

Confidential Filing

The 1978 Annual Report by the

NSPCC

Financing of the NSPCC

HOME AFFAIRS

July 1979

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
2-3-79							
9-5-81							
16-5-84							
22-5-85							
16-5-85							
22-1-86							

PREM 19/1793

PRIME MINISTER

DINNER IN HONOUR OF THE NSPCC

At the Duke of Westminster's request, you are giving another dinner for the NSPCC tomorrow night.

The list of those attending is at **Flag A**. The numbers come to 61. You, Mr. Thatcher and the Duke of Westminster, will be receiving the guests in the Blue Drawing Room from 1945. If you agree, a NSPCC photographer ~~will once again be present~~ to take photographs of the guests as they arrive, at the pre-dinner drinks, and a couple of shots at the top table before the meal.

At the end of the dinner you will propose the Loyal Toast, say a few words, and then the Duke of Westminster will reply. You will not wish to make a prepared speech. The NSPCC have ~~however provided some notes for your guidance~~ at **Flag B**. You may also be interested to glance through the speech you gave to the NSPCC in May 1984 (**Flag C**), and I have summarised the main points at the front.

The caterers will provide after dinner drinks if necessary.

The seating plan for your approval is attached at **Flag D**.

A briefing note from DHSS is also attached. (**Flag E**).

Agree:

- i) the seating plan at Flag D;
- ii) that a NSPCC photographer should take pictures of the guests before dinner, and one or two of the top table?

MZA

(Mark Addison)

22 January 1986

2nd REVISE

PRIME MINISTER

D His Grace The Duke of Westminster

Mr. G.M. Ronson

Mrs. Ronson

Her Grace The Duchess of Westminster

Mr. Walter MacDonald

MR. DENIS THATCHER

Lady Holland-Martin

Mrs. MacDonald

Sir John Milne

Lady Porter

Mrs. Maxwell

Sir Philip Harris

Mrs. Halpern

Mr. Frank Cahouet

Mr. Geoffrey Leigh

Mrs. Alliance

Sir Maurice Laing

Lady Milne

Lady Harris

Mr. E.M. Davidson

Mrs. Weinberg

Mr. Ralph Halpern

Mr. Leonard Sainer

Miss Wendy Harris

Mr. Jocelyn Stevens

Mrs. Lipton

Mrs. Sarah Ronson

Mr. David Alliance

Mrs. Paul

Mr. Mark Weinberg

Sir Jack Lyons

Mrs. Leigh

Sir Terence Conran

Mrs. Vivien Duffield

Mrs. Susan Bernerd

Mr. Robert Maxwell

Lady Laing

Sir Leslie Porter

Mr. Ernest Saunders

Lady Lyons

Mr. Anthony Behar

Lady Conran

Mrs. Davidson

Mr. George Tsavliris

Mrs. Cahouet

Mr. Swraj Paul

Mr. Peter Tavoulareas

Mrs. Saunders

Dr. Alan Gilmour

Lady Cohen

Miss Trevania Dudley

Mr. Barrie Clarke

Mrs. Clarke

Mr. Mark Addison

Mr. Gerald Lipton Mrs. Behar

ENTRANCE

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NSPCC DINNER

10 Downing Street

23rd January 1986

NOTES FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

1. It is a serious indictment on modern society that the NSPCC is still needed today as much as it was when it was founded 101 years ago. In its first 100 years, the Society has helped 9 million children.
2. 1984 - the Centenary year of the NSPCC - was the occasion when it was necessary to launch a major fund-raising drive for £12 million. The funds were desperately needed to give financial stability to the Society so that it could continue its vital work.
3. The appeal, under the Chairmanship of His Grace, the Duke of Westminster, was certainly successful in financial terms. It was also successful in increasing the public's awareness of the NSPCC and its work.
4. Child abuse horrifies everyone. Thanks to the efforts of the NSPCC and the local authorities, experts are available to help prevent, wherever humanly possible, the abuse of defenceless children.
5. The interplay of voluntary and public sectors in the case of child abuse provides an excellent example of how both sectors of society can fulfil complementary roles for the eventual betterment of society.
6. The voluntary sector is aided by central and local government in varying degrees. However the true enrichment of the voluntary sector comes from the dedicated support of so many individuals. That support is provided in terms of voluntary labour and/or voluntary financial contributions.
7. The corporate sector is becoming increasingly aware of its responsibilities within the community. Many companies do support the voluntary sector and resources are being deployed both in cash and seconded manpower terms. Evidence of the latter can be seen by the increasing number of companies who are joining "Business in the Community".
8. Another issue being debated is whether companies might be prepared to allocate regularly a small percentage of pre-tax profit to support the voluntary sector.
9. Most successful companies are active in support of the voluntary sector and, as was demonstrated in the NSPCC Centenary Year, a great number of them care about the issue of child abuse and the vital role of the NSPCC.

10. Those of you who have come here tonight have clearly demonstrated your concern that the NSPCC must be allowed to continue its work. For this I know the Chairman and the Director of the Society are profoundly grateful.

11. Social problems cannot be solved by Government alone. They need to be tackled by many caring people from all parts of the community.

Concern without action is not enough. Without private and corporate action, the NSPCC will not be able to maintain its service to the most defenceless members of society - our children.

The NSPCC Royal Charter of 1895 states:

- * To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals;
- * To take action for the enforcement of laws for their protection;
- * To provide and maintain an organisation for the above objects;
- * To do all other such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Please remember the NSPCC - "for the sake of the children".

SYNOPSIS OF 1984 SPEECH

- i) The need to protect children is as strong as it ever was. (NB Recent events have shown how serious is the continuing problem of child abuse and cruelty, and how strong is the public response to it.)
- ii) The NSPCC developed from the growth of the voluntary spirit in the 19th century, with its tradition of giving, and its acknowledgement that individuals can and should take personal responsibility for setting wrongs to right.
- iii) Cruelty of any kind is an affront to civilised values. But cruelty to children, which so often takes place within the family itself, is a special horror, and a betrayal of trust. The pressures of modern life can be overwhelming, and cruelty can breed cruelty. But innocent children will always touch a special chord in our hearts.
- iv) The NSPCC emphasises, rightly, prevention, understanding, and helping us to relearn what it means to be a good neighbour.
- v) Voluntary help has a special quality; it is often inspired by a simple generosity of spirit. In conjunction with expert professionals, and support from Government, the NSPCC has forged a mighty combination to tackle the problem of child cruelty.
- vi) Government is glad to support the work of the NSPCC. DHSS support both specific projects and contribute towards NSPCC HQ costs.



And I should like to

thank ~~you~~ ^{you} for

your ^{as our} ~~Chairman~~ ^{Chairman} for your
unparalleled leadership for the last
25 years for you with for
us ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~do~~ ^{do} ~~us~~ ^{us} ~~because~~ ^{because}
mentals ^{of} ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~creativity~~ ^{creativity} 37
years ago.

E

NOTE ON THE NSPCC FOR NO 10

Historical Background

The Society was formed in 1884 at a time when there were no child protection laws. Nowadays local authorities, through their social services departments, have the statutory duty of safeguarding the welfare of children. The NSPCC has co-operated with local authorities in the setting up of procedural guidelines, child abuse registers and case conferences. The Society has set up Special Units around the country jointly funded with local authorities, which provide a valuable specialist resource in the localities where they operate.

Fieldwork Organisation

The NSPCC has 300 social work staff. The Society is currently re-organising its fieldwork staff to set up a network of 60 Child Protection Teams. These teams will work closely with local authority social services departments. The Society is the only non-statutory organisation to have the power to take care proceedings.

Heidi Koseda case

Heidi Koseda was found dead in her home in Hillingdon in January 1985. It came to light, during subsequent police investigations, that an NSPCC inspector had falsified his records. The inspector was dismissed and the Society set up an internal inquiry. The Society has since taken action to strengthen its management structure and supervisory procedures.

Grant aid from the DHSS

Over recent years, financial support has been given in two main areas, to support specific projects, and to contribute towards headquarters administration costs. Grants have been made to support the special units mentioned above. Currently, agreed grants are:-

- (a) Towards the cost of seconding its fieldwork staff for social work qualifying courses.

£35,000 for each of 3 years 1983/84 to 1985/86. The Society have just applied for a renewal of this grant and the DHSS is arranging a meeting with the NSPCC to discuss the application.

- (b) Towards NSPCC HQ administration expenses.

£501,000 over 3 years; 1984/85 to 1986/87. This grant was announced in a speech made by the Prime Minister on 16 May 1984.

PMC1

SPEECH TO THE N.S.P.C.C.

WEDNESDAY 16 MAY 1984

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, YOUR GRACE, MY LORDS, LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN.

A CENTENARY IS A VERY SPECIAL SORT OF BIRTHDAY.

AND THE CENTENARY OF THE NSPCC IS BOTH A
HAPPY AND A SOLEMN OCCASION.

- IT IS HAPPY, BECAUSE TODAY WE CELEBRATE
100 YEARS OF VOLUNTARY EFFORT AND 100 YEARS
OF MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENTS.
- IT IS SOLEMN BECAUSE THE NEED FOR A
SOCIETY TO PREVENT CRUELTY TO CHILDREN
IS AS PRESSING NOW AS IT EVER WAS.

/ THERE HAS

THERE HAS AFTER ALL BEEN CRUELTY TO CHILDREN FOR
THOUSANDS OF YEARS.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY REMARKABLE PROGRESS WAS
MADE UNDER ELIZABETH I, INCLUDING THE
INTRODUCTION OF DISCRETIONARY POOR RELIEF
FOR FAMILIES IN NEED.

BUT HIDEOUS PRACTICES PREVAILED RIGHT UP
TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WHY DID IT TAKE UNTIL 1883 TO FOUND A NATIONAL
SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
CHILDREN?

/ AND WHY,

AND WHY, DESPITE 100 YEARS OF DEVOTED WORK BY THE
SOCIETY, AND 100 YEARS OF MATERIAL PROGRESS,
DO WE NEED TO RAISE A FURTHER £20 MILLION
THIS YEAR TO PREVENT ABUSE OF THE MOST
INNOCENT AND DEFENCELESS MEMBERS OF SOCIETY?

REMEMBER FOR A MOMENT THE SPIRIT OF THE NSPCC'S EARLY
YEARS.

ALONGSIDE THE EMERGENCE OF NEW INDUSTRIES,
THE NINETEENTH CENTURY SAW THE BIRTH OF A NEW
KIND OF PRACTICAL CONSCIENCE.

INSPIRED BY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS, MEN AND WOMEN
OF INFLUENCE SAW IT AS THEIR DUTY TO USE THEIR
NEW FOUND WEALTH TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERING OF
OTHERS.

/ THESE IDEALS

THESE IDEALS FOUND AN ECHO IN THE HEARTS OF MANY PEOPLE.

SOME GAVE MONEY, AND SOME GAVE TIME, TO THE
GREAT VOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS OF THE AGE.

A SPIRIT OF SELF-HELP AND MUTUAL AID BROUGHT
PRACTICAL SUPPORT TO THE DISADVANTAGED,
AND A SENSE OF PERSONAL FULFILMENT FOR THOSE
WHO TOOK PART.

ATTENTION FOCUSSED FIRST ON THE ADULT WORLD: THE
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AND THE IMPROVEMENT
OF CONDITIONS IN FACTORIES AND TOWNS.

THEN AT LAST CAME THE TURN OF THE CHILDREN.

/ IT WAS IN

IT WAS IN THE 1870s THAT WE FIRST BEGAN TO LEGISLATE
SERIOUSLY ABOUT PUBLIC EDUCATION.

AND IT WAS IN THE SAME PERIOD THAT THE
LEGISLATIVE ATTACK ON CHILD LABOUR GATHERED
PACE.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE MOVEMENT SET TO WORK PERSUADING
PARLIAMENT TO LEGISLATE ON ALL FORMS OF CHILD
ABUSE.

WHEN THEY STARTED, THERE WERE MORE LAWS TO
PROTECT ANIMALS THAN THERE WERE TO PROTECT
CHILDREN.

BY LOBBYING AND CAJOLING, AND BY APPEALING
TO THE MORAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LEGISLATORS,

/ THEY FINALLY

THEY FINALLY BROUGHT ABOUT THE FIRST CHILD
PROTECTION LEGISLATION - THE CHILDREN'S
CHARTER OF 1889.

THE FULL TITLE OF THE CHILDREN'S CHARTER WAS "AN ACT
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO, AND BETTER
PROTECTION OF, CHILDREN."

THUS, FIVE YEARS AFTER OUR SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED,
ITS VERY NAME HAD BEEN REPRODUCED IN AN ACT
OF PARLIAMENT.

WHAT A MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

/ IT WAS AN

IT WAS AN ACHIEVEMENT WHICH OWED MUCH TO TWO IDEAS.

FIRST THAT SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE:

SECOND THAT WE HAD A PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

TO DO IT - WE COULDN'T JUST LEAVE IT TO OTHERS,

OR TO THE STATE.

AND SO BEGAN THE NSPCC.

YOUR SURVIVAL - YOUR GROWING STRENGTH - IS

EVIDENCE THAT THIS VEIN OF SELFLESS CONCERN

FOR OTHERS RUNS AS STRONGLY THROUGH OUR

SOCIETY NOW AS IT DID THEN.

/ AND DESPITE

AND DESPITE THE ENORMOUS IMPROVEMENT IN MATERIAL
CONDITIONS, TODAY WE NEED THAT SPIRIT - THAT
SPECIAL CONCERN WITH THE QUALITY OF HUMAN
RELATIONSHIPS - JUST AS MUCH AS WE EVER DID.
BECAUSE BEHIND ALL THE STATISTICS - BEHIND
THE BILLIONS OF POUNDS SPENT IN PROVIDING
PRACTICAL SUPPORT FOR OUR FELLOW CITIZENS -
LIES THE REAL WORLD OF THE CHILD AND THE
FAMILY.

OF COURSE POVERTY MATTERS.

OF COURSE JOB INSECURITY AND JOB LOSSES MATTER.
BUT WHEN IT COMES TO THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN
IT IS THE FAMILY, AND RELATIONS WITHIN THE
FAMILY THAT COUNT THE MOST.

/ IN THIS

IN THIS COUNTRY, FAMILY LIFE IS RIGHTLY TREASURED

AND THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE

LAND ENJOY A SECURE AND LOVING HOME.

THROUGH THEIR CLOSE FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS SUCH

CHILDREN DEVELOP INTO MATURE AND HAPPY YOUNG

PEOPLE.

OTHER FAMILIES FACE TENSIONS AND STRESS WHICH ARE OF

CONCERN TO US ALL.

AND SOME OF THE SUPPORT WHICH USED TO BE AVAILABLE MAY

NO LONGER BE THERE.

WHERE ONCE THERE WERE SEVERAL GENERATIONS OF

THE FAMILY AT HOME TO SHARE THE TASK OF CARING

FOR THE CHILDREN, AND SEVERAL PEOPLE WITH THE

/ TIME TO AMUSE

TIME TO AMUSE THEM, NOW A YOUNG MOTHER MAY
FIND HERSELF ISOLATED FOR MUCH OF THE DAY,
UNABLE TO LEAVE HER CHILD EVEN FOR A MOMENT,
THE FRUSTRATION AND TENSIONS OF LONELINESS
BUILD UP.

FOR A FEW, THE STRAINS MAY BE TOO GREAT.

SOME MAY THEMSELVES HAVE EXPERIENCED DIFFICULTIES
AND SUFFERINGS IN THEIR CHILDHOOD, WHICH MAY
SURFACE AGAIN WHEN THEY IN TURN ARE FACED
WITH THE CHALLENGE OF PARENTHOOD.

/ AND WE MUST

AND WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT TRAGICALLY SOME PEOPLE

HAVE A VIOLENT AND CRUEL STREAK IN THEIR

NATURE,

WE FEEL MOST OF ALL FOR CHILDREN IN THE CARE

OF SUCH PEOPLE, AND COMMON HUMANITY COMPELS

US TO DO EVERYTHING WE CAN TO HELP THOSE

INNOCENT YOUNG LIVES,

/ TO PREVENT

TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND TO HELP RELIEVE STRESS,

THE NSPCC PROVIDES A 24 HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICE
IN ALL AREAS - A SERVICE CAPABLE OF RESPONDING TO
SUDDEN FAMILY CRISES, OR TO A CALL FROM A
NEIGHBOUR THAT SOMETHING IS BADLY WRONG.

THAT SERVICE IS JUST WHAT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SELECT

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICES HAD IN MIND WHEN

IT SAID THAT "PREVENTION SHOULD BE A PRIORITY".

THE PURPOSE OF THE NSPCC IS TO GAIN THE CONFIDENCE

OF THOSE IN TROUBLE, AND TO WORK WITH PARENTS

AND CHILDREN TOGETHER TO TRY TO RE-ESTABLISH A

HAPPY HOME.

/ THIS IS THE

THIS IS THE KIND OF WORK THAT THE NSPCC IS IDEALLY
SUITED TO DO.

SEEING THE DIFFICULTIES AT FIRST HAND,

LISTENING, SUPPORTING, EXPLAINING - SIMPLY BEING
THERE.

AND HAVING A NETWORK OF WILLING HELPERS - FOR
THE STATE CAN NEVER SUBSTITUTE FOR THE GOOD
NEIGHBOUR.

WE IN THE NSPCC KNOW THAT MANY OF THE TENSIONS WHICH GIVE
RISE TO CRUELTY TO CHILDREN STEM NOT FROM LACK
OF MATERIAL THINGS BUT FROM EMOTIONAL AND
SPIRITUAL POVERTY.

/ WE KNOW THAT

WE KNOW THAT MATERIAL ADVANCE HAS BROUGHT ENORMOUS
BENEFITS.

BUT WE KNOW ALSO THAT WE MUST BE ALIVE TO ITS
LIMITATIONS.

TO GET BETTER HOUSING AND NEW INDUSTRY WE HAVE BUILT
NEW TOWNS, BUT IN DOING SO WE MAY HAVE
DESTROYED THE SOCIAL LIFE OF WHOLE COMMUNITIES.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF US HAVE TELEVISIONS IN OUR HOMES.
THEY HAVE BROUGHT KNOWLEDGE AND ENTERTAINMENT
TO MILLIONS.

/ THEY HAVE

THEY HAVE EXPANDED OUR HORIZONS, SHOWING US THE
MARVELS OF NATURE, REPORTING EVENTS ON THE OTHER
SIDE OF THE GLOBE.

BUT HOW OFTEN HAVE T.V. SETS TAKEN THE PLACE OF
SIMPLE HUMAN CONTACT, LEAVING US NO TIME FOR
FAMILY DISCUSSION OR AN EVENING WITH FRIENDS?

IT WAS LONGFELLOW WHO SAID:

"BETWEEN THE DARK AND THE DAYLIGHT
WHEN THE NIGHT IS BEGINNING TO LOWER
COMES A PAUSE IN THE DAY'S OCCUPATIONS
THAT IS KNOWN AS THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

THAT WAS IN 1863.

BUT I WAS INTERESTED TO READ VERY RECENTLY
ABOUT A SURVEY CARRIED OUT IN THE EEC WHICH

/ FOUND

FOUND THAT TWO THIRDS OF THE ADULT POPULATION
OF THE COMMUNITY THINK THAT PARENTS NOWADAYS
SPEND TOO LITTLE TIME WITH THEIR CHILDREN.
AND WHEN IT CAME TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR GIVING
THEM MORE TIME TOGETHER, FATHERS WERE JUST AS
INTERESTED AS MOTHERS.

THE TRUTH IS THAT EVERY NEW TECHNOLOGY, EVERY CHANGE
HAS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

WE HAVE TO LEARN TO MAKE USE OF PROGRESSIVE IDEAS
WITHOUT SACRIFICING THE CONVENTIONS, CUSTOMS
AND HUMAN VALUES WHICH MAKE UP A KINDLY AND
GENEROUS SOCIETY.

/ THE SECRET IS

THE SECRET IS TO GET THE RIGHT BLEND BETWEEN THE
OLD AND THE NEW.

TODAY THERE ARE MANY STATE WELFARE SERVICES DEALING WITH
PROBLEMS TO WHICH NO ADEQUATE ANSWER HAS BEEN
FOUND.

BUT NEVER - SEEKING TO SUPPLANT OR TO TAKE OVER
WHAT CAN ONLY BE DONE BY FAMILIES, FRIENDS AND
VOLUNTARY HELP.

OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS, THE GOVERNMENT HAS HELPED TO
MEET THE SOCIETY'S HEADQUARTERS' COSTS, AS WELL
AS SUPPORT CERTAIN SPECIFIC PROJECTS.

TO MARK THE NSPCC CENTENARY NORMAN FOWLER HAS
AGREED TO MAKE AVAILABLE OVER THE NEXT THREE
YEARS A TOTAL OF A FURTHER £500,000 TOWARDS

/ HEADQUARTERS' COSTS,

HEADQUARTERS' COSTS, IN ADDITION TO CONTINUING
PROJECT SUPPORT.

THE NSPCC HAS DEMONSTRATED THE VALUE OF PARTNERSHIPS
BETWEEN VOLUNTARY HELP AND THE STATE.

IN MORE THAN A DOZEN PARTS OF ENGLAND, INCLUDING
GREAT CITIES LIKE MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE AND
LEEDS, THE NSPCC HAS SET UP SPECIAL UNITS IN
CONJUNCTION WITH THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

IT WAS WONDERFUL TO READ JUST LAST WEEK OF THE SUCCESS
THESE UNITS HAVE HAD IN REDUCING THE SEVERITY
OF INJURIES TO CHILDREN AND IN HELPING TO
PREVENT RECURRENT ABUSE.

/ IN NORTHERN IRELAND,

IN NORTHERN IRELAND, THE NSPCC OPERATES 60 NON-SECTARIAN
DAY-CARE CENTRES ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT
TO HELP WITH THE APPALLING PROBLEMS THAT FACE
CHILDREN IN THAT PROVINCE.

WHERE THE NSPCC HAS TO WORK ALONE, IT DOES.

WHERE IT CAN WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT OR WITH
THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES, IT WILL.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE NSPCC HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT
IT'S RESULTS WHICH COUNT.

AND NEVER MORE THAN IN ITS CENTENARY YEAR.

CHILDREN ARE THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

BUT THEY ARE ALSO PEOPLE OF THE PRESENT.

THEY ARE PEOPLE WHOSE LIVES ARE A GIFT TO US,

/ WHOSE DEVELOPMENT

WHOSE DEVELOPMENT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY,

WHOSE PROTECTION AND WELL-BEING ARE OUR DUTY,

WHERE ELSE CAN THEY TURN IF NOT TO US?

WE SHALL NOT FAIL THEM.



file [signature]

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

16 May 1984

Financial Support for the NSPCC

The Prime Minister was grateful for your Secretary of State's minute of 15 May about financial support for the NSPCC, and is content with his proposal to provide a three-year grant totalling £500,000 in 1984/85 and the following two years, towards the Society's headquarters' costs.

As you know, the Prime Minister was able to announce this grant in the course of her address to the Annual General Meeting of the NSPCC at the Queen Elizabeth Hall this morning.

She made the point in your Secretary of State's minute about leaving the Society in a better position to direct its other resources towards the funding of projects. Both this point, and the announcement of the grant itself, were very well received.

David Barclay

Steve Godber, Esq.,
Department of Health and Social Security

[signature]

PRIME MINISTER

*grateful for your support
and interest with his
proposal.*

*As you know the PM is
able to announce a wide
range of projects. These
will include*

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE NSPCC

Since our meeting I have been considering very carefully the level of grant we should make available to the NSPCC. I well understand your inclination towards a special sum to mark the Centenary. There is, however, no immediately identifiable project to which such a grant could be tied, and I therefore think that we will have to rely on providing the Society with an assurance about their HQ administration grant over the next few years.

Having considered the NSPCC's claims against the background of the total budget available to the voluntary sector in the health and social services field, I have concluded it would be appropriate to provide the Society with a 3-year grant totalling £500,000 to be spread over 1984/85 and the following two years. This is an increase of two-thirds over the present yearly grant level and an increase compared with the last 3-year grant. It is unsatisfactory that we will appear to be giving extra finance for administration rather than for a specific project over the same period but the increased administration grant will leave the Society in a better position to consolidate and expand the funding of projects from its other resources.

I am quite content for you to announce this new grant at the Society's AGM tomorrow.

15 May 1984


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Home Affairs July 79

NSPCC

16 MAY 1984



NSPCC COUNCIL MEETING

PLATFORM PARTY SEATING PLAN

MAIN HALL

VICE-
CHAIRMAN

DIRECTOR

PRIME MINISTER

PRESIDENT

CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

CHAIRMAN,
CENTENARY
APPEAL
COMMITTEE

Mr. Moore

Dr. Gilmour

Mrs. Thatcher

HRH The Princess Margaret
Countess of Snowdon

Lady Holland-Martin

Mr. Weinberg

His Grace the
Duke of
Westminster

Entrance

BACK OF STAGE

B

PRIME MINISTER

NSPCC ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Tomorrow morning, Wednesday, at 11.30 you are to address the Society's Council at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, about an hour after the start of their Annual General Meeting.

The media have been invited to be present for your speech only. A Royal rota photopool will cover Princess Margaret's arrival and Her Highness's meetings with the member of the Centenary Appeal's Committee in the Green Room.

Princess Margaret will arrive at the Hall at 11.05 about five minutes before you.

On your arrival at the Artistes' Entrance - street level - you will be met by Mr Laurence Peterken, GLC's Controller of Operational Services and the Society's Vice Chairman, Mr Michael Moore, and Deputy Director and Secretary, Mr John Low, OBE.

They will conduct you through a short corridor into an empty practice room (photo facility) and through to the Green Room. Mr Moore will introduce you to HRH Princess Margaret and then to the Duke of Westminster, Chairman of the Centenary Appeal and Mr Giles Pegram, the Appeal's Director who will in turn introduce the 7 members of the Centenary Appeal's Industrial Sub-Committee (flag A).

After about 10 minutes, having adjourned the meeting of the Council and the Society, the Society's Chairman, Lady Holland Martin DBE, the Treasurer, Mr Weinburg, and the Director, Dr Alan Gilmour, will join you in the Green Room. They will conduct Princess Margaret and yourself through to the Main Hall's door on the right of the stage. You will take your seat at the top table to the left of Princess Margaret. Dr Gilmour will be on your right - seating plan flag B.

The front of the table will be covered by the Society's green and white banner with their slogan "We promise to keep on caring".

The back of the stage will be covered by brown curtains. Seated behind the top table will be members of the Central Executive Committee, senior staff, Vice Presidents and Patrons and other committee members.

The TV cameras will be on your right about 10 rows from the front.

Still photographers on the left hand side of the stage will record your arrival in the Hall and the first minute only of your speech and then withdraw.

Lady Holland Martin will reconvene the Meeting and the Council and invite you to address the Meeting.

After your speech, the Director will move a vote of thanks to you, and the Chairman will present you with an engraved glass goblet.

The Royal party will then leave the stage and depart via the Artistes Entrance.

Sheenagh Wallace.

SHEENAGH WALLACE
15 May 1984

A

NSPCC: CENTENARY APPEAL INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

Vice Chairman: Sir Maurice Laing -
President John Laing plc

Members: Sir John Clarke -
Chairman and Chief Executive
Plessey plc

Mrs Vivien Duffield (daughter of
Sir Charles Clore)

Mr Raymond Horrocks - Executive
Director, BL plc

Mr Robert Maxwell - Chairman
BPCC

Mr Dennis Marler - Capital
and Counties plc

Mr Peter Tavoulareas - Inter Ocean
Shipping

M.S.P.C.C. Centenary Appeal - Industrial Brochure

This brochure, which contains the Prime Minister's letter, was conceived by Saatchi unostentatiously to mimic presentations to which company chairmen are accustomed.

The "Sector leaders" recruited by the Duke are listed overleaf. It is intended that each should address one of these brochures to each colleague heading companies in his sector, and personalise the message beneath.

CENTENARY APPEAL

CHAIRMAN: DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

COMMITTEE

The Earl of Airlie DL
Lord Aldington PC, KCMG, CBE, DSO
Louis Benjamin
T H Bevan
Col W N Brann OBE, ERD
Mrs Hugh Cavendish
Viscountess Chelsea
Sir John Clark
Viscountess Cobham
Sir Terence Conran
G E G Daniels

Mrs V Duffield
Lord Forte
R V Giordano
Mrs M Goodbody
M C Griffiths
Lady Holland-Martin DBE, DL
Sir Hector Laing
Sir Maurice Laing
The Hon Henry and Mrs Lopes
Robert Maxwell MC
M R N Moore MBA, MA

Cliff Morgan OBE
G Neary
Lady Jenny Ponte
Gerald M Ronson
P J Rossiter
James B Sherwood
The Hon David Sieff
Sir Anthony Tuke
R J R Unwin
Michael J Verey
Mark Weinberg
P S Wilmot-Sitwell

In addition to the above, new members are :-

Sir Alistair Down
Laurence Ronson
Hugh Jenkins
Philip Wilkinson

National Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND 1889

Royal Patrons:

Her Majesty the Queen
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

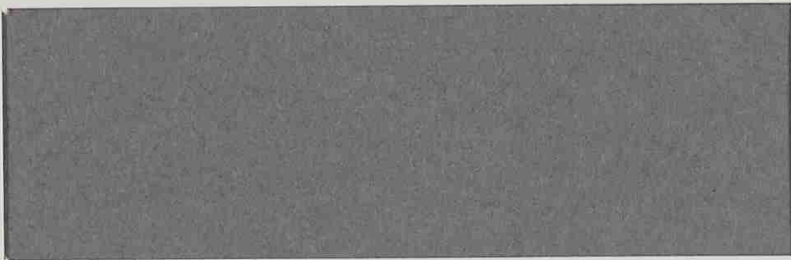
President:

Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret
Countess of Snowdon.

Director:

Dr Alan Gilmour MB, BS, FRCGP.

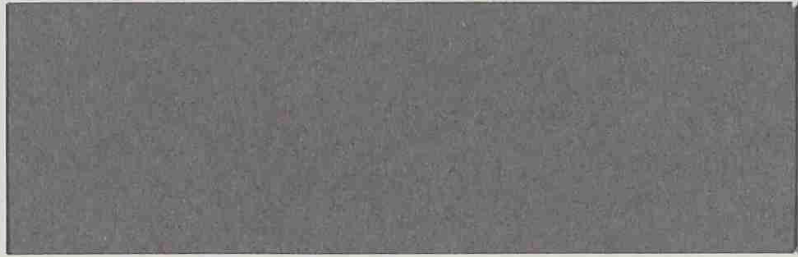
PREM 19/1193



N.S.P.C.C. Centenary Appeal - Industrial Brochure

This brochure, which contains the Prime Minister's letter, was conceived by Saatchi unostentatiously to mimic presentations to which company chairmen are accustomed.

The "Sector leaders" recruited by the Duke are listed overleaf. It is intended that each should address one of these brochures to each colleague heading companies in his sector, and personalise the message beneath.



CENTENARY APPEAL

CHAIRMAN: DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

COMMITTEE

The Earl of Airlie DL
Lord Aldington PC, KCMG, CBE, DSO
Louis Benjamin
T H Bevan
Col W N Brann OBE, ERD
Mrs Hugh Cavendish
Viscountess Chelsea
Sir John Clark
Viscountess Cobham
Sir Terence Conran
G E G Daniels

Mrs V Duffield
Lord Forte
R V Giordano
Mrs M Goodbody
M C Griffiths
Lady Holland-Martin DBE, DL
Sir Hector Laing
Sir Maurice Laing
The Hon Henry and Mrs Lopes
Robert Maxwell MC
M R N Moore MBA, MA

Cliff Morgan OBE
G Neary
Lady Jenny Ponte
Gerald M Ronson
P J Rossiter
James B Sherwood
The Hon David Sieff
Sir Anthony Tuke
R J R Unwin
Michael J Verey
Mark Weinberg
P S Wilmot-Sitwell

In addition to the above, new members are :-

Sir Alistair Down
Laurence Ronson
Hugh Jenkins
Philip Wilkinson

Royal Patrons:

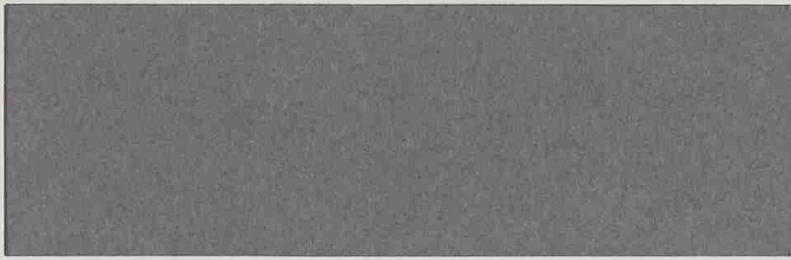
**Her Majesty the Queen
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.**

President:

**Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret
Countess of Snowdon.**

Director:

Dr Alan Gilmour MB, BS, FRCGP.



CENTENARY APPEAL

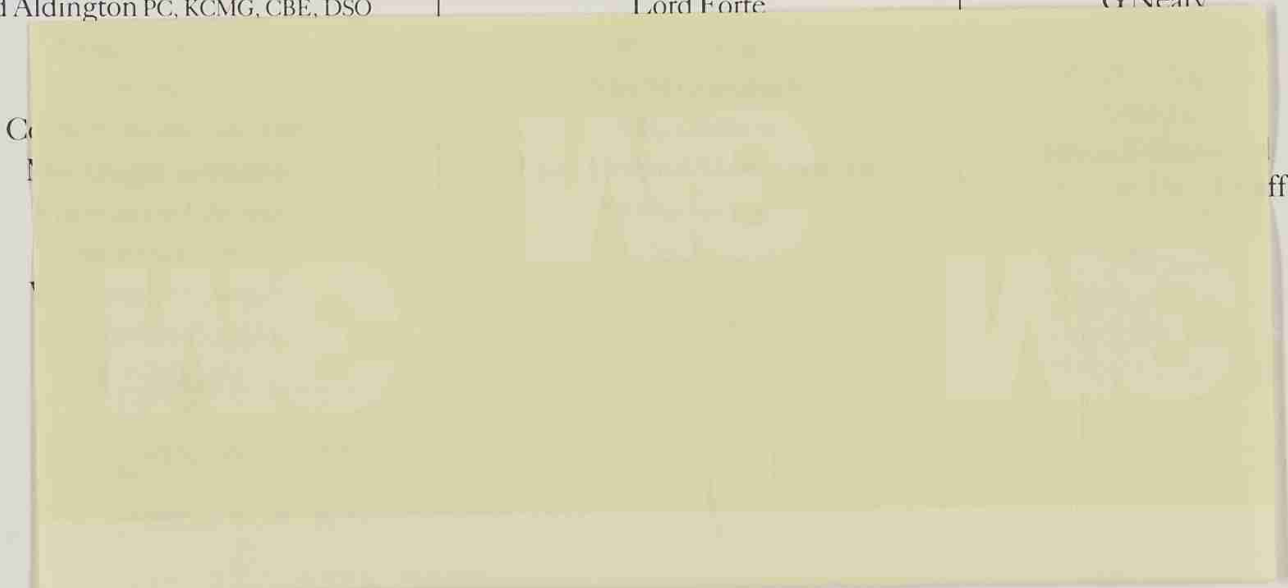
CHAIRMAN: DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

COMMITTEE

The Earl of Airlie DL
Lord Aldington PC, KCMG, CBE, DSO

Mrs V Duffield
Lord Forte

Cliff Morgan OBE
G Neary



**National Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Children**

FOUNDED 1884, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

Royal Patrons:

**Her Majesty the Queen
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.**

President:

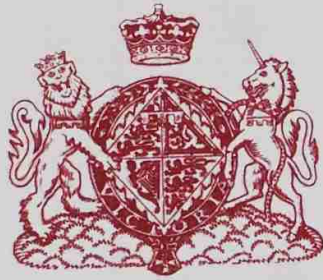
**Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret
Countess of Snowdon.**

Director:

Dr Alan Gilmour MB, BS, FRCGP.

I would like you to take a few moments to read this document. It describes an ambitious appeal which has my whole hearted support and which is of the greatest importance to the weakest section of our society - abused and neglected children.

I believe the pages you are about to read will speak for themselves but if you need any further information about an appeal to which I hope you can become personally committed, please do not hesitate to contact me for further information.



It seems incredible that in this country, still, thousands of children every year suffer from neglect, physical or mental cruelty - or are just unloved.

Every day of the year a hundred more of these children come under the protection of the NSPCC. Since its foundation in 1884 the Society has reached out to nine million children.

The NSPCC needs all the support it can get for the development of this work, and its Centenary Year in 1984 gives us all the opportunity to help. We all have many calls on our time and on our compassion, but I can think of nothing more important than looking after our children.

Do for goodness sake give all you can.

Margaret

President, National Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Children



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

For many years I have supported the N.S.P.C.C. in their wonderful work. It is profoundly sad that we still need a Society to prevent cruelty to children. But we do.

A child naturally turns to its parents for love, comfort, understanding and guidance, but in some cases is met with cruelty and neglect. Where can that child turn if not to us?

By our efforts we can try to prevent these terrible things from happening. We cannot replace the tenderness of a parent. But we can show that each child matters to us,



10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

That we care about them and
their families, and that our concern
is shown not only in words, but
by our deeds.

Without us, these the most-
innocent, would suffer and may
never know gentleness & kindness,
nor find practical support.

Please help us to help them.

Margaret Thatcher

P.S. I enclose my own cheque.



I am pleased and proud to have accepted the chairmanship of the NSPCC Centenary Appeal, and to have the backing of such a distinguished committee.

The words of Princess Margaret and the Prime Minister speak eloquently of the needs of children at risk of cruelty, and of the role that the NSPCC can and must play in meeting those needs.

We regard this as a cause of the highest priority, because it affects the most vulnerable members of our society. Please read the following pages carefully, ponder them, and then join us in taking the generous action demanded by the defenceless children whom the NSPCC serves.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FIRST 100 YEARS

At the time of our formation in 1884, children were to be seen begging in the street and many thousands of babies died each year. Owners of animals could be punished for cruelty and guardians of children could not.

Against this background of total neglect by the nation, the Society was formed on 8 July 1884. By nationwide publicity and parliamentary lobbying, an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children became law in 1889 and in the same year, Queen Victoria consented to become our Patron, following this with the grant of a Royal Charter in 1895.

Much has changed since then, but the Society has remained flexible and innovative and its work is as vital today as ever.

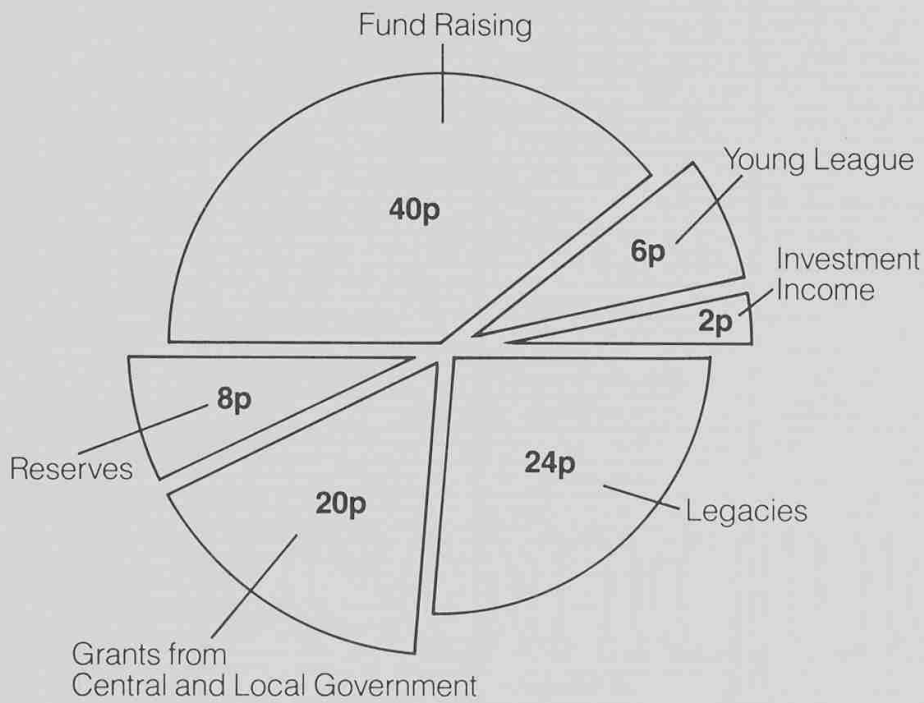
Nowadays we enjoy a cordial relationship with local authorities charged with social welfare - yet we still remain the only 24-hour, 7-days a week national point of immediate help.

The Society remains firmly established as Britain's leading authority in the complex field of child abuse and neglect.

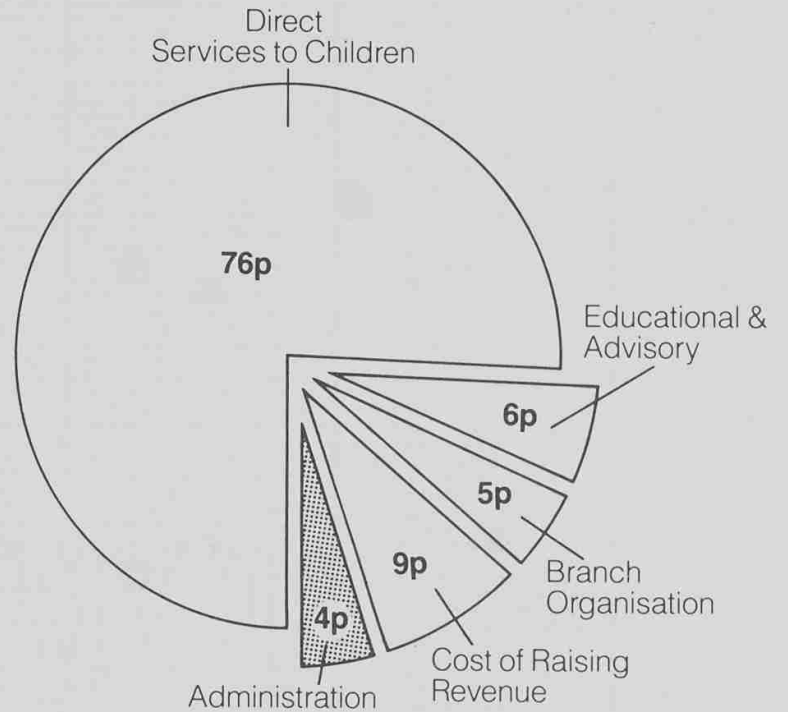
Last year some 50,000 children and their families were helped by the Society.

MOVING INTO THE SECOND CENTURY
... THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

Where each £ came from



Where each £ was spent



With 80p in every £1 coming from voluntary donations the NSPCC is very heavily dependent on the generosity of the public.

The NSPCC is a very careful and efficient charity and in 1982 the cost of administration was only 4% of our total expenditure ie. £335,153 out of £8,131,790.

FINANCIAL DEFICITS

Over recent years the Society has been able to maintain its level of service to children only by drawing heavily on its reserves.

Income and expenditure for the last 3 years were as follows:

	<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>Total Income</u>	<u>Deficit Drawn from reserves</u>
1980	£6,059,400	£5,256,900	£802,500
1981	£7,404,300	£6,750,400	£653,900
1982	£8,131,800	£7,518,800	£613,000

...AND THE NEED FOR THE CENTENARY APPEAL

The proceeds of the Centenary Appeal are vital to the NSPCC for two reasons. Firstly, we must strengthen our financial base to ensure our continued existence so that we will always be there to help when a child needs us. The alternative of cutting our services to children (or worse, no NSPCC at all) is unthinkable.

Secondly, we need the money to develop our service to children to meet the problems of a changing environment. We want to streamline all the work we do by bringing together our various activities and expertise - our Inspectors, family centres, playgroups and special units - into a network of skilled CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS working within the community and responding to local needs.

WE AIM TO CREATE 60 OF THESE TEAMS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS, WITH THE FIRST OF THESE IN ACTION BY THE END OF 1984.

Because we believe that prevention really is better than cure, we want to strengthen our role as preventers of child abuse by identifying the causes and providing the facilities for dealing with them.

How Will We Do This ?

- * By offering practical help to parents who simply cannot handle running a home, bringing up children, and coping with the financial, marital and domestic burdens which beset them.
- * By setting up a practical programme preparing young people for the task of being parents.
- * By offering support, advice and training to child welfare professionals.
- * By conducting a campaign of public education and research on the causes and effects of child abuse.
- * By continuing to encourage local and central government to give priority to the needs of children and the new dangers they face today; campaigning, as we have always done, for changes in the law where we feel necessary.

BUT ABOVE ALL, WE MUST CONTINUE TO REACH OUT, ANYWHERE AND AT ANY TIME, TO ANY CHILD WHO MAY BE AT RISK OF INJURY OR NEGLECT.

HOW CAN YOU HELP US ?

The preceding pages have demonstrated why the NSPCC must secure £12 million during its Centenary Year. To achieve this total target, a few very substantial donations must be received over the next few years, for capital schemes as well as for operating costs; some examples are shown on a following page.

The committee responsible for the Society's Appeal to commerce and industry has set a target of £4 million for its sector; the balancing £8 million is to be raised through area committees, special events and initiatives and from individuals and smaller companies throughout the country.

This Appeal to business is being directed to a limited number of major companies, and the ranges of individual gifts being sought are:

<u>NUMBER OF GIFTS</u>	<u>RANGES</u>
1	£400,000 - £500,000
1	£300,000 - £400,000
4	£200,000 - £300,000
8	£100,000 - £200,000
10	£50,000 - £100,000
20	£20,000 - £50,000
50	£10,000 - £20,000

Although the target is to be raised in the context of the Centenary, the money need not come in during 1984. This Appeal is to enable the Society to work effectively for children during the years ahead, and what it needs is firm assurance that it will have the means to do this.

COVENANTS

A covenant normally commits the donor to paying a fixed amount yearly for four or more years. With the basic rate of tax at 30%, the Society claims from the Revenue an additional £4,300 for every £10,000 it receives in this way. However, the system is not rigid:

- * In some circumstances the covenant may last for less than four years (it can always be longer) and the annual payments may vary.
- * A covenant may be based on a single net payment made at the time the undertaking is made.
- * For companies, the gross value of a covenant may be offset against Corporation Tax. For a company paying tax at 52%, this reduces the real cost of a covenanted gift of £250,000 to £30,000 per annum net over four years, while the real cost of a gift of £100,000 is reduced to £12,000 per annum over four years.
- * For individuals, covenants yield an additional £3,000 for the Society on every £7,000 net which is given. However, for an individual paying 75% tax, the cost of a £10,000 gross gift has been reduced to £2,500, because the covenantor can now claim relief on the higher-rate tax which has been paid.

DONATIONS

Outright donations, gifts of stocks or saleable assets and commitments to pay regular, uncovenanted sums are all helpful to the Society in its work for children.

SPONSORSHIP

Where appropriate, capital projects and particular aspects of the Society's work are available for sponsorship; proposals for this form of support have been prepared, and are available on request. In most cases, such sponsorships could benefit from concessions for promotional and other legitimate commercial expenditures.

LEGACIES

Legacies can be a most significant factor in securing the Society's services and allowing for their long-term development. There is total exemption from CTT on legacies to the Society, wherever there is CTT to be paid on an estate. Capital gifts to the Society are also exempt from CTT.

NSPCC PROJECTS FOR FUNDING

£

CHILD PROTECTION TEAM (includes buildings, staffing, equipment, team members' transport and mini-bus)	
i) Creation and funding for 4 years	587,000
ii) Creation and funding for 1 year	222,000
TRAINING PROGRAMME Annual training for all Society staff, plus specialist staff from external Agencies.	277,000
LEGAL DEPARTMENT Provides a 24-hour support and monitoring service to the Society's inspectors.	148,000
FIELD TRANSPORT Cost of field transport for Services to Children division.	64,600
OPERATIONAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT Evaluating the effectiveness of the new Child Protection teams and disseminating the results both locally and nationally.	62,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY AND CONSULTATION SERVICE A child abuse consultancy service for professionals.	53,000
HEADLEY LIBRARY A unique national resource for child abuse literature.	44,000
PARENTCRAFT CENTRE A pioneering centre for developing approaches to parenthood.	28,500
ONE INSPECTOR	20,000
CHILD'S GUARDIAN PUBLICATION An example of how we advise the public of our work and services.	13,000
FAMILY CENTRE FOOD BILL A therapeutic centre for children and their parents.	2,500
A NORTHERN IRELAND PLAYGROUP (nett cost to NSPCC) A unique provision where children of both communities can come together.	1,850

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT - year ended 30.9.82

EXPENDITURE - Services to Children
Inspectors, Casework, Advisory and Legal Services

1981 £		1982 £
2,741,602	Salaries and Expenses	3,045,459
502,587	Transport	548,032
301,897	Group, Branch and Local Offices	356,043
389,502	Training and Recruitment	236,387
287,280	Fieldwork Teacher Units	285,370
856,140	Special Units	1,027,485
570,893	Playgroups	616,512
28,817	Development and Research	29,789
<u>5,678,718</u>		<u>6,145,077</u>
407,478	Educational and Advisory Publicity	488,250
349,660	Branch Organisation	398,182
653,299	Cost of Raising Revenue	765,128
315,179	Administration	335,153
<u>7,404,334</u>		<u>8,131,790</u>

* * * * *

INCOME - Raised Voluntary Income

2,760,430	Subscriptions, Donations and Other Voluntary Income	2,725,656
261,481	House-to-House Collections	286,462
196,593	Flag Days	202,538
429,686	Young League	471,995
<u>3,648,190</u>		<u>3,686,651</u>
106,262	Local Authority Donations	111,853
915,761	Payments for Statutory Authorities towards Special Units and for other Specific Purposes	1,349,085
	Special Grant from Department of Health and Social Security	200,000
275,316	Dividends, Interest and Rents	220,835
-	Less Bank Interest	<u>21,050</u>
<u>4,945,529</u>		<u>5,547,374</u>
1,777,835	Legacies	1,971,334

* * * * *

(680,970)	Excess of Expenditure over Income	(613,072)
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THESE DEFICITS WERE MET FROM RESERVES

NSPCC ROYAL CHARTER

GRANTED BY QUEEN VICTORIA

1895

The aims of the NSPCC as laid out in the Royal Charter remain totally valid today:

- * To prevent the public and private wrongs of children, and the corruption of their morals;

- * To take action for the enforcement of laws for their protection;

- * To provide and maintain an organisation for the above objects;

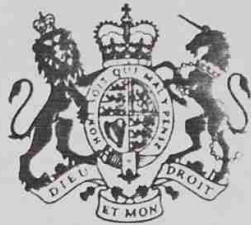
- * To do all other such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(1-2)

LETTERCODE/SERIES <u>PREM 19</u>	
Extract/Item <u>1793/1</u>	
Extract/Item Details: <u>34 photos</u> page(s)	Initial & Date
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Section: <u>40</u>	
Closed until: <u>2087</u>	

Subject



file
cc David Willetts

10 DOWNING STREET

cc Maxer

From the Private Secretary

9 May 1984

Financial support for the NSPCC

Your Secretary of State met the Prime Minister today to discuss financial support for the NSPCC, in the light of your letter to me of 17 April.

The Prime Minister said that she would be addressing the Annual General Meeting of the NSPCC on 16 May. She recalled various precedents for centenary grants to voluntary organisations and similar bodies, including one to the Royal Academy of Music during her time as Secretary of State for Education and Science. She was, nevertheless, inclined to accept your Secretary of State's view that, insofar as resources might permit further Government support, the NSPCC itself might well prefer an assurance about the level of annual grant for the next three years rather than a one-off payment.

Your Secretary of State said that resources for helping voluntary organisations were strictly limited. His annual budget for expenditure on "Section 64 grants" was only about £10 million, and the NSPCC had received £450,000 towards its HQ administration costs over the past three financial years. Although a final decision had yet to be taken on the level of support for 1984/85, he hoped that it would be possible at least to maintain the level of HQ support grant given in 1983/84, which had been £100,000. The Prime Minister commented that there was in her view a good case for some addition to mark the Society's centenary.

In conclusion, your Secretary of State agreed to consider what level of support it might be possible to provide for the NSPCC in 1984/85 and subsequently. He undertook to report the outcome to the Prime Minister before 16 May.

On a separate matter, your Secretary of State reported that the pensions and social security enquiries were proceeding well. One important point to emerge on the pensions front was that a portable pension was a possession in the same category as a home,

/ in terms of

85

in terms of the Government's aim of turning "every man into a man of property". As regards the social security enquiries, the Prime Minister expressed the hope that fundamental changes would be carefully examined - ordinary people found the present level of some benefits hard to understand, and it was in particular indefensible that housing benefit should be paid to one in three households. The Prime Minister referred to an approach she had had from Ralph Howell, M.P., about a case in which housing benefit had been paid to a man reportedly earning £17,000 a year. Your Secretary of State expressed surprise that this could happen, but agreed to ask Mr Newton to have a word with Mr Howell about the case.

David Barclay

Miss Ellen Roberts,
Department of Health and Social Security

MRS RYDER

Please see the attached correspondence about financial support for the NSPCC. Could you please arrange a time for the Prime Minister to have a word about this with Mr Norman Fowler.

Dms

26 April 1984

26 April 1984

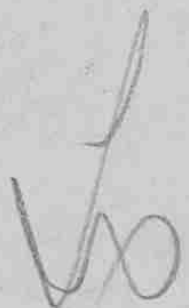
Financial Support for the NSPCC

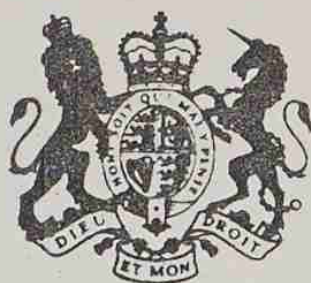
Thank you for your letter of 17 April to Tim Flesher about financial support for the NSPCC.

The Prime Minister would find it helpful to discuss this subject briefly with your Secretary of State, and we will be in touch with you to arrange a time.

David Barclay

Miss Ellen Roberts,
Department of Health and Social Security.

Handwritten signature or initials, possibly 'VX' or similar, located at the bottom right of the page.



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister⁽¹⁾

You saw this earlier today.

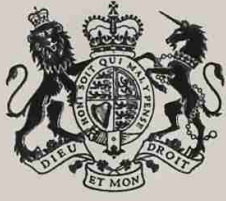
Would you like

a) to discuss with Norman
Fowler or John Patten?

b) to ask them to keep
you in touch as they
| approach a decision on
84/85 funding?

c) not to get involved?

Dubs
25/4



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SECURITY

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 6BY

Telephone 01-407 5522

From the Secretary of State for Social Services

Tim Flesher Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
SW1

Dear Tim,

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE NSPCC

Thank you for your letter of 13 March seeking advice on the support for the NSPCC. We had already seen a copy of the Director's letter, in the course of preparing a speech for the Prime Minister.

I attach a note that gives a brief history of our support for the NSPCC - concentrating particularly on the last time we considered a general grant for their central HQ Administration costs. As you indicate we have not been approached for a continuation of that grant; hence we do not have details of the Society's current year's accounts. Recently we agreed to renew a grant to support the Society's programme to develop the skills of their existing staff. This will provide £35000 for 3 years.

We have made tentative provision to continue the grant for HQ Administration costs into 1984/85 at the same level as in 1983/84, ie £100000. There are however a number of factors that we would need to consider before a grant could be made.

Our budget for grants to voluntary organisations is sorely stretched at the moment and difficult decisions are having to be taken to cut back or discontinue current grants to voluntary organisations. This situation precludes support for many new projects that are coming along, often concerned with services that do not have the attraction to the general public of the NSPCC.

We have encouraged the Society to seek to balance their income and expenditure. They can attract substantial funds from the public and we believe that they should aim to be reasonably independent of Government.

We support the plans of the Society to develop child protection teams to complement local statutory services. These should however be developed to respond in part to their discussions with Local Authorities. In the light of those discussions, and reflecting the experience in so far as the current group of Special Units are concerned, we would expect the Society to seek agreement and financial support locally. Central funding for these teams seems inappropriate, though we would of course consider any bid on its merits - and local needs or wishes would weigh heavily with us.

In the situation I have described it is difficult to reach any conclusion on continued support for the Society until the outcome of their Centenary Appeal is known. Can I add that there are some fundamental problems anyway in the concept of a "special grant to mark the Centenary". Not only would it set a precedent that could be seized

Prime Minister⁽¹⁾: You will recall Dr Gilmour's idea of a 'centenary grant'. It seems from this that DfSS have yet to decide the level of their support for 84/85.

Would you like a word with Norman Fowler or John Patten about this?

17/4/84

Sub
25/4

Tim
with Norman
Fowler
mt

E. R.

on by many other voluntary organisations that in their own way provide a valuable service. But there are strict rules agreed by Treasury on how "Section 64" funds can be used; they require that grants should be attached to specific projects or services. Of course rules can be changed, but I do not see here a strong case to put to Treasury.

In his letter to the Prime Minister the Director refers to grants to Barnardo's. We have not been able to identify the "recent grant" which he mentions with any certainty. That organisation does receive a number of grants, under different programmes, for a variety of individual projects related to services for children. We do not provide any grant towards their Headquarters Administration costs.

I hope this information is helpful.

Yours sincerely

Ellen Roberts

ELLEN ROBERTS

NSPCC: HISTORY OF DHSS FINANCIAL SUPPORT

1. Over recent years financial support has been given to two broad areas, first to support specific projects and second to contribute towards Headquarters Administration costs.
2. In the first category grants have been made to support some of the special units that have been established by the Society, and to support their training programme. Under the latter the Society is seeking to develop the skills of its staff by allowing them to study for professional qualifications. This support has recently been reviewed and a new 3-year grant of £35000 approved for the period 1983/84 - 1985/86 (the previous grant was £25000). The total programme costs in the order of £250000.
3. In 1981 there was a fairly comprehensive look at support for the Headquarters Administration costs of the Society - which arose largely because of the then critical financial situation faced by the Society. In 4 of the previous 7 years the Society's expenditure had exceeded income. Over the same period the total assets had increased from £3.4M to £4.1M. At that stage (1981) these assets represented about half of annual expenditure, whereas at the start of the 7-year period they were well in excess of a single year's expenditure.
4. At that time, the Society was increasingly discussing the need to develop services to complement those provided by Local Authorities; a situation the DHSS was keen to encourage. The need for financial viability was also discussed, ie the need to bring income and expenditure into balance.
5. In recognition of the critical financial situation at that time a grant of £200000 in 1981/82 was agreed. To give an element of financial security, a firm basis for future planning and to encourage the Society to review their expenditure and activity, grants for future years were tapered down, ie £150000 in 1982/83 and £100000 in 1983/84.
6. We do not have details of the Society's accounts for the year to September 1983, but the situation in the two previous years can be summarised as follows:

Year to September
1981 - £000's

Year to September
1982 - £000's

Expenditure	7.4	8.1
Income	6.1	7.5
Deficit	0.7	0.6
Assets	£4.2M	£4.0M

The Society's Headquarters Administration costs represent about 4 per cent of total expenditure.

7. The total DHSS "Section 64"* grants to the NSPCC in the financial year 1983/84 are as follows:

	£000's
HQ Administration costs	100
Haringey Special Unit	13
Social Work Training	35
Total	<u>148</u>

* Section 64 of the Health Services and Public Services Act 1968 provides that the Minister of Health may, with the approval of the Treasury, make grants or loans to voluntary organizations which provide or promote services in the health or personal social services fields.

PRIME MINISTER.

Home Affairs.

The NSPCC annual report is already well-publicised. Here is an advance copy, with DHSS comments. MAD 2/111

THE NSPCC ANNUAL REPORT: A NOTE BY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

The Report

The NSPCC Annual Report is to be published on Thursday (the Sunday Mirror broke the embargo on 1 July). The Report is on the same lines as those in previous years and gives particular prominence to the full details of some particularly bad cases with which the Society has been concerned over the year. We believe that this emphasis in the Report is unduly sensational and detracts from the coverage given to the very real contribution the Society is making to tackling the problems presented by children who suffer cruelty and in particular the seven special units for battered children the Society is operating. These units are doing pioneer work in developing systems of support and rehabilitation for children who have been the victims of abuse and their families. The Units' work is having a marked effect in reducing the severity of incidents in the areas where they are operating. The work of the Society's inspectorate, which has been described as "to provide a door on which a parent may knock in the knowledge that help will be given", is also over dramatised by singling out particularly sensational incidents, in which children have had to be removed from their families, which are, from the statistics given in the Report not typical of the majority of the Society's work. In an editorial, the Report also places particular emphasis on the dangers for children who are left alone - the "latch key" children. Generally, it seems the Society feel it necessary to adopt the dramatic approach to ensure that their activities attract the attention of the public and help their raising of funds.

Government Support for NSPCC

The Society received financial support, amounting to £225,000 in 1978/9, from DHSS for a number of its activities, including:

- i. a proportion of legal expenses incurred in making applications for care orders;
- ii. part of the operating expenses of three of the special units (others benefit from urban aid grants), the National Advisory Centre for the Battered Child and a research officer;
- iii. various administrative expenses at the Society's headquarters.

Government Policy on Child Abuse

The DHSS policy on child abuse, which is reflected in the policy of other Government departments, is outlined in the attached Note. Essentially, since responsibility for dealing with individual cases when they arise, and for taking measures to prevent cases or mitigate their effect, rests with authorities and professionals locally, the central government departments concerned have concentrated on:

- a. the issue of guidance to field authorities, particularly on how best to achieve coordination between the work of the many agencies and professions involved in these cases - ranging from the health, education and social services, through the police and probation services, voluntary agencies, particularly the NSPCC, to the magistrates etc;

- b. ensuring adequate legislative provision - a number of the provisions in the Children Act 1975 derived from recommendations made by inquiries into child abuse cases;
- c. promoting understanding of the problem, both amongst the public and professionals, supporting research, and, where points of national importance are at issue, establishing inquiries into the handling of cases;
- d. support for voluntary agencies providing relevant services.

Incidence

There are no authoritative estimates of the incidence of child abuse - which straddles a number of morbidity and mortality categories, but a projection over the country as a whole of experience in five of the NSPCC Special Units suggested that in 1975 there would have been some 7,500 children who suffered abuse including

- 110 fatalities
- 1,560 seriously injured
- 5,570 moderately injured
- 260 who failed to thrive, for no overt reason

3

REDACTED UNDER
FOI EXEMPTION
SECTION 40
CLOSED UNTIL _____



Royal Patrons
Her Majesty the Queen

**Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
 The Queen Mother**

**Her Royal Highness Princess
 Alice, Countess of Athlone**

Royal Charter since 1895

President
**Her Royal Highness
 The Princess Margaret,
 Countess of Snowdon**

HRH The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the NSPCC.
*Study by Norman Parkinson
 Camera Press.*

A Bequest

If you are considering a bequest to the NSPCC you may find it helpful to have the appropriate legal wording in your Will—

Residue of an estate

I give, devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever not hereby or by any codicil hereto otherwise disposed of unto my Trustees upon trust to sell call in and convert the same into money and to stand possessed of my ready money and the monies to arise from such sale calling in and conversion upon trust after payment of my funeral and testamentary expenses and debts payable out of my residuary estate for the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN of 1 Riding House Street, London W1P 8AA, absolutely for the general purposes of the said Society. And I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer or other duly authorised officer for the time being of the said Society shall be a sufficient discharge for the said monies.

Legacy

I give unto the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN of 1 Riding House Street, London W1P 8AA, for the general purposes of the said Society the sum of pounds, free of all death duties. And I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer or other duly authorised officer for the time being of the said Society shall be a sufficient discharge for the said sum of money.

The Will or Codicil giving the Bequest must be signed by the Testator or Testatrix, in the presence of two Witnesses, who must be present at the same time, and subscribe their names in his or her presence, and in the presence of each other.

Legacy cheques should be made payable to 'National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children', and crossed 'Barclays Bank Limited a/c NSPCC'.

The NSPCC is a Trust Corporation and may, if you wish, be appointed as your executor.

Central Executive Committee

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 Worcester and Mid-Worcestershire)

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Director
 Reverend Arthur Morton, OBE, MA

Deputy Director
 J. D. W. Low, FCIS

Auditors
 Gérard van de Linde & Son
 Chartered Accountants

Bankers
 Barclays Bank Ltd,
 Charing Cross Branch

The Director's Report

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Annual Report *for the twelve months*
1 October 1977 to
30 September 1978

Few papers published in the Western Hemisphere can be as distressing to prepare as the NSPCC's Annual Reports, and this one is no exception. A profoundly sad and moving document, it contains shocking accounts of appalling cruelty to defenceless children; a record of 12 months' neglect and deprivation on a scale that rips away the tissue veneer of our so-called civilised society. And the full horror of this national scandal may never be known, for we can speak only of the incidents that were brought to our notice.

We cannot deny that these are violent times; we live in an age in which killings, kidnappings, muggings and other forms of brutality are fairly commonplace. People are so conditioned to violence that, although it is on the increase, its impact is diminishing. Society is in danger of becoming shockproof. Or indifferent.

We remain utterly convinced that many more children are suffering as a result of furious assaults by their parents, yet those who know of their pitiful circumstances will continue to maintain an implacable silence until a tragedy overcomes their inertia, when they can no longer ignore the possibility that another child may die unless they tell the NSPCC.

The barbaric treatment to which some of these helpless victims were subjected during the last 12 months would doubtless be rejected in a work of fiction as being too improbable for belief. We found a baby of four months with four fractured ribs and both arms broken; a little girl, aged three, in excruciating agony after being plunged into a bath of scalding water; an eight years old boy with cigarette burns all over his body; and a lad of 11 who had been thrashed by his father with a whip of wire flex.

Other children had been starved and rejected or were found living in circumstances so squalid as to defy adequate description.

The Society's Special Units for the treatment of battered children and their families have all experienced a busy year. (See also page 9.) During a single day in April 12 cases were referred to the Northamptonshire Unit in Wellingborough. One child had been burned on a gas ring, another had sustained a fractured femur; a distraught mother threatened to poison her baby; and a seven years old girl was hurled across a room by her father.

Another eight cases involving bruising were investigated.

Despite constant efforts by the Society to highlight the dangers, alarming numbers of children were left alone for prolonged periods too. In Britain today there are many families in which both parents go out to work without making adequate arrangements for the care of their children. Thousands leave an empty house for school in the morning and return to an empty house in the evening. Some carry the door key threaded on a string around their necks.

During holiday periods many children, left to their own devices, add to the annual toll of death and injury in accidents; in the year under review 13 children were killed on farms. In the home, uncovered power sockets and trailing flex from electrical appliances are potentially lethal attractions for little fingers.

Concern for their safety was also expressed by the Army during the summer. The military authorities warned of dangers facing children exploring training grounds during the holidays and finding objects which may turn out to be unexploded weapons. And local authorities in the Midlands have reiterated their instructions to swimming pools attendants to keep a close watch on the amount of time children spend in the pools. They are particularly worried about the effects of prolonged immersion in chlorinated water on children of working parents who are told to spend each day at the swimming baths.

There is no simple solution to the problem of children being left alone. Because of the insidious paralysis of inflation which is helping to destroy the characteristics of our civilisation, mothers of small children are often compelled to take jobs in order to counter the worst effects. No doubt they find fulfilment and satisfaction in doing so and they are happier in themselves and with their families. But however much psychological benefit a mother may derive from going out to work, however great the economic necessity, unless sensible and proper provision is made for the care of the younger members of the family, the consequences may well be tragic.

Officers of the Society photographed on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Council held at Friends House, Euston Road, London in May. In the centre is Lady Holland-Martin, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, with the Director, Reverend Arthur Morton.



Food for thought from an enterprising group of supporters in Houghton, Carlisle who found out what many well-known Cumbrians like to eat and published the results in a recipe book. The profit from sales at 75p a copy exceeded £1,700 and will doubtless create a demand for second helpings. *Picture by courtesy of Cumberland Newspapers Ltd.*



Casework **Baby sitter attacked child with kitchen knife**

Terrible injuries were caused to Simon, aged two, when he was left in the care of a 19 years old male baby sitter. A hospital paediatrician alerted the Society after the youth had presented the child for treatment.

The Inspector found that the toddler's penis had been partially severed with a kitchen knife; his fingertips had been slammed in a door, and his buttocks had been burned with a lighted cigarette.

The youth was also charged with biting the child, punching him in the back and jumping on to the little boy's foot from a chair.

At first he denied the allegations, but later made a statement admitting all the offences. He was sent for Borstal training.

Toddler plunged into scalding water

Suspicious that Emma, aged 2½, had been deliberately plunged into scalding water were reinforced after investigations by the NSPCC revealed that burns to the child's feet and buttocks were inconsistent with the mother's explanation as to how they were caused.

At the Juvenile Court hearing, the mother claimed that Emma had climbed into a bath, but a paediatrician said that he doubted the ability of the child to do this. *'The girl's feet were scalded up to the ankles and a third of the skin of the buttocks was also affected. There was also severe bruising on the left hand side of the face and behind the left eye and left ear. Older bruising was found on her spine and back.'* The doctor added: *'If she had put one foot into the water, she would have had the sense to take it out again.'*

An NSPCC Inspector conducted an experiment with Emma's twin sister who was about the same size, and discovered that it would have been virtually impossible for the child to have climbed into the bath.

The mother did not contest an application by the NSPCC to have the girl placed in the care of the local authority. Emma is now making excellent progress; her wounds are healing well and her sister is under close supervision.

Mother blamed dog for baby's injuries

Prompt action by the NSPCC, a family doctor and a health visitor prevented the almost certain death of Katie, an 18 months old baby, who received a frightening escalation of injuries over a very short period of time.

The GP expressed concern for Katie's welfare when he noticed a circular bruise on the little girl's face at the time her mother was consulting him about another matter. It had been caused, said her mother, when their dog had knocked Katie down in the garden.

Whilst the explanation could not be ruled out as a possibility, the doctor's suspicions were aroused when, a few days later, he again examined the child. On this occasion he discovered a laceration under her left eye, for which the mother offered exactly the same explanation.

But that, the doctor told an NSPCC Inspector, was not consistent with the injury. Katie had also changed from a happy child to being *'rather watchful'*, he added.

Following enquiries the Inspector decided to monitor Katie's progress for a time, and the health visitor attached to the doctor's practice was also asked to keep an eye on the baby.

Less than two weeks after the first incident, the health visitor discovered fresh bruises on the baby's face and forehead and at once informed the NSPCC. The Inspector visited the home immediately and was again told that the dog had been responsible. But it was clear that Katie had been violently assaulted. A full medical examination revealed extensive bruising on the child's torso, arms, legs and even on her toes. There was also a bite mark on one arm which the doctor confirmed had been caused by the teeth of an adult. In hospital it was discovered that Katie's arm was also broken. It had apparently been pulled and twisted.

Criminal proceedings were taken against the mother. She was found guilty of assaulting Katie and causing the child unnecessary suffering. She was put on probation for two years.

Katie and her elder brother were both placed in the care of the local authority and are now safe and living happily with foster parents.

*Know what it is to be a child?
It is to be something very different
from the man of today. It is to
believe in love, to believe in
loveliness, to believe in belief; it is
to be so little that elves can reach
to whisper in your ear; it is to turn
pumpkins into coaches, and mice
into horses, lowness into loftiness,
and nothing into everything, for
each child has its fairy godmother
in its soul.—*

— Shelley

**Man flogged
his son
with wire flex**

The case of an 11 years old boy who had been flogged by his father with a wire flex came to light when his teacher complained to the NSPCC.

He was taken to hospital where he was treated for ten weals across his back, some of which were still bleeding.

In court, the father admitted assaulting the boy and was placed on probation for two years. Magistrates ordered the local authority to supervise the family and ensure the boy's safety for three years.

A case conference convened to discuss the future care and support of the family heard that the father had unrealistic ideas about his son's ability and had punished him for his apparently slow academic progress.

**Baby
branded
on gas fire**

Terrible injuries were caused to Sarah, a baby of 23 months, when her naked body was deliberately held against the red hot bars of a gas fire. A criss-cross pattern of burns and blisters and several linear burns were found on both sides of the baby's buttocks and on her legs.

The callous and brutal treatment to which little Sarah had been subjected by her mother's boyfriend resulted in a total of 16 separate injuries, some of them caused by blows from a fist and scratching. She was kept in hospital for 11 days.

In court the man admitted going to the house twice during the mother's absence and changing the baby, but he persistently denied assaulting her. He was jailed for five years. Sarah is now recovering in the care of foster parents.

**Father broke
baby's ribs
and both arms**

A father who fractured four ribs and both arms of his four months old son was sent to prison for nine months when he admitted causing grievous bodily harm to the baby.

At first the man said that he could offer no explanation for the injuries, suggesting to a Special Unit worker that the baby's brother might have fallen on him. But later he said that the baby had slid off his knee and twisted his arms backwards.

Medical evidence, however, conflicted with his statement as to how the injuries were caused and, after further questioning, the father eventually admitted that he had been '*a bit rough*'.

**Baby
vomited blood
after assault**

Accused of taping sticking plaster over the mouth of his crying seven weeks old son, two years ago, a father came to the NSPCC's notice again in 1978 when it was alleged that he had attacked his baby daughter. Deborah, aged four weeks, began to vomit blood after being hit when she cried.

She was rushed into hospital with two large bruises on her right side and a suspected rupture of the liver.

Unfortunately, from the evidence available, it was not possible to establish conclusively who had inflicted the child's injuries, but she has been taken into care to ensure her safety.

**Children
left alone**

**Their home
was a
half-built
boat**

Six neglected children were found to be living on a half-built boat with no fresh water and inadequate toilet facilities. They had been brought to the Society's notice by a compassionate person who expressed deep concern about their filthy and inadequate clothing and their living conditions.

When the Inspector called, the children—four boys and two girls—were on their own in the cramped accommodation. Paraffin stoves supplied the only means of heating the boat although two of the boys slept in the hull with no heating at all. The youngest girl's bed was next to the cooking stove; she had sustained a nasty burn on her face when fat splashed on to her bed from a pan of cooking chips. To add to the hazards there was only one exit and the ladder was unsafe.

The children were frequently left alone for long periods and there had been several accidents as a consequence. They lived with their father—their mother

had left some years ago; he had his own business and left the older children to get breakfast and take the younger children to school. They frequently arrived late and unwashed.

Hygiene was not of the first priority; when the children washed it was necessary for them to visit a churchyard 250 yards away where they used the gardener's tap. The nearest lavatory also adjoined the churchyard and the filth from the toilet could be seen on their clothes and bodies.

At school, other children refused to sit near them because of the smell and the teacher had to provide them with a change of clothing. Acutely embarrassed and miserable, the children had to endure the taunts of their classmates; they were usually cold, invariably wet and often hungry. Yet, despite their plight, the father refused all offers of help and would not consider alternative accommodation. In his opinion the children were properly cared for and his main aim in life was to finish the boat and sail round the world!

At a case conference, to which the mother was invited, it was decided that the children should be removed to a place of safety.

Subsequently, the children were brought before the Juvenile Court by the Society and are now in the care of the local authority.

Toddler left alone with unguarded fire

An unmarried teenage mother left her two-years-old daughter alone in the house for several hours at night while she went to meet her fiancé. The toddler's terrified screams were heard by a neighbour who called the NSPCC when she was unable to get into the house.

An Inspector, accompanied by a policeman, forced an entry and found the little girl sharing a bed with a puppy. The bedding was wet and dirty and covered in excreta. Downstairs, an unguarded fire was burning in the grate; there was nothing to stop the child from going downstairs and touching the fire.

Extensive enquiries failed to find the mother who eventually arrived home carrying a bottle of stout. She said that she had not bothered to find a baby sitter because she had not thought she would be away for such a long time. She had left the baby asleep. She told the Inspector that she had brought up the child single handed, supported by her parents, since she was 17.

In court the mother pleaded guilty to neglecting her daughter and causing her unnecessary suffering.

After hearing that the little girl had not been abused or assaulted and was well fed, and that she would be cared for by her grandparents in future, the mother was conditionally discharged for a year.

NSPCC Casework Statistics

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)
1 October 1977 to 30 September 1978

The unemotional and clinical statistics on this page do little to convey the heartache, the physical pain and damage, the mental and emotional stress suffered by children at the hands of those who should care for them. But they do show why the Society needs—and continues to need—the fullest financial support from the public.

15,213 New cases opened
40,052 Children were involved
5,328 Cases open at the beginning of the period
16,192 Children were involved
5,300 Cases open at the end of September
15,569 Children were involved

Referred by

5,060 Parents having charge
740 Parents not having charge
1,139 Other relatives
5,210 General public
3,064 Official sources

Referral information

2,670 Lack of proper care
1,523 Physical injuries
1,868 Child focused problems
2,940 Parent focused problems
2,735 Cases of children left alone
2,633 Material or financial problems
844 Housing problems

Ages of the children

4,950 Under 2 years
9,637 2 and under 5 years
16,016 5 and under 11 years
8,285 11 and under 16 years
1,164 16 and under 18 years

Children found to be

1,807 Lacking proper care
851 Physically injured (615 suspected non-accidental causes)
1,682 Emotionally deprived or disturbed
25,352 Potentially at risk

9,369 No evidence of risk
991 Not living at home

Family problems

3,432 Serious disharmony between parents
2,117 Disturbed parent/child relationship

4,934 Only one parent
690 Physical disability in family
2,494 Mental or emotional disability in family
2,551 Serious financial problems
1,605 Unsatisfactory housing

Treatment

705 None required – no case
3,665 Helped or advised and closed
1,430 Transferred to another agency and closed
9,413 Cases taken on for continuing treatment

Court action

156 Juvenile Court cases
5 Prosecuted cases
5 People convicted
1 Person given suspended sentence
1 Probation
1 Fined
2 Conditionally discharged

National Advisory Centre on the Battered Child

Focus on the children

'An important conclusion from our experience is that the severity of the injury to the child has little relevance to a favourable prognosis. We wish to emphasise that even if there is evidence to suggest that the risk of physical injury has diminished, there still remains the question of whether the home is conducive to the child's emotional development.'

NSPCC Research Team in *At Risk* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £3.75)

The Centre continued to explore and develop the multi-disciplinary team approach to the assessment and management of non-accidental injury. The particular emphasis on the treatment of children has been further strengthened with the addition to the staff of a Child Psychotherapist to join the Clinical Psychologist and Play Specialist. Recent research has clearly shown that although intensive work can usually prevent re-injury, the intellectual, social and emotional development of the children and their siblings is severely impaired.

The Centre can now offer these children individual play therapy or psychotherapy, in addition to family therapy and behaviour modification techniques. Group therapy for children at the Centre and in the community is to be introduced shortly so that the Centre can offer the full range of therapy to these children in an attempt to break the cycle of violence repeating in the next generation.

In several cases the Society's specialists at the Centre worked closely with the local authority, whose social workers found the Centre's resources of considerable assistance.

Consultation and education

A large number of consultations have taken place over the year, including discussions of individual cases that have been causing concern and the provision of expert assistance to the courts. Requests of this nature, either from other professional agencies or branches of the NSPCC, are always welcome. Calls from members of the general public, both locally and nationwide, requesting help or voicing concern about a child's welfare, were referred to the appropriate NSPCC group or Special Unit.

The Centre was involved in a number of phone-in programmes on local radio stations during the review period. On one occasion five potential referrals were picked up from our participation in a late night programme. Quite often, an isolated family in distress will use this means of communication rather than contact an agency directly.

Over the years the Centre has earned a reputation throughout the country as the principal source of information on non-accidental injury to children. Specialised short courses, seminars and lectures are tailored to meet individual requirements of local authorities or agencies. In addition, an in-depth course has been developed on the subject of non-accidental injury covering many aspects of the work involved.

Film of work at the National Advisory Centre was shown at the American National Conference on Child Abuse in St. Louis, chaired by the Vice-President of the United States, Walter Mondale. It was subsequently shown on American television and screened in September at the International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect in London.

A two-hour international link-up was also arranged between London and the USA in which Professor Ray Helfer, a well-known American specialist in the field of child abuse, and Ray Castle, Executive Head of the Centre, answered questions on child abuse from telephone callers.

This has been a busy year for visitors from abroad, particularly immediately preceding and following the International Congress. So many requests were received that a special 'Open Day' was arranged and a number of specialised consultations provided.

Mother would say children are not really naughty; they are sick, tired, unhappy, bored, ill-treated or neglected and a child's first need is love.—

— Dorothy Scannell

The Library

The Library has dealt with a steady flow of inquiries and visitors throughout the year. The work of the librarian has been greatly extended by the appointment of an assistant and it is hoped to develop the service still further in order to meet the growing demand for information.

Recognition by the DHSS and the Headley Trust of the valuable work being carried out by the Centre has resulted in grants totalling £55,000, for which we wish to express our gratitude.

The increasing value of NSPCC Special Units

One of the most significant developments within the Society in recent years has been the emergence of the Special Units for the treatment of battered children and their families. National concern about the extent of child abuse stemmed partly from the Maria Colwell tragedy and the publicity generated by other published incidents of child abuse, plus the findings of the NSPCC's Battered Child Research Department—now the National Advisory Centre on the Battered Child.

There are now seven Special Units providing a 24-hour on-call service. These are located at Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne, Goldthorpe (covering the Metropolitan Districts of Doncaster, Rotherham and Barnsley), Nottingham, Coventry and Wellingborough covering the County of Northamptonshire. It has been a busy year for all the Units; referrals have included more moderate and less serious injuries—an indication that less obvious cases are being recognised earlier in the abusive pattern of events.

In Manchester, the Society's President, HRH The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, opened a Family Centre as an adjunct to the Unit and which is providing casework services to 47 of these children and their parents; 12 of these children are the subject of court orders. Over 2,600 therapeutic sessions were provided for children in the Family Centre, plus 952 sessions for their parents. Most of the children have suffered physical or emotional damage when they are admitted and many of them are victims of a vicious cycle of deprivation, repeating a pattern of living going back for generations. Without the NSPCC's help, their children and grandchildren, perhaps unwanted and unloved, would in turn create similar conditions which are the very breeding grounds of delinquency. Vandalism and violence, nowadays so much a part of our civilisation, are after all, symptoms of a failure to respond to the basic needs of children, and of these, love and security from their parents are the most important.

The NSPCC believes that the only way to break the cycle of deprivation is to get to know the parents and to work with the children while they are still young, so that they do not grow to follow their parents' example. The Family Centres, at present associated with just two of the Society's Special Units, are proving a powerful influence in the early years of a child's life.

In addition to providing a casework service, all the Units maintain registers of non-accidentally injured children and of those considered to be at risk. Registers help to ensure that children do not slip through the net; more than 900 were added to the Units' registers during the year.

Significantly, since the registers were introduced, the number of seriously injured children—particularly those with skull fractures and brain damage—has progressively declined. Since such injuries are most likely to result in death or mental retardation, reductions in the numbers of seriously injured children who suffer head injuries brings with it a reduction in the number of children suffering permanent mental handicap as a result of their injuries.

Unit teams are regularly involved in extensive consultation work and programmes of education for doctors, health visitors, social workers and other personnel dealing with the problem of child abuse; lectures were given to literally thousands of people during the year. Manchester Unit's consultative work also involved members of staff in several important working parties.

In June, Newcastle upon Tyne's Special Unit arranged a week's holiday for a group of mothers who were experiencing stress in some form and which, in turn, was affecting their children. Several had encountered apparently insurmountable problems as single parent families; others had husbands in prison or were trying to cope with the difficulties associated with long term unemployment. Some were living in poor accommodation and many had crippling financial burdens.

The Unit offered a second group of 20 mothers and children a complete change in their environment at a Forestry Commission Field Centre in Durham. The holiday also provided the mothers with an opportunity to see how other parents coped in stressful situations and to discuss mutual problems.

*Child of the pure, unclouded brow
And dreaming eyes of wonder!
Though time be fleet and I and thou
Are half a life asunder,
Thy loving smile will surely hail
The love-gift of a fairy-tale.—*

— Lewis Carroll

A secure background for deprived children

In Ulster the Society has continued its important work with the pre-school child through the establishment of more integrated playgroups, the very existence of which demonstrates a readiness at least to give the next generation a better start in life. The NSPCC's reputation in this field has been widely acclaimed as one of the largest consistent attempts to ensure full pre-school development for underprivileged children.

With the help of a generous grant from the 'Belfast areas of need' fund, many more playgroups and Mother and Toddler Clubs are planned to open in April 1979. This scheme has already attracted a substantial waiting list for future vacancies as Ulster's parents look for ways of bringing up their children to know something better than violence and fighting sectarian battles.

Group work with mothers whose children attend the Society's 55 playgroups in the Province is also proving beneficial in situations where the parents live a fairly isolated existence within their own homes, and where their difficulties are reflected in the children's behaviour.

The Society's staff encourage the mothers to ventilate their feelings and draw support and guidance from each other. In this way the Society is able to strengthen the mothers' resolve and capacity to play a more positive role outside the home, to broaden their horizons and to make life generally more interesting to the ultimate benefit of the children.

Nearly 1,000 senior boys and girls from schools in Belfast and Londonderry have given generous and practical assistance in the playgroups under the trained eye of qualified staff. At first the boys tended to be mainly concerned with making or repairing equipment, but after only a few weeks they became much more interested in the children's play—an initiative which has the added advantage of helping young people to understand the needs of children and how they develop.

Over 20 playgroups in England and Wales are now well established too. Some 500 toddlers are currently being cared for within these groups which provide a settled, secure background for deprived children; but for the Society's intervention, their development would have been seriously impaired by their home conditions.

Training social workers

The NSPCC School of Social Work is unique; affiliated to the International Association of Schools of Social Work it is, at the same time, a fully integrated part of the NSPCC, constantly involved with the problems of children and families that are helped by the Society.

The school has continued to run courses in echelon so that the waiting period for qualified Inspectors is reduced to the minimum. In the year under review 19 Inspectors were appointed in February and another 15 in August; at the same time, two more courses were already in training.

The Society's students have all had rich and varied life experience and many have given up well-paid posts to undertake the hazardous training to become Inspectors; hazardous because the Society's standards are very high. Where the future of vulnerable families is concerned, they have to be.

Social work cannot just be taught in a classroom; this is why the Society's network of Student Units throughout the country is so valuable. Here the Society's students and those attending social work courses at universities and polytechnics, learn to put theory into practice. The Society is grateful to the DHSS and the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work, which this year have raised their grants to meet the increased costs of maintaining the units. The eight Student Units in the London region have now been opened up to receive students from local social work courses, resulting in scores of requests for student placements.

Travelling the country

Working with demanding and hostile clients can lead to what American colleagues aptly describe as 'burn-out'. A series of staff development programmes designed to counter this effect was held throughout the 12 casework regions and was warmly welcomed by our Inspectors, playgroup staff and members of the Battered Child Treatment Units. The needs of each area were discussed with senior staff, and individual programmes worked out for each region. It is interesting to note that tutors were particularly asked for lectures on working with adolescents, as the risks to this age group are becoming a matter of considerable concern to those who are referring cases to our Inspectors. Cases with adolescent problems are also being referred to the NSPCC by other agencies.

Future leaders

Two advanced courses in social work were arranged for Society staff too. These courses are a means of evaluating people to discover if they have the potential to become leaders in management teams or show promise in specialist fields.

Those rated most highly are then seconded to further courses, thus adding to the pool from which future Group Officers, Regional Social Work Managers, specialist staff and Fieldwork Teachers can be selected.

Sharing experience

Because of its long experience and extensive knowledge in child protective social work, the NSPCC has a responsibility to share its expertise with colleagues who are also working with families in which children are at risk. At the end of the year there were long waiting lists for a wide range of courses, including four-day courses on child abuse; courses for teachers and education welfare officers, for senior staff holding management and supervisory posts, and courses for those responsible for preparing young people for parenthood. The school is also being used by Training Officers in local authorities, the Probation Service, Area Health Authorities and Area Review Committees to run courses in their local regions.

A totally new course was devised in 1978 to help Army personnel, who have responsibilities for the welfare of families of servicemen.

Training specialists

The school is also approved by the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work to run a course for experienced and professionally qualified staff from all agencies, to enable them to specialise in family and child protective social work. The course examines in depth the problems of physical and emotional abuse of children, neglect, failure to thrive, delinquency, deprivation and the difficulties associated with drink and drug dependency affecting children and adolescents.

Amongst those who attended the course in 1978 were an Inspector from Lancashire, a worker from the Leeds Special Unit and an American child abuse specialist and investigator who travelled from Idaho to take part.

Research into marital violence

The pioneer research project undertaken by the School of Social Work into the effect of marital violence upon children continued to stimulate interest. Britain's first Yo Yo Unit established by the NSPCC as a result of a grant from the Essex local authority, is expanding its work into the area of a therapeutic playgroup for children. Consultations offered by the Marital/Family Violence Unit, as it has come to be known, are making valuable contributions towards the development of treatment techniques for several families whose problems were earlier thought to be intractable.

The Senior Tutor was privileged to present a paper at the Second International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, describing the School's research into the physical abuse of schoolchildren.

Appeals and fund raising

I am enclosing a cheque for £1.20p. I collected this from my 'swear box', I know it does not sound very nice, but I decided to stop swearing for Christmas, and fined myself accordingly! It did not seem right to profit by self-sacrifice so I decided to send the funds to charity.

I know two little girls who were looked after by you, and now they are in a happy home with their grandparents. So I thought I could help the Society that helped them.—

— Liverpool supporter

Since 1966, the proceeds from the sale of our Christmas cards have made a valuable contribution to the Society's purse, and an interesting selection of sundry items has now been introduced into the Christmas card brochure as an experiment. We hope to add to the range in future years. The sales are conducted through NSPCC Greeting Cards Ltd., which covenants its profits to the Society. During the festive season when everyone's thoughts are focused upon children, the Society's cards are an excellent reminder that the NSPCC exists to safeguard children from neglect and abuse.

Several more Good As New Shops began trading too. Following the remarkable speed with which the Lincoln enterprise has developed since 1974, the Society is now receiving a most useful income from this source. With such an arrangement it is, of course, essential that records of all transactions are meticulously kept. It does mean extra work for the voluntary helpers but there is ample compensation in the knowledge that the clothes offered are of very high quality and, therefore, sell for comparatively high prices.

Because of the Government's new legislation under the Lotteries and Amusements Act, 1976, the Society was able to announce its first Grand Draw during the year. It was an immediate success throughout the country as supporters responded to our initiative with a sustained enthusiasm that raised a considerable sum of money to benefit the work of the Society.

This Annual Report would not be complete without an expression of our gratitude to the many thousands of people throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland who work incredibly hard organising special efforts, taking house to house collections and giving subscriptions and donations to the funds. Collectors are often told of children who need our protection and the literature which they distribute tells people what to do if they know of a child in distress.

We also wish to pay tribute to the thoughtful generosity of those who remembered the Society in their wills; without their essential contribution the NSPCC could not have helped those 56,244 children last year.

Voluntary helpers needed

If you would like to lend a hand with fund raising for the NSPCC, please let us know.

Write to The Appeals Secretary, NSPCC, 1 Riding House Street, London W1P 8AA. The Society's nearest Regional Organiser will then be asked to contact you.

Harnessing the energy and enthusiasm of young people

From newly-born babies to ladies in their eighties and nineties, the membership of the League of Pity has remained steady at around 45,000 during the past year. Most of the members are 7 to 11 year-olds, and their enthusiasm and ingenuity in fund-raising are remarkable—organising sales, producing newspapers, doing household chores—and publicising the work of the League in all they do.

1978 marked the 30th year that Miss Violet Ballantine and her committee organised a Children's Matinee at a leading London theatre. This year's event, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, raised over £6,000 and brought the total that Miss Ballantine and her hard-working supporters have raised through the Matinees and Bluebird parties to well over £75,000.

Schools have adopted Childguard fund-raising schemes in increasing numbers during the past year. Nine physically handicapped pupils at a Liverpool school raised £900 with a sponsored team swim in the school pool; a Luton Teacher shaved off his beard as an added inducement for the pupils of his comprehensive school to reach their target of £1,000; and a nine-year old boy in Telford undertook dozens of odd jobs around the house to complete his painting card project—including sweeping the garage, waking Dad, and 'going to bed without arguing'.

Without the help of adults, however, much of the children's energies might have been diffused. We need even more committed and caring adults to develop the children's desire to help, especially in maintaining the interest of teenagers in the Society. Our warmest thanks go to all our League and Childguard supporters.

Emergency relief for needy families

*Dear Inspector R.,
I would like to thank you for all the time and trouble you have taken, just so that I could have the best holiday I could ever have wished for. You have shown great care and kindness for which I shall always be very grateful.
Edwina F.*

Edwina, aged 14, has had more than her share of tragedy during her short life. She has lost all her close relatives — her father, then her mother and later, her step-father. Then her step-mother died; so did her grand mother who looked after her for a while. She is now being cared for by her step-mother's husband, Edwina's second step-father. The NSPCC arranged for her to have a holiday in North Wales.








It is only to be expected that much of the attention given by the media to the NSPCC should centre on dramatic cases of brutality to defenceless children. Equally impressive in its own way, yet shunning the limelight, is an ancillary aspect of the Society's casework where thoughtful and caring people spend long hours patiently trying to alleviate urgent family crises with really practical assistance. Timely financial help was given to 125 such families last year to meet an emergency or to provide an essential item for a child or the home.

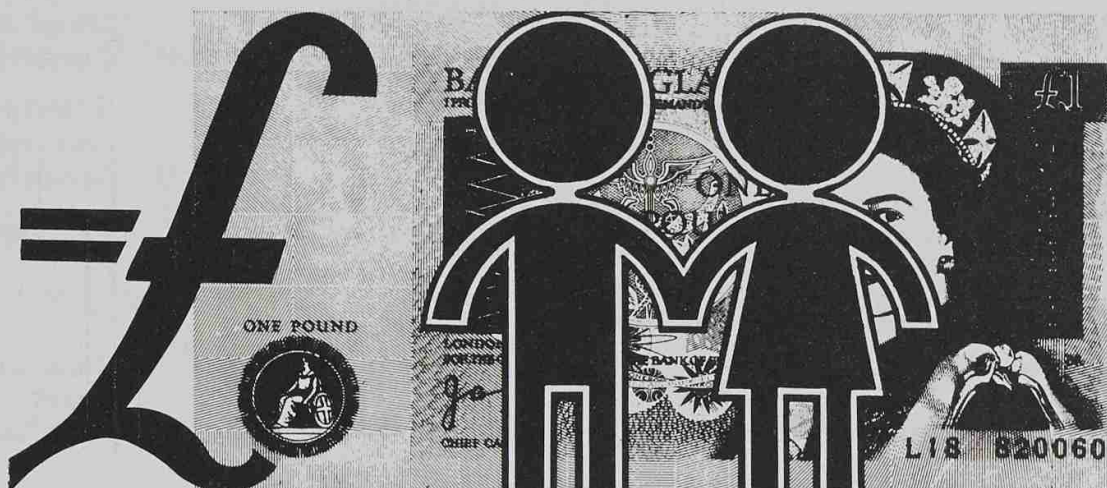
With the generous support of many kind friends we distributed over 2,800 garments to families in desperate straits; 88 pairs of shoes, 85 items of bedding and 30 pieces of furniture in the London area alone. Scores of miscellaneous domestic articles, such as baby cots and push chairs were also sent out.

At Christmas we took nearly 200 children to pantomimes and parties and passed on 4000 toys during the year. During the summer months, holidays and outings were arranged to enable 166 children (and their families too, in some cases) to benefit from a much needed break from the drab routine of their empty, futile lives. Some of the holidays were paid for by the Society in full; in others a contribution was made towards the cost. Similar activities were also undertaken by the Society's caseworkers in the field.






Income and Expenditure 1977-78

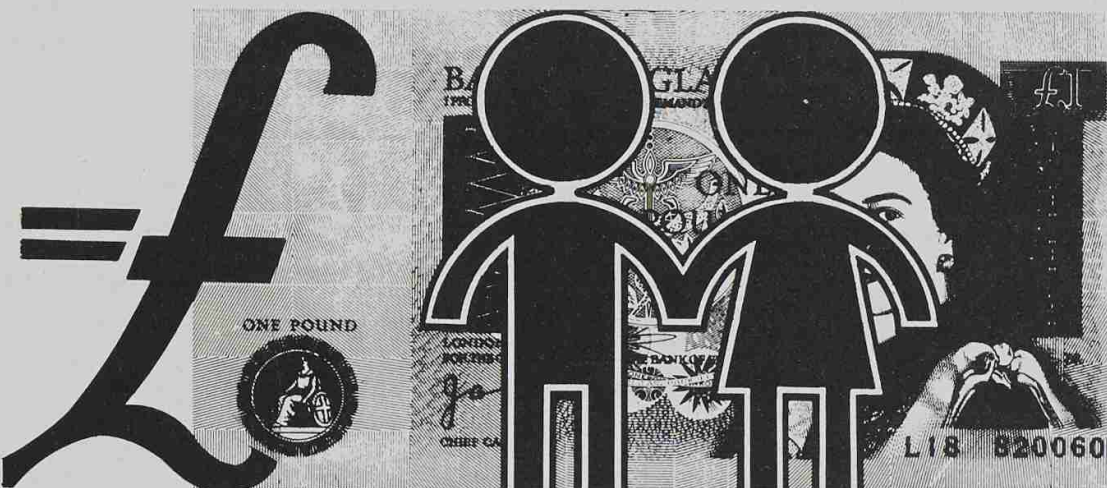
WHERE EACH £1 CAME FROM

NSPCC Fund-Raising		39½p
League of Pity		6p
Legacies		27p
Contributions from Local Government		1p
Grants for specific purposes from Central and Local Government		13½p
Investment Income		6½p
Drawn from Reserves		6½p



HOW EACH £1 WAS SPENT

Services to Children		78p
Educational and Advisory Publicity		5½p
Branch Organisation		5½p
Cost of Raising Revenue		7p
Administration		4p



The finances of a voluntary body such as the Society are a reminder of how much good there is in the world. Raised voluntary income has risen by 19½% in a year when inflation was around the 8% mark. This can be seen as a barometer of the concern felt by so many people about the plight of children who need protection in their own homes in an age when the weakest still go to the wall.

There is encouragement, too, that in relation to that part of the Society's work specifically funded in whole or in part by government, central and local, there has been an increase of over 20% in the amount of such grant-aid. Expenditure, on the other hand, has gone up by 9½% in the year. The greater part of this increase is accounted for, inevitably, by inflation, though some comes about through the attempt to bring the number of Inspectors back to a more appropriate level after the reductions suffered recently.

These facts would seem to suggest that the Society had turned the corner and concluded the year with an operational surplus. That is not the case. Income from legacies and bequests fell away by 10% over the year, and this coupled with the amount of ground which

had to be made up from the previous year means that once again a deficit has to be reported, this time of just under £¼m.

Year after year, publicity is given to the need for legacies. By its very nature, income from this source must always be subject to sharper variations than other elements of the Society's revenue, and this year that fact is uncomfortably clear.

As was forecast in last year's Report, a great deal of painstaking work has been done to try to increase the contributions to our general work (as distinct from certain specified projects) made by Local Authorities, and this has resulted in a 14% increase in the amounts received. The effort must continue however (in spite of the budgetary limitations faced by Local Authorities) for though the increase is most welcome, in total the contributions received average out at a tiny proportion of the expense of maintaining the Inspectorate. Enough in fact to pay the cost for 7 days out of 365. This is something we must strive to remedy because such a contribution is hardly a fair reflection of the indirect benefit to the Social Service Departments of Local Authorities arising from the presence of the

Society's Inspector and the help and co-operation which exists between the statutory service and ourselves.

The year under review saw the Society's trading company's launch into 50-50 shops. In the long term, the auguries are good, especially where the Society's supporters are able to involve themselves in the running of the shop. There are, however, initial setting-up expenses to be met and these account for the reduced donation from NSPCC Greeting Cards Ltd. under Deed of Covenant.

The diagrams (above) show where the money comes from and serve to underline the basic truth about the Society. It continues to be dependent on the public at large to provide more than threequarters of the funds necessary to maintain the work. 1977-78 ended with £6.50 out of every £100 of expenditure having to be met by drawing on reserves. Another year of effort by our supporters and greater generosity by the public will be necessary in 1978-79 if the lost ground is to be made up, the ravages of inflation coped with, and a further eating away of our reserves avoided.

Income and Expenditure Account

for the year ended 30th September 1978

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO CHILDREN

Part 1

1977 £	EXPENDITURE	£	1977 £	INCOME	Note(s)	£
	Services to Children			Subscriptions, Donations and other Voluntary Income		
1,329,731	Inspectors' and Casework Dept. Salaries and Expenses	1,508,274	957,147		1 (b), 8	1,157,820
260,523	Transport	272,390		House-to-House Collections	1 (b)	159,836
182,029	Group, Branch and Local Offices	184,325	144,159			
211,313	Training and Recruitment	205,345	112,943	Flag Days	1 (b)	141,855
430,325	Battered Child Research and Treatment	459,268	190,794	League of Pity	1 (b)	227,807
208,995	Playgroups	261,997	36,262	Local Authority Contributions		41,371
25,319	Development	15,144		Grants from Statutory and other Authorities for Specific Purposes	7	498,606
2,648,235		2,906,743	401,678	Dividends, Interests and Rents		237,205
	Educational and Advisory Publicity	200,702	234,169			2,464,500
180,421			2,077,152			
204,607	Branch Organisation	209,924				
215,470	Cost of Raising Revenue	254,387		Balance of Expenditure over Income (excluding Legacies) transferred to Part 2		1,244,714
132,877	Administration	137,458	1,304,458			
<u>£3,381,610</u>	<u>£3,709,214</u>	<u>£3,381,610</u>	<u>£3,381,610</u>			<u>£3,709,214</u>

Part 2

1,304,458	Balance of Expenditure over Income (Transferred from Part 1)	1,244,714	1,129,013	Legacies		1,019,286
14,412	Legacy Publicity and Expenses	19,465		Balance of Expenditure over Income transferred to General Fund	1 (a), 4	244,893
<u>£1,318,870</u>	<u>£1,264,179</u>	<u>£1,318,870</u>	<u>£1,318,870</u>			<u>£1,264,179</u>

Balance Sheet at 30th September 1978

1977 £	Note	1978 £	1978 £
		FIXED ASSETS	
1,554,365		1,682,230	
11,630		11,630	
1,565,995	2		1,693,860
		INVESTMENTS	
1,835,930		1,868,525	
202,090		222,221	
2,038,020	3		2,090,746
		NET CURRENT ASSETS	
100,000		56,250	
110,050		131,805	
		Bank Balances and Cash (including deposits)	
25,927		19,471	
4,234		2,757	
240,211		210,283	
141,123		206,404	
99,088			3,879
<u>£3,703,103</u>		<u>£3,788,485</u>	
		FINANCED BY:	
1,930,784	4	1,869,647	
1,554,365	5	1,682,230	
217,954	6	236,608	
<u>£3,703,103</u>		<u>£3,788,485</u>	

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER 1978

1977 £'000s	1978 £'000s	
	SOURCES	
	Balance of General Fund expenditure over income	(245)
(190)	Prior year adjustment	—
(36)	Profit on investments	47
37		(198)
(189)		
	Properties Fund	
		£
25	Manchester Building Appeal	35
471	Proceeds on disposal of Properties	324
496		359
176	Less: Purchases of Properties	222
320		137
3	Restricted Funds (net)	19
<u>£134</u>		<u>£(42)</u>
	MOVEMENT IN OPERATING CAPITAL	
451	Increase in Investments	53
—	Decrease in Short Term Loans and Deposits	(44)
34	Increase in Debtors	22
(94)	Increase in Creditors	(65)
(257)	Decrease in Bank Balances and Cash	(8)
<u>£134</u>		<u>£(42)</u>

R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, *Chairman of Executive Committee*
GUY EDMISTON, *Treasurer*

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1978

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (a) Following a change in accounting policy, sundry debtors and creditors are now included in the Balance Sheet. The Balance Sheet for 1977 has been restated to enable comparison to be made with the current year. Restatement of the Income and Expenditure Account for 1977 was considered impracticable and the General Fund at 30th September 1977 has therefore been adjusted to reflect the restatement of the Balance Sheet at that date, as detailed in Note 4. Had the 1977 basis been used for 1978 the deficit would have been £12,335 less, viz. £232,558.
- (b) The figures in these Accounts represent the aggregate income received at Headquarters and Regional and District Offices, the expenditure of Headquarters and also of the 216 Branch Committees, the 5,074 District Committees, and 733 branches of the League of Pity, throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Voluntary income includes some items shown net after deduction of direct expenses and the payment of V.A.T. The Society does not pay any commission or remuneration to collectors.
- (c) Part 1 of the Income and Expenditure Account shows those items which are considered to reflect normal operations. Part 2 of the Income and Expenditure Account contains all other income and expenditure, apart from items relating to the Properties Fund and profits and losses on investments which are taken direct to the General Fund.
- (d) The funds invested in properties are shown separately as the Properties Fund. The properties are used in the Society's work and the fund is not therefore available to meet revenue expenditure. Any funds released on the sale of properties and any funds utilised for investment in properties are transferred to or from the General Fund.
- (e) The cost of motor vehicles and furniture, fixtures and contents of the Society's Headquarters, Group, Branch and Local Offices is written off in the year of purchase.
- (f) Depreciation has not been charged on Freehold Properties, nor on Leasehold Properties (except Headquarters) where the lease has more than 99 years to run. Other Leasehold Properties are amortized over the remaining period of the lease.
- (g) Investments are valued in the accounts at cost or at the value at the date of receipt, less amounts written off as detailed in Note 3.

2. FIXED ASSETS

(a) Properties

(i) Properties Fund

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
	£	£	£
Headquarters ..	469,403	221,631	247,772
Short Leaseholds	181,921	28,576	153,345
Long Leaseholds	143,009	7,081	135,928
Freeholds ..	1,266,529	121,344	1,145,185
1978 ..	<u>£2,060,862</u>	<u>£378,632</u>	<u>£1,682,230</u>
1977 ..	<u>£1,948,869</u>	<u>£394,504</u>	<u>£1,554,365</u>

(ii) *Restricted Funds*: Freehold property at cost.

(iii) The Market Value of the Freehold and Leasehold Properties is considered to be in aggregate substantially in excess of net book value.

(iv) A proportion, costing £90,002 (1977 £92,715) of three properties is sublet.

(b) Motor Vehicles

The cost of motor vehicles purchased in the year, less sales, amounting to £110,514 (1977 £110,353) has been charged to Revenue.

Motor vehicles owned at Balance Sheet date cost £485,954 (1977 £375,440) and if depreciated on a straight-line basis over 5 years would have had a net book value of £266,281 (1977 £182,086).

3. INVESTMENTS

		Cost	Amounts Written off	Net	Market Value
		£	£	£	£
General Fund	1978	1,930,525	62,000	1,868,525	2,356,050
	1977	1,897,930	62,000	1,835,930	2,438,080
Restricted Funds	1978	230,571	8,350	222,221	302,294
	1977	210,440	8,350	202,090	303,644

4. GENERAL FUND

	1978	1977
	£	£
Balance at 1st October	1,967,101	1,800,072
Prior year adjustment (Note 1 (a))	(36,317)	—
	<u>1,930,784</u>	—
Transfer from Properties Fund	136,730	319,976
Balance transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	(244,893)	(189,857)
Profit on sale of investments	47,026	36,910
	<u>£1,869,647</u>	<u>£1,967,101</u>

5. PROPERTIES FUND

	1978	1977
	£	£
Balance at 1st October	1,554,365	1,572,577
Net surplus on sale of properties	232,587	279,259
Receipts from Manchester Building Appeal	34,730	25,444
Depreciation of Leasehold Property	(2,722)	(2,939)
Transfer to General Fund	(136,730)	(319,976)
	<u>£1,682,230</u>	<u>£1,554,365</u>

6. RESTRICTED FUNDS

	1978	1977
	£	£
Balance at 1st October	217,954	209,538
Additional funds received	17,001	150
Investment income less expenditure	1,523	1,348
Profit on sale of investments	130	6,918
	<u>£236,608</u>	<u>£217,954</u>

These Funds comprise gifts and bequests subject to a restriction in the use of the capital.

7. GRANTS FROM STATUTORY AND OTHER AUTHORITIES FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

These include the sum of £101,445 (1977 £60,778) receivable from the Department of Health and Social Security towards the cost of Research, Playgroup and Treatment Unit work, and of proceedings brought under Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS AND OTHER VOLUNTARY INCOME

These include the sum of £4,341 (1977 £9,264) being the donation (gross) under Deed of Covenant from NSPCC Greeting Cards Ltd., for the year ended 31st May 1978.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the accounts set out on pages ii and iii, which have been prepared under the historical cost convention. In our opinion, these accounts give, under the convention stated above and on the basis set out in Note 1, a true and fair view of the state of the Society's affairs at 30th September 1978 and of its income and expenditure and source and application of funds for the year ended on that date.

GERARD VAN DE LINDE & SON
Chartered Accountants
London

30th January 1979

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REDACTED UNDER
FOI EXEMPTION
SECTION 40
CLOSED UNTIL _____

