

Irish Welfare Bureau  
Hammersmith  
London



**TENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

1980

## TEN YEARS ON — BY THE DIRECTOR

What goes on at the Bureau? To a passer by not knowing the subject under discussion this may sound a rather mysterious question, yet it is one that has been put to me on numerous occasions during the past ten years. In answering a friend over the Christmas, the idea came to me that it might be a good idea for me to take a look at what really is going on at the Bureau and to see what course we have taken these past ten years.

In setting up the Bureau we were advised to express in some kind of format the aspiration and reasons for establishing whatever was in our minds. I should mention that at that time I had already for three years been acting as an area chaplain to the Irish in the Hammersmith area. I can vividly recall the feeling I had at the time when these aims were being thought up, why all the fuss? Lets get on with the job and write the aims later. Looking back on our development, that would have been the more sensible approach. However, to keep to the accepted procedure the aims were then put on paper, and I think it would be no harm at all to have another look at them now:

“The aims of the Bureau are briefly to try to prevent Irish Immigrants from becoming social problems by helping them in the initial stages. It will therefore concentrate on the Welfare angle of the problem. The Bureau will try to accomplish its aims by using the following means:-

1. Directing Irish Immigrants to relevant community services.
2. When these are not available for their particular need, to supply this want to the best of its ability.
3. Helping to find suitable employment and accommodation.
4. Giving information about social activities.
5. Helping with repatriation.
6. As a caring agency regardless of race, creed, class or colour”.

In the first year or so we worked along these original aims. It is helpful to reproduce them here before making any comments on their development and necessary expansion as the human needs demanded. When you consider that they were written without any experience of previous voluntary agency work they provided a sound basis on which to build. However, if we had kept rigidly to the aims that were laid down then, the Bureau would not have achieved the success and credibility that it enjoys to-day. Accordingly as the new and varied

needs presented themselves we were capable of adapting to them and seeing them as a real challenge in the voluntary field that we were now serving.

The great beginning was on the 22nd October 1970; the record recalls that a young girl presented herself with many personal and domestic problems. The saga ended some weeks later with our first repatriation back to Ireland. I remember that girl well and many, many more of the 6,090 people who have presented themselves at the Bureau for one reason or another. As the report points out elsewhere many of these people called on more than one occasion, some forming a relationship that has needed continued support over a number of years. As we became established it was only natural that a wider variety of problems presented themselves. Because of our resources and flexibility we were in a position to take on new requests, thereby increasing our services and availability. To relate to you some of these needs would mean sharing with you very personal happenings; that is not the purpose of my report. It suffices to tell you that I am thinking of funerals, psychiatric hospitals, reception centres, prisons, skippers, to mention but a few.

You will notice that the original aims laid special emphasis on the newly arrived immigrant. This has not changed despite all our fresh undertakings. The Bureau has never altered its thinking on preventative work that could help young boys and girls on their arrival in London. This thinking became a reality with the opening of Austin House in January 1977. This is a young men's hostel for newly arrived in London, Sister Rosario tells us about it in her Report.

As a well known TV political commentator would say on expressing his opinion of the past ten years, "the swingometer has changed drastically" to an ever increasing concern for the so-called 'settled' unsettled members of the community. The statistics and type of referrals are evidence of the increase in the numbers calling to us who fall into this category. Many of these men have borne the heat of the day, but are now overtaken by ill health or age and unable to work. Others, because of circumstances — some before they ever come to this country — are burnt-out schizophrenics, alcoholics, homeless, destitute, confused, and in many cases totally inadequate. This years Easter Congress in Dublin of the Irish Episcopal Commission for Emigrants outlined many of these problems under the title 'sheltering the homeless poor'. It is in this area that all of us at the Bureau have experienced the most noticeable changes over the past ten years. In the present economic climate all we can hope for is a further increase to our numbers. These men are the most vulnerable, as we well know from experience.



So much for the past ten years. During that time I gained tremendous experience, and because of this I look forward to the next decade with the same optimism and hope that inspired the setting up of the Bureau. The only difference is that this time I am ten years older and 6,090 experiences better off. Whatever new challenges may be presented in the coming years, I have no doubt that the Bureau staff will be equal to them, provided that same flexibility exists that allows direction to be altered to suit the needs of those calling on us.

You can not look back on ten years without recalling the co-operation of our helpers. As an organisation we are blessed with such dedicated people. Our Bazaars, Jumble and Furniture Sales, Dances, Cabaret Nights, Raffles and Prize Bingos are successful because of their total commitment. My sincere thanks to one and all.

To the many organisations, companies and individuals who have come to our aid in so many different ways I owe a debt of gratitude. Since we made our first application in 1971 to the Hammersmith Borough for financial aid we have always received a very favourable response. I am most grateful for your continued support. In December 1980 we received for the second year a grant from the Irish Government, to the Committee on Emigrant services, the body responsible for administering the grants, I wish to record our thanks.

The Bureau had the good fortune within months of opening to have the voluntary services of Chris Willison and Kay Mazur, now ten years on they are still operating in the same capacity. I am deeply indebted to them for their loyalty and patience. Thank you both. And finally, to complete the team that keeps the Bureau and hostel in its efficient ways my thanks to Sister Jane Frances and Sister Rosario, and so you see between Chris, Kay, Sisters Jane and Rosario it was a case of 'Blessed are thou amongst women' for yours truly.

Brian Lawlor.

## SOCIAL WORKERS REPORT

The year ending 31st December 1981 was a period of Economic Recession and steadily rising unemployment in Britain. It is considered that unemployment has not yet reached its peak. An increasingly large number of people are chasing a rapidly decreasing number of jobs. The facts and figures of this situation have received a lot of attention from the National Press. There is no need to enlarge upon them in this Report.

Accommodation in Britain, especially in the London Area, has always been a problem for home-seekers and those working for and with them. The problem has now been aggravated by a present Government Policy of drastic cuts in public spending on housing. This Policy will increase the numbers on already very long, waiting lists for Council Houses and flats. It will lead to further unemployment in the Building Trade — a traditional field of employment for many Irishmen.

The situation is likely to deteriorate further if the Housing Act (Homeless Persons) 1977, which is at present under review has its priority groups curtailed. This Act came into operation in November 1977. It placed the responsibility for homelessness on the Housing Departments of Local Authorities for people who fell into one of the following four priority groups:

1. All families with children including one parent families with one child but **not** families deemed to have rendered themselves homeless.
2. All pregnant women.
3. Those who are at risk due to fire, flood etc.
4. Those who are at risk through mental or physical handicap.

The Act provided very little help for the growing number of homeless people as they are in general outside the priority groups. It did, however, lead to more effective help being given to Senior Citizens mentally and physically handicapped people, pregnant women and battered wives. These groups of people would have received little or no assistance before the Act was passed.

The Act is at present under review and pressure is being brought to bear by many Local Authorities to have the priority groups curtailed, especially those for pregnant women and battered wives.

We in Hammersmith Irish Welfare Bureau in conjunction with our colleagues in Irish Welfare Centres in Britain feel very strongly about the possible curtailment of this Act. In our capacity as members of the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Federation of Irish Societies in Britain we made a public appeal to the delegates of all the member Societies of the Federation at our November 1980 meeting. They were asked to give the facts of the case to their Societies and encouraged to enlist the support of their members in objecting to any curtailment of the Housing Act 1977. It was suggested that MP's, Local Authority Councillors and others in Public Office be contacted and asked to work for the Widening of the Powers of the Act to meet the great problem of homeless in Britain.

I (as the representative for Hammersmith Irish Welfare Bureau) worked on a special sub-committee briefed to study the incidence of unemployment and homelessness in Britain. I discussed the homeless situation with members of organisations involved with this problem. Their assessment of the future was quite alarming. In 1984, if present trends continue, this problem will have reached tremendous proportions.

In view of the findings in these areas the Welfare Sub-Committee of the Federation of Irish Societies decided to issue a Press Release in the spring of 1981, in the hope of discouraging families, young people and not so young people who may be affected by rising unemployment in Ireland, from coming to Britain. This is a concerted effort by all the Irish Centres in Britain to reiterate what we have been saying individually every year for many years. The situation is worse now than ever. It would be wiser to weather the unemployment storm at home in Ireland with the help of whatever Social Welfare assistance is available than to face the grim economic and housing situation in Britain.

It is against this background of chronic economic and housing problems that I present this year's Report on the work done by Hammersmith Irish Welfare Bureau. The picture is reflected in our statistics. The figures given at the back of this Report show that new applications for assistance increased by 30 percent to total 758 cases. There was only a marginal increase of 2.2 percent in the number of cases previously dealt with which were brought forward into 1980. This figure was 414 cases. The grand total of 1172 cases dealt with shows an overall increase of 18.9 percent on the total for 1979.

There was a very considerable increase in the volume of work done as many of our clients kept in constant touch with us during the year. They needed our support to help their survival in the very harsh economic climate. There was a 42.2 percent increase in the number of



interviews given to clients at the Bureau. These interviews totalled 3338. This total neither takes into account, business interviews, interviews given to people interested in Irish Welfare work in Britain nor the large number of people, (mostly single homeless males) coming from Scotland, Wales and the North of England whom we referred on to other agencies. Our resources are limited and were stretched a very long way in 1980. Thank God and our generous benefactors that we have not had to cut back on our services **but** there is a limit to the extent to which we can expand expenditure.

The number of persons arriving directly from Ireland was small — 105 individuals (included in 100 cases). However, this figure shows an approximate 28 percent increase on 1979. We sincerely hope that this is not a small indication of a possible rise in emigration from Ireland due to rising unemployment.

Accommodation was sought by 430 of our clients of which 304 were new clients and 126 who had already been in contact with us. Many of those clients were given accommodation at our expense for short periods on more than one occasion. Fortunately most of those applying for accommodation were single males as reasonably priced accommodation suitable for girls and women is very hard to come by. We can offer no help whatsoever to families apart from referring them to the local Housing Department and giving material help. Families coming from Ireland would probably be deemed to have rendered themselves homeless. The local authority would then have no statutory responsibility to house them.

We met the demands of those seeking accommodation in various ways. Hostel accommodation was provided at Austin House — our Hostel for young work orientated Irishmen — when there were vacancies. We appreciate the work done by the cheerful co-operation of Sr. Rosario Nolan who is in charge of Austin House. We referred others to Hostels for young men and girls run by the Irish Centre, to Benburb Base and to other organisations. We put some in touch with other clients who were offering to share their flat accommodation or with one or two friendly land-ladies we know and who offer accommodation at times.

Lodging House and men's Hostel accommodation was often provided at our expense for older men who were temporarily disorganised financially. This service is offered as a means of keeping them 'on their feet' or getting them 'back on their feet' again after a lapse of some sort. We find it very encouraging when any of these people refund the cost of the accommodation when they are in a position to do so.

The provision of 3 or 4 nights accommodation is also often necessary when people lose their employment and accommodation and have to have an address from which to claim Social Security Benefit while seeking new employment. Others who have started a new job but who have to work a week in hand also need this service. The accommodation service is backed up by a meal voucher system, our wardrobe and furniture store.

Many of our elderly and physically or mentally handicapped clients obtain Council flats as they were fortunate enough to be in one of the Priority Groups of the 1977 Housing Act. Their grants from DHSS did not cover all they needed in furniture, curtains, bed-clothes and household utensils. We supplemented their needs when necessary.

There was a heavy demand of clothes and footwear which we provided from our wardrobe. We thank all those who provided us with these items and the staff of the WRVS Clothing Stores for their kind co-operation when we cannot meet someones need. These material services are of great practical help to our clients but they are also invaluable as a bridge over which we can build a relationship with unsettled lonely people. This relationship opens the way to help at a deeper level when they need someone to turn to, in some unexpected set back, i.e. sickness, bereavement or imprisonment.

I would like to point out the advantage to Irish people of having their Passport or at least their Birth Certificate as a means of Identification. These can be invaluable. Identification is necessary when applying for a National Insurance number. It is also necessary when a person who is seeking employment needs to apply for Social Security Benefit. Such documents can be of help in contacting 'next of kin' should a serious accident happen or if a person dies and is not well known in the local community.

It was relatively easy to get a Birth Certificate from Dublin quickly if someone called into the Registrar Generals Office but of late there has been difficulty about this. I suggest that Irish people in Britain or those coming to Britain, especially the single homeless moving population ought to secure such identification before there is actual need for it.

We continue to work with families who have problems — helping in budgeting with fuel and light bills. Sick and elderly isolated Irish persons are visited in their homes and while in hospital. The number of domiciliary visits has decreased slightly. This is mainly because there is no longer any need for this support in some areas. It is often more satisfactory and convenient to work with a mother in the Bureau or to keep in touch by telephone. Some clients seem to be able to express themselves more freely on the telephone when they feel the need to do



this than at a pre-arranged face to face meeting. Many people are supported in this way by all the Bureau Staff. People still call to the Bureau for advice and counselling on mental, emotional, alcoholic, marital and other personal problems. We took responsibility for the burial of six people this year and bought some more new graves to continue this particular work in the future.

The work has been rather harrowing this year due to the 'hard times' that are with us. However, it is the time to be involved with those who are most vulnerable. They understand our genuine willingness to care for them and to help where we can. They are, on the whole, most appreciative of our efforts and our concern.

I acknowledge by appreciation of, and say a big "Go Raibh Mile Maith Agaibh" to Father Brian Lawlor and the staff at the Bureau without whose dedication and co-operation it would have been impossible to cope with the volume of work. A sincere thank you also to all our helpers and our colleagues on the Irish Emigrant Chaplaincy Team, may God Bless our work and make us all more efficient and sensitive instruments through which He may shed His great Love on all those we serve.

Sister Jane Frances.

## AUSTIN HOUSE

"I would never have survived in London were it not for the understanding, encouragement and guidance received in Austin House; I had anticipated only condemnation on all sides but instead, I found genuine sympathy and great concern; I felt a great sense of home-coming each evening on returning there from work; it is a friendly easy-going home but run in a very orderly fashion; helping with the shopping, gardening and household chores made me feel 'at home'; it helped to build up your confidence; we helped each other; I hope and pray you continue your great work. When I arrived I was awkward, shy and irresponsible but I developed quite well in the areas of sociability and responsibility; the family manner and the responsibility towards each other has given me a better outlook on life; it helped me look at the past and gave me an incentive for a new and total future; the accommodation is excellent in every way but we all agree that what helped us most of all was the family atmosphere."

The above comments from some of our lads paint a fairly good picture of the contribution being made, by this house, towards our young emigrants. These remarks are not only encouraging to us but an incentive to continuity. Each one who has passed through has, in his own unique way, made a major contribution towards the building up of our friendly, caring and loving atmosphere. A very warm welcome is extended, by all of us, to each new arrival and immediately he is assured that 'he belongs'. We all work together to help him through the crucial period of settling in, adjusting to a new culture and new surroundings, coping with loneliness and the frustrations of job-hunting. Lads can and do develop extremely well in this kind of atmosphere. It is very encouraging to witness someone shed a gloomy and depressed appearance and assume a bright and cheerful one. Sometimes all this entails is, a pat on the shoulder with a 'well done'. Denis (fictitious) aged sixteen arrived nervy and downcast with his unkempt hair hiding his face from us. We realised immediately that he needed much patient understanding and extremely sensitive handling. We tried to encourage conversation but to no avail. He was turned down for every job because of his untidy appearance. Fortunately, one day the kettle failed to function and Denis, being among the willing volunteers to do the needful, was selected. Not only did he perform a successful job but his silence gave way to fluency and he informed us that he was "great at electrical jobs". Any apparatus needing repair was collected and as Denis did one successful job after another we were lavish with our praises. Before night he had returned from the

hair-dresser looking a new man and radiantly happy. From that day onwards he made unbelievable strides in self-control, independence and happiness. Thank God he has never looked back.

We continue to offer temporary accommodation to lads up to the age of twenty five years, as we still maintain that this is the age-group most in need of our care and concern. The period varies from one to the next, each getting sufficient time to get accustomed to living away from home for the first time, to make an honest effort at sorting out his problems, familiarise himself with the value of money and set his goals for the future. Of course, some lads are, Thank God, sure-footed and know what they are about. They only need a short stay while they go in search of a more permanent type of accommodation in an area convenient to their work. During the four years of existence we have dealt with 228 whose ages are as follows:-

16 years and under	—	14
17       "	—	31
18       "	—	37
19       "	—	43
20       "	—	43
21       "	—	18
22       "	—	15
23       "	—	4
24       "	—	16
25 and over	—	7

Whilst our main concern is Irish, we refuse no one if a vacancy is available at the time of application. In the four years we accommodated 24 English and 21 from other countries. Our own continue to come, mainly, from the big cities:

Dublin	—	58
Cork	—	23
Galway	—	17
Limerick	—	13

and approximately two from each of the other counties.

"Whatever's the matter with you. Not one of you is trying". "Whoever said you are failures". "My dad says that I'll have to be a dustman, I'm no good at school". "My mum says it's no use trying as I failed my examination", and so on from a recent article on 'Hidden Talent' carried by The Daily Telegraph. This dialogue between teacher



and pupils stresses much of what I have done much reflection on recently. It is discouraging to find so many Irish lads arrive here with that same soul-destroying sense of failure — the 'no good at school' element. It is an uphill struggle to try to convince these same lads that they are "good" and have much latent talent. Far too many pupils are being pushed by parents into the study of examination — subjects far beyond their capabilities. The result is despair, despondency, an eagerness to quit school at the first opportunity and very often quit home and take the boat. When will parents be prepared to admit that their child is not academically endowed and realize that he/she has other talents equally commendable, i.e. arts and crafts, skills for any trade, music, singing, cooking etc.

To-day there are thousands of Irish men from 45 years upwards living here in the city of London in appallingly degrading conditions — constantly in search of food, sleeping in derelict shambles or in cardboard boxes with the sky for a roof and finally dying of exposure or/and hunger. I am convinced that when men are unskilled they drift from 'casual' to 'casual' to Social Welfare, from Social Welfare to casual and so on. They find no happiness or fulfilment going from job to job and finally loose heart, opt out of work altogether and take to the streets and rough-living. What is to be done, **now** to prevent the young lads of to-day from one day joining that frightening and dehumanizing queue? It is of vital importance that pupils — the less academically endowed — be patiently guided to the discovery of their special talent and then motivated and directed towards developing this talent and acquiring the parallel skills. Hopefully then they will sally forth as self-confident as their counterparts with the academic skills.

"At last we are doing something about the fifteen year olds who drop out of the school system geared only towards preparing for the Leaving Certificate. This is the first effort that seems to be really preparing them for life, an answer to a very real problem." It is thus Sr. de Lourdes, Presentation Convent School, Sexton Street, Limerick City, talks of the new project she has introduced into her school — experienced based learning — which basically applies education to everyday living. She had twelve girls ranging in age from 15 to 17 who wanted to drop out of school and were ready to drift along. Instead they participated in the new project and with the co-operation of volunteers in Limerick city businesses, the girls first went out into jobs as observers. They spent 15-20 hours of their first two weeks looking at what was involved in different jobs and then made a decision on what job they would like to do. They then took up jobs on a part-time basis. In each job, they worked with 'tutors' who helped and explained the

requirements and skills of the jobs. During this process much latent talent was discovered, the girls became confident and were eager to return to school to acquire the qualifications and skills for their choice of job. "The class room stragglers became happy, confident young women and found education interesting and exciting", stated their class teacher.

My very sincere congratulations to Sr. De Lourdes and her staff on their courageous and invaluable venture. I wish them every success and sincerely hope that very soon many other schools will experiment with this 'experienced based learning'. There are religious in Ireland at this moment wondering how best they can co-operate with the Irish Chaplaincy Scheme in Britain. I suggest to these dedicated people that they co-operate in the introduction and the implementing of E.B.L. into the big city schools, particularly those in the poor and deprived areas. It is my strong opinion, that this application of learning to everyday life, will rapidly diminish and finally eradicate the 'no good at school' idea. Consequently the future young emigrant will be full of self-confidence and well equipped for his choice of occupation.

On various occasions I have questioned lads as to whether or not, during their Post Primary education they ever heard a talk or discussion on emigration. I am sad to state their replies were always in the negative. I am well aware that Fr. P.J. Byrne and his dedicated team do trojan work by way of advance preparation for intending emigrants, but my main worry is the youngsters who never heard of their work, never read church notices and who suddenly decide to set sail. These people must be helped. How? I have dealt with this serious topic in my previous reports but alas! This year I make a special appeal to all the Bishops of Ireland to circularise headmistresses/headmasters and Spiritual Directors, insisting, that at least occasional talks on emigration be given to all classes. Surely every class has at least one who will emigrate. "Every single person ..... is the object of Christ's Redemptive love" (Pope John Paul II). What about The Good Shepherd leaving the 99?

Once again I wish to say a very sincere thank you to many people for their encouragement and support during the past four years — my Superiors, my Community in Midleton, those who helped each year with the sale of tickets for our Annual Bazaar, the members of The Irish Chaplaincy Scheme for their supportive friendship, Fr. B. Gilmore for his ceaseless efforts to 'bind us together' and his constant reminders of our major priority — Evangelisation, the manager and staff of Charles House for their continued kindness. The lads join with me in thanking Fr. Lawlor and the Bureau staff for their continued co-operation. We congratulate them on the great work accomplished, in and through the Bureau, during the past decade.

Sr. Rosario.



## SIMPLE ANALYSIS OF REFERRALS

### Age Groups

15/17	18/19	20/24	25/29	30/39	40/49	50/59	60+	Not known
13	50	141	126	168	152	83	47	13

	1978	1979	1980
Males	456	463	609
Females	182	165	172
Families	52	42	23
Cases continued from previous years	377	401	414
Domiciliary visits	300	243	230
Hospital visits	143	130	80
Prison visits	8	20	11
Supportive appearances in Court	13	19	8
Telephone enquiries	2585	2431	2460
Escort to trains, planes etc.	6	25	15
Interviews in Bureau	2424	2346	3338
Ongoing Supportive Work	200	195	512

### Types of problem

New arrivals from Ireland	99	78	100
Financial	140	222	329
Accommodation	249	234	304
Employment	52	33	54
Information	40	33	40
Advice	41	28	42
Material aid (clothing, etc)	185	145	243
Personal	16	17	16
Marital	30	26	27
General Welfare	25	25	17
Emotional and Mental	24	34	13
Ex-offenders	24	14	20
Alcoholic, drug addiction, gambling	25	32	37
Pregnant and unsupported mothers	14	6	6
Repatriation	5	11	16
Burials	1	1	6

## ACCOMMODATION TABLE A

Analysis of Total number of applications for accommodation.

### AGE GROUPS

Description	16-25	26-40	60w. 41-64m.	80+ 61w. 65m.	Gross totals
Males	122	145	84	7	358
Females	17	14	15	—	46
Childless Couples	4	19	1	—	24
Families	1	1	—	—	2
Totals	144	179	100	7	430

## ACCOMMODATION TABLE B

Analysis of new applicants for accommodation.

### AGE GROUPS

Description	16-25	25-40	60w. 41-64m.	80+ 61w. 75m.	Gross totals
Males	108	88	54	1	251
Females	15	10	8	4	37
Childless Couples	2	9	4	2	17
Families	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	125	108	66	7	305

# COUNTIES OF EIRE AND NORTHERN IRELAND

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
ANTRIM	9	2	26
ARMAGH	2	10	5
ATHLONE	—	—	1
CARLOW	3	2	4
CAVAN	6	6	4
CLARE	3	7	16
CORK	42	44	79
DERRY	3	7	16
DONEGAL	21	19	25
DOWN	25	20	4
DUBLIN	72	40	76
FERMANAGH	4	4	3
GALWAY	22	19	29
KERRY	23	25	28
KILDARE	9	4	15
KILKENNY	11	7	5
LAOIS	2	—	2
LEITRIM	7	6	3
LEIX	1	—	1
LIMERICK	27	30	27
LONGFORD	9	7	5
LOUTH	10	3	5
MAYO	16	14	19
MEATH	4	4	6
MONAGHAN	6	5	7
OFFALY	3	4	4
ROSCOMMON	8	7	10
SLIGO	6	8	9
TIPPERARY	26	21	30
TYRONE	9	2	15
WATERFORD	14	13	17
WESTMEATH	4	5	6
WEXFORD	9	7	13
WICKLOW	4	7	5
"IRISH" County unknown)	9	11	19



# OTHER NATIONALITIES

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
ENGLAND	109	125	121
SCOTLAND	42	43	42
WALES	11	10	14
AUSTRALIA	—	—	2
AUSTRIA	1	1	—
BURMAH	1	—	—
CEYLON (SRI LANKA)	—	—	2
EGYPT	—	—	1
FIJI	1	—	—
FRANCE	1	—	1
GERMANY	1	—	—
GHANA	1	—	—
GREECE	1	—	—
HUNGARY	—	1	—
INDIA	1	—	1
IRAN	1	—	—
IRAQ	—	2	—
ITALY	1	3	3
JAMAICA	—	—	1
JUGOSLAVIA	—	—	1
MALAYSIA	—	—	1
MAURITIUS	1	—	—
MEXICO	—	—	1
NIGERIA	2	—	1
POLAND	1	—	2
RHODESIA	—	1	—
SINGAPORE	1	1	—
SOUTH AFRICA	—	2	3
SOUTH AMERICA	—	1	—
SPAIN	—	1	—
SWEDEN	—	1	—
U.S.A.	—	3	—
WEST INDIES	1	2	—
Nationality unknown	—	1	—

# SOURCES OF REFERRALS

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Allied Irish Banks	—	—	2
Advice Centres	—	—	2
Alone in London	—	—	1
Blenheim Project	1	2	1
British Legion	—	—	1
C.A.B.	—	1	1
Catholic Press	—	—	1
Centre Point	6	6	11
Clergy	157	133	124
Crusade of Rescue	1	—	1
C.Y.C.A.	—	—	2
C.S.W.B. Dublin	—	—	1
Cyrenians	2	2	1
D.H.S.S.	—	2	1
District Nurse	—	—	2
D.R.O.	7	9	8
Employers	—	—	1
Family Aid	—	—	1
Friends/Clients	180	175	207
Hospitals	9	9	5
House of Barnabas	—	—	1
Irish Associations	1	1	11
Irish Centre	—	—	1
Irish Embassy	1	1	1
I.L.E.A.	—	—	1
Irish Press	—	—	1
Job Centre	—	—	10
Legion of Mary	—	2	1
Medical Practitioners	—	—	1
New Horizon	—	—	1
Nucleus	1	1	1
Personal application	137	142	100
Police	—	—	2
Post Office	—	—	1
Reception Centres	—	—	1
Relatives	34	24	24
Salvation Army	—	—	1
Samaritans	—	—	1
Shac	—	—	1
Shepherds Bush Project	—	—	1
Wimpy's	—	—	3

# Boroughs

Hammersmith	10	19	8
Islington	1	1	1
Kens. & Chelsea	3	2	4
Lambeth	2	—	1
Westminster	—	2	1

# Social Services Eire

Cork	—	—	1
Donegal	—	1	1