

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<sup>(1)</sup>: 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

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

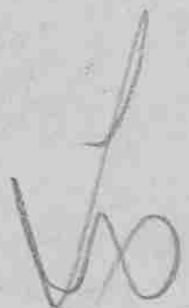
Financial Support for the NSPCC

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.





10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister<sup>(1)</sup>

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

## 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**

*Chairman*  
 Lady Holland-Martin, OBE  
 (Cheltenham and East Gloucestershire and  
 Worcester and Mid-Worcestershire)

*Vice-Chairman*  
 N. Ashton Hill, MBE, TD  
 (Nottingham)

*Deputy Vice-Chairman*  
 The Lady Brabourne, CD, JP, DL  
 (Ashford, Kent)

*Honorary Treasurer*  
 Guy Edmiston, JP  
 Michael Alison, MP

Captain W. D. A. Bagnell  
 Dr Peter Barbor, BA, MB, BCH, MRCP  
 A. D. Beale (Watford District, West  
 and Mid-Herts)

C. Geoffrey Boddington  
 (Manchester, Salford and District)

Mrs Maurice H. Bulpitt  
 (Birmingham and District)

The Lady Moyra Campbell, cvo  
 (Co Tyrone)

Lt Col R. Crawshaw, OBE, TD, DL, MP  
 (Crosby and District)

R. W. Elliott, TD (Gosport)

Mrs Denys Gillam  
 (Halifax and District)

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleton,  
 DCVO (Reading and District)

Arthur Irons (Sheffield and District)

Capel Jacklyn (Newport and South  
 Monmouthshire)

The Hon Mrs Hugh Lawson Johnston  
 (North Bedfordshire)

Mrs Owen-Lloyd, JP (West Wales)

D. P. Metters, MA, FRICS

M. R. N. Moore, MA, MBA

Mrs Merlyn Rees, JP (Harrow and Brent)

Mrs E. J. B. Rose

Dame Margot Smith, DBE (Northallerton  
 and North Yorkshire)

Mrs Patrick Spaight (West Norfolk)

James Tinn, MP

John Vartan  
 (Peterborough and District)

Mrs C. J. Wilson  
 (Guildford and District)

E. J. B. Wynyard, MA

*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

## Headquarters

1 Riding House Street  
London W1P 8AA  
Registered Charity  
No. 216401  
Telephone  
01-580 8812

## Patrons

The Lady Aldenham  
Mrs John Allen  
Mrs E. D. Basden  
Mrs D. I. Butlin  
The Archbishop of Canterbury  
The Lady Anne Cavendish-Bentinck  
The Chief Rabbi  
Mrs Coulthurst, OBE, JP  
Mrs W. Coutts  
Mrs Craven  
The Earl of Derby, MC  
Dame Gracie Fields, DBE  
Sir Charles Forte  
The Moderator of  
The Free Church Federal Council  
Mrs B. Gibson  
M. D. Gladstone  
Miss L. Goodfellow  
Mrs Mabel E. M. Gough  
The Dowager Viscountess  
Hambleden, DCVO  
Miss D. M. Harvey  
Miss N. K. Holdron  
Miss Diana Hornby  
Mrs Sydney Jacobson, MBE  
Mrs W. C. Laurence  
Miss Elinor H. Leigh  
The Lord Mayor of London  
John P. Love  
Mrs E. R. Mahon  
Mrs Mark Mainwaring, JP  
Mrs Margaret Montgomery  
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L. D. Overell  
R. G. Phelps  
Mr and Mrs William Pickles  
Miss F. M. D. Pollex Fen  
The Duchess of Portland  
C. F. Reynolds  
Mrs P. Robertson  
The Hon Richard Smith  
H. R. Stewart  
Miss E. M. G. Swann  
G. R. F. Tompkins  
A. J. Wait  
The Archbishop of Wales  
Mrs Anne Wall  
Mrs J. M. Ward  
The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster  
The Archbishop of York

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.

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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.



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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.

## 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.

*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 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.

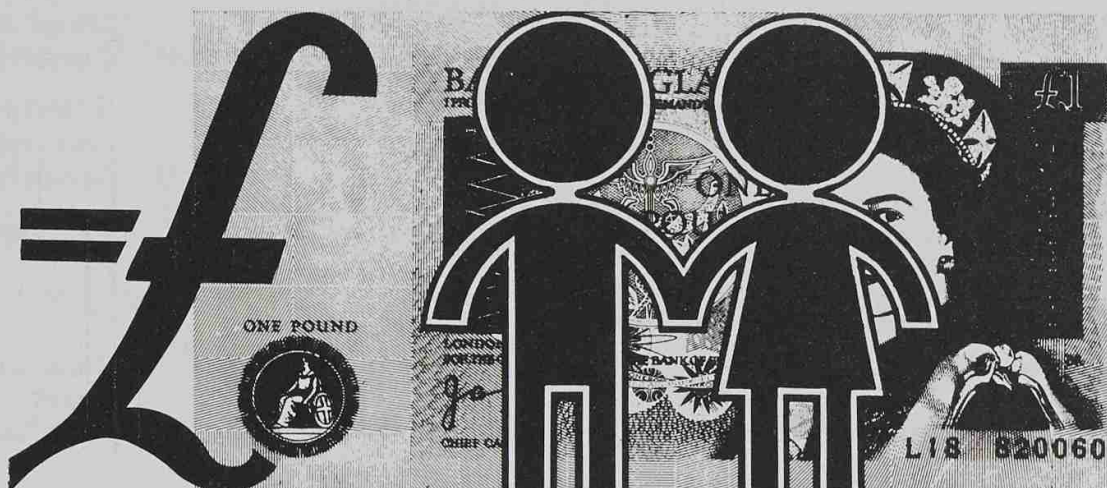
With the generous support of many kind friends we distributed over 2,800 garments to families in desperate straits; 88 pairs of shoes, 85 items of bedding and 30 pieces of furniture in the London area alone. Scores of miscellaneous domestic articles, such as baby cots and push chairs were also sent out.

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

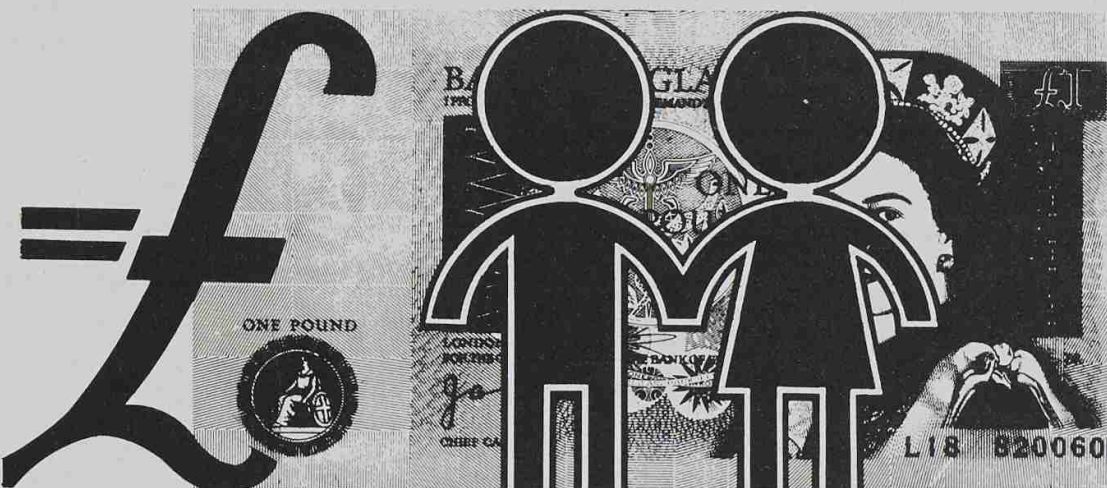
## WHERE EACH £1 CAME FROM

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)	£
	<b>Services to Children</b>			<b>Subscriptions, Donations and other Voluntary Income</b>		
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	144,159	<b>House-to-House Collections</b>	1 (b)	159,836
182,029	Group, Branch and Local Offices	184,325	112,943	<b>Flag Days</b>	1 (b)	141,855
211,313	Training and Recruitment	205,345	190,794	<b>League of Pity</b>	1 (b)	227,807
430,325	Battered Child Research and Treatment	459,268	36,262	<b>Local Authority Contributions</b>		41,371
208,995	Playgroups	261,997		<b>Grants from Statutory and other Authorities for Specific Purposes</b>	7	498,606
25,319	Development	15,144		<b>Dividends, Interests and Rents</b>		237,205
2,648,235		2,906,743	401,678			2,464,500
180,421	<b>Educational and Advisory Publicity</b>	200,702	234,169			
204,607	<b>Branch Organisation</b>	209,924	2,077,152			
215,470	<b>Cost of Raising Revenue</b>	254,387				
132,877	<b>Administration</b>	137,458	1,304,458	Balance of Expenditure over Income (excluding Legacies) transferred to Part 2		1,244,714
<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	189,857	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 £	£
<u>1,554,365</u>		1,682,230	
<u>11,630</u>		11,630	
1,565,995	2	1,693,860	
<u>1,835,930</u>		1,868,525	
<u>202,090</u>		222,221	
2,038,020	3	2,090,746	
<u>100,000</u>		56,250	
<u>110,050</u>		131,805	
25,927		19,471	
<u>4,234</u>		2,757	
240,211		210,283	
<u>141,123</u>		206,404	
99,088		3,879	
<u>£3,703,103</u>		<u>£3,788,485</u>	
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>	

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

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

1977 £'000s	1978 £'000s
<u>25</u>	
<u>471</u>	
<u>496</u>	
<u>176</u>	
320	
<u>3</u>	
<u>£134</u>	
	£
	35
	324
	359
	<u>222</u>
	137
	19
	<u>£(42)</u>
451	53
—	(44)
34	22
(94)	(65)
(257)	(8)
<u>£134</u>	<u>£(42)</u>

# 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 \_\_\_\_\_