4 fcs) a night. 20 per wk.
Leaving 15 f food.

Passports.
Cycles gives to Hedeles.
to get out of G: cant return.
Wodfeldt getting to Am etc.
Some forged passports b
League system only poss if
the state of agents bec
the state must decide.



~~Refes~~
~~Refresh~~
~~Refes~~

7 eds ad. eight. men idle.
He is (as culture) ^{too many} Hungary + J.
Ra. Old Auntie Hungary + J.
Czechs. 1 only any more.
1 only down County in wife
in ... to Czechs

Refes

Rote Fahne on table.

Ben saw Jew Collectiv
TU sec had letter fr "Tut & Kh
Cee + J. refes." (what is it?)
Sent me the
had sent £110.

Jobs in S Am. 6 no money
to send them.

Schlön at Mshetk. 25 miles.
w young Quaker Jewers. lipstick.
Cheerless. cold. idle. Hungry.
80. 15 ch. some ps schl. Sang.
farmer refusing milk

Lill pd. Czech (schl. cant talk.
Idle eat. no work. writing. chess.
teaching. Lenin + Dimitroff
Cheaper th living in Pra. +
Cheerless: 4 motters 1 m.
ch

Refes
was in Hoja. of. nov 24.
Rose. Quaker phone. all this
See Czech L.W. Lou Fids. wife.
Quakers help the 6 ccs
esp + ch.
Pracey sends £10 a mo.
Jews help Jew + w his 2nd wife.
Salda dance.
Beness foot helps Salda.
9000 Refes. nov 22.50.

Sokolka.
Jew Cee + ch of Feb Cee
SP of Czech + Unions
Com. coll. 150. some women + ch.
w ch + youths. no work.
40 beds - crowded rm.
Prolet pictures. Rote Fahne.
Airtant + subv. +
Sec gets com into TU hosp.
Wrsula finds victim of Dachau.
in bed. says they look criminal
+ deserve their wounds.

Trade Union. 'coll' (hostel)
150. 30 Jews. Only sticks bec
Leipzig. wife + dan left. no letters.
40 m in phys.
Quakers of Lon help
Wrote rd +

~~Tut & Kh~~
~~Leipzig~~
~~Wrsula~~
~~Quakers~~
~~Wrote rd +~~

3

Raiding

11.28 a) Andau raids, in 1 Feb. 1st news.
1.28 b) French killed.
p. 23. 1000

7
65

Trading raiding

12.33 a. Shows understatement!
Barton wd peoff. or rage. Hmf.
13.34 b. Cii
13.33 a. Kidnapping? at a row.
13.34. Opahat no upon.

no name for

Dealings. China.





Save the Children Fund.

With the help of Dr. Munro and Dr. Hilda Clark I was able to visit several hospitals, and also some of the American Child-Feeding Centres, at Vienna. We were afterwards requested by ^{Mr Butler,} the head of the British Food Mission at Vienna, to visit Budapest and report upon the needs of the hospitals there. We did so on August 5th and 6th. We then returned to Vienna and I was urged by Mr. Butler (to) at once convey information to Paris, so that I was unable to investigate further the statistical aspect of the relief problem.

① VIENNA: Those who had seen Vienna in the spring were agreed as to the remarkable improvement in the general appearance of the people to be observed in August, and a casual traveller might conclude that the greater evils arising from hunger had been removed. Distress is always less conspicuous than prosperity, centering as it does in the poorest quarters and in institutional buildings. ^{But} a visit to the hospitals, such as the Carolinen Hospital in the north of the city, or even to the Clinic at the centre of the town, brought most painfully before us the fearful effects of famine conditions which still exist. In spite of all the work of the Food Missions and of the feeding of 100,000 children daily by the American centres, and of the systematic supply of milk for infants, we found still present in large numbers the pitiable victims whose condition has been brought before the British public by the papers and photographs of the Save the Children Fund. Children apparently about four years old proved to be of eight years; others of

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two and a half looked like one year old. Many cases of rickets and of tuberculosis, when stripped at the Clinic, revealed an emaciation not exaggerated by the photographs, even at this late hour. Cases of rickets which have been for the time cured are unable to obtain the thorough resuscitation which is needed to maintain normal health in the future when winter weather subjects them to a strain. There is a tendency to develop pneumonia as well as tuberculosis. Many ^{infants} die (if not breast fed), ^{because} ~~while~~ the milk brought into Vienna on alternate days is frequently sour, there being no ice available to preserve it. There were pitiable cases. For instance: a child of fourteen months weighing eight pounds, unable properly to feed itself through a rubber teat; another with only two teeth at a year and a half; and, worst of all, a number of children of six and seven years old, - an age which would not normally be subject to rickets at all, - staggering about the ward with legs and feet recalling nursery pictures of frogs walking upright.

Adult invalids have still great difficulty in obtaining eggs or meat.

I attended a meeting of the Committee formed by Dr. Munroe, known as the International Hospital Committee. Vide Reports enclosed. They are now established in a large and central house and promise to be a highly capable body with an active secretary. Dr. Clark, at the time of my leaving, was inclined to think that charity should concentrate on the problem of clothing, and as the food supply, together with hospital equipment, has been undertaken officially, clothing would appear to be a highly suitable object, both because it will otherwise

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be neglected and because it is within the means of charity funds.

be neglected and because it is within the means of charity funds.

CHILD FEEDING CENTRES: The children were devouring a concoction of rice and cocoa. Meat is only given once a week, but this is a more liberal ration than that provided by the adult ration book which though nominally indicating meat one day in the week, does not in fact provide meat nearly so often. *It was remarkable to notice how many children asked for a small portion, being too weak to feel ~~hungry~~ equal to more.*

② *Budapest:* HOSPITALS AT BUDAPEST: The supplies of necessaries were already reduced to the lowest ebb when the invading Roumanian Army cut off all communication with the country, looted even the farms belonging to the hospitals and actually seized the medical stores sent by the British ^{from} at Vienna. Apart from this abnormal famine, the situation was very terrible, and we telegraphed to Mr. Harmsworth urging that, as it was beyond the means of private charity, the Government should sanction expenditure by the Supreme Economic Council for medical purposes. Operations were being performed with inadequate local anaesthetics; even novokai^{ne} was exhausted and ^{the doctors} they were reduced to cocaine. Rubber tubes and sheets were nearly exhausted; ~~bandages were of paper~~; such linen as remained was torn and dirty; the covering of babies could only be renewed twice a week instead of several times a day; there was no plaster of Paris; hot baths could not be given because the large hot water installations could only be worked with coal which was exhausted. ^{Bandages +} The clothing was ~~also~~ of paper, and the spectacle revealed when the paper napkin - rather resembling a ^{like} rough canvas made of string - was removed from a child ^{whose tiny legs drawn} in a state of ~~extreme emaciation~~ ^{was} ~~might be called intolerable to behold.~~ ^{liberally unbearable.}

up in the bed, resembled those of a plucked pullet -
Dr. Mearns Dr. Clark + Mr
 We sent a telegram to Mr Cecil Harmsworth as follows - (A)

CHILD FEEDING CENTRES: The children were devouring

a concoction of rice and cocoa. Meat is only given once a week, but this is a more liberal ration than that provided by the adult ration book which though nominally indicating meat one day in the week, does not in fact provide meat nearly so often.

If we remember that water from Germany is scarce for a small portion, being for weeks past...

HOSPITALS AT BUDAPEST: The supplies of necessities

were already reduced to the lowest ebb when the invading Rumanian Army cut off all communication with the country, looted even the farms belonging to the hospitals and actually seized the medical stores sent by the British at Vienna. Apart from this abnormal

famine, the situation was very terrible, and we telegraphed to Mr. Harmsworth urging that, as it was beyond the means of private charity, the Government should sanction expenditure by the Supreme

Economic Council for medical purposes. Operations were being

performed with inadequate local anaesthetics; even novocain^{ne} was exhausted and they were reduced to cocaine. Rubber tubes and

sheets were nearly exhausted; bandages were of paper; such linen as remained was torn and dirty; the covering of babies could only

be renewed twice a week instead of several times a day; there was

no plaster of Paris; hot baths could not be given because the

large hot water installations could only be worked with coal

which was exhausted. The clothing was also of paper, and the

spectacle revealed when the paper napkin - rather resembling a

canvas made of string - was removed from a child in a state of

extreme excitation - might be called intolerable to behold.

②

At present the lack of...
We sent a telegram to the Lord Harmsworth...

To Cecil Harmsworth Foreign Office London (and Sir W. Goode)

Have visited many Budapest hospitals at request of Vienna British Food Commission. Position of hospitals here desperate aggravated by Rumanian requisition of food. Using paper dressings for three months no general anaesthetics urgent need for dressings medicines soap and linen. Proper sterilisation impossible through lack of coal necessitating closure of wards Facts carefully investigated by us. Amount available from charity funds even with equivalent grant is quite inadequate. Can you arrange supply of military medical stores now at Paris through agency of Economic Council?

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arrange supply of military medical stores now at Paris through
Agency of Economic Council?

The International Red Cross, through their capable Swiss agent, Mr. Hassius, is doing much to keep alive the ^{Hungarian} children of Hungarian parents ^{who were sent to Budapest by their} retained in Transylvania who took refuge when Roumania occupied ^{Transylvania of the parents themselves remaining behind} that country. The Roumanian Government now refuses to take them back, desiring to diminish the non-Roumanian population.

The distress in Budapest may be realized from such facts as these. The paper money issued in Budapest being refused by the peasants in the country, goods are only obtained ^{by barter} in exchange. A man of means from Vienna, representing provision stores, obtained a pair of boots in exchange for 25 lbs. of sugar. A suit of clothes secured a pig. The people of Budapest took out linen to the villages in return for fruit.

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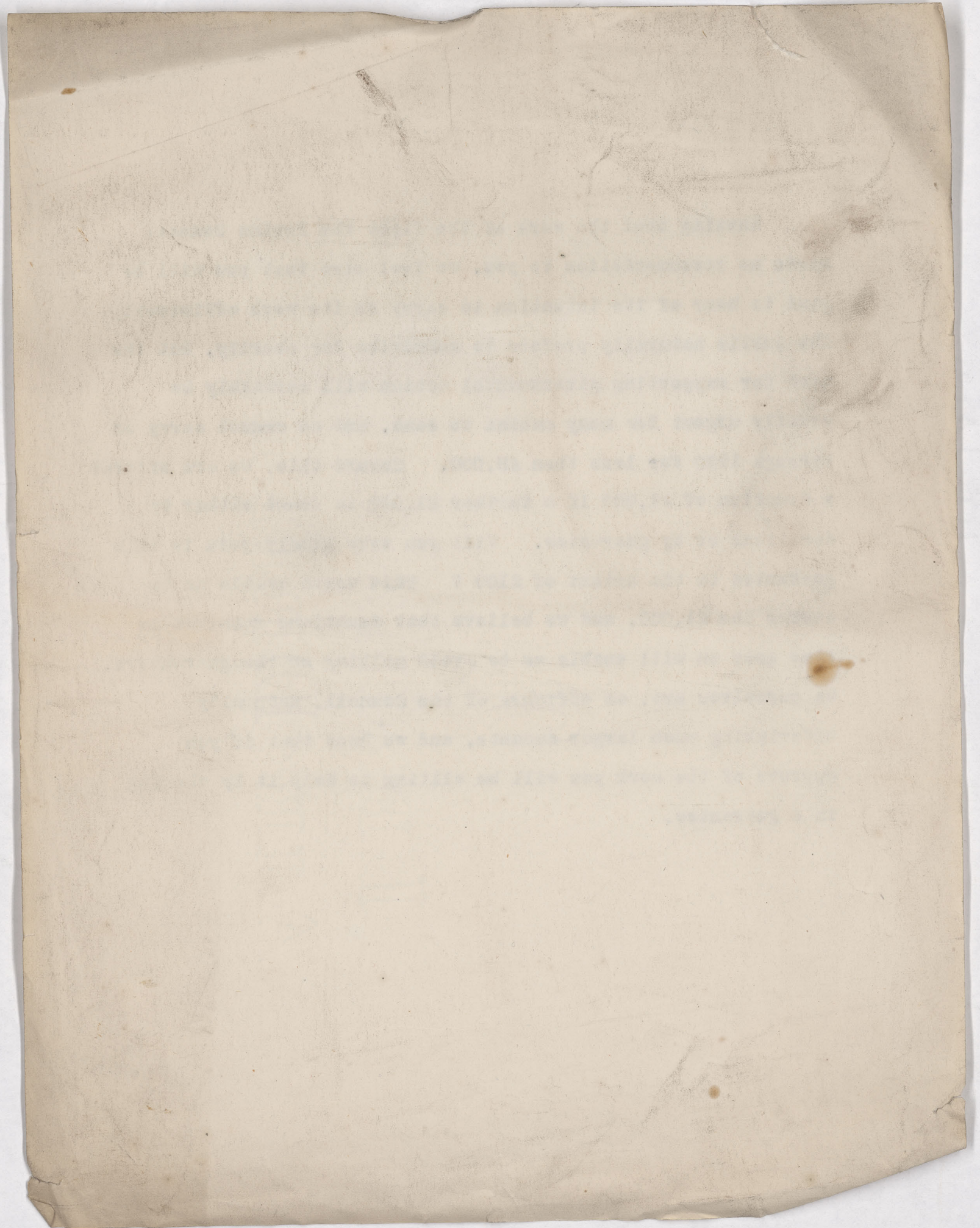
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out linen to the villages in return for fruit.

H. H. H.

Knowing that the work of the Fight the Famine Council needs no recommendation to you, we feel sure that you will be glad to hear of its intention to carry on its work efficiently. The public naturally prefers to subscribe for charity, but the need for supporting governmental action will certainly be equally urgent for many months to come, and we cannot carry on through 1920 for less than £3,000. Toward this, we are offered a donation of £1,000 if a further £1,000 is found either by donations or by guarantee. Will you very kindly join in this guarantee to the extent of £100? This would enable us to secure the £1,000, and we believe that donations received as time goes on will enable us to avoid calling on the guarantors. We ourselves are, as officers of the Council, naturally undertaking much larger amounts, and we hope that if you approve of the work you will be willing to help it by sharing in a guarantee.



12, RUTLAND GATE.

S.W.7.

To go round the family.

12. 10. 1911

1911

12. 10. 1911

12. 10. 1911



FROM THE PRESS AND PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

FOR PREVENTING CHILD SUFFERING AND IMPROVING THE
STANDARDS OF CHILD CARE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

PRESIDENT: THE RIGHT HON. LORD NOEL-BUXTON

20, GORDON SQUARE :: LONDON, W.C.1

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 5204

SECRETARY FOR PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH: EDWARD FULLER

With Compliments

December 4, 1936

TRAGEDY OF THE REFUGEES

Lord Noel-Buxton at Hammersmith Rotary Club

Hon.
The Right/Lord Noel-Buxton, President of the Save the Children Fund and sometime Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, was the guest of honour of Hammersmith Rotary Club at its luncheon at the Clarendon Restaurant on Friday (December 4). Mr. Frank Hindes, president, presided over a good attendance.

Lord Noel-Buxton spoke on "Refugees from Bolshevism and Fascism". These conflicting ideologies, and other "isms" that might possibly come along, he described as "frantic new substitutes for true religion". They had produced a class of people whose existence was one of the most pathetic developments of the present time - the refugees - of whom it was estimated there were about a million in Europe, the Near East and the Far East.

A philanthropist had been described as a person who used other people's adversity for his own advertisement. (Laughter). Lord Noel-Buxton thought that there was not much advertisement to be got out of the adversity of the refugees, but he did feel that this was a case in which the characteristic British merit of not passing by

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on the other side, like the Priest and the Levite, should come into play.

The speaker described the two main sources of the refugee problem - the flight from Russia because of the Revolution and the civil war and the expulsion from Germany under the Hitler régime and he gave pathetic examples of refugees whom he had himself met in the course of investigations abroad. He spoke of the tragedy of German refugees, whom he had seen in a sort of improvised lodging house in Prague - people formerly of good position, intellectuals, skilled artisans, and others such as the Burgomaster of a German town - existing in complete, unwilling idleness and abject penury because they were debarred from following their occupations in the country of refuge. A worse fate had attended thousands of Russian women who had been reduced to living by prostitution in the ports of the Far East.

The relief of these people, said the speaker, had fallen in the main on charitable effort and he referred especially to the work of the Save the Children Fund. Perhaps, he said, the children were the most in need of help, because they had still their lives before them. The problem was to make their lives tolerable and useful.

Lord Noel-Buxton went on to refer to the immense debt which was due to Nansen for his work for the refugees, which had been continued after his death by the Nansen Office of the League of Nations, and he urged the importance of the Office's being maintained in spite of the decision of the Assembly of the League to close it at the end of 1938. One of the minor merits of the League was that it had drafted a Convention whereunder Governments could bind themselves to give refugees some measure of legal protection, and he was glad to

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say that the British Government was sympathetic to this Convention.

The natural inclination among Governments, he said, seemed to be to desire to wash their hands of the problem, and the relief of the refugees was left in the main to private charity. But it was too vast a problem and to leave it thus was, he thought, a disgrace to humanity. Nevertheless, said Lord Noel-Buxton, the Britisher was always ready to put his hand in his pocket to relieve suffering, and he recalled the Indian proverb: "Did anyone become poor by giving alms?"

Mr. Ernest Pope, in expressing the thanks of the gathering to Lord Noel-Buxton, said he had spoken of conflicting ideologies, but he himself ^{was} an idealist, as members of his family had been ever since their ancestor brought about the abolition of the slave trade, and before that. Mr. Pope humorously recalled his first meeting with Lord Noel-Buxton. He was busy at the bottom of his garden one day, he said, when he saw a gentleman approaching holding a little girl by the hand. He was about to warn him off when the stranger said, "I hope I am not trespassing, but I was looking for a trout". It then transpired that the "trespasser" was the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, said Mr. Pope, and no doubt that was why he was looking for the trout.

(Laughter.)

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(Laughter.)



MEMORANDUM ON THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF
THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Objects and Legal Status

The Save the Children Fund is an Association the aim of which is to preserve child life - irrespective of race, country, or creed - wherever it is menaced by conditions of hardship or distress, and to raise the standards of child care and protection throughout the world.

The Fund was founded by the late Miss Eglantyne Jebb in 1919, and in 1921 was incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908-1917 and registered by the Board of Trade as 'an Association not for profit'. Since in its early years most of the activities of the Fund were directed to the relief of distress arising from the war, it is also registered under the War Charities Act 1916.

Finance

The Fund is not a 'fund' in the sense of having endowments or invested capital. It depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for sustenance and the scope of its activities is conditioned by the amount of subscriptions, donations and legacies received from time to time in response to its appeals.

The accounts are subject to an annual audit which is certified by Lord Plender, of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

Scope of the Work

The Save the Children Fund takes within its province all such work and propaganda as may fall within the terms of the Declaration of Geneva. This document, adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations as the League's 'Charter of Child Welfare' in 1924 and re-affirmed in 1934, was drafted by the Founder of the Fund and has been endorsed by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the heads of many other States as well as by ecclesiastical leaders and representative citizens in many lands.

The terms of the Declaration, in the English translation, are as follow:

By the present Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly known as the 'Declaration of Geneva', men and women of all nations, recognising that Mankind owes to the Child the best that it has to give, declare and accept it as their duty that, beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed

- I. The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.
- II. The child that is hungry must be fed; the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward



MEMORANDUM OF THE LAW AND EQUITIES OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE, JANUARY 18, 1911.

The State of New York, in its capacity as a sovereign power, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America, dated at Washington, D. C., the 14th day of January, 1911, in relation to the proposed extradition of the late John Edgar Hoover, who was arrested in New York City on the 10th day of January, 1911, and who is now in the custody of the State of New York.

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must be helped; the delinquent child must be reclaimed; and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succoured.

- III. The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
- IV. The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation.
- V. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow-men.

The Fund has carried out work in nearly forty different countries including the British Isles and has developed activities which may be grouped under the following heads:

- (i) Emergency relief following war, famine, earthquake, flood, hurricane, industrial depression and political disturbance.
- (ii) Welfare, hospital and clinic work, including especially the development of such work in lands where it was non-existent.
- (iii) Education, training for industry and the care of socially maladjusted children.
- (iv) Maintenance of orphans.
- (v) Founding of model villages for refugee families in the Balkans and the Near East.
- (vi) Sociological research and propaganda for the enlightening of public opinion and stimulation of official action.

Institutions

The Fund is wholly or partially responsible for the maintenance of the following institutions:

- (i) In Great Britain - Fairfield House Open-air Residential School, Broadstairs, for delicate children referred by School Medical Officers in industrial centres; Eight Emergency Open-air Nurseries for children, aged 2 to 5, of unemployed men, in South Wales, Yorkshire and other depressed industrial areas.
- (ii) In Hungary - Workschools (for girls of the poorest classes who leave school at 12 years of age); the Weardale Home (for socially maladjusted children referred from the Juvenile Courts); Nursery Schools for the small children of working mothers.
- (iii) In Palestine - Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for the Arab population at Haifa.
- (iv) In Yugoslavia - the Anglo-Yugoslav Children's Sanatorium at Kaminica.

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National Union of Teachers

In its emergency relief work in Great Britain, the Save the Children Fund is fortunate in working in co-operation with the National Union of Teachers - an important professional organisation with over 149,000 members. As teachers, they are in close day-by-day touch with the children who need help; they know the need at first hand and they are able to see that the relief given reaches those for whom it is intended. Moreover, they themselves give generously to the relief funds. During the past eight years, many thousands of pounds have been expended under the joint administration of the Save the Children Fund and the National Union of Teachers for the provision of boots, milk and semi-medicinal food for needy children.

Political Refugees

The Save the Children Fund is a strictly non-party body, but if children suffer as a result of political disturbances, the Fund is bound to protect them. Thus, recent events in Germany, Austria and Iraq have caused large numbers of children, bereft of their homes and in some cases of their parents and friends, to turn to the Fund for help. Going back further into history, but still a pressing claim on the Fund, are the thousands of children of Armenia and Russian refugees - the former in Greece and the Near East, the latter scattered over the world.

Adoptions

The Fund has developed a scheme whereby not only are large numbers of children helped, but personal links are forged between them and their benefactors. This is the Adoption Scheme. Subscriptions are on the basis of five guineas per year, this sum being allocated for the benefit of a specific child, whose name and address, with photograph and brief personal particulars, are supplied to the subscriber, who is thus enabled to get into touch with the child. Children of British and of more than a dozen other nationalities may be adopted under this scheme. At the present time, about 30 per cent of the children so adopted are British.

International Co-operation

The Save the Children Fund carries on its work in close co-operation with the Save the Children International Union, of Geneva, which groups together fifty national organisations in nearly as many different countries. The Union maintains close contact with the League of Nations, both the Secretariat and the International Labour Office, and is represented on the Child Welfare Committee of the League. Both the League Secretariat and the International Labour Office frequently look to the Save the Children organisation for information and research.

The Save the Children Fund and the International Union have been responsible for organising several important international conferences which have had the co-operation of the British and other Governments.

The Fund is one of the voluntary organisations co-operating with the League of Nations (Nansen Office for Refugees) in the settling of Armenian refugees in Syria and the refugee villages established by the Fund in the Balkans served as models for similar work subsequently undertaken by the League.

11

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

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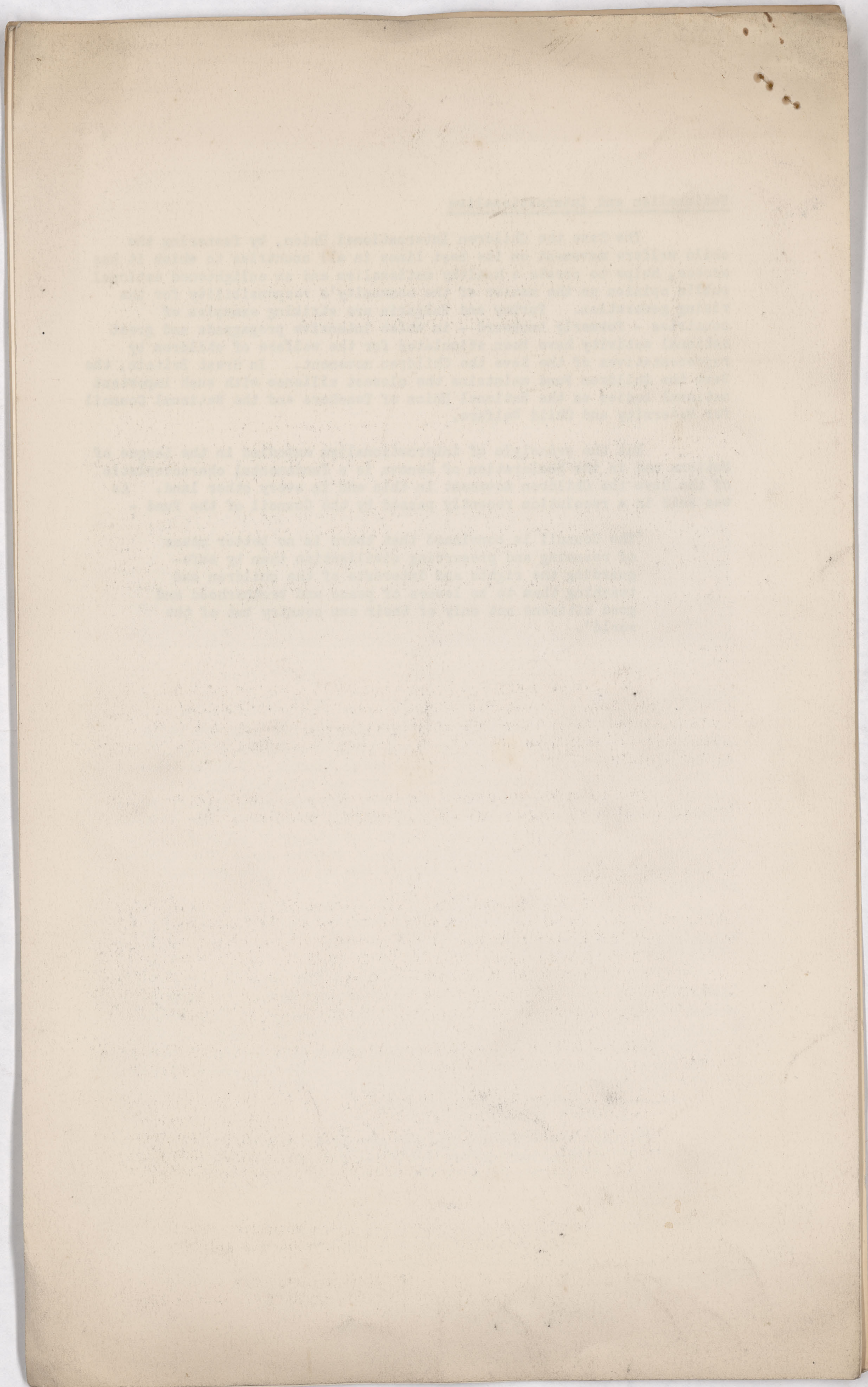
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Nationalism and Internationalism

The Save the Children International Union, by fostering the child welfare movement on the best lines in all countries to which it has access, helps to create a healthy nationalism and an enlightened national public opinion on the matter of the community's responsibility for the rising generation. Turkey and Bulgaria are striking examples of countries - formerly backward - in which intensive propaganda and great national activity have been stimulated for the welfare of children by representatives of the Save the Children movement. In Great Britain, the Save the Children Fund maintains the closest alliance with such important national bodies as the National Union of Teachers and the National Council for Maternity and Child Welfare.

But the principle of internationalism embodied in the League of Nations and in the Declaration of Geneva is a fundamental characteristic of the Save the Children movement in this and in every other land. As was said in a resolution recently passed by the Council of the Fund -

'The Council is convinced that there is no better means of rescuing and preserving civilisation than by safeguarding the rights and interests of the children and teaching them to be lovers of peace and brotherhood and good citizens not only of their own country but of the world'.



a
Use boys film
Jan 1921

(SCT)

42 Langham St
London W.

Feb 20 1921

My dear Noel -

I cant possibly tell you
how enchanted I was to
receiv your generous cheque
this morning for my film
fund. You have always
come to our help when we
needed it in the most
wonderful way. I dont
suppose we should ever have
been paying a quarter of a

with Governmental gifts
stocks from different countries,
& with money specially given
for this purpose. I hope we
may be able to feed 200,000
adults till the next harvest.

We also want to continue
the feeding of our children till
that date, & if possible add
to the number. I am sure
the Union will be a great help,
especially now that we are
being enabled to put more

million children in Russia
to-day, had it not been that
we have always had a
few most generous friends
- chiefly Smith's relations! -
always ready to come to our
rescue.

We have undertaken to
feed adults as well as
~~children~~ children in Saratov - the
adults, of course, not with
our own money, but chiefly

money into the purchase of
projectors & films than would
have been possible with our
special fund. Thanking you
ten thousand times & with
much love to Lucy.

Yours ever

Elizabeth G. Webb.

containing
in "painted" full

Prof Young

TEL:
BOURNE END 439.

FORMOSA FISHERY,
COOKHAM,
BERKS.

Wednesday.

My dear Noel.

I was sorry to miss you but was detained
at a private view of the new Spanish film -
"no pasaran" - Very good.

I deposited labels for Wilfrid Roberts at
one of yours. Saw the children meeting at Farnham
and enclosed a report of the proceedings - which
was amusing - as without asking for it I got
a resolution censuring the Govt. out of a League of
nations audience and a trans-ite Chairman -
You will see I did my best for your fund and
the collection was said to be ^{very} satisfactory / 11 - about.
They have however sent it to me. ^{Will} ~~and~~ if you
~~will~~ let me know to whom and where to pass it
on -

You saw the children people ought to
take on our children's hospitals - It is their
work really - and ^{supplying} feeding children in Catalonia
and Valencia is not now really necessary. Even
in almeria when food is short the authorities
provide excellently for all children ~~there~~ organised
under their charge. We have stopped our soup
kitchens and when I get back I shall stop
the public supply of milk to children and

only supply through the outpatients
dept^s of ~~the~~ hospitals.

On the other hand the authorities admit
that they cannot cope with child welfare and
the care of such children and are especially
anxious for assistance in training children's
nurses for children's hospitals and welfare
centres.

You people ought to be starting this work
which the Sp. Prot would take over, it falls
me, after the war - and would welcome
our help in now.

I am off again with ambulances
Dunbar to the Cordova point next week
after a round of money-raising meetings
but Helen will take up his idea with
you

Yours
and opening

~~I shall be here all summer.
Eric is away all next week till the 10th.
He suggests myself to call on you
in town after Dublin. Love
M.~~

12 Rutland Gate,

S. W. 7.

aug '19

To the Editor of 'The Times.'

Sir,

Since the political horizon in Hungary now shews some signs of clearing as a result of the firm attitude taken by the Conference, I believe it is an opportune moment to place before the public certain features of the economic situation at Buda-Pest which were most vividly impressed upon me during a visit undertaken at the request of the head of the British Relief Mission in Vienna.

Already, before the Rumanian invasion, owing to the cumulative effect of war conditions, the continued blockade of Communist Hungary, and the difficulty of trading with the country districts caused by the reluctance of the peasants to accept the Communist 'white money', the economic situation was perilous in the extreme. Then came the Rumanian occupation. At once all traffic entering the city was stopped, and the acute shortage became a famine. We saw Rumanian soldiers driving cattle along the streets, and army wagons removing stocks of grain or flour. The pillage extended even to certain farms belonging to the hospitals. Supplies of medical stores, despatched from Vienna by the British and American Relief Missions owing to the exhaustion of stocks in Buda-Pest, were ^{held up} ~~taken over~~ by the Rumanians.

The results of this situation which we personally investigated in six large hospitals were pitiable. Rubber tubing and sheets were practically exhausted. Bandages were of paper, and even for newly born infants there was nothing but rough paper napkins resembling coarse canvas made of string. Hot baths could not be given because there was no coal for the large hot water installations. Severe operations were being performed with inadequate local anaesthetics as all supplies of general anaesthetics had been used up. In addition, always and everywhere was a total absence of milk and an extremely restricted supply of other foodstuffs.

Facts such as these speak for themselves, and emphasise the

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urgency of the appeal for medical supplies issued by the head of the British Relief Mission at Vienna. Much is now being done both through official channels and otherwise, but every assistance is still needed if the situation is to be dealt with on the scale which it requires. All donations should be sent either to the 'Save the Children' Fund, 329 High Holborn, W. C. 1., or to the Friends' Emergency Committee, 27 Chancery Lane, W. C. 2.

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THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

INCORPORATED

Registered under the War Charities Act 1940

The Save the Children Fund is a member of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, the officially recognised British body for the co-ordination of voluntary relief effort.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury
His Grace the Archbishop of York
The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Westminster
The Right Rev. The Moderator of the Church of Scotland
The Rev. the Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council
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GFG/WB.

21st August, 1945.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton, P.C.,
10, Lowndes Square,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Lord Noel-Buxton,

Since our last conversation together I have been thinking over a great deal of what you have said and the hope and aspirations which you have in the new Government, and the thought came to my mind that perhaps they would be interested in a scheme which I brought up to my friend, the late Lord Lloyd, as long ago as the 24th February 1937. He was much interested in the scheme and I believe did put it before the War Office but nothing came of it.

At the present time there will be the greatest danger in our lines of communication through the Middle East area taking from Eritrea to Cyprus, and fateful events are likely to happen in these areas at no distant date. It is, therefore, necessary that we make plans to try to protect ourselves in these regions and I believe that to save our own Empire the scheme that I proposed in '37 stands good for today and that is to form a British Middle East Legion. The men are there of all nationalities, and we have so many Poles in this country, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Assyrians, and perhaps Armenians, who I believe would be only too glad to serve under the British Raj. At the same time, we will have a large number of young, well-trained, officers who will be out of a job. Here is an opportunity to use their services and to help us to

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carry out the work of trying to keep the peace in that great area.

I submit this scheme to you for what it is worth, and if you feel it is worth while you can send it in to the proper quarters. Since I drafted this scheme many changes have taken place but I think that, with minor alterations and more detail, this scheme could be carried out. However, if you feel it is not worth while put it in the waste paper basket!

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. F. Gracey

G. F. GRACEY.
General Secretary.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF LORDS

OFFICIAL REPORT
(UNREVISED)

Vol. 155. No. 59

Tuesday, 13th April, 1948

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)

IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH PARLIAMENT OF
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
APPOINTED TO MEET THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER IN THE
ELEVENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI

FIFTH SERIES

VOLUME CLV

FOURTH VOLUME OF SESSION 1947-48

HOUSE OF LORDS

Tuesday, 13th April, 1948.

The House met at half past two of the clock, The LORD CHANCELLOR on the Woolsack.

Prayers.

DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTIONS
BILL. [H.L.]

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (VISCOUNT HALL): My Lords, I beg leave to introduce a Bill to establish a national corporation for securing the development and exploitation of industrial inventions; to authorise advances to the corporation out of the Consolidated Fund, and, in respect of certain circumstances, payments to the corporation out of moneys provided by Parliament; and for matters connected therewith; and to move that it be read a first time.

Moved, That the Bill be now read 1^a.
—(*Viscount Hall.*)

On Question, Bill read 1^a, and to be printed.

IMBER TRAINING AREA.

2.35 p.m.

VISCOUNT LONG: My Lords, I beg leave to ask His Majesty's Government the question that stands in my name on the Order Paper.

H.L. 21 A 3

[The question was as follows:

To ask His Majesty's Government, in view of the statement that Imber is not to be handed back under the conditions existing in 1943, what compensation is to be paid to the Diocese of Sarum for the upkeep of the church, vicarage, chapel and school, and further, what compensation is to be paid to the brewery owning the public house.]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (LORD NATHAN): My Lords, the arrangements to be made in this connection with the Diocese of Sarum, the trustees of the chapel and the owners of the public-house will be matters for negotiation in the ordinary course.

VISCOUNT LONG: My Lords, in thanking the noble Lord for his reply, may I ask whether he can give the House an assurance that, before any bombing takes place in this area, living relatives of people buried in the churchyard will have an opportunity of having their loved ones reburied at public expense in another churchyard; and, further, that there will be a chance to have the Crusader's Tomb (one of the most historic tombs in this village) taken out of the church and placed where it will be in safety?

LORD NATHAN: Those will be matters for discussion between the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the War Office. I have no doubt that the points to which the noble Viscount refers will be given all due regard.

VISCOUNT LONG: In thanking the noble Lord again and apologising for

[Viscount Long.]
trespassing on your Lordships' time, I would point out that surely we have a right to know what is to happen in this village. In view of the very unsatisfactory statement that has been made by the noble Lord, I leave myself free to raise this matter at a later date. I feel that it will cause grave consternation in the country.

I now beg leave to ask His Majesty's Government the second question standing in my name on the Order Paper.

[The question was as follows:

To ask His Majesty's Government what steps will be taken to ensure that adequate compensation will be paid to all farmers, gardeners and allotment holders who may suffer material damage from the residue of cement from the factory which it is now proposed to erect on a corner of the Imber training area at Westbury.]

LORD HENDERSON: My Lords, it will be for the courts to say whether any damage has been suffered for which compensation can be paid. I hope, however, that the question of damage will not arise, since cement manufacturers are required, under the Alkali Works Regulation Act, 1906, to instal the best practical means of dust arrestment, and the inspectors of my right honourable friend the Minister of Health are in consultation with the company.

VISCOUNT LONG: My Lords, I thank the noble Lord for his reply. I gave notice yesterday that I would be asking a supplementary question:—namely, whether the local people would be able to submit fresh evidence on April 21 when the inquiry is held.

LORD HENDERSON: Yes; that is the purpose of the inquiry.

CHILDREN BILL. [H.L.]

2.38 p.m.

Amendments reported (according to Order).

Clause 3:

Effect of assumption by local authority of parental rights.

(3) A resolution under Section two of this Act shall not prevent the local authority from allowing the child to be, either for a fixed

H.L. 21 A 4

period or until the local authority otherwise determine, under the control of a parent, guardian, relative or friend in any case where it appears to the authority to be for the benefit of the child.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (VISCOUNT JOWITT) had given Notice of two Amendments in subsection (3), the first of which was to delete "the child to be." The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords, I may explain quite shortly that the point of this and the succeeding Amendments proposed now to Clause 3 is that if a child (and I am dealing with a "resolution" child, by which, as your Lordships know, I mean a child with regard to which there is a resolution under Clause 2) is allowed to return to its parents, notionally the local authority still retain a duty of care although, of course, the child is *de facto* under the care of its own parents. Thus there is some possible division of authority, and it may be said that there is some excuse for the parents who have charge of the child being able to say "Well, we have not complete care, and therefore we are not entirely responsible." In view of this we have recast the matter in this way. If the local authority exercise their discretion and let the child go back to its parents or relatives, or someone of that sort, then so long as those parents or relatives have the custody of that child by reason of that order, the duty of the care and control of the child should be entirely with those parents or with those relatives. The local authority, however, should have power to resume their obligation for care and custody directly they see any reason so to do. Therefore, the Amendments which I am moving here to this clause have that effect. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 4, line 31, leave out ("the child to be").—(The Lord Chancellor.)

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, on behalf of those who sit on these Benches, I may say that we have no objection whatever to the recasting which is effected by the Amendment which the Lord Chancellor has just moved. I think it makes the matter rather clearer than it was before.

LORD O'HAGAN: My Lords, I should like to add to what the noble Lord has said. The solution arrived at is one which

will commend itself to many of those who are directly concerned in this matter.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, this Amendment is consequential on what we have just done. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 4, line 33, after ("determine") insert ("the care of the child to be taken over by, and the child to be").—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved, after subsection (3) to insert as new subsections:

"(4) Where a resolution under Section two of this Act is in force in respect of a child and the child has ceased to be in the care of the local authority by whom the resolution was passed, then (without prejudice to the provisions of Section one of this Act if those provisions apply) the local authority by whom the resolution was passed shall have power to receive the child back into their care in any circumstances in which it appears to them that their intervention under this subsection is necessary in the interests of the welfare of the child.

(5) Where a local authority receive a child into their care under the last foregoing subsection, the provisions of this Act, except subsections (4) and (5) of Section one thereof, shall apply as if the child had been received into their care under the said Section one."

The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords, there is just this to be said about these words. First of all, as I have just explained, they establish the right of the local authority to resume the care and control of the child. Subsection (5) makes it plain that, although all the earlier provisions of the Act are, in the event to apply, yet there can be no question now of a discussion as to which local authority are to be responsible. If the local authority have had a child and have decided to return that child to its parents or relatives, then, if it becomes necessary for that local authority to resume the care and control of the child, it will be that local authority and no other which will be responsible. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 4, line 35, at end insert the said new subsections.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 4 [*Duration and rescission of resolutions under Section two*]:

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, this Amendment is consequential

on what we have already done. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 5, line 20, leave out from ("eighteen") to end of line 21.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, this again is consequential on what we have already done. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 5, line 44, after ("allow") insert ("the care of the child to be taken over by, and").—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 10:

Duty of parents to maintain contact with local authorities having their children in care.

10.—(1) The parent of a child who has not attained the age of sixteen and is in the care of a local authority under Section one of this Act shall secure that the appropriate local authority are informed of the parent's address for the time being.

LORD HENLEY moved, in subsection (1), after "parent" to insert "or guardian." The noble Lord said: My Lords, this Amendment and the next were moved during the Committee stage, and an undertaking was given that they would be considered. I am not aware that any answer has been given on that matter. The Amendments have the object of enabling the local authority to keep in touch with parents or guardians, who presumably will be *in loco parentis* to the child, in order to carry out their duties under Section 1 (3) of the Act. I therefore beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 8, line 31, after ("parent") insert ("or guardian").—(*Lord Henley.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I undertook on the Committee stage to investigate this question, and the noble Lord who is now moving the Amendment had not then appeared on the scene in this particular matter. I am glad to see him now because it relieves me from any charge of discourtesy in saying that in the deliberations and discussions that we had on this matter, and which took place not with him but with other noble Lords, I came to the conclusion that it was undesirable to insert these words; and I think the other noble Lords rather agreed with me. What I think we felt

[The Lord Chancellor.]

was that the insertion of those words will not work unless you also extend to the guardian the criminal sanction which is to be found in subsection (3)—that is to say, if a person does not comply with the provisions of the subsection he is liable to a fine.

I agree that so long as you do apply that criminal sanction there is no particular reason why you should not extend that wording to a guardian. But, according to the law of this land, the guardian is, normally speaking, not liable to maintain the child. He has not the duty of a parent, and it seems to me that it is going very far to enforce a provision which requires the guardian to inform the local authority when he is not responsible for maintaining his child. It was for that reason that we came to the conclusion it was probably better not to include the words "or guardian." As I think I said before, I have no rooted objection to the matter, so long as it is quite plain that if we impose this duty we must also impose the sanction. On balance—and I think other noble Lords agree with me—I should be disposed not to accept the Amendment.

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, perhaps I may say a word on this Amendment. I agree with the Lord Chancellor in that I regard it as unnecessary, and in the circumstances which he mentioned, impossible to rank a guardian with parents in this particular Part of the Bill. For those reasons I think the Government are wise not to accept this Amendment.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, I beg leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 11 [*Scope of Part II*]:

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved to delete the proviso. The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords, this is consequential on the Amendments that we have already agreed to. We laid down by this proviso that, so far as Part II of the Bill is concerned, if a child were still in the care of the authority, during which time he was allowed by the authority to be under the control of a parent, he should not be deemed to be in the care of the authority. The Amendment we have already passed extends that to the whole Bill, and not merely to Part II of the Bill. I beg to move.

H.L. 21 A 6

Amendment moved—

Page 9, line 24, leave out lines 24 to 30.—
(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 13:

Mode of provision of accommodation and maintenance.

13.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a local authority shall discharge their duty to provide accommodation and maintenance for a child in their care—

(b) where it is not practicable or desirable for the time being to make arrangements for boarding-out, by maintaining the child in a home provided under this Part of this Act or by placing him in a voluntary home the managers of which are willing to receive him.

LORD HENLEY had given Notice of amendments in subsection (1) (b), to delete "or desirable" from the first line and reinsert it after "for the time being." The noble Lord said: My Lords, the implication of this clause is that the authority must board out children committed to them unless that course:

"is not practicable or desirable for the time being."

It may be that they consider the child committed to their care should not be boarded out at any time, and therefore the object of this Amendment is to enable them to make the decision as to whether or not the boarding out is desirable in those cases and, at the same time, to give them the power to make temporary arrangements. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 10, line 2, after ("being") insert ("or desirable").—(*Lord Henley.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, the next Amendment really comes first—namely, that on page 10, line 1. Perhaps we may discuss these Amendments together. The real point, as I see it, is this: Should the word "desirable" be qualified by the phrase "for the time being"; or, should we put the word "desirable" in a part of the clause which makes it plain that it stands there, absolute and unqualified? I am strongly of the opinion that the word "desirable" ought to be so qualified. I give you a simple illustration, which I think was pointed out at an earlier stage of this Bill. Take the case of a child suffering from the unfortunate habit of bed-wetting. That child is rather a nuisance, and it

may be undesirable and impracticable that anybody should take this child. Obviously, however, it is desirable that an effort should be made to cure the child of this unfortunate habit and, when that has been done, it may be desirable to board that child out. Therefore we must be very careful to see that the phrase "for the time being" is made applicable not merely to the word "practicable" but also to the word "desirable." If the clause is made to read:

"where it is not practicable for the time being or desirable"

there will be no chance of altering the decision, in cases where there is the very thing which it may be easy to cure, but which makes it for the time being undesirable. Therefore, I do not think this Amendment is in the interests of the child at all.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, I am satisfied with that answer, and I beg leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD HENLEY moved to add to the clause:

"(8) Expenditure incurred by a local authority in providing accommodation under the provisions of any of the five preceding subsections to this section shall be regarded for the purposes of section forty-five of this Act as expenditure incurred by the authority for the purposes of the discharge of their functions under this Act."

The noble Lord said: In certain circumstances, children may be accommodated in premises provided by the local authority under the National Assistance Bill. This Amendment seeks to clarify the position. The County Councils Association who are interested in the matter, are not clear whether the provisions of subsections (2), (3), (4) and (6) of Clause 13 would cover this case of a child being put into a home provided under the National Assistance Bill. They wish to have that point clarified and, therefore, I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 11, line 7, at end insert the said new subsection.—(Lord Henley.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I do not consider that it is desirable to insert these words, and I do not think there is any doubt about this. Will the noble Lord be good enough to look at

Clause 46? He will see that there is there a provision that

"There shall be payments out of moneys provided by Parliament to a local authority in respect of expenditure incurred by them for the purpose of the discharge of their functions under any of the enactments specified in subsection (1) of section thirty-eight of this Act."

If he will look back to Clause 38 he will find therein set out the various functions, the last category being functions under

"this Act."

Therefore it is quite plain, as the Bill is drafted, that in the function of a local authority under this Bill are matters which obtain grant. If we make an unnecessary exception in one case, as the noble Lord knows as well as anyone, it sometimes has repercussions of a most unexpected nature. Therefore I think it would be unwise to make the Amendment which is now suggested.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, I find the statement made by the noble and learned Viscount the Lord Chancellor quite satisfactory, and I beg leave to withdraw this Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 14:

Regulations as to boarding-out.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the last foregoing subsection, regulations under this section may provide—

(c) for securing that where possible the person with whom any child is to be boarded out is either of the same religious persuasion as the child or gives an undertaking that the child will be brought up in that religious persuasion;

2.52 p.m.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH moved, in subsection (2), after paragraph (c) to insert:

"(d) For securing that the local authority shall, as soon as any child is boarded out, inform in writing the incumbent of the parish in which the child resides or the priest, minister, or other person having charge of the church or chapel of the religious persuasion to which the child belongs and in the district in which the child resides of the name and address of the person with whom the child is boarded out;"

The noble Earl said: My Lords, you will recall that we discussed at some

[The Earl of Iddlesleigh.] length during the Committee stage the position of a foster-parent who has boarded out upon him a child of a different religious persuasion. The Bill provides that if possible foster-parents will give an undertaking to bring the child up in the child's own religious persuasion. Clearly, a very difficult position may thereby be created, and I am anxious that in that difficult position the religious authorities of the denomination to which the child belongs should have every opportunity of helping and of making representations. Of course, it is much more satisfactory that the child should be boarded out with people of his own religious persuasion, if possible—that goes without saying. At an earlier stage of our discussions of this Bill, I moved an Amendment requiring consultation with the appropriate religious authority before such "mixed" boarding out, as it might be called, takes place. The noble and learned Viscount who sits on the Woolsack was good enough to promise consideration of my point, and it was suggested by the noble Earl, Lord Perth, that a circular might be devised to meet the situation. I have now put down this Amendment, which calls not for consultation before, but for information afterwards. That is a much less satisfactory matter and I do not intend to press it. I trust that I shall receive some reassurance from the noble and learned Viscount who sits on the Woolsack which will enable me to ask your Lordships to allow me to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment moved—

Page 11, line 27, at end insert the said paragraph.—(*The Earl of Iddesleigh.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I think the noble Earl who moved this Amendment realises now that, so far as I am concerned, at any rate, he is pushing at an open door. Religious instruction and the principle that children should be brought up in the religion of their parents are matters to which all right-thinking men attach the greatest importance. I have therefore, gone into this question with the Home Office with a view to finding out how far they are prepared to go with regard to this circular. I will tell your Lordships about its contents in a moment. The undertaking I am authorised to give is such as I hope and believe will be satisfactory. I would merely add for

myself and my colleagues that I feel certain that by enlisting the help and co-operation of the Churches we shall greatly facilitate our task of providing suitable fosterparents. If for no other reasons—and there are others—it is plainly right and wise that this should be done by the local authority and that they should be spurred on, I think, by the central authority—the Home Office.

What the Home Office intend to do is this. As soon as the Bill passes into law a circular on boarding-out will be issued, urging upon local authorities the importance of securing the help and co-operation of the Churches in finding suitable foster-homes. The securing of the assistance of the Churches should not only make more good foster-homes available, but should enable children to be placed, to an increasing extent, with fosterparents of the same religious persuasion. It will, therefore, be suggested to local authorities in the circular that they should, where practicable, consult with the appropriate authority of the child's religious persuasion before boarding out a child with a person not of the same religious persuasion.

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, in the discussion which we had on this point during the Committee stage, I think it was shown that we were all conscious of the difficulties of finding appropriate words to cover what was generally agreed by the House ought to be done. It was difficult to ascertain exactly whom local authorities should be asked by the Act to consult on these matters. It is no secret that a number of efforts were made, and several drafts were prepared, but in my view none of them was wholly satisfactory because of that particular difficulty. I think this is quite a proper point for my noble friend the Earl of Iddesleigh, and the right reverend Prelate the Lord Bishop of Sheffield, to have brought before the House, and it is one for which we all hope a satisfactory solution will be found.

I think that the circular to which the noble and learned Viscount the Lord Chancellor has referred will afford the best means of doing what is desired, because as a result of the directions in the circular it will be made more or less incumbent on local authorities—not statutorily incumbent, of course, but incumbent so far as possible—to take the

appropriate action. It is much better to leave it to them then to decide whom they desire to consult. I am certain that if they act under the direction of the circular and have consultation, good results will follow. It might happen, for instance, that in a particular case an authority had not on their lists a Catholic foster-home (I take this merely as an illustration), and if they went to the appropriate authority in that Church, the Bishop or whoever it might be, and said: "We would like to put this child in that kind of a home but we have not one on our list," then almost automatically it would follow that that religious authority would take steps to see whether amongst the members of his own Church a home could be offered for the accommodation of the child. The way out which the Lord Chancellor and the Home Office has found is, if I may say so, a good one. I am glad the point was raised, and I am glad that it is to be dealt with in the way which the Lord Chancellor has indicated.

LORD ROCHESTER: My Lords, I rather regret intervening because I fear that my doing so may be thought ungenerous after the way in which the Lord Chancellor has met us on this point. But I confess that for my part, speaking as a Free Churchman, I do not feel that this will afford quite the protection for which we ask. After all, we may not always have a Home Secretary who is as sympathetic or who has as wide a vision of the present occupant of the Office. I should very much prefer that something on the lines we want should be incorporated in the Bill. Therefore, while thanking the Lord Chancellor for the concession which he has outlined, I must say that I cannot pretend we are altogether satisfied with the solution of the difficulty which he has now put forward.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SHEFFIELD: My Lords, I should like to say that in an imperfect world the solution which has been arrived at is probably the best one.

THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR: My Lords, as a member of a Scottish educational authority, I wish to ask the noble and learned Viscount on the Woolsack whether this undertaking would apply to the Secretary of State for Scotland. If so, I think the statement he has made outlines a very satisfactory way

of meeting a difficult situation. I should like some assurance, however, that we, in Scotland, shall have the same treatment which it is proposed to give in England.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, exactly the same position will apply in Scotland.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH: My Lords, I am very much obliged to the noble and learned Viscount and to those who have supported me, and I am well satisfied with this explanation of the case. I ask leave to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

3.2 p.m.

Clause 15:

Duty of local authorities to provide homes.

(4) The Secretary of State may make regulations as to the exercise by local authorities of their functions under this section and the conduct of homes provided thereunder and for securing the welfare of the children in the homes, and regulations under this subsection may in particular—

(a) impose requirements as to the accommodation and equipment to be provided in homes and as to the medical arrangements to be made for protecting the health of the children in the homes;

(b) impose requirements as to the facilities which are to be given for the children to receive instruction in the religious persuasion to which they belong;

(c) contain provisions for limiting the period during which children may be accommodated in homes provided for the temporary reception of children,

and may contain different provisions for different classes of cases and as respects different classes of homes.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH moved, in subsection (4) (b) to leave out "instruction in the religious" and to insert "a religious upbringing appropriate to the." The noble Lord said: My Lords, this Amendment deals with religious instruction. I pointed out during the Committee stage that it was desirable that some larger and more impressive wording should be used than merely "religious instruction." After some discussion with the noble and learned Viscount, it has been suggested that we should leave out "instruction in the religious" and insert "a religious upbringing appropriate to the persuasion to which the child belongs." That occurs in Clause 15, and I think on two other occasions. I

[The Earl of Iddesleigh.]
hope your Lordships will agree that this wording I am moving is preferable in every way.

I recognise that with this Amendment the Bill will impose a serious obligation on local authorities. If they retain children in homes run by them, they will be under the very important obligation to give these children religious upbringing according to the persuasion to which they belong. I have been wondering how this is going to work. If the recommendations of the Curtis Report are carried out in the fullest way, I believe the solution will arrive through sending children of different religions to small homes such as the Report recommends, of approximately family size, which should be under a house-mother. I have no doubt that local authorities will engage house-mothers of various denominations—Anglican, Free Church and Roman Catholic—and it should not be difficult to arrange in most cases that a child goes to a house-mother of its own religious persuasion. In some cases, where this is not practicable and greater difficulty is imposed on a local authority, they will have the alternative of sending a child to a voluntary home run by the child's religious persuasion, if such a voluntary home exists. Now that the voluntary homes are to be so much improved, inspected and, if necessary, aided financially by the State, I cannot believe that that would be a bad alternative. But that, perhaps, is somewhat outside the scope of the Amendment. What I ask your Lordships to accept is a form of words which is somewhat larger, more dignified and comprehensive than the mere mention of "religious instruction" which occurs in the Bill. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 12, line 16, leave out ("instruction in the religious") and insert ("a religious upbringing appropriate to the").—(*The Earl of Iddesleigh.*)

LORD ROCHESTER: My Lords, I desire in a sentence to associate myself with the noble Earl who moved this Amendment, and to say on behalf of those for whom your Lordships are good enough to allow me to speak, that I prefer this wording. I recognise how difficult it has been to find more appropriate words.

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LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, we had considerable discussion as to appropriate words and, if I may say so, these words are much better than those in the Bill and those which were put forward on Committee stage. But before the noble and learned Viscount the Lord Chancellor, replies (and I hope he will be able to accept the new wording) I have a doubt in my mind whether my noble friend is right in leaving out "religious" because (4) (b), as amended, would read:

"impose requirements as to the facilities which are to be given for the children to receive a religious upbringing appropriate to the persuasion to which they belong."

Ought it not to be "appropriate to the religious persuasion." I do not quite know what persuasion is without the preliminary adjective "religious." I should have thought it better to make it clear what we mean.

THE LORD BISHOP OF SHEFFIELD: My Lords, I support that suggestion.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I think that these homes should not be turned into denominational institutions. That, I think, would be nothing short of disastrous. Subject to that, I am most anxious that we should do all we can to encourage this idea of religious upbringing. Therefore, I am prepared to accept the Amendment in the form in which it has been moved by the noble Earl. I do not think the repetition of the word "religious" is needed. If you have "a religious upbringing appropriate to the persuasion" the matter is clear. Surely it is implicit that the word "persuasion" must relate to a religious body. Suppose that we were dealing with free traders and tariff reformers, we could not say an "upbringing appropriate to the persuasion" in that sense. It just means nothing. Because all these contestants have the same religion and the same religious upbringing. Therefore, I think the second word "religious" is tautologous. I think it is implicit in the phrase "religious upbringing." I am quite willing to consult with those who have advised me, however, and, if it should be thought necessary, to do something at another stage of the Bill.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD HENLEY moved to add to subsection (4):

" provided that a local authority shall not be required for the purposes of paragraph (a) of this subsection to provide specialist services or services of a kind normally provided only on admission to a hospital or any services which, under the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is the responsibility of any other body to provide."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of Clause 15 authorises the Secretary of State to impose requirements on local authorities as to the medical arrangements to be made for protecting the health of the children in the homes. The object of this Amendment is to protect the local authorities from having to provide such specialist and other services which are the duty of the regional hospital board, the Minister of Health, or the executive council under the National Health Service Act. Clause 20 (7) (b) of the National Assistance Bill deals with the duty of local authorities to provide accommodation. It says that the local authorities may themselves provide medical health services, but it is specified that they are not to be specialist services or of a kind normally provided only on admission to a hospital. The object of this Amendment is to extend those provisions to the authorities who are responsible under the Children Bill. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 12, line 38, at end insert the said proviso.—(Lord Henley.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, we are in complete agreement with the principle of this Amendment, but the imposition of an obligation to provide such services would be such a complete departure from common sense that I think it is unnecessary to insert these words in the Bill. Your Lordships will remember that regulations dealing with these matters will be prepared by the Home Office, after consultation with the Ministry of Health, and are to be laid before Parliament for approval. Would anyone in his right senses imagine that the Home Office would lay down a regulation, let us say, that an X-ray instrument should be provided in a children's home? The thing would be completely ridiculous. I really do not think it is necessary to put in these words. I can assure the noble Lord that we have not the slightest intention of doing anything of the sort. We

shall no doubt have to provide for medical attendance and examination, and, if necessary, for sick bays for sick children, but we shall not require the provision in a small children's home of expensive specialist apparatus; and even if we did provide for it in the home, probably no one would know how to work it. I cannot accept this Amendment, because it would seem to imply that we would do something that no ordinary person would contemplate doing.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, I do not think the intention of the Amendment is quite so drastic as that. There are many border line cases where specialists of various kinds (I am not sure whether the definition of "a specialist" is at all clear) may be called in to attend or to treat children in the homes. It may be desirable to say whose responsibility it is to pay for the specialists in such cases. May I ask whether the explanation covers such cases as those?

LORD CALVERLEY: My Lords, the authority on which I have the privilege to serve have twenty-one of these homes. We have the ordinary medical services and, the children being of school age, there is an efficient school medical service for teeth, for X-ray and for everything else. It is all covered under the Bill, and I think the noble Lord should withdraw his Amendment.

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, I should have thought there might be cases where it was necessary for a local authority to call in a specialist. There may be a case of a child suffering from, say, appendicitis, who cannot be moved to the hospital, and the operation may have to be done on the spot. That is not a thing it should be necessary to provide for in regulations, because it normally would be done. But it is certainly not something which we should preclude a local authority from doing by putting words like these in the Bill. I hope this Amendment will not be accepted.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: I think it is quite obvious that if a child is ill and needs the services of a specialist, the child must have those services. What I was directing my remarks to were the actual appliances, and things of that sort, which would be inappropriate. Of

[The Lord Chancellor.] course, the child would get specialist services, which would be paid for by the appropriate authority.

LORD HENLEY: The question arises as to who is the appropriate authority. That appears to me to be begging the question. Are the services of any specialist who may be called in to serve the child to be paid for by the local authority, or are they to be paid for under the National Health Service Act, or under any other provision? The object of the Amendment is to safeguard expenditure by the local authority on these services.

LORD CALVERLEY: I apologise for intruding again, but we shall simply carry on as we are doing. The services are paid for by the local authority and they get something like 50 per cent. from the Exchequer on the block grant.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: Does the noble Lord withdraw the Amendment?

LORD HENLEY: No definite answer has been given to my question as to whether the local authority would be covered in all cases of providing specialist services for the children in these homes.

On Question, Amendment negatived.

Clause 16:

Accommodation of children in voluntary homes.

16.—(1) Where under this Part of this Act a local authority provide for a child by placing him in a voluntary home, the authority shall thereupon notify the Secretary of State of the action taken.

(2) Notwithstanding any agreement made in connection with the placing of a child as aforesaid in a voluntary home, a local authority may at any time, and shall if required so to do by the Secretary of State or the managers of the home, remove the child from the home.

(3) Where under this section a local authority remove a child from a voluntary home otherwise than in compliance with a requirement of the Secretary of State, they shall thereupon notify the Secretary of State of the action taken and the reasons therefor.

(4) No child in the care of a local authority shall be placed in a voluntary home which does not afford facilities for him to receive instruction in the religious persuasion to which he belongs.

LORD ADDINGTON moved to omit subsection (1). The noble Lord said: My Lords, on the Committee stage of the Bill

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I endeavoured to ascertain from the noble and learned Viscount the object of this clause. I now submit that the object can be attained by far better methods than by requiring this large number of notifications, particularly of the admissions of children into a voluntary home. I understand, on the analogy of what has been done by one county council, that there might be as many as 2,400 notifications of admissions to a home in a single year. I think that is unnecessary. It will not serve any useful purpose, and will cause too much correspondence and the employment of too large a staff. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Leave out subsection (1).—(Lord Addington.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, may I say a word about this and the succeeding Amendment in the name of the noble Lord, Lord Addington, and my own Amendment to leave out subsection (3)? I confess that I have been convinced by the arguments of the noble Lord. I think there is a danger of too much paper work, which is the last thing we want to have. I am going one better than the noble Lord. He proposes to leave out subsection (1), and I propose in due course to leave out subsection (3). We shall not then have quite so many notifications about these children. I am pleased to accept the noble Lord's Amendment.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD ADDINGTON: My Lords, the next Amendment is consequential on the previous Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 13, line 8, leave out from (" child ") to (" may ") in line 9 and insert (" in a voluntary home under this Part of this Act by a local authority, the authority ").—(Lord Addington.)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I have already referred to the next Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 13, line 12, leave out subsection (3).—(The Lord Chancellor.)

LORD ADDINGTON: I am much obliged to the noble and learned Viscount.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD HENLEY moved to omit subsection (4). The noble Lord said: My Lords, it appears that in paragraph (c) of

Clause 30 provision is already made for providing this religious instruction, and therefore this subsection appears to be redundant. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 13, line 17, leave out subsection (4).—*(Lord Henley.)*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, we cannot accept this Amendment. We think it right that the discretion of local authorities as to the choice of voluntary homes in which children in their care may be placed should be restricted to the extent of preventing such a child being sent to a home which does not afford facilities for him to receive a religious upbringing appropriate to his religious persuasion. That is to say, if the child belongs to a particular religion, then we think we ought not to send him to a home where there is no facility for him to be brought up in that religion. I think it would be weakening the Bill if we were to strike out this subsection.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, in those circumstances I beg leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

THE EARL OF IDDLESLEIGH: My Lords, this Amendment deals with the same point which I made upon a previous clause. I hope this Amendment will be similarly accepted. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 13, line 19, leave out ("instruction in the religious") and insert ("a religious upbringing appropriate to the").—*(The Earl of Iddesleigh.)*

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 18:

Burial or cremation of deceased children.

18.—(1) A local authority may cause to be buried or cremated the body of any deceased child who immediately before his death was in the care of the authority.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH moved to add to subsection (1):

"Provided that the authority shall not cause the body to be cremated where cremation is not in accordance with the practice of the child's religious persuasion."

The noble Earl said: My Lords, this Amendment is to provide protection to members of those religious persuasions who object to the practice of cremation. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 13, line 35, at end insert the said proviso.—*(The Earl of Iddesleigh.)*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, we have given careful consideration to this Amendment, and are prepared to accept it.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 19:

Provision of hostels for persons under twenty-one.

19.—(1) A local authority may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, provide hostels for persons—

(a) who are over compulsory school age but have not attained the age of twenty-one; and

(b) who are, or have at any time after ceasing to be of compulsory school age been, in the care of a local authority,

for their accommodation near the place where they may be employed, or seeking employment, or in receipt of education or training.

LORD HENLEY moved, in subsection (1), to delete "with the approval of the Secretary of State." The noble Lord said: My Lords, it will be noted that the local authority is not bound to provide a hostel, so that even if one ought to be provided the Secretary of State has no power to insist upon it. Yet if the authority had come to the conclusion that one should be provided, it could be done only with the approval of the Secretary of State. It is considered that where a local authority, without central interference, decides that a hostel shall be provided, there is no need for the approval of the Secretary of State to be obtained. The authorities have, as an incident of their administration, been given responsibility for the conduct of the service, and to decide where that service requires the provision of hostels. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 14, line 4, leave out from ("may") to ("provide") in line 5.—*(Lord Henley.)*

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, it is quite true that a local authority may decide not to provide a hostel, and if so, of course, they do not incur what may be a substantial burden to their rates. They get their 50 per cent. grant, but in the case of some local authorities the expenditure may still be a heavy burden. Let us consider how wide their powers are if they do decide to provide a hostel. They may not only provide a

[The Lord Chancellor.]
 hostel for those children who have been in care, but, in order to prevent the children who have been in care from being a class apart or segregated, they may have other children in with them. That obviously may involve expense. If they decide to do that, and in view of all that is involved by so doing, it is only right that the Secretary of State should have the power of control in the interests of other authorities and ratepayers throughout the country. Various local authorities may resist this being done. Consequently, we have deliberately put in these words, giving the Secretary of State the power to consent or withhold his consent, as the case may be, having regard to the local requirements. We think it would be a pity to do away with control by the Secretary of State, and I am not prepared to accept this Amendment.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, I beg leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 23 [*Contributions in respect of children in care of local authority*]:

LORD HENLEY moved to add to the clause:

“(3) Nothing contained in this or any other Act shall prevent a local authority from entering into and enforcing agreements for contributions to be made in respect of any children committed to the care of the authority.”

The noble Lord said: My Lords, many local authorities made voluntary agreements with parents and others for contribution in respect of children, in the care of the authority. It is felt that the insertion of these words would safeguard the authority having to collect the sums contributed at the end of a short stay of a child, and having to adopt legal proceedings to enforce payment. If they were enabled to make a voluntary agreement at the beginning of the arrangements it would make it easier for them to recover the contributions. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 16, line 13, at end insert the said new subsection.—(Lord Henley.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I am not prepared to accept this Amendment. In the first place, I do not believe the noble Lord means it at all in

the sense of the words he uses. Supposing there had been an agreement, and the agreement was barred by a statutory limitation, does the noble Lord really mean to say that, notwithstanding a lapse of time by the passing of the period which bars the claim, that that claim should not be barred? I see no reason why that should be so, and yet the noble Lord says: “Nothing contained in this or any other Act.” That seems to me to be quite an illogical provision.

If I may say so, I think there is a confusion of thought here. Clause 23 of this Bill sets out a list of certain persons who are responsible for maintaining children. Sections 87 and 88 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, deal with enforcement as against persons who are liable to maintain children. The fallacy underlying this proposed new provision seems to me to be this: Because it is declared that a local authority have a right to enforce payments by going to court it seems to be assumed that they have not a right to make an agreement which makes it unnecessary to go to the court to enforce payment. Of course they have. They can either go to the court and seek the judgment of the court, or they can make an agreement. Then, if the person does not pay up in accordance with the agreement, they can sue him on the agreement. It is quite plain that that right exists, and I am therefore anxious not to insert the words:

“Nothing contained in this or any other Act”—

even if they are qualified, as they would have to be by adding:

“shall prevent a local authority from entering into and enforcing agreements for contributions to be made in respect of any children committed to the care of the authority.”

Of course, they have that right. If we do that we may find one of those repercussions appearing somewhere else.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, with that explanation, I beg leave to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

LORD HENLEY moved to add to the clause:

“(4) For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that the administration of this section by a local authority may be undertaken by them as part of a general service of the authority within the meaning of subsection (7) of Section thirty-eight of this Act.”

The noble Lord said: My Lords, many authorities maintain specialised departments, or sections of departments, of their council staff to deal with the question of the collection of contributions in respect of expenses incurred by local authorities in the exercise of their functions. This Amendment is designed to make it clear that the collection of these contributions, the enforcement of the debt, is a duty which is not necessarily the sole function of the children's committee. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 16, line 13, at end insert the said new subsection.—(Lord Henley.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, if there were any doubt I would be agreeable to having it removed; but I object strongly to subsections removing doubts if doubts do not exist. Your Lordships will see that subsection (2) of Clause 38 states that:

"All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of a local authority . . . shall stand referred to the children's committee."

But subsection (7) becomes, if I may use rather technical language, a sort of "clause paramount." The object of subsection (2) was not to prevent the local authority referring to a committee appointed by them, other than the children's committee, any matter relating to their functions under the Act. If, for instance, there is a general committee for taking court proceedings I take it to be quite plain and beyond any doubt that agreements, whether they are for contributions towards children's upkeep or any other purpose, can be enforced by that committee. The only reason that I resist this Amendment is that there is no doubt about the law. The law is what the noble Lord desires it to be, and, that being so, I feel that to make this provision would not be desirable.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, in view of the noble and learned Viscount's explanation, I beg leave to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 26:

Affiliation orders.

(4) Part IV of the said Act of 1933 shall apply in relation to an order made as aforesaid as if it were an affiliation order in respect of which an order had been made under subsection (1) of Section eighty-eight of that Act.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, the next is a drafting Amendment, I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 17, line 1, at beginning insert ("and no affiliation order has been made in respect of the child").—(The Lord Chancellor.)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved, in subsection (4), to omit all words from the beginning down to and including "aforesaid," and to insert:

"(4) Where in accordance with subsection (4) of Section eighty-eight of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (which limits the duration of affiliation orders) an affiliation order has ceased to be in force, and but for that subsection the order would still be in force, then if the condition specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1) of this section is fulfilled, the local authority whose area includes the place where the putative father of the child resides may make application to a court of summary jurisdiction having jurisdiction in that place—

(a) for the affiliation order to be revived, and

(b) for payments thereunder to be made to the person who is from time to time entitled under Section eighty-six of the said Act of 1933 to receive contributions in respect of the child,

and the court may make an order accordingly.

(5) Part IV of the said Act of 1933 shall apply in relation to an order made on an application under subsection (1) of this section or to an affiliation order revived under the last foregoing subsection."

The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords, if I understand the present position aright, it is as follows. An affiliation order is made as against a putative father in respect and in favour of a third party, which may be the local authority. This involves the payment of a certain sum of money to that local authority. Now, if the child comes out of the care of the local authority, the affiliation order falls to the ground and cannot be resumed. But, should the local authority in the exercise of their powers under this Bill decide to allow the child to return to a relative or guardian, we are anxious to avoid the order being automatically destroyed. If it is necessary for the local authority to reclaim the child by reason of some unsatisfactory condition, it is obviously right that they should be able to revive that affiliation order—or, rather, that they should be able to apply to the court for the revival of the order. That is

[The Lord Chancellor.]
the object of this Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 17, line 36 leave out from beginning to the second ("as") in line 37 and insert the said new subsections.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, so far as I am concerned, I can see no possible objection to this Amendment. It would be quite absurd if an affiliation order lapsed for all time in such circumstances. We shall certainly support the Amendment.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON moved, in subsection (7), after "fulfilled" to insert "and no decree for aliment has been granted in respect of the child." The noble Lord said: My Lords, this Amendment corresponds to that made in page 21, line 1, in respect of affiliation orders made in England and Wales, and applies to Scotland. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 18, line 5, at end, insert the said words.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

3.38 p.m.

Clause 29 [*Registration of voluntary homes*]:

LORD MORRISON moved to omit Clause 29 and to substitute the following new clause:

"Registration of voluntary homes.

29.—(1) After the end of the year nineteen hundred and forty-eight no voluntary home shall be carried on unless it is for the time being registered in a register to be kept for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of State.

(2) Application for registration under this section shall be made by the persons carrying on or intending to carry on the home to which the application relates, and shall be made in such manner, and accompanied by such particulars, as the Secretary of State may by regulations prescribe.

(3) On an application duly made under the last foregoing subsection—

(a) if the home to which the application relates was at the commencement of this Act open for the reception of children, the application shall be granted;

(b) in any other case, the Secretary of State may either grant or refuse the application, as he thinks fit, but where he refuses

the application he shall give the applicant notice in writing of the refusal.

(4) Where at any time after the end of the year nineteen hundred and forty-eight it appears to the Secretary of State that the conduct of any voluntary home is not in accordance with regulations made under section thirty-one of this Act, or is otherwise unsatisfactory he may, after giving to the persons carrying on the home not less than twenty-eight days notice in writing of his proposal so to do, remove the home from the register.

(5) Any person who carries on a voluntary home in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds and to a further fine not exceeding two pounds in respect of each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(6) Where—

(a) a voluntary home is carried on in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) notice of a proposal to remove a voluntary home from the register is given under subsection (4) thereof,

the Secretary of State may, notwithstanding that the time for any appeal under the next following section has not expired or that such an appeal is pending, notify the local authority in whose area the home is situated, and require them forthwith to remove from the home and receive into their care under Section one of this Act all or any of the children for whom accommodation is being provided in the home; and the local authority shall comply with the requirement whether or not the circumstances of the children are such that they fall within paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1) of the said Section one and notwithstanding that any of the children may appear to the local authority to be over the age of seventeen.

For the purpose of carrying out the duty of the local authority under this subsection any person authorised in that behalf by the local authority may enter any premises in which the home in question is being carried on.

(7) Where the Secretary of State registers a home under this section or removes a home from the register he shall notify the local authority in whose area the home is situated.

(8) Any notice under this section required to be given by the Secretary of State to the persons carrying on, or intending to carry on, a voluntary home may be given to those persons by being delivered personally to any one of them, or being sent by post in a registered letter to them or any one of them.

For the purposes of Section twenty-six of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (which defines 'service by post') a letter enclosing a notice under this section to the persons carrying on a voluntary home or any one of them shall be deemed to be properly addressed if it is addressed to them or him at the home.

(9) Section ninety-five of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and Section ninety-nine of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937 are hereby repealed as from the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-nine."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, I think it might be for your Lordships' convenience, if, with your permission, I dealt with the new Clause 29 and the new Clause after Clause 29 together.

LORD LLEWELLIN: And perhaps the First Schedule.

LORD MORRISON: Yes, I think that would be desirable. Your Lordships will remember that during the Committee stage I gave an undertaking that Clause 29 would be recast to provide an appeal procedure. This had previously been promised in discussion with the noble Lord, Lord Llewelin, when it was indicated that the independent schools tribunal procedure provided in the Education Act of 1944 would be adopted with the necessary modifications. As a result of the undertaking I gave, a number of Amendments were either withdrawn or not moved. Effect is given to all but one of these Amendments in the new Clauses 29 and 30 and in the Amendment to the existing Clause 30. Clause 29 of the Bill as introduced meant, in effect, approval of existing homes by the Secretary of State, since registration was at his discretion. An unattractive feature of the clause was that because of the connotation of approval, the appointed day for the purpose of the clause could not have been fixed for some time to come, as it would have been necessary to allow time to raise to a reasonable standard all the homes which were to be registered on that date.

The proposed new Clauses 29 and 30, providing for appeal against a decision of the Secretary of State to refuse or withdraw registration, present an opportunity to adopt procedure which will enable the scheme of registration to be effective soon after the Bill passes into law. The new clause, as it applies to England and Wales, to be substituted for Clause 29, provides as follows. First, as from January 1, 1949, it will be unlawful to carry on a voluntary home unless it is for the time being registered in a register to be kept by the Secretary of State. Secondly, the Secretary of State will be: (a) required, on receipt of an application for registration, to register any voluntary home which was open for the reception of children at the commencement of the Act; (b) empowered at his discretion, on receipt of an application for registration, to register any voluntary home

which it is proposed to open for the reception of children after the commencement of the Act; (c) as from January 1, 1949, empowered, after giving the persons carrying on the home not less than twenty-eight days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, to remove a voluntary home from the register if it appears to him that the conduct of the home is not in accordance with regulations made under the provisions of Clause 30, or is otherwise unsatisfactory.

Thirdly, as from January 1, 1949, any person who carries on an unregistered voluntary home will be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and to a further fine not exceeding two pounds in respect of each day during which the offence continues after conviction. Fourthly, as from January 1, 1949, notwithstanding any rights of appeal, the Secretary of State will be empowered to cause children to be removed to the care of the local authority in which the home is situated (a) from a voluntary home which is not registered, and (b) from a voluntary home in respect of which notice of intention to remove from the register has been given. Removal of the children in these circumstances and their reception into care will be the duty of the local authority on receipt of a notification by the Secretary of State requiring them to act.

May I say, in parentheses, that this provision for notification will meet the Amendment of the noble Lord, Lord Addington, to page 19, line 10. It will not be possible to meet Lord Addington's Amendment to page 19, line 12, which, he will remember, was to provide that a local authority should be allowed twenty-eight days in which to receive into their care children who are removed from a voluntary home. I am sure the noble Lord will appreciate that there might be need to remove the children immediately from the home. It may be taken that there will be full co-operation on the part of the Home Office with the local authority where children are to be received into the authority's care in these circumstances. Fifthly, the Secretary of State will be required to give notice to the local authority in whose area a voluntary home is situated of (a) registration, and (b) removal from the register, of the home. This also will meet Lord Addington's Amendment to page 19, line 4.

[Lord Morrison.]

Sixthly, any notice required to be served by the Secretary of State under the provisions of this clause on the persons carrying on a voluntary home is to be served by personal delivery or by registered letter. I hope that this will meet Lord Llewellyn's Amendment to page 19, line 27. Seventhly, Section 95 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and Section 99 of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937 (containing the existing provisions for control over voluntary homes), will be repealed as from January 1, 1949. The new clause which it is proposed to insert after Clause 29 provides for appeal to a tribunal, constituted in accordance with the provisions of a new Schedule to the Bill (to which the noble Lord, Lord Llewellyn, referred a moment ago), by a person carrying on a voluntary home, or proposing to open a voluntary home, against a proposal of the Secretary of State to remove the home from the register or his refusal to register it, as the case may be. The appeal will be, in form, a notice served on the Secretary of State requiring him to refer the issue to the tribunal. Fourteen days will be allowed in which to appeal. Where the appeal is brought against a proposal to remove a home from the register, the home will not be removed before the determination of the appeal.

The tribunal will be empowered to confirm the Secretary of State's proposal to remove a home from the register (or his refusal to register a home, as the case may be), or to direct that the home should not be removed from the register (or should be registered, as the case may be). The new clause, as it applies to England and Wales, empowers the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the Lord President of the Council, to make rules as to the proceedings of the appeal tribunal. The new clause also provides for the payment of the fees and allowances of members of the tribunals and the expenses of the tribunals, and provides that the Arbitration Acts shall not apply to any proceedings before a tribunal except so far as they may be applied by the rules referred to above. These provisions as applying to England and Wales are in line with those of the Education Act, 1944, and as applying to Scotland with those of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, relating to proceedings before independent schools tribunals. I hope

that these appeal provisions will meet the Amendment on this subject of the noble Lord, Lord Llewellyn. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 19, line 11, leave out Clause 29 and insert the said new clause.—(Lord Morrison.)

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, I am much obliged to the noble Lord for the way in which he has explained these two new clauses. On the Committee stage—indeed, I think it is revealing no secret to say that discussions took place before then—considerable doubts were expressed as to whether the clause as originally drafted was quite fair, especially to those who had run voluntary homes for some time. We wanted to get rid of any idea that there was going to be any "hole and corner" business in regard to striking a home off the register. As a result of the discussions (for which I am much obliged to the noble and learned Viscount on the Woolsack and to the noble Lord opposite) which we have been able to have on this matter, we have these two new clauses and the new Schedule proposed by the Government on the Order Paper to-day, under which this new tribunal is to be established. I should like to say that all the Amendments to which I attached importance on the Committee stage of this Bill have been handsomely met by the Amendments now put down.

As to the suggested form of tribunal, may I say that I like the idea of a legal panel providing the chairman and a welfare panel providing the other members of any such tribunal. It is a better tribunal than the one I originally suggested in my Amendment. I did not very much like the tribunal I suggested in my Amendment, but I took it from another Government measure which is shortly coming before us. However, I think that we in this House have improved on the kind of tribunal for a home of this sort, for it is much more satisfactory that it should be composed of a legal chairman and two members who are interested in and know about welfare work, and who are on the welfare panel, rather than of people who happen to be sitting as a court of summary jurisdiction on the particular day when an issue of this sort arises. Therefore, I think that we may all pat ourselves on the back for having improved the Bill in this regard. I am quite certain that these new Amendments

give considerable satisfaction to a number of hard-working and conscientious people who in the past have done good work (as I hope they will continue to do in the future) in organising and subscribing to these voluntary homes and seeing that they do a good job of work. I conclude, as I began, by thanking the Government and the noble Lord for the full way in which he has met us with these Amendments.

LORD ADDINGTON: My Lords, may I also add a word of thanks for the way in which these Amendments, which I endeavoured to bring in on the previous stage, have been made? If twenty-eight days' notice is not possible, as much warning as possible should be given to local authorities who have to make arrangements to receive these children. We want to provide reasonable warning so that arrangements can be made properly.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, I beg to move the next Amendment.

Amendment moved—

After Clause 29, to insert as a new Clause:

" Appeals.

30.—(1) Where under the last foregoing section application for the registration of a voluntary home is refused, or it is proposed to remove a voluntary home from the register, the persons intending to carry on or carrying on the home, as the case may be, may within fourteen days from the giving of the notice under subsection (3) or subsection (4) of that section appeal against the refusal or proposal; and where the appeal is brought against a proposal to remove a home from the register, the home shall not be removed therefrom before the determination of the appeal.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be brought by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State requiring him to refer the refusal or proposal to an appeal tribunal constituted in accordance with the provisions of Part I of the First Schedule to this Act.

(3) On an appeal under this section the appeal tribunal may confirm the refusal or proposal of the Secretary of State or may direct that the home shall be registered or, as the case may be, shall not be removed from the register, and the Secretary of State shall comply with the direction.

(4) The Lord Chancellor may with the concurrence of the Lord President of the Council make rules as to the practice and procedure to be followed with respect to the constitution of appeal tribunals for the purposes of this section, as to the manner of making appeals to such tribunals, and as to proceedings before such tribunals and matters incidental to or consequential on such proceedings; and without

prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions of this subsection such rules may make provision as to the particulars to be supplied by or to the Secretary of State of matters relevant to the determination of the appeal, and as to representation before such tribunals, whether by counsel or solicitor or otherwise.

(5) The Secretary of State may out of moneys provided by Parliament—

(a) pay to members of tribunals constituted for the purposes of this section such fees and allowances as he may with the consent of the Treasury determine.

(b) defray the expenses of such tribunals up to such amount as he may with the like consent determine.

(6) The provisions of the Arbitration Acts, 1889 to 1934, shall not apply to any proceedings before a tribunal constituted for the purposes of this section except so far as any provisions thereof may be applied thereto with or without modifications by rules made under this section.

(7) In the application of this section to Scotland for the reference to Part I of the First Schedule to this Act there shall be substituted a reference to Part II of that Schedule, and for the references to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council there shall respectively be substituted references to the Lord President of the Court of Session and to the Secretary of State; and rules made under subsection (4) of this section may make provision for a reference to the Court of Session, by way of stated case, of any question of law arising in such proceedings."—(Lord Morrison.)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

3.51 p.m.

Clause 30:

Regulations as to conduct of voluntary homes.

30. The Secretary of State may make regulations as to the conduct of voluntary homes and for securing the welfare of the children therein, and regulations under this section may in particular—

(b) authorise the Secretary of State to limit the number of children who may at any one time be accommodated in any particular home; and

(c) impose requirements as to the facilities which are to be given for children to receive instruction in the religious persuasion to which they belong,

and may contain different provisions for different classes of cases and as respects different classes of homes.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved, in paragraph (b) to leave out "and" and to insert:

"(c) require notice to be given to the Secretary of State of any change of the person in charge of a home; and."

The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords, the purpose of this Amendment

[The Lord Chancellor.]
is to empower the Secretary of State, by regulation, to require notice to be sent to him of any change of the person in charge of a voluntary home. This provision is in substitution for the requirements in Subsection (2) and (5) of Clause 29 of the Bill as introduced, that a home should be re-registered on a change in the persons carrying on the home. The reason for the alteration, which I think will make unnecessary the Amendment moved by Lord O'Hagan on the Committee stage, is that it was found to be impracticable to define

"change in the persons carrying on a voluntary home"

as used in subsections (2) and (5). But a change in the person in charge of a home, such as the superintendent, matron or other person in a similar position, will almost always be of much greater import than a change in the persons carrying on the home, that is to say the management committee. Accordingly, I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 20, line 43, leave out (" and ") and insert the said new paragraph.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, this is a great improvement on the original draft, where, in the case of any change in the management of the home, one had to go through the whole process of re-registration. This is certainly a great improvement and, so far as we are concerned, it is welcome.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH: My Lords, in moving the last of my Amendments I would like to thank those who have supported me and those who have advised me; and, above all, the noble and learned Viscount for the very kind manner in which he has co-operated in this difficult matter. I beg to move my Amendment.

Amendment moved—

Page 21, line 2, leave out (" instruction in the religious ") and insert (" a religious upbringing appropriate to the ").—(*The Earl of Iddesleigh.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved to add to the clause:

"(2) Where any regulation under this section provides that this subsection shall have effect in relation thereto, any person who contravenes or fails to comply with the

regulation shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds."

The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords, we feel that it is desirable to have in the background this power to keep people up to the mark; otherwise there is no sanction available except that of closing the home down. I can imagine cases of this sort—where instructions are given that certain alterations are to be made in the home, and I can imagine the authorities of the home saying to themselves: "We are not going to have any regard to this at all. It is quite true the Home Office could close us down, but they are so short of accommodation for children in this area that they simply cannot do it at all. Consequently we can snap our fingers at them." Why I think it is desirable to have this power in the background—and I hope very much in the background—is that if an order of this sort is given, the authority concerned have to comply with it at the risk otherwise of being liable to some action. That being so, we think it desirable to have this power. Accordingly, I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 21, line 5, at end insert the said new subsection.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, we have no objection to this. It is obviously better in some of these cases to have a lesser penalty in the background than that of closing the home. Therefore, it seems quite reasonable to us that these words should be inserted.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, may I raise a point on Clause 32? I believe that I ought to have put in a manuscript Amendment because there is no Amendment on that clause. I would have liked to move to leave out Clause 32, and I had given notice of that to the Lord Chancellor. I wanted to raise one point on Clause 32—namely, that a great many societies which carry on these migration activities—such as the Fairbridge Farm Schools and other reputable bodies—are rather concerned lest the provisions in the first paragraph of Clause 32 are too weak. They would like to be assured that the Home Secretary will make regulations which will go some way towards carrying out the recommendations of the Curtis

Report. There were recommendations that children should not be emigrated willy-nilly without much inquiry as to their physical condition or the kind of conditions to which they were going in the Dominions or perhaps somewhere else. That was one of the recommendations made by the Curtis Report, and it would be of great satisfaction to the societies who do this work best if they knew that some of the bodies who do not do it so well could be brought up to the mark, so that children are not sent out without any regard to whether they are likely to go to decent homes when they get overseas, whether they are themselves in a fit condition and are the kind of children who ought to be sent abroad.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I am able to give the noble Lord the assurance for which he asks. I can give an assurance that the Home Office intend to secure that children should not be emigrated unless there is absolute satisfaction that proper arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of each child. If I went further I myself would be as irregular as the noble Lord and I think we had better leave it there.

Clause 34:

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

General Extension of Child Life Protection Provisions to all Children below School leaving age.

34. The following provisions, that is to say—

(a) Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936, Part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Part I of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937 (which provide for the protection of children under the age of nine who are maintained apart from their parents for reward); and

shall be extended so as to apply to children of compulsory school age who are over the age of nine as they apply to children who are under that age; and subject to the provisions of the next following section references in the said provisions to the age of nine, and to nursing and maintaining, shall be construed accordingly.

LORD HENLEY moved, to leave out "of compulsory school" and to insert "under 16 years of." The noble Lord said: My Lords, Clause 34 provides that the Child Life Protection provisions shall be extended up to school leaving age. Therefore, it is to be inferred that it is desirable that children of sixteen years of age—to which the school leaving age will

ultimately be raised—should have these services. The objects of this Amendment and the next are that the extension should not depend on the child's attaining school age, but upon its attaining the age of sixteen and that this extension should take place forthwith. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 23, line 15, leave out from ("children") to ("age") in line 17 and insert ("under 16 years of").—(*Lord Henley*.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, we have considered this matter. The school leaving age at the present time is fifteen—or, dependent upon the accident of dates, it may be fifteen years and four months, I think. Let us take the case of a child of fifteen years and, say, nine months. That child would be outside my provision, but within the case dealt with by the noble Lord. Let us see how it might work out. Such a child would often want to continue its education and for that purpose would want to get what used to be called "digs." The child would want to find somewhere to live, and, in all probability, would find a place with a landlady. I am very anxious that if a child succeeds in finding accommodation the landlady should not have to make all sorts of reports and have her premises subject to inspection. Therefore, I think it adequate for the time being—what the future will bear in its train, heaven alone knows. But so long as the school leaving age is as it is to-day, it would be undesirable, I consider, to extend this as proposed. Before the school leaving age is increased, we shall most probably have some experience of the working of this Act. At the present time, for the reasons which I have given, I think it would be undesirable to increase the obligation over and above that already provided.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, in view of that explanation I beg leave to withdraw this Amendment. I think that the same explanation applies to the following Amendment, which I shall not move.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

4.3 p.m.

Clause 38:

Children's committee.

(2) All matters relating to the discharge of the functions of a local authority under the enactments specified in subsection (1) of this

section shall stand referred to the children's committee, and except with the consent of the Secretary of State no matter not relating to the discharge of the said functions shall be referred to or dealt with by the children's committee.

LORD ADDINGTON moved, in subsection (2), to delete all words after "children's committee." The noble Lord said: My Lords, this is a point that was raised during the Committee stage. Local authorities feel that the provision goes a good deal further than the requirement to have a children's officer and a children's committee, which is one of the foundations of the Bill, and I cannot say that they welcome it very cordially. The particular provision which it is proposed to leave out, states that

"except with the consent of the Secretary of State no matter not relating to the discharge of the said functions shall be referred to or dealt with by the children's committee."

Local authorities feel that that does go a good deal further than the general principles of the Bill. They contend that they should be given a very full discretion to put certain other functions upon these children's committees when they think fit. They feel that they ought to be trusted to put on a children's committee only other functions which it is suitable for such committees to discharge, functions which will probably be helpful to the committee, and not the reverse, in the exercise of their functions. I think there are likely to be a good many readjustments of functions under this Bill and other recent measures, and there may well be certain provisions affecting local authorities which may be more suitably carried out by the children's committees than by other committees that are being formed. Local authorities, therefore, think they should have a discretion enabling them to make the necessary arrangement of their own volition, without having to secure the consent of the Secretary of State.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I do not think that I agree with the noble Lord about this. We consider that the work of the children's committees is of immense importance and we do not wish to run the slightest risk of it being overloaded with any other functions. We want the care of children to be in the forefront and not in the middle distance

or the background of the work of these committees. We realise, of course, that there may be exceptional cases, as, for example, in some of the smaller local authority areas, where the volume of work is not great and where other duties may be put on the children's committees. But we want to mark the gravity of what may be done in that connection by saying that it can be done only with the approval of the Secretary of State. It is not really a case of the centre wishing to interfere with the work of the local authority. The underlying idea is to emphasise that this work, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, will be sufficient, if it is properly carried out, to occupy the entire time and attention of the children's committee. No committee concerned with children will be doing more important work than these committees. That being so, we have deliberately provided that if it is wished to put further work on these children's committees it can be done only with the consent of the Secretary of State. It may be an exceptional provision to make, but this is an exceptional matter, and one which ought to be dealt with in an exceptional way. Our concern is lest children's committees might be allowed to do any other work which in their estimation ought possibly to be given priority over this work connected with children. No one, I am sure, would feel more strongly about a committee doing that than the noble Lord who has moved this Amendment. For those reasons we are not prepared to accept the Amendment.

LORD ADDINGTON: My Lords, I am grateful to the noble and learned Viscount the Lord Chancellor, for the explanation which he has given of the reasons for the Government's refusal to accept this Amendment, and I am particularly grateful to him for emphasising that this is a quite exceptional provision. I note what he has said, and I think we may take it that when it is desired to put certain other functions on a children's committee, and it is clear that the children's committee are the most suitable body to deal with such matters, there will be sympathetic consideration for the application that is made to enable this to be done. In the circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 40:

The children's officer.

(4) The children's officer of an authority shall not, except with the consent of the Secretary of State, be employed by that authority in any other capacity.

4.8 p.m.

THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR moved to delete subsection (4). The noble Marquess said: My Lords, I put down this Amendment for consideration at the Committee stage, but I was unable to be present to move it and consequently it now appears again on the Report stage of the Bill. The object of the Amendment is to avoid unnecessary correspondence and consents from the Secretary of State. If local authorities are to be trusted at all, they should be trusted to know whether the job of the children's officer in their county is a whole-time one or not. There are some counties in which a children's officer will not have a great deal of work to do. Accordingly, a full-time appointment would not be justified unless the officer were to be employed on other cognate work. I feel that we in Scotland are in a rather different position from authorities in England, on account of the scattered nature of the population and, in some counties, of the comparatively small number of children.

My main point is that if we are going to entrust powers to local authorities, we must rely on the common sense and the judgment of those authorities. If that is not done there will be a tendency to destroy the character of local authorities, by reason of their being too much bound by red tape or by instructions from the Secretary of State. If it is desired to encourage local government, members of local authorities must be given some idea of responsibility. If they cannot carry out any responsible work without the sanction of the Secretary of State the result will be a lowering of the standard of the people who are willing to serve on local authorities. I say emphatically that local authorities whose members give their services entirely voluntarily require some encouragement, otherwise candidates will not stand for those bodies at all or the level of persons willing to stand will be hopelessly lowered. Moreover a local authority know their own county better than does the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State

is a changing personality, who has to learn his job when he is appointed to office. I think that the noble and learned Viscount, by his action in accepting the Amendment in Clause 16 this afternoon, has shown appreciation that some authority should be left in the hands of local government bodies. That is important if these services are to be properly administered. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 27, line 34, leave out subsection (4).
—(*The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair.*)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, I should be very sorry if subsection (4) were left out. The children's officer is to be one of the principal officers of the local authority. Not only is he to be that, but he also has to possess highly specialised qualifications. I venture to say that there will be no officer of the local authority invested with more important work than he. Where a local authority has a small area, they can make the children's officer do the same kind of work for a neighbouring authority, and spend his whole time as a children's officer between the two. That is permissible under the Bill. What is wrong—and there are some backward local authorities; I will not say whether they are in England or Scotland, but they are known to exist—is that the children's officer, a specialist in dealing with children and who has an immensely important task, should be taken off that work and made to deal with entirely different matters. I can conceive that it might lead to a local authority, when selecting a children's officer, having an eye not only on the sort of qualifications he would need as children's officer but also on other qualifications for the things he might do in his spare time. I think that policy is wrong.

This highly qualified officer ought to spend his whole time looking after children, and, as I have said, there should be not too much office work; he should get about and see that the children are all right. I do not think he can undertake more useful work than that. There might be exceptional cases. There might be times when the Home Secretary would say that a local authority could use a children's officer for other purposes, but that must be done most sparingly. I tell the noble Marquess

[The Lord Chancellor.]
frankly that, while I am one who desires to preserve a considerable measure of autonomy and responsibility for local authorities—which they do get under this Bill—it would be a mistake if it went forth that any local authority, without permission from anyone, should be able at their convenience to cast on the children's officer any work not concerned with children.

LORD SALTOUN: My Lords, I strongly sympathise with what the noble and learned Viscount has said, but in support of my noble friend I would like to point out that there are very large areas where there will be no work for a children's officer. Take the counties of Perth, Inverness, Ross, Caithness and Sutherland—I very much doubt whether we shall find any real need for a whole-time children's officer in those counties, which have no great centres of population and which exist at the northern end of a country which, if your Lordships will remember what was said by Sir Walter Scott, is notoriously too careful, too kind, and too indulgent to children. It seems to me that unless we are careful, we may force on local authorities the appointment of a children's officer who will have little to do and who will be rather an incubus. If the Government do not see their way to accept my noble friend's Amendment, I hope that when they come to frame exceptions they will remember cases of that kind.

THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR: My Lords, I am not entirely convinced by the noble and learned Viscount. I have had a considerable local government experience and I cannot think of any local government officer who has to be appointed with the sanction of the Secretary of State. This seems to be entirely an interference in local administration. But, on the understanding that the Secretary of State will not refuse an application save in very exceptional circumstances, I beg leave to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 41:

Powers of Secretary of State with respect to functions of local authorities.

41.—(1) Local authorities shall exercise their functions under the enactments specified in subsection (1) of section thirty-eight of this

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Act (including any discretion conferred on them thereunder) under the general guidance of the Secretary of State.

LORD HENLEY moved, in subsection (1), to leave out "including" and insert "excluding." The noble Lord said: My Lords, under Clause 41, local authorities will exercise the functions set out in subsection (1) of Clause 38 (those are the important functions of the children's committee) including any discretions conferred on them, under the general guidance of the Secretary of State. This Amendment moves to leave out "including" and insert "excluding," so as to leave to the local authorities any small discretions that have been left to them by the various Acts which are mentioned in Clause 38. Many local authorities who have administered these services in the past feel a great sense of frustration. They feel that they are bound hand and foot, not only in the general performance of these duties but in any discretion they may have, and Clause 41 ties them down entirely. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 28, line 3, leave out ("including") and insert ("excluding").—(Lord Henley.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: I am afraid I cannot accept this Amendment. It is only where there is a discretion that general guidance is wanted. If an Act says, "Do this," "Come here," "Go there," there is no room for discretion and equally no need for any general guidance. *Ex hypothesi*, it is only where there is a discretion that the need for general guidance comes in. If local authorities have a discretionary power then, just because it is discretionary, it is desirable so far as possible to get some uniformity between local authorities and make the experience of one available to others. That is precisely the class of case in which it is necessary to specify that there is an obligation to use the discretion in accordance with general guidance.

LORD HENLEY: I beg to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

4.20 p.m.

Clause 42:

Advisory Council on Child Care.

(2) The said council shall consist of such persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, as the Secretary of State may think

fit, including persons specially qualified to deal with matters affecting the welfare of children.

LORD HENLEY moved, in subsection (2), after "persons" (where that word occurs a second time) to insert:

"being persons appointed as representing the interests of local authorities and persons."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, Clause 42 deals with the appointment of the Advisory Council on Child Care. The local authorities consider that they should have ample representation upon this Council. It will have important advisory powers, and will deal with many of the functions with which they have to deal, and for which they have to pay. Many of them have had very great experience in the past in dealing with matters of a similar nature, and it is most important that their advice should be available to the Minister on this advisory Council. Section 29 of the Fire Services Act, 1947, says:

"The Secretary of State shall constitute a council to be called the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council for the purpose of advising him on any matters . . . in connection with the operation of this Act . . ."

Clause 29 (2) provides that:

"the Council shall consist of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State and . . . persons appointed as representing the interests of fire authorities"—

that is, the county councils or borough councils—

"and of persons employed as members of the fire brigades . . ."

It seems to me that these are very similar cases, and that provision should be made to enable the local authority organisations to be fully represented on this important body. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 28, line 22, after ("persons") insert said words.—(Lord Henley.)

LORD LLEWELLIN: My Lords, before the noble and learned Viscount replies, I would suggest to the House that this Amendment is quite unnecessary. What we want are people specially qualified to deal with matters affecting the welfare of children. As the Bill is drawn, we may obtain that type of person from those who have served on local authorities, from those who perhaps have done good work in children's homes, or from those who have been running one of these voluntary

organisations. If we specify one particular class of persons, such as local authorities, then there will be pressure to put in the others. I would much sooner see it left to the discretion of the Secretary of State to select the best people qualified to advise, whether they come from local authorities, from the voluntary organisations or from other people concerned with the welfare of children. I hope that the Government will not accept this Amendment.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, the noble Lord, Lord Llewelin, has really anticipated the argument which leads me not to accept the Amendment. I agree with him that what we want on this Council are people who know about children. That first, that second and that third; that is the important qualification. Everything else is as dust in the balance compared to that. There will be amongst those child specialists who know all about children, people who serve on local authorities, who see how the child problem infringes on the local authority problem. But, equally, I am very much against putting them in. If I put them in, I have certainly to put in the voluntary associations. Then I have to set out a kind of category of people who have to be on the council. I think I can satisfy the noble Lord, and give him what he wants, by telling him that it is the intention to put on this Advisory Council members who while being expert on child problems are also experienced in local authority problems and, therefore, can speak from the local authority point of view as concerns the child. I am not going to put that in, because if I put it in for one set of people I must put it in for the others. I must resist the Amendment, but I hope that the noble Lord will derive some satisfaction from my explanation.

LORD HENLEY: My Lords, with that explanation, I beg leave to withdraw the Amendment.

THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR: May I ask the noble and learned Viscount whether there will be a separate Council for Scotland?

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: I gather that there will be.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 45:

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

45.—(1) The Secretary of State may make out of moneys provided by Parliament grants of such amounts, and subject to such conditions, as he may with the consent of the Treasury determine towards expenses incurred or to be incurred by voluntary organisations for special purposes connected with the improvement of voluntary homes.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR moved, in subsection (1), to omit all words after "organisations" and to insert:

"in circumstances such that it appears to the Secretary of State requisite that the grants should be made, for improving premises in which voluntary homes are being carried on or the equipment of voluntary homes, or for securing that voluntary homes will be better provided with qualified staff."

The noble and learned Viscount said: My Lords this Amendment really arises out of an Amendment which was moved on the Committee stage of the Bill by the right reverend Prelate, the Lord Bishop of Sheffield. If I remember rightly, he was anxious that we might make grants to secure that the voluntary homes were provided with a better qualified staff. The existing words in lines 40 and 41, on page 29, he thought, were rather too narrow. They are merely:

"voluntary organisations for special purposes connected with the improvement of voluntary homes."

It might have been thought by that that we meant grants in the mere physical or structural sense, and did not include the sort of grant which he particularly had in mind. I therefore thought it better to take out the words in lines 40 and 41, and put in the rather wider words, to make it quite plain that there is power to make grants for the sort of purpose which he had in mind. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 29, line 40, leave out from ("organisations") to end of line 41 and insert the said new words.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

THE LORD BISHOP OF SHEFFIELD: May I be allowed to say thank you?

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 46:

Grants to local authorities.

46.—(1) There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to a local authority in respect of expenditure incurred by them for the purpose of the discharge of their functions

H.L. 21 A 26

under any of the enactments specified in subsection (1) of Section thirty-eight of this Act, other than expenses incurred as managers of an approved school or in respect of children sent to an approved school or in respect of remand homes,—

(a) such sums not exceeding fifty per cent. of the expenditure as the Secretary of State may with the consent of the Treasury direct, and subject to such conditions as he may with the like consent determine;

subject however to the deduction of an amount equal to such proportion not exceeding fifty per cent. as the Secretary of State may with the consent of the Treasury determine of so much of the expenditure incurred by the Secretary of State under the two last foregoing Sections as he may with the like consent allocate to that authority.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment is consequential on the Amendments to Clause 26 made in Committee. If your Lordships wish me to give a long and technical description of them, I shall be pleased to do so. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 30, line 20, after ("expenses") insert ("or under subsection (3), or paragraph (a) of subsection (8), of Section twenty-six of this Act").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD HENLEY moved, in subsection (1), to delete "the two last foregoing sections" and to insert "section forty-five of this Act." The noble Lord said: My Lords, the object of this Amendment is to draw the attention of the House to the fact that under Clause 44 grants are to be made for training in child care. The local authorities do not feel any objection to contributing towards the cost of the training in child care, but they do feel that they ought to have, as I said on the previous occasion, some representation on the body which organises this training. It is with that object in view, and to draw attention to that fact, that I move this Amendment. With reference to Clause 45, and the grants to voluntary organisations, the local authorities feel a very strong objection to contributing to those voluntary organisations, over which they have no control or direction. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 30, line 28, leave out ("the two last foregoing sections") and insert ("section forty-five of this Act").—(*Lord Henley.*)

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, as the noble Lord has just said, the effect of his Amendment would be that, while the Secretary of State could recover from local authorities up to 50 per cent. of his expenditure on making grants for the improvement of voluntary homes, under Clause 45 (1) he would be unable to recover any of his expenditure on training in child care under Clause 44. The general policy which has been indicated throughout this Bill, and in all our discussions, is that the cost over the whole field of child care should be shared equally between the Exchequer and the local authorities. This principle is applied by the Bill not only to new expenditure but also to expenditure which does not now qualify for direct aid; for example—and the noble Lord did not mention this point—the care of children now maintained under the Poor Law. It is accordingly considered to be reasonable that local authorities should pay half the cost of training courses for child care. The noble Lord then raised the point of representation of local authorities. I would point out to him that persons representing the local authority interest will be appointed to the Central Training Council in Child Care. Therefore in that respect the intention of the noble Lord's Amendment is met to some little extent. I am sorry to be unable to go further, particularly as I notice that this is the last Amendment appearing on the Order Paper in his name. I am afraid that he has not had a very profitable afternoon, and I should have liked to finish by unreservedly accepting his last Amendment. But the fates decree otherwise, and I regret I am unable to do so.

LORD HENLEY: Not even on the question of voluntary bodies? That seems to me the unkindest cut of all. I beg leave to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

4.33 p.m.

Clause 50:

Provisions as to places of safety.

(3) Where under any of the enactments mentioned in subsection (1) of this section a child is removed to a place of safety not being a home provided by a local authority under Part II of this Act and not being a hospital vested in the Minister of Health or the Secretary of State, the local authority within whose area the child was immediately before his removal may defray the expenses of his maintenance there.

H.L. 21 A 27

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, the next Amendment is consequential. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 31, line 29, leave out from beginning to ("required") and insert ("separate accommodation for the temporary reception of children as is").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD ADDINGTON moved, in subsection (3), to delete all words after "State" and to insert:

"the expenses of the child's maintenance there shall be recoverable from the local authority within whose area the child was immediately before his removal."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, on the last stage of this Bill I sought to delete the word "may" from line 37, and insert "shall." That was not thought proper to meet the case, but some other words have been drafted which I hope are suitable. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 31, line 35, leave out from ("State") to end of line 37 and insert the said new words.—(*Lord Addington.*)

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, without going into details I am prepared to accept the noble Lord's Amendment.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 54 [*Prosecution of offences*]:

LORD MORRISON moved to add to subsection (1):

"the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, other than the provisions of Parts I and II thereof, or the provisions relating to child life protection of Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Part XIII of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, the effect of this Amendment will be that offences under Parts I and II of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, which deal with matters not directly relating to the care of deprived children will, as at present, be prosecuted by the local education authority and all other offences by the local authority as children's authority; that is, by the children's committee. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 33, line 29, at end insert the said words.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 58 [*Transitional provisions, minor amendments and repeals*]:

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment is consequential. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 36, line 16, at end insert (" Provided that the repeal of the enactments specified in Part II of that Schedule shall take effect only on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-nine.")—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Clause 60 [*Short title, commencement and extent*]:

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment is also consequential. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 36, line 23, leave out from (" Act ") to (" shall ") in line 24.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON moved to insert as a new First Schedule:

" FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I.

CONSTITUTION OF APPEAL TRIBUNALS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

1. For the purpose of enabling appeal tribunals to be constituted as occasion may require, there shall be appointed two panels, that is to say—

(a) a panel (hereinafter referred to as the 'legal panel') appointed by the Lord Chancellor, of persons who will be available to act when required as chairman of any such tribunal; and

(b) a panel (hereinafter referred to as the 'welfare panel') appointed by the Lord President of the Council, of persons who will be available to act when required as members of any such tribunal.

2.—(1) No person shall be qualified to be appointed to the legal panel unless he possesses such legal qualifications as the Lord Chancellor considers suitable, and no person shall be qualified to be appointed to the welfare panel unless he has had such experience in children's welfare work as the Lord President of the Council considers suitable.

(2) An officer of any Government department shall be disqualified from being appointed to either of the said panels.

3. Any person appointed to be a member of either of the said panels shall hold office as such subject to such conditions as to the period of his membership and otherwise as may be determined by the Lord Chancellor or the Lord President of the Council, as the case may be.

4. Where any appeal is required to be determined by a tribunal constituted in accordance with this Part of this Schedule, the tribunal

shall consist of a chairman being a member of the legal panel and two other members being members of the welfare panel, and the chairman and other members of the tribunal shall be impartial persons appointed from those panels by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord President of the Council respectively.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION OF APPEAL TRIBUNALS FOR SCOTLAND.

5. For the purpose of enabling appeal tribunals to be constituted as occasion may require, there shall be appointed by the Secretary of State a panel (hereinafter referred to as the 'welfare panel') of persons to act when required as members of any such tribunal.

6. No officer of any Government Department shall be qualified to be appointed to the welfare panel.

7. Any person appointed to be a member of the welfare panel shall hold office for such period and subject to such conditions as may be determined by the Secretary of State.

8. Where any appeal is required to be determined by a tribunal constituted in accordance with this Schedule, the tribunal shall consist of a sheriff (or, if he is unable to act, a person qualified for appointment as sheriff nominated by the Lord President of the Court of Session), who shall be chairman, and two other members being impartial persons who shall be appointed from the welfare panel by the Secretary of State.

9. In this Part of this Schedule the expression 'sheriff' does not include sheriff-substitute, and means the sheriff of the county in which the voluntary home to which the appeal relates is situated."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, this new Schedule provides for the constitution of the appeal tribunal dealt with in the new clause to be inserted after Clause 29. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 37, line 1, at end, insert the said new Schedule.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

LORD CLYDESMUIR: My Lords, may I ask the noble Lord a question? I know there is a difference between the procedure in Scotland and England. In Scotland the sheriff of the county is automatically the chairman of the tribunal, whereas in England a panel is formed, and rather more latitude is allowed. The sheriff is probably a suitable officer but I wonder whether the noble Lord could say what was in the Secretary of State's mind in making this difference in procedure?

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, the Secretary of State follows the ordinary procedure. In Scotland the tribunal, as the noble Lord said, will consist of the sheriff, with two other members, impartial

members, appointed from a panel by the Secretary of State. In England and Wales the tribunal will consist of a chairman appointed by the Lord Chancellor from a local panel appointed by him, and two other members appointed by the Lord President of the Council from a welfare panel appointed by him. So far as Scotland is concerned, the Schedule is modelled on the Fifth Schedule to the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, providing for the constitution of the Independent Schools Tribunal.

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

First Schedule [*Transitional Provisions*]:

LORD MORRISON moved, after paragraph 2, to insert as a new paragraph:

" 3.—(1) Where immediately before the commencement of this Act an order made under subsection (1) of Section sixty-one or subsection (2) of Section sixty-six of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, or subsection (2) of Section thirty-eight of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946, was in force committing a child to the care of an education authority as a fit person, that order shall as from the commencement of this Act be deemed to be an order committing him to the care of the council of the county, or county of a city comprised in the area of that education authority.

(2) Subsection (4) of Section one of this Act shall apply to any such child as aforesaid in like manner as it applies to a child received by a local authority into their care."

The noble Lord said: My Lords, the effect of sub-paragraph (1) of this Amendment is to transfer the responsibility for a child, who is already in the care of an education authority at the time the Bill becomes operative, to the council of the same county or county of a city in their capacity as local authority under the Bill. In Scotland, the education authorities are the councils of counties and of counties of a city, and the areas of the education authorities and the councils coincide. To those not acquainted with Scotland, may I point out that a similar Amendment with regard to England is unnecessary, as children are committed under The Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, to the local authority, whereas in Scotland under the Act of 1937 children are committed to the education authority. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 37, line 28, at end insert the said new paragraph.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

H.L. 21 A 29

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, the next Amendment is consequential on alterations made in Committee to Clause 26 of the Bill. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 38, line 13, leave out paragraph 4.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment and the next are little more than drafting Amendments. If noble Lords desire I will give details, but perhaps they will accept my assurance that they are practically drafting. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 39, line 7, after (" where ") insert (" an approved school order has been made on the application of a poor law authority and ").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 39, line 8, leave out (" in the approved school order ") and insert (" therein ").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON moved, in paragraph 8 to leave out " the approval of the Minister of Health " and insert:

" or Section one hundred and sixty-three of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, the approval of the Minister of Health or the Secretary of State, as the case may be,"

The noble Lord said: My Lords in its present form paragraph 8 of the First Schedule applies only to England and Wales. The Amendment extends to local authorities in Scotland the power which the paragraph already gives to local authorities in England and Wales, to appropriate, without the consent of the Secretary of State, any of their existing children's homes for the purposes of a home provided under this Bill. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 39, line 21, leave out (" the approval of the Minister of Health ") and insert the said words.—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this is a consequential Amendment.

Amendment moved—

Page 39, line 22, leave out (" either ") and insert (" any ").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

4.41 p.m.

Second Schedule [*Minor and Consequential Amendments*]:

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment is consequential. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 42, line 17, leave out from ("under") to end of line 21 and insert ("Part I or Part II of this Act").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, the paragraph in the Schedule with which the next Amendment deals provides as drafted for the omission of the words "on the application of a Poor Law authority in their capacity as such" from subsection (2) of Section 74 of the Children and Young Persons' (Scotland) Act, 1937. These words, however, have already been repealed by the entry in the Third Schedule, page 46, line 16, and it is therefore unnecessary to provide in the Second Schedule for their omission. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 1, leave out from ("in Section seventy-four") to ("for") in line 3 and insert ("in proviso (a) to subsection (2)").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this is a drafting Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 19, leave out ("an") and insert ("the").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment is a drafting one. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 20, leave out ("a") and insert ("the").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this also is a drafting Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 31, leave out ("where the expression first occurs").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this is another drafting Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 33, leave out ("in the second place where they occur").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

H.L. 21 A 30

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment corrects a drafting error. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 35, leave out ("the contributions shall be payable to").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment corrects a printing error. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 44, line 37, leave out ("meet") and insert ("make").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

Third Schedule [*Enactments Repealed*]:

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this is a drafting Amendment. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 46, line 16, after ("seventy-four,") insert ("in").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

LORD MORRISON: My Lords, this Amendment is consequential. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 46, line 21, leave out ("and 'if any'") and insert ("in subsection (7) the words from the beginning of the subsection to 'that authority, and'").—(*Lord Morrison.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: My Lords, this Amendment, together with the Amendment to Clause 58, page 36, line 16, is consequential on the provisions of subsection (9) of the new clause substituted for Clause 29. I beg to move.

Amendment moved—

Page 46, line 57, at end, insert:

("PART II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED AS FROM 1ST JANUARY 1949.

23 & 24 Geo. 5. c. 12.	The Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.	Section ninety-five.
1 Edw. 8 and 1 Geo. 6. c. 37.	The Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937.	Section ninety-nine).

—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

On Question, Amendment agreed to.

CS A 21 30

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL)
BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1^a;
and to be printed.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE AND
FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1^a;
and to be printed.

SHOREHAM HARBOUR BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1^a;
and referred to the Examiners.

CAMBRIDGE AREA (CONSERVATION
OF WATER) ORDER, 1948.

Special Procedure Order (together with
a certificate from the Minister of Health):
Laid before the House pursuant to the
Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act,
1945.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMITTEE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR acquainted
the House that, by virtue of the powers
vested in him by Section 2 of the Church
of England Assembly (Powers) Acts,
1919, he had nominated the Viscount
Davidson to be a member of the
Ecclesiastical Committee established

under that Act, and to serve for the dura-
tion of the present Parliament, in the
room of the Viscount Sankey (deceased).

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS ACT
1932.

Orders made by the Secretary of State
for the Home Department extending
Section 1 of the Act to the

Borough of Swinton and Pendle-
bury;

Urban District of East Dereham:

Laid before the House (pursuant to
Act) for affirmative Resolution, and
ordered to lie on the Table.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
(GENERAL POWERS) BILL. [H.L.]

The Chairman of Committees in-
formed the House that the opposition to
the Bill was withdrawn. The Orders
made on February 10 and March 3 last
discharged, and Bill committed.

BIRMINGHAM CORPORATION
BILL. [H.L.]

The Chairman of Committees informed
the House that the opposition to the Bill
was withdrawn. The Orders made on
February 10 and 26 last discharged, and
Bill committed.

House adjourned at a quarter
before five o'clock.

and that it is to be the duty of the Government to see that the Bill is passed in the House of Commons.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL

Order made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, that the Statute in that behalf made, shall have effect as if it contained the following provisions:

That the Statute in that behalf made, shall have effect as if it contained the following provisions:

WEST LINDSAY COUNTY COUNCIL (FINANCIAL POWERS) BILL

The Government of the County of Lincoln formed the view that the Statute in that behalf made, should be amended, and the Bill was accordingly amended, and the Bill was accordingly amended, and the Bill was accordingly amended.

BIRMINGHAM CORPORATION BILL

The Government of the County of Warwick formed the view that the Statute in that behalf made, should be amended, and the Bill was accordingly amended, and the Bill was accordingly amended, and the Bill was accordingly amended.

House adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock.

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (FINANCIAL) BILL

Order made by the Secretary of State for the War, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, that the Statute in that behalf made, shall have effect as if it contained the following provisions:

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL

Order made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, that the Statute in that behalf made, shall have effect as if it contained the following provisions:

SHOREHAM HARBOUR BILL

Order made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, that the Statute in that behalf made, shall have effect as if it contained the following provisions:

CLIMBIEPATEA COGNATE ASSOCIATION (WATER) ORDER

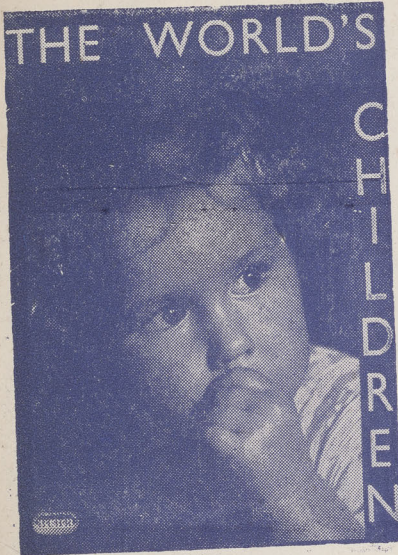
Order made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf made, that the Statute in that behalf made, shall have effect as if it contained the following provisions:

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE

The Lord Chancellor announced that he had nominated the following persons to be members of the Professional Committee established by the Statute in that behalf made:

THE WORLD'S

CHILDREN



THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Founded by Eglantyne Jebb in 1919. Incorporated in 1921. Registered under the War Charities Act 1940. Member of the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, the officially recognised British body for the co-ordination of voluntary relief effort.

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45/51

5th November, 1945.

RELIEF UNIT FOR MALAYA

A Save the Children Fund relief unit is now assembled in London ready for departure for Malaya. It will be the first children's unit sent by a voluntary society to Malaya and its work will inevitably be of a pioneer nature. No one knows exactly what conditions it will meet with and its success in the very necessary work amongst the Malaysians will depend largely upon the initiative of its members.

The members of the unit however are seasoned workers. The leader, Mrs H. M. Bibby, lived in Malaya and speaks several dialects and prior to the fall of Singapore in 1941 she was managing a rubber plantation there. The medical officer, Dr. R.W. Ross, has seen service in tropical waters with the Navy and was employed in the research on penicillin under Sir Alexander Fleming. The nurse, Miss Maynard, S.R.N., has been serving with a Save the Children Fund team in north-west Europe and therefore has first-hand knowledge of the conditions of work in a war-torn country. Mrs V. I. Nixon is the welfare officer and has been serving in Australia during the war. The quartermaster, Sergeant G. Ritches, is an ex-Commando who was taken prisoner of war at Dieppe. The combined knowledge and experience of the team should therefore prove equal to any situation with which it is faced.

Fifty young artistes are to give an entertainment to raise funds for children of all nations who are aided by the Save the Children Fund. The youngsters, the "50 Starlets", will present their "Sunshine Revels" at the Seymour Hall, London, W.1., on Thursday 15th November at 7 p.m. Tickets for this concert may be obtained from 14 Brondesbury Road, London, N.W.6.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

Founded in 1909, the Save the Children Fund is a registered charity which has the honor of being the only organization of its kind in the world to have received the approval of the Government of the United Kingdom.

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General Secretary:
Captain George F. Green, D.S.O.



President:
The Right Hon. Lord Neaboth
Chairman and Hon. Treasurer:
Mr. Hubert D. Wilson, C.B.E.

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SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

At the 19th annual meeting of the Save the Children Fund, held in the offices of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C., on Friday afternoon last, under the chairmanship of the President, LORD NOEL-BUXTON, one of the speakers was to have been the Archbishop of Canterbury, but owing to a cold he was unable to be present, but His Grace sent a message in which he bore his own personal testimony to the work of the fund. At the present time, said the Archbishop, they were confronted with the appalling problem of homeless and helpless refugees, and the fund was doing its best to help children in every part of the world.

The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT SAMUEL referred to the thousands of people in Europe who had been uprooted from their homes, and were wandering about without a shelter of any kind. All suffering, he said, aroused sympathy, and when the sufferers were children it aroused even more intense sympathy. The society realised that sorrow far off might be as acute, and perhaps even more acute, than sorrow near at hand, and it tried to relieve human suffering wherever it might be found. There was no prospect of it ceasing its activities; year by year new problems pressed themselves upon the society. "Those of us who as individuals have troubles of our own," said Viscount Samuel, "must regard them as very insignificant in comparison with those crushing disasters that are falling upon these millions of people, carrying them to catastrophe. I commend the activities of this society to your support. When the spirit of violence and cruel indifference stalk through the world, the spirit of sympathy, tolerance and mercy must follow after to bind up the sufferers' wounds."

LADY SNOWDEN wondered whether there was anyone within the sound of her voice who did not suffer pain and anguish as they saw those things which they thought to be founded upon the rock, dissolving, as it were, before their eyes. Referring to the persecution of the Jews to-day, Lady Snowden expressed her fear that they might give the victory to the tyrants abroad by copying their methods here at home. The spread of cruelty was one of the most alarming features of modern living. They were living in a world where political principles seemed to come before religious principles and convictions. The constant building upon material things for material ends would mean a breakdown sooner or later. There must be in their time a looking unto God.

There were a number of other speakers, including the Hon. GEORGE PEEL, Dr. R. C. GILLIE and Mrs. C. RODEN BUXTON (sister of the founder of Save the Children Fund, Miss EGLANTYNE JEBB).

BEET VOM - 2

... men and women to be able to join in the services, to sing praises to God, to pray to Him and hear His Word read in their own language. The Gospel was proclaimed and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in simplicity and with reverence, and the laity were partakers of the elements in both kinds. The Reformation also gave us the Bible as the sole authority on all spiritual matters. That has been very forcibly brought out by the Thirty-nine Articles, which were the work of the Reformers.

They also brought the office of a minister down to its Scriptural level. They stripped it of its sacerdotal character and they removed from the Prayer Book the word "sacrifice" in that connection, and "altar." And may I say how deeply I deplore the fact that that word is constantly used in connection with churches in the Church of England? Among the worst offenders are members of the secular Press. It is almost unheard of to read in one of the secular papers "Holy Table." It may be due to ignorance, but I am inclined to think it is more likely due to the fact that unfortunately in large sections of the Church the word "altar" has become almost universal. Personally, I regret that the word "priest" was retained in the Prayer Book. We know that it was only retained in the sense of presbyter or elder; but unfortunately we only have the one word in English, which is capable of two interpretations, and every advantage is taken of that fact by the sacerdotalists. All believers are priests unto God. We are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people (a people of God's own possession) that we should show forth the praises—that is, the excellences—of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvellous light. And I do rejoice that women are free to give out the

CONFIDENTIAL.

Quaker Fund for Relief of Distress prevailing amongst the Children of the "Sudeten" Areas of Czechoslovakia, by the Provision of Mid-day Meals in the Schools.

B R I T I S H F U N D .

In the summer of 1935 discussions commenced with a view to a scheme of relief for the distressed "Sudeten" areas of Czechoslovakia. After lengthy negotiations, practical work in the form of meals for undernourished school-children was started and has been in progress throughout the past year 1937. Funds for this purpose were made available in the following circumstances:

A large sum of money had been collected by a German charitable organisation, "Brueder-in-Not" (Brothers in Distress) for the relief of Germans settled on the Volga and suffering from famine there. The Moscow government, through suspicion of political propaganda, prohibited remittance of these funds to Russia. Attempts were then made by the "Brueder-in-Not" organisation to obtain permission from the Czechoslovakian Government to allow the money to be used in aid of the seriously under-nourished "Sudeten" children. This request was also refused, for similar reasons of suspicion, Appeal was then made, both by the Sudeten people direct, and also by the Brueder-in-Not to the Berlin International Centre of the Society of Friends (Quakers), to whom these funds were offered in trust for the Sudeten children, in the hope that political suspicion would thereby be eliminated and a guarantee given that the money would be applied exclusively to humanitarian purposes. A scheme of distribution was drawn up on the following basis: Areas where official statistics showed unemployment (taken as a criterion of distress) to exceed a certain percentage, were selected for the relief action. The population ratio in these areas was found to be 80% German, 20% Czech. All funds to be distributed in this ratio. The Prague Government approved; the Reichsbank in Berlin and the Czech National Bank both made concessions to facilitate transfer of funds, otherwise impossible under prevailing financial restrictions. RM. 2200,000 have already been remitted, at full rate of exchange Kc. 12. = 1 RM. (about £ 17,000 in all). This sum has

new paragraph

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done

been spent exclusively on meals for school children, overhead expenses being met from other sources.

A continuation of this work is urgently needed. Widespread unemployment has prevailed for years in these once flourishing areas, from various causes:- economic nationalism in the Succession-States of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the other countries especially of South Eastern Europe; British and Colonial tariffs; German autarchy and financial regulations, which have hit Czech export trade to the Reich and German tourist traffic to Czechoslovakia, and prevent Sudeten Germans from finding employment in the Reich as heretofore; rationalisation and cartellisation of industry; Japanese competition; removal of industries for strategic and other reasons away from the predominantly German frontier districts; replacement of old heavy industries by new manufactures, generally around the capital and other non-German industrial areas; financial difficulties through prolonged bad trade. Some industries are so badly hit that they can never recover. Many factories are falling into decay or being pulled down.

Noel Burton

Wages have sunk to a very low figure (textiles down to 6/- to 7/- per week) often reduced still further by short time or intermittent working. In the unorganised home-industries, remuneration at 6d per day and down to 1/6 per week for 70 or more hours' work, is often met with. The State relief rate for those who have exhausted unemployment benefits is 1/6 per week for a single man, 3/- for a family (cf. 30/- in Great Britain). No allowances for children. Those not on the employment register get nothing. Occasional additional relief in kind is sometimes available, but many are left entirely without. Numbers of the younger generation have never been employed. The Government and private charitable organisations have done what they could, but both are poor and unable to meet the need. Serious undernourishment exists. The diseases that follow in its train are widespread. Progressive deterioration is inevitable unless more can be done to help. The people are industrious and frugal, and the prevailing political unrest springs to a large degree from economic misery. The Sudeten lands are one of the acutest danger spots of Europe. A contented people is the surest defence of the State, and timely help may prevent more than economic catastrophe. Soon it may be too late.

been spent exclusively on meals for school children, over-
seas.

As the original fund is nearing exhaustion, the Prager
Government has approved a private appeal in England and America
on behalf of the Unkner Relief work. Constructive schemes,
in addition to the remedial measures, are being worked out.
Some money has already been subscribed in America, and it
is earnestly desired to raise a fund in this country, to be
upon the same basis as heretofore. The above outline of the
Relief work, its occasion and origin, is necessarily very
brief; a representative of the Society of Friends would be
pleased to call upon you, if desired, and explain it in more
detail. A committee, composed of individuals for a period
of one year, was formed from the predominantly German Protest-
ants, generally among the old heavy industries by new man-
ufacturing areas; financial difficulties have however prevented
but trade. Some industries are so busy that they can
never recover. Many factories are falling into decay or be-
ing pulled (signed)
Noel Burton

Arnold J. Toyne
or intermittent working. In the month T.O.P. Catapult
remuneration at 6d per day and down 4d, Parliament Hill
7d or more hours' work, is often met with. W.W. 3
rate for those who have exhausted their HAM 350
in 1/8 per week for a single man, 2/- for a family (4/-
3/- for a Great Britain). No (representing the Society of Friends,
and on the employment relief. Unkner Relief, to whom contributions
additional relief in kind may be sent and communications addressed)
are left entirely without. Numbers of the young generation
have never been employed. The Government and private com-
munity organizations have done what they could, but their
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exist. The situation that follows in the trials are un-
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the prevailing political current appears to be a large
form of energy. The Unkner Relief is one of the
most active agents of help. A continued people in
these matters of the State, and timely help may prevent
the most serious catastrophe. Good is not to be lost.

C H I N A

NOTES ON DOCUMENTS SENT TO LORD NOEL-BUXTON BY LADY YOUNG

The documents are:

Two letters (October 24th and November 3rd, 1936) from Lady Young, with memoranda attached relating to organisations for child welfare;

Chinese Medical Association Special Report No. 4 on an Investigation of Printing Works;

Chinese Medical Association Special Report No. 6 on a Study of the Chromium Plating and Polishing Trade;

Chinese Medical Association Special Report No. 7 on Shanghai Factory Diets compared with those of Institutional Workers;

Public Health Notes from the Chinese Medical Journal on "The Activities of the National Child Welfare Association of China";

Shanghai Municipal Council, Census 1934, Hill-Murray Institute for the Blind, Pa-li-Chuang; Peking, Annual Report 1935;

First Report of the Peiping Committee on Maternal Health, July 1933;

Second Report of the Peiping Committee on Maternal Health, July 1935;

Y.W.C.A. of Peiping, Report of Social Service Department 1936;

"Healing and Helping", an account of the medical work of the Anglican Mission in North China and Shantung, 1935;

Ching Ho, a Rural Community Centre - Yenching University, Peiping, publication No. 30, of 1932;

C H I N A

NOTES ON DOCUMENTS SENT TO LORD KORN-BURTON BY DAVID YOUNG

The documents are:

Two letters (October 24th and November 2nd, 1936) from

David Young, with memoranda attached relating to organizations

for child welfare;

Chinese Medical Association Special Report No. 4 on an

Investigation of Printing Works;

Chinese Medical Association Special Report No. 5 on a

Study of the Quomam Printing and Polishing Trade;

Chinese Medical Association Special Report No. 7 on

Shanghai Factory Diet compared with those of Institutional Workers;

Public Health Notes from the Chinese Medical Journal on

"The Activities of the National Child Welfare Association of China";

Shanghai Municipal Council, Census 1934, Hill-Murray

Institute for the Blind, Pa-I-Chuang, Peking, Annual Report 1935;

First Report of the Peiping Committee on National

Health, July 1933;

Second Report of the Peiping Committee on National

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Y.W.C.A. of Peiping, Report of Social Service Department

1936;

"Healing and Helping", an account of the medical work

of the Anglican Mission in North China and Shantung, 1936;

Ching Ho, a Rural Community Centre - Yenching University

Peiping, Publication No. 30, of 1933;

First Report of the Central Field Health Station, Nanking,
April 1931 - December 1933;

Annual Report of Central Field Health Station, Nanking,
January - December 1934;

Annual Report of Central Field Health Station, Nanking,
January - December 1935;

Two leaflets describing respectively the Salvation Army
Boys' Home and Girls' Home, Peiping;

Leaflet describing the Peiping Foundling Home;

News cutting from North China Daily News, November 3rd,
1936, describing Y.W.C.A. schools for industrial workers.

Lady Young's Letters

It may be noted that of the people whom Lady Young suggests
in the postscript to her letter of October 24th as being of possible
help to the S.C.F., Miss Agatha Harrison is already an adviser
of the Child Protection Committee and the Dean of Canterbury suppor-
ted one of our earlier appeals for relief in China and wrote an
article in "The World's Children".

Chinese Medical Association Reports

The three reports (numbers 4, 6 and 7) giving information
on various phases of industrial health in Shanghai:

The report (14) on Printing Works shows that there were
20 workers in the age group ten to fifteen years, the youngest being

twelve years old. Many workers were undoubtedly underfed and a large number of health defects are noted in the report. "Very few conditions were bad" and permission to investigate conditions was in some cases difficult to obtain.

Report No. 6 is a study of the Canton Kiating and following trade in which, it appears, a certain number of children and young people are employed. Of 200 workers medically examined 141 were under 20 years of age, seven of them being only eleven years old. "The greatest number of workers work an eleven-hour day." The so-called apprenticeship system is subject to great evils. An entrepreneur may place a small boy from a country district as an unpaid assistant in a workshop, he paid five dollars by the master for his trouble and leave without giving his name or any particulars. When a boy has served an apprenticeship of three or four years and demands some pay, he is often replaced by a younger unpaid boy fresh from the country. Promises, promises and atmospheric conditions require radical changes for the improvement of the health of workers.

Report No. 7 compares factory diets in Shanghai with those of institutional workers. The League of Nations dietary standards are quoted and it is stated that Chinese factory hands show a ratio of height and weight much lower than the general British ratio. The quantity and quality of the food taken by the juvenile factory workers were in many respects below standards in equipment and compared poorly with the diets of other groups in Shanghai.

Public Health Notes give a survey of the activities of the National Child Welfare Association of China, written by Jabin Hsu, general secretary of the Association. It was founded in 1928 under American influence and its programme provides for child protection, relief in times of misfortune, and the promotion of child health and the education of parents. The Association maintains five institutions in Shanghai and organises the National Children's Day. It also organised the "Children's Year" in 1935. A Five Year Plan of child welfare work was adopted in 1934.

(From other sources of information, we know that the National Association has supported the Declaration of Geneva; and that relief funds raised by the S.C.F., and administered by Mrs. Chancellor, were used in consultation with the Association.)

Shanghai Municipal Council Census 1935

The report of the quinquennial census of the International Settlement shows a foreign population of 36,341 comprising over 50 different nationalities, of whom just over half are of Japanese nationality and rather less than one-sixth British. The next nationality in order of magnitude is Russian, ~~and~~ roughly one-eleventh of the total. The Chinese population of the Settlement is 1,120,860. Particulars of age groups, occupations, etc., are given,

Hill-Murray Institute for the Blind

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Public Health Notes give a survey of the activities of the National Child Welfare Association of China, written by Tabin Han, general secretary of the Association. It was founded in 1923 under American influence and its programs provide for child protection relief in times of misfortune, and the promotion of child health and the education of parents. The Association maintains five institutions in Shanghai and organizes the National Children's Day. It also organized the "Children's Year" in 1935. A Five Year Plan of child welfare work was adopted in 1954.

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Hill-Murray Institute for the Blind

This report is referred to in Lady Young's letter, of October 1934. To the particulars which are given may be added the

facts that a deficit of nearly 1,600 dollars is envisaged for 1936 and there is danger that the work may have to be curtailed. Some twelve applicants for admission have been refused owing to lack of funds. There seems to have been some difficulty in maintaining discipline in the institution.

Peiping Committee on Maternal Health

The two reports of this Committee describe the work since the foundation in 1930. Lady Young refers in her letter to the National Midwifery School, whose director, Dr. Marion Yang, is one of the Committee's leading spirits. Steps are being taken to reduce maternal mortality, and morbidity. Children are often unwanted owing to poverty and as a result they are apt to be ill-treated, or are allowed to die. The Committee promotes the practice of birth control.

Y.W.C.A. of Peiping

There is a children's playground, given by the Y.W.C.A. of New York, used by some 200 children daily. The Association also supplies supplemental food for undernourished children, and maintains a free school for children.

Anglican Mission in North China and Shantung

This work follows the familiar lines of a medical mission. It maintains hospitals and promotes knowledge of hygiene and the improvement of the public health. A number of typical cases are described in the report. Additional funds are needed to meet the

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Relief Committee on Maternal Health

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Y.W.C.A. at Peking

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American Mission in North China and Szechuan

This work follows the familiar lines of a medical mission. It maintains hospitals and promotes knowledge of hygiene and the improvement of the public health. A number of typical cases are described in the report. Additional funds are needed to meet the

demands of an increasing number of patients.

Ching Ho Rural Community Centre

This report describes "an experiment station for rural community organisation and a training centre for students in rural work". It is associated with the Department of Sociology and Social Work in Yenching University. The activities include a boys' club, a kindergarten, a girls' club, and a dispensary, campaigns for public tidiness, preventive health work, etc., and propaganda and research in rural economics by way of exhibitions, pig and chicken breeding experiments and other means.

Central Field Health Station Reports

This work, begun in 1931 under the National Health Administration, is now under the National Economic Council. The Central Station is at Nanking and seems to foster the study and practice of public and individual health over a wide area. It has the support of the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation. The information given in the reports includes useful data on height and weight of children, death rates in different age groups, promotion of midwifery training and many other matters of specific and general interest.

Salvation Army

The two very brief leaflets are adequately noted in Lady Young's memorandum.

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China Ho Rural Community Centre

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General Field Health Station Reports

This work, begun in 1931 under the National Health Administration, is now under the National Economic Council. The General Station is at Hankow and seems to foster the study and practice of public and individual health over a wide area. It has the support of the League of Nations and the Rockefeller Foundation. The information given in the reports includes useful data on height and weight of children, death rates in different age groups, promotion of midwifery training and many other matters of specific and general interest.

Galveston Army

The two very brief leaflets are separately noted in Lady Young's memorandum.

Peiping Foundling Home

The same remark applies to the slip describing this institution.

Schools for Industrial Workers (North China Daily News article)

This is a descriptive article on the varied work of the Y.W.C.A. for girls in industry. This includes six training schools (more are needed) and a hostel and club (eleven beds and always ^a~~an~~ waiting list) where the girls are trained in domestic routine.

E.F.
16.XII.86

Police Reports at Home

The same remark applies to the slip describing this

institution.

Schools for Industrial Workers (North China Daily News article)

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46

E.F.
10.21.26

COPY OF NOTES ENCLOSED IN LADY YOUNG'S LETTER OF OCTOBER 24TH

- (1) Hsiang Shan Children's Home - Western Hills Oct. 7th

No report

Government institution, supporting 1,000 children. Provides training for nursery school teachers. System of boarding the children in cottage homes. After schooling some of them graduate to colleges and others go on to factories and industrial schools. Director: Miss Kuan.

- (2) French Orphanage St. Vincent de Paul Oct. 6th

No report

900 girls, supported by French Mission. Also 200 from one day to three years old are boarded out with foster mothers. Receive a certain amount of schooling, but mostly learn to make lace and embroidery. A great many orders for this handwork are taken. Girls kept till 17-20 and are either married or stay as supervisors.

- (3) Salvation Army Oct. 6th

Report enclosed

*

60 girls and 68 boys. Girls train as nurses and officers and wives. Boys trained as tailors and shoe-makers, and Salvation Army workers, supported by Army funds. Children are carefully selected from parents who are unable to support them and they are not sick children. James C. Dempster.

- (4) Home-finding Society. P.U.M.C. (Peiping Union Medical College)

No Report

Provides for the adoption of unwanted children brought to the hospital, or born in the hospital. They are kept in boarding homes, and three dollars a month is paid for each child, until they are adopted. They are brought regularly to the baby clinics, and contact is kept. There is no difficulty in getting them adopted, because a P.U.M.C. baby is healthy. Supported by the hospital and managed by the Social Service Department.

- (5) Foundling Home

Report enclosed

Home for unwanted children. This is a much-improved institution, but still needs to progress. In winter at least one child a day is pushed through the wall. Not many of the parents risk identification and bring the children in. A great many babies die, and many are diseased. Those that live look fat and healthy. These are also adopted. Has cared for about 700 children since 1917, with a constant number of about 100 in the home. Supported by government and philanthropic individuals.

Oct. 24th Malank Syrian Children's Home - Western Hills (1)

Government institution, supporting 1,000 children. Pro-
vides training for nursery school teachers. System of
boarding the children in cottage homes. After schooling
some of them graduate to colleges and others go on to labor-
ies and industrial schools. Director: Miss Kwan.

Oct. 25th French Orphanage St. Vincent de Paul (2)

200 girls, supported by French Mission. Also 200 from
one day to three years old are boarded out with foster mothers.
Receive a certain amount of schooling, but mostly learn to
make lace and embroidery. A great many orders for this
handwork are taken. Girls kept till 14-20 and are either
married or stay as supervisors.

Oct. 26th Salvation Army (3)

60 girls and 60 boys. Girls train as nurses and offi-
cers and wives. Boys trained as tailors and shoe-makers,
and Salvation Army workers, supported by Army funds. Chil-
dren are carefully selected from parents who are unable to
support them and they are not sick children. James G.
Demaster.

Home-Finding Society, F.U.M.C. (Foreign Union Medical College) (4)

Provides for the adoption of unwanted children brought
to the hospital, or born in the hospital. They are kept
in boarding houses, and three dollars a month is paid for each
child, until they are adopted. They are brought regularly
to the baby clinics, and contact is kept. There is no difficulty
in getting them adopted, because a F.U.M.C. baby is healthy.
Supported by the hospital and managed by the Social Service
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Foundling Home (5)

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titution, but still needs to progress. In winter at least
one child a day is pushed through the wall. Many of the
parents risk identification and bring the children in. A
great many babies die, and many are diseased. Those that live
look fat and healthy. These are also adopted. Has cared
for about 700 children since 1914, with a constant number
of about 100 in the home. Supported by government and pri-
vate individuals.

(6) Government workhouses

200 boys in a very mediaeval workshop, doing printing and spinning. Work for 8 hours a day, study for about 2 (dollars?) Live on a very simple but well balanced diet of cornmeal bread and cabbage, soup, occasionally beans. Lack of protein. The boys can leave the home if they become capable of self-support. Are clothed, and sleep in a airy shed. Have about one towel in common. The administrator is aware of the need for improvement, and only held back by the lack of funds. The work sold to the public in shoppes.

No report

Also about 200 girls from 3-17 or so, in a cheerful home. Here they learn sewing, cooking, washing, and are ultimately married off to applicants, of whom there are many, by a quite amusing system of displaying photographs of the girls. Among the girls in the home are some ex-prostitutes. This is also a government supported institution.

In the general workhouse for the old and feeble are a number of small boys who cannot be made useful, and just sit around among the men, decrepit and feeble-minded all together.

(7) Hill-Murray Institute for the Blind

67 children, taught trades and Braille. Difficulty is that they must always live in Homes, cannot go out into the world. Thousands more similar Homes are needed. Children have to be refused because of lack of funds. Under the ægis of the Anglican Mission, but supported by the directors and voluntary contributions.

x

(8) Family Welfare

Reports from the Maternal Welfare (Dr. Shen's clinic for pre-natal care, Birth control, teaching Chinese mothers Hygiene, etc.) and the Central Field Health Station.

x

(9) Soya Bean Milk

Y.W.C.A. playground for poor children a soya bean milk is supplied

x

(10) Anglican Mission

Three country hospitals treating every variety of case.

(11) Midwifery School

Dr. Marion Yang. An efficient centre. District nurses are trained and go out to cases. Care is taken of expectant mothers, the babies are finally delivered in the hospital

(6) Government Workshops

200 boys in a very makeshift workshop, doing printing and
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(9) Govt Cash Milk

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Dr. Gordon says. An efficient center. District nurses
 are trained and go out to cases. Care is taken of expectant
 mothers, the babies are finally delivered in the hospital

which is part of the school. This is the first thing of its kind in China.

(12) Ching Ho rural Community Centre

Not visited, but report enclosed.

Under (13) Also Reports on Government Central Field Health, Nanking.
separate
cover

* specially deserving



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(12) China Ho Rural Community Centre

Not visited, but report enclosed.

(13) Also Reports on Government Central Field Health, Lanking.

Under separate cover

- especially deserving

In SCF report for publication

Confidential

Report of Visit to Vienna of Lord Noel-Buxton and Mr. Riley
in March 1934, on behalf of the S.C.F.

Mr. Riley and I were asked to go to Vienna with a view to gaining information which might help us to raise money for relief, and I should like to report on the situation as we found it.

Miss Anderson's report gave such a full picture that I have little to add in regard to the general situation, but certain features became prominent in the week which followed her visit, and some notes on these may interest the Fund.

The Status of the Quaker Work.

Anxieties had arisen when we arrived, on account of difficulties with Mme. Dollfuss and her committee. On the other hand, a distinct gain had been registered in the arrival of the late British Consul General in Vienna, Mr. Dick, who had returned from England to offer his assistance. It was evidently a great reinforcement to Miss Cadbury to have his advice and his readiness to interview the chief of police and others day by day. It was a surprise to find that the British Legation also was greatly occupied with the arrangements for relief, as also with the political questions of prisoners, etc., and this interest was, it seemed, not solely due to the sympathies of the First Secretary, Mr. Hadow, but was occupying the Minister largely as well.

Mme. Dollfuss was making two requests:-

1) that workers under the Quaker Fund should be authorized by the police;

1941
The British Council in Vienna

Mr. [Name] and I were asked to go to Vienna with a view to gaining information which might help us to raise money for relief, and I should like to report on the situation as we found it.

There is a general feeling of despair and a feeling that the war has become hopeless. The British Council in Vienna is doing its best to help, but it is not clear how long it can continue to do so. There are some people who are still working, but they are not doing much. The situation is very serious.

The Status of the British Council

The British Council in Vienna was established in 1940. It has since then been working to help the people of Austria. It has been successful in raising money and in providing food and clothing. It has also been successful in providing education and in helping the people to understand the situation. It has been a very important organization in Vienna.

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and 2) that lists of recipients should be submitted.

There were also unfavourable incidents, like the arrest of two workers, though these proved to be temporary, and also the prevention of the removal of children to Switzerland, which, it was found, was done by order from Vienna. The school, formerly Socialist, which it was proposed to reconstruct as a relief work, was also interfered with. Miss Cadbury was inclined to feel that the normal facilities for relief should be insisted on, and that she should refuse to be dictated to by Mme. Dollfuss.

As regards the first of Mme. Dollfuss' two requests mentioned above, we were invited to various conferences at the Quaker office and at the Legation, and before we left Miss Cadbury had adopted the advice widely given to her that conditions of tyranny prevailed in Austria and must be taken into account. She was in the end warmly welcoming the advice of the Austrian Socialist representatives on the International Trades Union body, who held that to submit the lists of workers was a positive advantage. Miss Cadbury then saw that even the workers would welcome the plan, as it would secure their position vis-à-vis the police, and would bring in certain good helpers who feared to work without authority. Miss Cadbury had the difficult task of harmonizing the views of the Austrian dictatorship with those of the Trades Unions, who are her chief source of supply, and it is most satisfactory that a modus vivendi has been found, at all events for the time being.

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As regards Mme. Dollfuss' second point, I asked Miss Cadbury before we left what had been agreed as to the submission of lists of recipients, and found that her anxiety was relieved on this point. Mme. Dollfuss had been so gratified at getting her way in regard to the registration of workers that she had ceased to press the point as to recipients.

Some Socialist elements were naturally desirous that the workers should all be Socialists, and also the recipients, and again that help should be given to Socialist committees formed sub rosa. But it appeared that these people were coming to realise that Socialists generally were losing their objection to resorting to the Quaker relief.

We saw evidence of this when we went with a relief worker to the tenements. In one case, that of a woman whose husband was missing, the police had called every day from the troubles till March 12th, but their visits had now ceased. The relaxation was reported as general, at least in Vienna, so that many who had feared lest the visits of relief agents should bring attention from the police, would gradually be reassured and ready to be visited.

The Dollfuss-Initzer Fund.

We thought it advisable to accept the invitation of Mr. Dick to visit the relief work of this Fund at Semmering, where Mr. Greenfell of the Labour Party was to meet Mme. Dollfuss and her friends. We consequently saw two of the ten Vienna soup kitchen

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The Dolores-Institut Case.

It might be advisable to record the invitation of Mr. Dick
to visit the relief work at this Fund at Semmering, where Mr.
General of the Labour Party was to meet Mrs. Dalton and her
friends. He consequently saw two of the ten Vienna news kitchen

installations, ~~the~~ one at Semmering, ~~being~~ which is a collection of wooden houses forming a building estate of pre-War days, and housing one of the poorest communities, said to be mainly Socialist. The workers were dealing out soup, food and parcels to long queues of hungry-looking women, and it was urged upon us that large numbers were being relieved who had, before the troubles, received nothing, indicating the supposed failure of the Socialist rule in Vienna. When we asked what proportion were victims of the fighting, it was insisted that only 1.6 % were of this class. The point of view of the Socialist compelled to choose between the Dollfuss relief and hunger came home to us when we saw the placards of the "Vaterland Front", and in other cases the crucifix, in front of which the appeal for help had to be made.

The soup-kitchen method appeared a rough-and-ready plan, compared with the method of personal visits pursued by the Quaker Fund. The sufferers in the tenements to whom we were taken appeared to belong to a higher standard of life, such as would make it most painful to resort to a mere soup-kitchen, though they had apparently no other resource than the receipt of charity. We heard stories from Miss Cadbury of the surprise with which relief had been received, and she held that the gratitude and wonder aroused in many were perhaps among the finest fruits of the relief work.

The Save the Children Fund in Vienna.

No question has arisen as to the status of the S.C.F., whose position is comparatively one of unimpeachable respectability.

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relief had been received, and she said that the experience and
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the relief work.

The Home the Children Fund in Vienna.

No question has arisen as to the status of the F.C.F., hence
position is comparatively one of unimpeachable respectability.

Future S.C.F. Work.

1) Should New Kinds of Work Be Begun?

I think that the adoption system which Miss Kielmansegg showed to us in practice is an ideal way of doing direct relief work for Socialist sufferers from the fighting, without raising hostility. Numberless cases of orphans and others will result from the troubles and require more prolonged help than the Quakers expect to give. At the same time, it is an established and accepted work with the great prestige arising from the recollection of the relief work of 1919-1921.

2) Should we send direct to Vienna, or through Geneva?

The Secretary was puzzled to know whether to deal only with Geneva, knowing that the help came really from London. I see many advantages in dealing direct. The Vienna committee might, I think, lose touch with the international and non-confessional ideals of Miss Jebb and of the S.C.F., if it were not in contact with the literature etc. of Gordon Square.

1935-36

Should we deal direct in France, or through Geneva?

I think that the caption system which Miss Kivimäki showed us as an example is an ideal way of doing direct relief work for hospital survivors from the fighting, without raising hostility. Hospital cases of typhus and other ill results from the troubles and repairs were prolonged help than the others expect to give. At the same time, it is an established and accepted work with the great prestige arising from the recognition of the relief work of 1915-1921.

Should we deal direct in France, or through Geneva?

The Geneva system is a very good one to deal only with Geneva, knowing that the help came from Geneva. I see many advantages in dealing direct. The Geneva committee might, I think, loose touch with the international and non-official ideas of Miss Webb and of the S.C.F., if it were not in contact with the literature etc. of Gordon Square.

CORONATION

FARNHAM CELEBRATIONS

MAY 12th, 1937

CARNIVAL

QUEEN

The Selection for the above will be made at the **REGAL CINEMA** at the 2nd Evening Performance on **WEDNESDAY, MAY 5th** **LADIES (not under 16 years) ENTER NOW!**

Applications and Particulars to—Hon. Sec., Carnival Procession Committee, Council Offices, or to Mr. Perkins, Regal Cinema, Farnham.

"Father" As Chairman.—The Farnham Urban District Council made a wise decision on Tuesday, when, as reported on page 2, they elected their "father," Mr. Arthur James Figg, as chairman for the coming Coronation year. The retiring chairman (Mr. Edwin Winter) had well earned another year of office, but as his remarks show, he himself agrees that it is fitting that for the next year he should give place to a gentleman who has been a councillor continuously since 1904, and has had previous experience in the chair. We wish Mr. Figg a very successful year of office, and are pleased that he is to have the support of his predecessor in the vice-chair, particularly during Coronation time.

Salvation Army Concert.—An enjoyable concert of music, songs and sketches was given by the Guildford Sunbeam Brigade in the Congregational Hall, Farnham, on Monday. The concert had been arranged by the Farnham Corps of the Salvation Army on behalf of their funds. Mrs. Ratray Pearce (Aldershot) was in the chair, and others present were Captain Gadston (of the Farnham Corps), Mrs. Gravett (leader of the Sunbeam Brigade) and Mrs. Mitchell (assistant leader).—A concert was also given in the Congregational Hall on Monday, when the Aldershot Young People's Band and the Singing Company rendered a much enjoyed programme of music and song. Major Miller (Aldershot) presided.

N.B.W.T.A.U. President's Visit.—Sixteen per cent. of children of five years of age were not physically fit because they had an inadequate home life, was a statement

Local History in the Making.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. JOAN. FARNHAM CONGREGATION'S MAGNIFICENT EFFORT.

At the second Mass, at 10.30 a.m., at the Catholic Church of St. Joan of Arc on Sunday Father E. Robo announced that during the past week the last instalment of the debt on the church had been paid off. The year 1923 (14 years ago), said Father Robo, is a date in the history of this parish—which was then the mission of Farnham—for it was that year when we started a fund for the building of this church, and when we bought the land, where this church was one day to be built. This year, 1937, is also a date that ought to be remembered, for the burden of debt which has been laid so long on your shoulders is at last lifted, and this past week we have paid the last penny we owed to the bank. Our church, free of debt, stands now on free land, our gift to God, and I am able to announce this morning that all subscriptions and collections for the church debt, have at last come to an end.

Many of you here are recent comers, or have joined the church too recently to know or remember the story of our struggles, and you cannot measure our efforts simply by witnessing the result. I shall, this morning, tell you that story, in the hope of courage and generosity on the part of the parishioners of those days, one of perseverance and of final success for us to-day. It will be, perhaps, the best way in which I can give you my thanks; it will show you that during those years I have watched and measured your efforts in a grateful and wondering spirit. I shall supply the few figures which are necessary to appreciate what has been done, but the pupil is not the place for a balance sheet. The financial details will be placed before a smaller meeting consisting of those who have been regular monthly subscribers up to the end.

DIFFICULT BEGINNINGS.
I must begin by an outline of the position as I found it when I came to Farnham in 1913. Our church was then situated in Bear Lane, a disused police station, and formed to serve the needs of the Farnham Catholics for the time being. We had seating accommodation for about 90 people, and at the time it was perfectly adequate for our needs. The war came, bringing an influx of Belgian refugees and also a few London people who settled here for the time being to escape air raids. The little church became, on occasions, uncomfortably full. But we could not, at that stage, think of the future, for the needs of the present were as much as the parishioners could reasonably meet. Like my predecessors, realising that the upkeep of a priest was already a heavy burden for a small and poor congregation, I refrained from making any demands on them. I had found, on arriving here, a debt of £1,945, the interest on which was more than my predecessors had been able to meet except partially and more than I could meet for a while. Those were difficult days. The burden of that debt seemed unshakable, and for many years weighed on the little mission, preventing all progress. It was the remembrance of those days that made me so reluctant in 1929 to incur a debt again.

THE FIRST STEPS IN 1923.
After 10 years, ten lean, difficult years, we had cleared more than half the debt, the rest became manageable and we began to think of the future. On February 11th, 1923, a general meeting of the parishioners was called to discuss the necessity of building a new church. The congregation was slowly increasing and we could realise already that before many years were over the old church would have become totally inadequate. As a result of that meeting 93 members guaranteed to subscribe a certain annual sum, to be paid monthly for a period of 10 years. Of these original subscribers 15 have since died. May God rest their souls. They have not seen the result of their efforts, but we who benefit by their generosity should remember them in our prayers. Thirty-nine have since left the district, and no doubt continue to do good work somewhere else and to show the same generosity in their new surroundings. Our thanks go out to them. Ten, I am sorry to say, did not keep up the promised subscription. But 29 of the original subscribers have paid their subscription month

by month during those 14 years. I can find no words to praise them and thank them as I should. Their reward is to see their work finished and to know that it is greatly to their credit that the final success is due. To them I address my very special thanks. It was because there were some on whom I could rely that I was able to go on. For it is a remarkable thing that although our congregation of late years has more than trebled its numbers and attendance, those who are willing to pay regular subscriptions did not increase in the same proportion. We have now altogether only 90 regular subscribers—actually three less than we had 14 years ago. The difference is, I suppose, that in those days we needed a church while now we have it.

THE NEW CHURCH BUILT.
Meanwhile the congregation grew quicker than had been expected. The addition of a small organ gallery in 1925 made little difference. We found ourselves unable to wait for the full term of 10 years we had fixed at the beginning; at the end of 1928, barely three years after our first meeting, we had plans prepared and the Bishop allowed us to start building. The foundation stone was laid on May 23rd, 1929, in the presence of three Bishops: Bishop E. de Senne, the successor of Pierre Cauchon of Beauvais, who presided at the trial of Joan of Arc; and the Bishops of Southwark and Portsmouth, successors of Cardinal Beaufort, once Bishop of Winchester. There was an historical reason for the choice of Joan of Arc as patron saint of a church in Farnham. Cardinal Beaufort, who had one of his principal residences in Farnham, who gave the town a charter, played an important part in deciding the fate of the young Maid. He was the moving spirit in the trial of Rouen, supplied the funds for it, kept one of the keys of St. Joan's prison, and was present at her burning. Further an act of reparation, a church was to be raised to the memory of the saint. Farnham was the place for that memorial church. May I add that it took me a long time to persuade our Bishop to accept this view.

It was not my intention at first to have the church completed. The money in the bank would not allow it, and my past experience of debt made me very reluctant to contract a new one. But some members of the congregation banded themselves together and made many donations to the cause of my interest. Their enthusiasm prevailed over my scruples, and the shell of the church was finished for the opening on May 30th, 1930. Since then, besides paying interest, repaying capital by degrees, we have made many more additions to the church, and the generosity of many parishioners, and especially of Miss B. Spencer. The baptistry was finished in 1933, the Lady Chapel in 1935, and the Chapel of S.S. Margaret and Catherine, as at present in the hands of Messrs. Mills, a gift of Mr. H. C. Patrick, and is approaching completion. We hope to see the sanctuary finished some time this year, thanks to the generosity of the Borell family, as soon as the plans of the architect are ready.

HOW IT WAS DONE.
How has it been done? I am not speaking of past debts for which we are presently paying at least some £2,500, if one includes the interest. I leave alone also all the sums spent since 1930 for the completion of the church, chapels and sanctuary, at least £2,000. I am merely thinking of the cost of church expenses as they stood in 1930, a sum of £12,628 14s. 1d., and also of the church land, which with stamp duty and cost of levelling, accounted for another £1,600. We have already said that we relied on most subscribers, who, at the beginning, bound themselves to an annual or monthly contribution. This will be at once evident when we say that in 14 years we realised £3,432 16s. 7d. by monthly subscriptions, while the total amount realised by box collections, door door collections for the same number of years was merely £295 6s. 2d. Truly the monthly subscribers were the backbone of the undertaking. Our other sources of income were as follows: Home collecting boxes, £487 4s. 8d.; 24 jubilee sales, £1,001 5s. 5d.; nine Christmas sales, £1,058 14s. 9d.; collection of foundation stone day, £1,101 14s. 1d.; interest on monies invested, £623 5s. 1d.; and interest, guarantee fund, £340 18s. 4d.; total, £5,341 10s. 0d. Up to date, if we include the old debt and the improvements made to the church since the opening we have found a sum of £10,000. Apart from a gift of £100 from our Bishop, we had to rely on ourselves. An important contribution was the proceeds of the sale of some of the former church property in East Street, a sum of over £4,000, but most of the balance has been supplied by the spontaneous generosity of the parishioners.

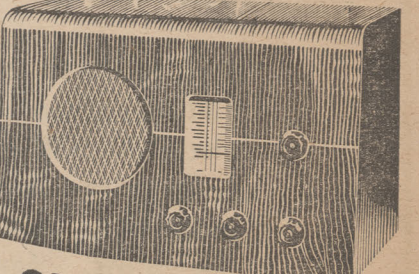
CHEERFULLY GIVEN.
There was no need to spur you on; indeed, at times you were the ones to suggest fresh commitments, for which I did not think we were ready. When some £600 were wanted for the completion of the Chapel of the Virgin, I mentioned it twice, and twice only. If any parishioners were unwilling, though able to help, they were never asked for anything after they had been given once the chance to contribute. In short, all the gifts can be said to have been made willingly and cheerfully, as gifts should be made. We can measure the magnitude of the effort I expected from you, the extent of your generosity, the magnificent response you made to my suggestions, words fall me either to praise you or to thank you adequately. We all realise that the collecting of money is not the end of everything, that the building of churches is only a minor aspect of religious life, but your generosity shows at least how vital your religion is to you, and what sacrifices you are ready to make for it. God will reward and bless you, but already you can see some human results that are some little reward for your sacrifices. We have now a fine church of which we can be proud, one of the best in the diocese. We have room for growth, and as you shall be able to expand and direct our activities towards new objects and social purposes. We are no longer handicapped as we were in the past. Before many years are over we shall, for instance, need a parish hall. Now, also, we count in the life of this little town of Farnham, as we did not either in 1913 or in 1923. We can be proud of our efforts. I thank you once more with all my heart, and ask you to join with me in thanking God, Who has inspired you with such a spirit of generosity, and Who has blessed your efforts so visibly and so abundantly.

TRIMMER'S Cottage Hospital.
MR. PHILIPSON-STOW THE NEW CHAIRMAN.
The monthly meeting of the General Committee of Trimmer's Cottage Hospital was held on Tuesday, when the following members were present: Mrs. D. Colman, Mrs. N. Crundwell, Mrs. G. A. Stroud, Mrs. E. Hawkins, Major-General Sir E. M. Percival, K.C.B., D.S.O., Eng.-Rear-Admiral L. M. Hobbs, R.N., Colonel W. P. Murray, Doctors Caldecott and Roberts, Messrs. C. Binfield, F. C. Dyer, H. M. Philipson, Mr. J. Stevens, A. Winstlade and J. W. Wright, with Major R. E. A. Bridge, D.S.O. (hon. secretary).
Mr. H. M. Philipson-Stow, J.P., was elected Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year, and Mrs. D. Colman as Vice-Chairman.
It was reported that 35 patients had been admitted since the last meeting; that 35 had been discharged; one had died, leaving 26 patients remaining in hospital. The sum of £129 14s. had been received for the maintenance of patients, and £35 5s. 11d. in subscriptions and donations.
On the recommendation of the Hon. Medical Committee, it was decided to invite Dr. H. Wright to join the Hon. Medical Staff of the Hospital.
Gifts were reported as follows: Rev. H. R. Huband, cushions and magazines; Mrs. E. F. Crundwell, apples and magazines; Miss Bennett, Frensham Vale, periodicals; Mrs. Brew, reading stand; Mrs. F. C. Potter, periodicals and books; Mrs. Martin, old



ALL MUCH OF A MUCHNESS

When the day comes that you want to buy a radio set, you will probably call in at the nearest decent-looking shop you happen to come across, because you think that all radio dealers are "much of a muchness." But all radio dealers are not the same. Like everyone else, there are some who are out to do the best they can for their customers and others who are out to do the best they can for themselves. We think we belong to the former class of dealer. Will you take the trouble to call along and see whether you think the same? You need not buy anything if you don't like us, you know.



£6.10s. MURPHY Battery Set
"Straight" H.F. Receiver. Fitted with clear full-vision Station-Name Scale. New feature of this set is what is called "Constant Reaction" which simplifies tuning, especially in distant stations. Automatic grid bias. Very low current consumption. Uses any standard H.T. battery. Walnut Cabinet. Price does not include batteries. All Murphy sets, exclusive of valves and batteries, are guaranteed for one year. H.P. TERMS TO SUIT ALL POCKETS

Radio House Sports House

27, East Street. 29, Borough.

SOLE MURPHY DEALERS FOR FARNHAM.

linen; Mr. V. Woolgar, silver paper; Mrs. White, flowers and books; Salvation Army, eggs; Frensham Congregational School scholars, eggs; Misses Kelson and Tilley, comic papers and games; Mrs. Crompton, six jars calves foot jelly; Mrs. Barnard, periodicals; Mrs. N. Lee, one dozen eggs; Mrs. Colver, 43 eggs; Mrs. Breton, red linen; Miss Evans, bridal bouquet and flowers; Frensham Women's Institute, 252 eggs; Miss Day, scrap book; Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Dorman-Smith, periodicals; Mickey Mouse Club, 18 doz. eggs, 66 lbs. sugar, etc.
Further subscriptions and donations to the Hospital Funds have been received as under: Messrs. Wyles, amount in collection box, 18s. 10d.; Mrs. Werring, £2 2s.; Mrs. G. C. Maltin, £2 2s.; Barclay's Bank, Ltd., £2 2s.; Ladies' Linen League, £20 of linen. The cushion made by Mrs. Danger and which realised £7, was won by Mr. H. A. Boulding, West Street.

Popular Policeman Weds.

BRIDE WHO MADE HER WEDDING DRESS.
Miss Ruby Rose Wallis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wallis, of "Castlemere" Park Road, Farnham, was married at Farnham Parish Church on Wednesday to Mr. Ernest Henry Arthur Oliver, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, of Down Road, Merrow, Guildford. The bride has been employed for many years in the surgical department of Messrs. Boots', Farnham, and the bridegroom, a member of the Surrey Constabulary, is very popular in police sporting circles.
The wedding service was conducted by the Rev. G. T. Roe, and the bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin tulle dress made by herself, an orange blossom head-dress, and a net veil. Her bouquet was composed of lilies and white heather.
In attendance upon the bride were Miss Mileham (her cousin), Miss Olive (sister of the bridegroom) and Miss Sheila Gray (friend), with little Miss Jose Bicknell and Master Peter Wallis (respectively niece and nephew of the bride). The three elder bridesmaids wore ankle-length dresses of primrose net over green tulle, with Dolly Varden hats, and carried posies of yellow marguerites. The small bridesmaid had an ankle-length dress of primrose tulle, a head-dress of yellow net and flowers, and held a posy of marguerites. A Victorian suit of primrose and green tulle was worn by the page. The bridesmaids' dresses were the gifts of the bridegroom. Mr. Albert Wallis (brother of the bride) carried out the duties of best man.
The mother of the bride wore a dress of Coronation red lace, with hat and shoes to tone, and the bridegroom's mother a navy blue costume, fur and navy blue hat. A guard of honour was formed by police of the Farnham division. After the church service, and the reception in Owen Hall, was attended by about 70 guests, including the local Police Superintendent (Mr. T. J. Rinnegar) and the bridegroom's uncle, Mr. W. Oliver (Chief Constable of the Guildford Borough Force). Afterwards the bride and bridegroom left for their new home at Frimley Green, the bride wearing a black and white costume, white blouse and black suede shoes.
The three-tier wedding cake, made by the bride's aunt and given to the bride as a present, was very much admired.

WEDDING GIFTS.
Among the wedding gifts were the following: Bride's Mother, bedroom furniture and blankets; Bride's Father, oak bureau; Bridegroom's Mother and Father, drawing room carpet and rug; Miss B. Oliver, bath room cabinet; Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallis, silk bedspread; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Wallis, elder-down; Mr. and Mrs. F. Wallis, hall stand; Mrs. A. Wallis and Mrs. A. Cox, basins, vanity board and rolling pin; Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, frameless mirror; Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell and Jose, wedding cake; Mrs. Mileham and Miss Mileham, tea service; Mr. and Mrs. W. Oliver, silver tea pot; Messrs. Boots, canteen of cutlery; Staff of Messrs. Boots, dinner; Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, oak work basket; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennett, set of glass; Mrs. J. Wooderson, salad bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, cream; Miss Miss Ewell, tray cloth; Master Peter Wallis, clock; Mr. and Mrs. Buckland, Pyrex dish in silver stand; Miss Patrick, table cloth; Mrs. A. Pharo, flower bowl with ornament; Mr. and Mrs. Moloney, companion set and ash tray; Mr. and Mrs. Lawes, cake stand; Mr. Bryant, dress brush; Messrs. Salsbury, silver cruet; Mr. and Mrs. North, early-morning tea set; Mrs. and Miss A. Soal, Frensham dish; Miss Bishop (Lower

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE PALACE, ALDERSHOT.
All Next Week: "THE BIG BROADCAST OF 1937," starring JACK BENNY, GEORGE BURNS and GRACIE ALLEN.
The story centres around Jack Benny, a radio station manager, and his attempts to keep everybody happy. Forest, a popular orchestral leader, is unhappy because Shirley Ross, an unknown announcer in an obscure station, is stealing his thunder. He demands that Benny do something about it. Benny and Milland, Forest's press agent, lure her to New York on the promise of a big job. When she arrives Milland is assigned to keep her amused, but off the air. They fall in love.
Also: "HEART OF THE WEST," featuring WILLIAM BOYD.

THE REGAL, FARNHAM.
Monday—Wednesday: "A WOMAN REBELS," starring KATHARINE HEPBURN and HERBERT MARSHALL. The story is basically that of a love that comes into full flower only after a period of ordeal. Pamela Thistlewaite, daughter of a judge, combats the repressions of his social dictates, but her meeker sister is content to marry a man chosen by her father.
Thursday—Saturday: "KEEP YOUR SEATS, PLEASE," starring GEORGE FORMBY and FLORENCE DESMOND. Formby has the role of George Withers, a stranded concert artist, who learns that his deceased aunt has left him a vast fortune—but it is concealed in one of a set of seven chairs, and these have been sold separately to as many buyers. The ensuing development depicts his attempts to locate the legacy, while a rascally solicitor joins in the hunt in order to swindle George out of his inheritance.

THE COUNTY, FARNHAM.
Monday—Wednesday: "THE GOLDEN ARROW," featuring BETTE DAVIS and GEORGE BRENT; also "DOWN THE STRETCH."
Thursday—Saturday: "CRIME OVER LONDON," featuring MARGOT GRAHAM and PAUL CAVANAGH. Also "MODERN MADNESS."

THE HIPPODROME, ALDERSHOT.
At this house of entertainment next week L. G. Cole presents the world-famed Australian Illusionist, the Great Levante, and his twelve highly-skilled assistants. Also his twelve highly-skilled assistants. Also The Four Mystic Maids (musical dancers), Robinson Twins (health and strength girls), Henri Vaden and Girls (Belgian Juggling Genius), Harry Carlton (ventriloquist), Jack Kenny and Co. (a farce in the force), Dudley Dale and his Gang (a riotous racket of merriment), and The Austral Trio (modern melodists).

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EAST STREET, FARNHAM



Trimmer's Cottage Hospital.

MR. PHILIPSON-STOW THE NEW CHAIRMAN.
The monthly meeting of the General Committee of Trimmer's Cottage Hospital was held on Tuesday, when the following members were present: Mrs. D. Colman, Mrs. N. Crundwell, Mrs. G. A. Stroud, Mrs. E. Hawkins, Major-General Sir E. M. Percival, K.C.B., D.S.O., Eng.-Rear-Admiral L. M. Hobbs, R.N., Colonel W. P. Murray, Doctors Caldecott and Roberts, Messrs. C. Binfield, F. C. Dyer, H. M. Philipson, Mr. J. Stevens, A. Winstlade and J. W. Wright, with Major R. E. A. Bridge, D.S.O. (hon. secretary).
Mr. H. M. Philipson-Stow, J.P., was elected Chairman of the Committee for the ensuing year, and Mrs. D. Colman as Vice-Chairman.
It was reported that 35 patients had been admitted since the last meeting; that 35 had been discharged; one had died, leaving 26 patients remaining in hospital. The sum of £129 14s. had been received for the maintenance of patients, and £35 5s. 11d. in subscriptions and donations.
On the recommendation of the Hon. Medical Committee, it was decided to invite Dr. H. Wright to join the Hon. Medical Staff of the Hospital.
Gifts were reported as follows: Rev. H. R. Huband, cushions and magazines; Mrs. E. F. Crundwell, apples and magazines; Miss Bennett, Frensham Vale, periodicals; Mrs. Brew, reading stand; Mrs. F. C. Potter, periodicals and books; Mrs. Martin, old

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Bilbao 207

Why oppose when we
can refuse

Draft Statement by the General Secretary

For Consideration of the Emergency

Meeting of the Council

Held on Monday, 10th May, 1937

at 11.30 a.m.

(The Emergency Meeting referred the following for consideration at the Council Meeting on 20th May)

The Council of the Save the Children Fund having considered the question of the evacuation of children from Bilbao to this country agreed that

whilst the principle of evacuating children and adults to foreign countries from War and/or Persecution Areas requires considerably more study than the problem has at present received, the Council feels that in the present circumstances of the case it cannot oppose the evacuation of children from Bilbao,

but it is opposed to evacuating the above-mentioned children to England and for the following reasons :

- a) the length of the journey and its cost
- b) the unsuitability of the climate
- c) and especially the unsuitability of the food
- d) the difficulty and expense in providing suitable education
- e) the difficulty in providing for their education in and practice of their religion
- f) and the impossibility of placing children in private families in this country

whereas if these children were removed to South West France most of these difficulties would be considerably minimised :

- a) the journey is a comparatively short one costing far less than transport to England. The psychological effect on the children would be far less harmful.
- b) the climate of S.W. France approximates more to that of Northern Spain than the English climate
- c) Experience has proved that French food, which again approximates more to that which Basque children have been accustomed to, has caused a great deal of gastric troubles already amongst these Spanish children already hospitalised in France, it is reasonable to expect increased trouble from the food they would receive in this country. It would be easier and far less expensive to provide the food to which these children are accustomed in France than in England
- d) Again, in view of the considerable Basque population of S.W. France the children would find the manners and customs less strange than in England whilst the language difficulty would be considerably minimised. It would also be easier to obtain instructors for the continuation of their education.
- e) and the teaching and practice of their religion would in any case present no difficulties
- f) and finally in the case of placing these children amongst families they could go to households of their own people living more or less in their own way speaking the same language and practising the same religion. (The Catholic ecclesiastical authorities would never agree to children being sent to non-Catholic houses in this country.)

But above all the Council of the Save the Children Fund wishes to point out the extremely heavy financial obligations which must inevitably be undertaken if any considerable number of children were brought to this country: the maintenance of the children must be undertaken for a prolonged but indefinite period; provision must be made for repatriation with necessary guarantees; and the possibility of permanent responsibility devolving on organisations in this country for a certain number of children until they reach adult age owing to the deaths of their parents and the refusal of future Spanish authorities to assume responsibility for them.

In view of the foregoing the Council of the Save the Children Fund considers that in the circumstances of the case if the evacuation of children is decided upon, these evacuations should be made by the British organisations concerned to France under arrangement with the French Government and voluntary organisations. It further offers, in connection with the Save the Children International Union, its services with a view to making a final attempt to institute a neutral zone under international control (preferably of the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland) where children with their teachers would be immune from attack by either side. Such an arrangement apart from all its obvious advantages would prevent the creation of Refugees with all the dire consequences associated with a state of Refugeedom.

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private

