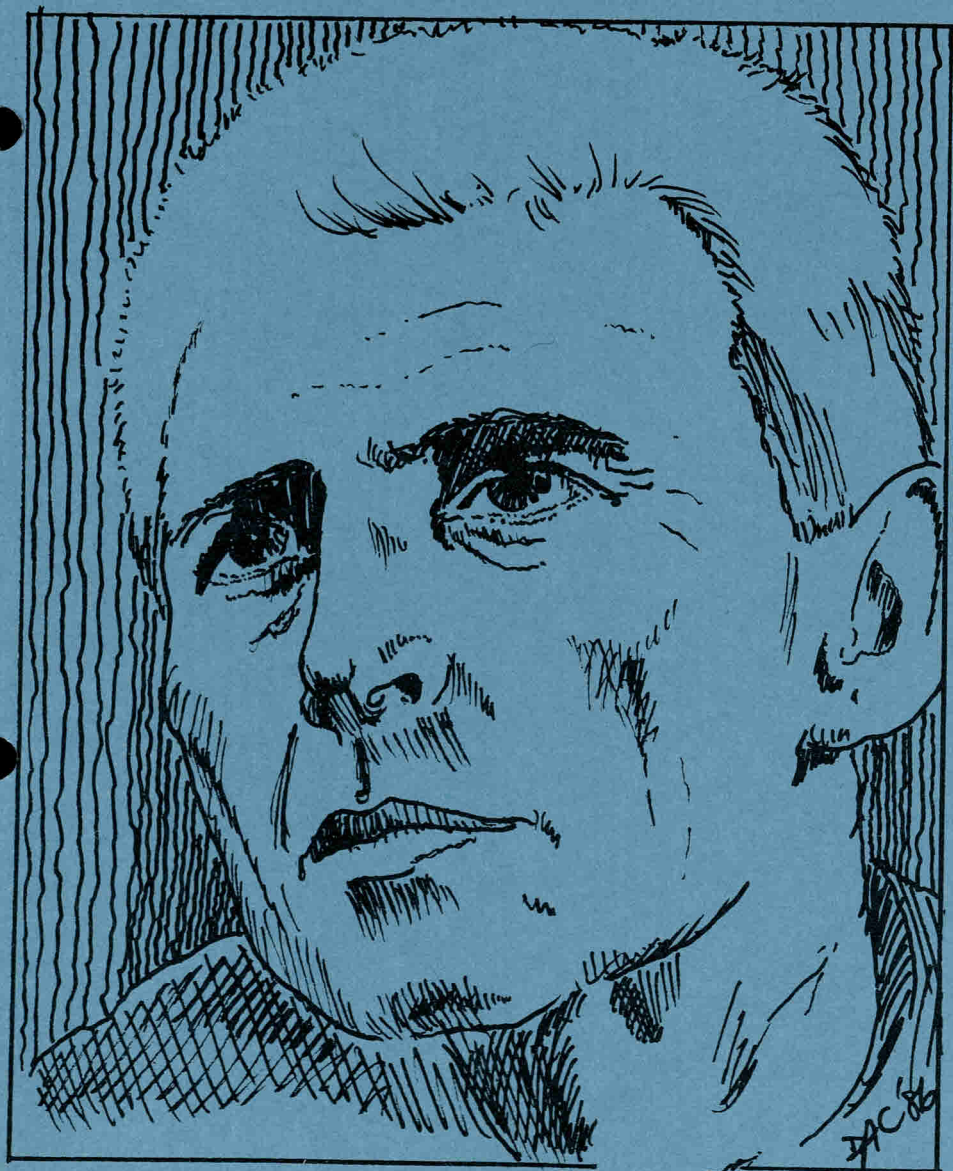


IRISH WELFARE BUREAU

HAMMERSMITH, LONDON.

15th. Annual Report 1985



BUREAU and HOSTEL STAFF

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INTRODUCTION

Little did I think in October 1970 that it would be my responsibility to write an introduction to the Bureau's 15th. Annual Report; in fact, in those days Reports were the last thing on my mind. However, as the Bureau began to develop, the need to document its yearly work became evident, and the following Report gives stories, facts and figures of what happened during 1985.

At the outset, let me say that it was a year when Welfare was even more in demand than ever before. This sums up all the gloom that we have had to listen to and read about on our T.V.'s and in newspapers for the past twelve months. It was a year of more cut-backs in Social Services, and extra rules at the D.H.S.S. - all making life more difficult for many individuals. I accept that some of the provisions were introduced to combat fraud. However, I cannot accept the attitude that was adopted by certain D.H.S.S. officers towards some of our clients.

Since the 3rd. of January, 1986 my position as Director ceased; consequently, as this is my last Introduction to the Report, I would like to look back over the years and highlight a few factors that have made it possible for the Bureau to achieve its present status.

Without going into all its history, it is sufficient to say that the Bureau was set up to meet the needs of new arrivals and also of those who were already within the settled community but still needing help. With a slowing down of emigration in the late 1970's and early 1980's much of our work was with the "unsettled" within the settled community, especially those growing old. However, in these past years we are back to the old story of large numbers of young and not-so-young people presenting themselves to Centres such as the Bureau.

In establishing a project like ours the support and interest of many people was needed. From 'day one' down

to this present moment the Bureau has been blessed with the concern and dedication of individuals, organizations, County Associations, the Local Authority, and in the past few years the Irish government itself. The financial statement at the end of this Report only tells cold facts: it does not evaluate the extent of the effort that raised any particular sums. Take, for example, the figure quoted for Jumble and Furniture Sales (£2,455.00); this in no way tells the story of the number of people who gave many hours voluntarily to collect, sort out, prepare, sell and clear-up. That is what I mean by dedication. This applies to all the other activities that bring in the necessary financial support. On the issue of fund-raising I have always maintained that ANY voluntary organization that is to develop and grow must have a solid internal financial structure. Yes, we do need grants, and they must be applied for where at all possible, but we must not be totally dependant on them.

The work of the Bureau was very varied, and therefore constant reliable availability was most important. On any one morning you could be called on for a shirt, a food voucher, a night's accommodation, the address of the nearest detox. unit, and so on and so on. Whatever it was usually led - in time - to a person confiding in you as to the nature and reasons for their present circumstances. Over the years this kind of sharing has resulted in real friendships with many of these people, and leaving them was the most difficult part of my leaving Hammersmith. To so many of them I owe a considerable debt of gratitude for the many years of contentment they brought me.

As I welcome my successor, Fr. Jim Kiely, I do so with all the warmth I have in me. We have known each other since college days at St. Augustine's College, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford. I know that the people who have established the Bureau over the years will give him the same unfailing loyalty and support as they have given me at all times. I wish Fr. Kiely many happy years as the new Director.

To try to express my feelings of gratitude to the vast numbers who have contributed to the success of the Bureau over the past 15 years would need a Report all of its own. To have had available the quality of volunteer that the Bureau was able to call upon explains the secret of its success. When you examine the variety of the fund-raising activities you can see how versatile and talented the helpers were. The harder the task the more enjoyment and fun was evident among the teams, and that is a winning recipe for success of more than a Bureau. My sincere thanks to you all.

As well as our considerable efforts of fund-raising I would like to acknowledge the two Grants that are received annually: firstly, from the Irish Government; again this year we received a considerable increase in that Grant, from Ir£10,000 to Ir£14,000 (£11,669.65); the Local Authority Grant was increased by 3 %. My thanks to the Irish Government and to the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham for their continued support.

The Bureau is centred in and around the parish of St. Augustine's, Hammersmith, West London. A tremendous debt of gratitude is due to my Augustinian brethren for their tolerance and support over the years. In particular, I would like to thank Fr. Denis Condon for his many favours, especially for his cover design and layout of this Report every year.

The Irish Sisters of Charity have played a very important role since the Bureau's foundation. Members of their Congregation have staffed the project as Social Workers in the persons of Sisters Olive, Veronica, Jane Francis and presently by Sister Carmel McGowan. Since our Hostel - Austin House - opened ten years ago it has been in the capable hands of Sister Rosario Nolan of the Presentation Sisters, Cork, and Sister Nancy O'Sullivan of the Kerry Mercy Sisters. To the three respective Provincials responsible for all these personnel I would like to say that without your commitment to Welfare, certainly this project would still be with a Sub-Committee or buried in

some white paper. Thank you.

Finally, a word of thanks and farewell to the present Staff: to Chris Willison who served so faithfully from the beginning until her retirement early this year; like Chris, Kay Mazur came to the Bureau in its infancy and has shown great loyalty and devotion over the years. The Social Work Report that follows is the work of Sr. Carmel McGowan, and it shows her commitment to those for whom the doors of the Bureau opened 15 years ago. To Chris, Kay and Sr. Carmel, good-bye and thank you.

Brian Lawlor OSA

TO MICHAEL

Every Morning in sun, wind and rain
the streets of London he walks again;
where does he come from and where does he go -
Nobody asks and no-one will know.

His hair is long, his face is drawn,
His clothes hang heavy, old and torn;
his head is bent, his step is slow -
plastic bags he carries where'er he goes.

The Church is his refuge, his first port of call;
you'll find him resting on the old porch wall
- opening the door for all to come in:
to worship the God who loves all like him.

If you just take a minute to thank him one day
for opening the door and showing you the way:
a nod he will give you, a brief smile too
before you go by and enter your pew.

Each evening when darkness draws near
you'll find him in the subways, but no need to fear
- he just keeps on walking through the dark of night,
to return once again when morning is light.

Margaret Pirnie



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SOCIAL WORK REPORT

1985 ended on a sad note for the Bureau. As I write this annual Report, Fr. Lawlor is on his way to his new Ministry in Carlisle. We shall miss him. Since he opened the doors in 1970 the Bureau has provided accommodation for over 6,000 people (AT LEAST 24,000 bednights), in addition to rendering thousands of other services to those who knocked on the door for help. The Bureau is a tangible expression of Father Lawlor's dedication, unselfishness, care and total commitment to those in need. Throughout his ministry it has been people who mattered. Hammersmith has lost a great priest and the disadvantaged of the area a great friend. However, his compassion, patience and determination remain to guide our future steps.

To continue on a sad note, once again this year a number of our long-standing friends died. We were responsible for the burial of five clients who had no relations or friends. The following case history is a typical example of Fr. Lawlor's years of compassionate, patient caring for the really poor.

CASE 1

(Names are fictitious)

James was referred to the Bureau in 1976. He was then aged 63. He was drinking and his mental condition was low. He was picked up by the police while drunk and taken into custody. Because of his mental condition the Bureau stood bail for him. When this case came to Court the Magistrate agreed to remand James in custody for medical reports. Finally he was transferred to the psychiatric hospital for treatment. After discharge he worked for several months moving continually from one address to another. The job finished and because of the changing addresses he had endless trouble

explaining his situation to the D.H.S.S. Each time, the Bureau intervened on his behalf. His next move was to sleep out at the back of the Church. While there, he became a serious fire and health hazard. Police, social services, health visitors, all were contacted and apparently no one could help. During this time the Bureau staff took him three times to the medicinal baths for a clean-up. The police intervened and arrested him for vagrancy. He got a 14 days sentence and then he was back to his old spot behind the Church. The various agencies were again contacted with no results. Eventually, Fr. Lawlor's doctor agreed to see James and have him admitted into hospital.

As he was always talking about his brother at home in Dublin, Father Lawlor arranged to take James with him when he went on holiday to Ireland. Unfortunately, the brother was very hostile and offered no welcome at all. Father arranged accommodation for James and kept in touch with him throughout the holiday, taking him to his own home for meals and company. On return he worked for a while and again was in and out of digs. While in hospital he had made friends with Mary. They kept up the friendship and after a spell of sleeping rough they were given a Council flat in Hackney. Over the next four years they managed reasonably well, apart from short periods in hospital. They kept the flat spotless and dressed well.

In January '85, Mary was taken into hospital for several weeks. James visited her daily. She was discharged till in a poor state and James' mental condition deteriorated also. They both stayed in bed and refused to eat. James insisted that he was on a fast and kept a lighted candle on the table day and night. The hospital and Community Worker were informed. They called to see the situation, but were slow to take action. James was found dead in the flat by a Sister of Charity who was asked by us to keep an eye on them. He was two

days dead. Although Mary was in the flat with him, she had not reported the death or opened the door to any callers. She was taken into hospital and was too ill to attend the funeral. The Bureau arranged and paid for his funeral, taking him to our own plot in Hammersmith. The only mourners at the funeral were the Bureau staff and two Sisters from Hackney.

We look back over the past 15 years with pride. The work has grown considerably from 511 callers to 6,560 in 1985 - a firm indication of the insistent demand for the Bureau's services.

This year we have been busier than ever. The total number of callers increased by 10% on the previous year. The number of new callers increased by 22%, while the number of newly-arrived emigrants increased by 151%.

The Bureau operates as a Professional Welfare Agency. There are two social workers on duty from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays. The Director provides emergency service evenings and weekends. Among the people who use the service annually are found the full range of social and family problems, the unemployed, the homeless, the inadequate, the mentally ill and unmarried mothers.

The Hostel continues to provide accommodation of a high standard. it is intended for young people newly arrived to the city who are prepared to work. Most of the residents appreciate the opportunity of a good start.

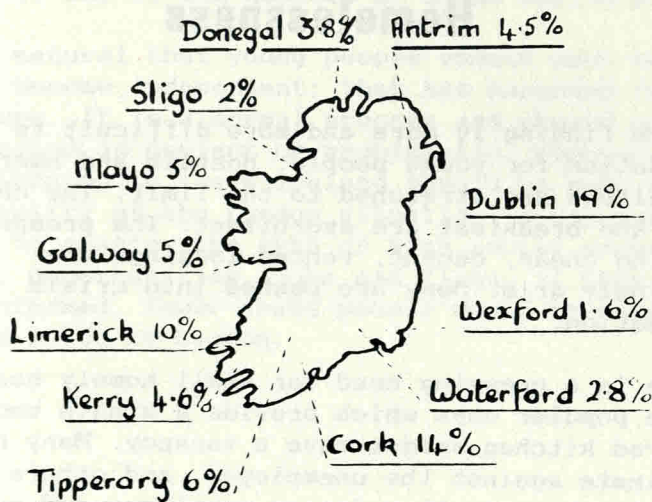
The general pattern of our work remains basically the same from year to year, but each year some particular aspect of need becomes highlighted. This year the area

so highlighted was the sharp increase in the number of young people arriving from Ireland.

Irish youth at risk

In 1985, of the 1,749 people accommodated at Riverpoint, Hammersmith's emergency night shelter, 301 came from Ireland. This figure shows not only a marked increase in homelessness amongst the Irish, but more specifically amongst young people in the 16-21 age group. The Bureau figures confirm this trend with a 151% increase in the number of new arrivals, 34% in the 15-24 age group.

Where do they come from?



(See table at back for full figures)

Why do they come?

The majority come to look for work and get something more from life. Most have never had a job at home. They come with the false notion that conditions are infinitely better in London. Unfortunately, the kind of work available to young unskilled people is not very substantial and is often only casual or temporary. With the disappearance of the landlady and cheap lodgings, young people in low-paid jobs are undoubtedly at risk.

Others come to break away from their families and set up their own home. Often there is tension in the home caused by unemployment and trying to make ends meet. Many of their fathers are also out of work. Others have problems of a personal nature - psychiatric, alcohol, drug addiction, glue-sniffing.

Homelessness

We are finding it more and more difficult to secure accommodation for young people. Hostels and emergency nightshelters are stretched to the limit. The charges for bed and breakfast are exorbitant. The prospect of finding cheap, decent, rented lodgings are increasingly grim. Many are pushed into crisis accommodation.

There is a pressing need for small homely hostels. The more popular ones which provide a single bedroom and shared kitchen seldom have a vacancy. Many hostels discriminate against the unemployed, and others are not popular because they impose unwelcome and much-resented restrictions.

Initially, a place may be found in a short-stay hostel. This will provide a meal and a bed. Often they are not allowed access during the day and so have to walk the streets. If they are lucky and get the right information and help they may secure lodgings before leaving the hostel; even then they frequently risk losing it because of late and missing Giros, and then they are back on the streets. A period of homelessness is a normal experience for a large number of young people moving into London. (One in four young people interviewed in London for the survey 'Irish Youth in London' had slept on the streets after arriving in the city).

Once homelessness with all the associated problems - difficulties over social security, public disapproval, problems of getting and holding a job, trouble with the law - it is possible to slip into a kind of inertia which leaves little energy for finding a way out. This year we spent £2,000.13 in providing accommodation for the homeless at risk when there was no place available for them in any of the hostels or night shelters.

It is natural that young people should want to leave home and become independent; that has happened for generations. It is a normal process and should not be recognised as deviant or problematic. However, young people planning to leave Ireland should be made aware of the reality of the London situation. A way must be found to shatter the myth of high social security payments, opportunities, jobs and flats. If they were better informed, fewer young people would be making unplanned moves to London.

Identification

The absolute necessity for an acceptable form of identification cannot be stressed often enough. No progress can be made without it. This year we sent to Ireland for 64 birth certificates.

During the year we had the added difficulty of some social security officers refusing to accept birth certificates as acceptable identification. They were acting in accordance with code 49/85 in the D.H.S.S. regulations. This problem was highlighted following the prosecution of a number of people for using stolen birth certificates as identification. Unfortunately, a small number of those prosecuted were young newly-arrived people from Ireland.

REPATRIATION

This year we repatriated 32 people. Most cases were similar to the following examples:

CASE 4

Breda from Louth, aged 18. Spent most of her life in care in Ireland. Came over here when she discovered she was pregnant. Her boyfriend came over looking for her. Referred to us when they were both sleeping rough and had no money. They had no identification papers with them.

CASE 5

Margaret and John, aged 18 and 19 respectively. Margaret five months pregnant on arrival. They spent a few weeks sleeping rough after their money had run out. Finally they were referred to an emergency night-

shelter. Found the conditions there very upsetting. The staff referred them to us.

The elderly single homeless

For a number of years now a considerable amount of the Bureau's time and resources have been used helping this growing section of our community. A study published by Ivan Gibbons in 1984 shows that: "Sixteen per cent of Irish born males living in Britain aged over 45 are single compared to the national average of nine per cent. A growing number have no relations in Britain and they are in danger of losing contact with relations in Ireland. Many worked on the 'lump' system in the building trade and have no financial security in old age. As well as providing financial security, work is also a vehicle for social interaction. With the loss of work (either through unemployment, failing health or retirement) many run the risk of experiencing problems of excessive drinking and homelessness.

These men are the most vulnerable group in our society today, especially when they are ill. They are victims of the appalling housing and employment situations. They are faced with a bleak future in large institutional hostels or in bed and breakfast hotels: the latter more like poor-quality hostels for the unemployed, charging exorbitant prices (£56 to share triple room); with no privacy, security or cooking facilities. They often have to spend the day walking the streets, carrying with them their few possessions. They have to spend a large proportion of their board and lodging allowance on expensive 'take-away' foods. Some men prefer the privacy and safety of a squat. This was confirmed in a recent study by the London outreach team.

In December we met John, a 72 year old man discharged from hospital, homeless. He had had a colostomy operation. The Social Work Department of the hospital gave him a list of addresses to try, and the address of the Local Housing Department. He spent hours in the latter department filling in forms etc., and left there still homeless. He walked miles trying all the addresses given to him, and finished up that first day sleeping in a park. The following night he was lucky to secure a place sharing a room with three others. As he had to get up several times during the night because of his condition the other occupants were very antagonistic to him. He came to us foot-sore, very weary and ill. The social services department could not assist when we phoned them. He would not be acceptable in an Old people's Home again because of his medical problems. The only solution was to take him back to the hospital Casualty and get him readmitted.

We encourage all our clients who are badly housed to register with the Council. When allocated a flat we help organise the moving and the provision of the basics, i.e. curtains, bedding etc. We continue to support as they learn to cope with budgetting and living on their own. Some men with alcoholic and psychiatric problems will never manage on their own without a great deal of support. A great deal of public money is wasted on furniture and removal grants in these cases. Many removal firms are charging exorbitant prices paid for by D.H.S.S. grants.

We supply a considerable amount of clothing, suits, shirts, socks, shoes, underwear, to help this disadvantaged group. Pyjamas, slippers and dressing gowns are also in constant demand. Many have no relations or friends to visit them in hospital and take in small necessary items. We visit many in this situation. Also we befriend many in prison with visits and letters.

Board and lodging regulations

In April 1985, the Government announced that homeless, unemployed people between 18-26 would only have their board and lodging covered by the D.H.S.S. for a limited period of 2,4,6,8 weeks depending on the area. If the person still needed to sign on, he or she would then have to move on to another town. The logic behind these regulations was to prevent young people leaving home and staying in expensive bed and breakfast hotels.

The effects of these regulations were severe. In August '85 a homeless young man of Birkenhead brought the regulations to court. The court ruled that the Secretary of State, Norman Fowler, acted illegally in limiting the length of time people under 26 could stay in lodgings, and the limits were suspended. In December, Mr. Fowler lost an appeal against this judgement. However, the Appeal Court decision did not apply to a new set of regulations approved by Parliament on November 25th. The regulations set out payment limits (affecting all age groups) varying from £45 to £70 depending on the area. All those with board and lodgings costs above the D.H.S.S. limit are being forced to move into cheaper accommodation (when available), or make up the shortfall out of their food and personal expenses money. In practice this means that many of our clients are paying the £70 of their allowance (the limit in Hammersmith) direct to the landlord for bed and light breakfast; the remaining £9.70 (personal expenses money) has to provide them with meals and other necessities for the week.

Advice and information¹⁸⁻

In practice, the income maintenance system operates on the principle that every individual is responsible for claiming their entitlements. The D.H.S.S. is under no duty to tell people about their entitlements unless they ask. Research carried out this year in the Wandsworth area showed that £15 million of benefit was not claimed.

We find that many people are not aware of their welfare rights. Advice and information was given to 881 clients this year. The obligation to maximise clients' benefits has never been stronger.

Family welfare

Welfare agencies will be substantially affected by three major social policy changes to be approved by Parliament in 1986. Together the changes will affect work with families at risk, the unemployed, single parents and the elderly. Beveridge envisaged that these groups should be self-sufficient with their national insurance benefits and the 'safety net', National Assistance. Norman Fowler, on the other hand, wants a 'Partnership between the individual and the State' - between charitable support and state benefits at a level below subsistence. The proposed social fund is bound to force more people to seek help from local authorities and charities.

Even now, before these cuts come into operation, each day in England and Wales there are 600 gas and electricity disconnections. The failure of many social work agencies - both statutory and voluntary - to give financial help to their clients is in sharp contrast to their needs. As in other years, the Bureau gave a number of grants in answer to appeals for financial

help towards holidays, rent arrears, gas and electricity bills. We also organised a number of holidays for deprived families and a very successful coach trip to Brighton for One Parent Families.

We continued to give casework help to a number of people with personal problems: marriage problems, battered wives, mental breakdown, depression. Many of these cases require a weekly counselling session. Much of this work takes place in the evenings and at weekends. It involves working on close collaboration with social work agencies in Ireland and England, police, solicitors, women's refuges etc.

We can do nothing for families who arrive from Ireland with no accommodation arranged. If they have left accommodation in Ireland they are classed here as 'intentionally homeless' and they are not entitled to rehousing. We dealt with a number of such cases this year. Most were repatriated back to Ireland.

Future plans

This week 'Cara' initiated a research programme to look at the housing needs of the homeless Irish in Hammersmith. Future plans for the homeless will depend on the research findings.

We are planning, in conjunction with St. Augustine's Parish, to set up a Care Group of volunteer visitors who, having assessed the welfare needs of the local community, will respond by giving of their time and resources to meet the needs of the lonely, the elderly and the housebound.

Our thanks

We would like to express our thanks to the following for their support: the Irish Embassy, the Department of Labour, the Irish Chaplaincy Scheme, the Federation of Irish Societies, the Council of Counties Association the staff of our local D.H.S.S. office, Charles House, for their cooperation and help, the Social Workers in the Local Authority Agencies, the county Associations who support us, in particular the Dublin and Monaghan Associations, the S.V.P., and finally the U.C.M., who once again this year arranged holidays for some of our deprived families.

In conclusion, my very sincere thanks to my colleagues Fr. Lawlor, Fr. Jim Kiely, Kay and Brother Mark. I pay special tribute to Fr. Lawlor's inspiring example of dedication and endless self-sacrifice, and congratulate him on the work accomplished, in and through the Bureau during the past 15 years. A big Cead Mile Failte to Fr. Jim Kiely, his successor. I wish him every success in Hammersmith. And finally a sincere thanks to our long-serving and faithful group of helpers, and to the many people who keep us supplied with clothing, footwear and furniture.

Sr. Carmel McGowan I.S.C.
Social Worker.

ANNUAL STATISTICS 1985

Total number of callers dealt with in 1985:	6,560
This figure includes	
A. Cases carried forward from previous years:	840
B. New cases referred in 1985:	737
C. Additional Interviews:	4,983
	<hr/> 6,560

TABLE IThis case load entailed:

Domiciliary Visits	480
Hospital Visits	102
Prison Visits	58
Supportive Appearance in Court	4
Transport to trains etc.	37
Ongoing supportive work	520
Number Repatriated	32
Number of Burials	5
Telephone enquiries	2968
Interviews in Bureau	6,560

TABLE 2Types of Problems:

Accommodation	421
Material	3350
Meal Vouchers	3265
Financial	537
Advice & Information	881
Psychiatric	52
Birth Certificates from Ireland	64
Bus Tickets	196
Groceries	128
General Welfare	156

COUNTY OF ORIGIN AND NON-IRISHCounties of Ireland:

Antrim	65
Armagh	10
Carlow	5
Cavan	17
Clare	30
Cork	191
Derry	17
Donegal	46
Down	17
Dublin	245
Fermanagh	6
Galway	66
Kerry	64
Kildare	15
Kilkenny	22
Laois	10
Leitrim	15
Limerick	99
Longford	8
Louth	21
Mayo	67
Meath	16
Monaghan	12
Offaly	14
Roscommon	14
Sligo	30
Tipperary	78
Tyrone	12
Waterford	47
Westmeath	14
Wexford	26
Wicklow	6
<u>Other Nationalities:</u>	
England	178
Scotland	70
Wales	27
Other Countries of Origin	18

iii.
NEW CLIENT GROUPS 1985

Age Groups

15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60	
21	69	164	96	168	119	76	46	
								<u>1985</u>
<u>Males</u>								614
<u>Females</u>								144
<u>Families</u>								52

TABLE 5

<u>Types of Problems of New Clients</u>	<u>1985</u>
New Arrivals from Ireland	328
Financial	468
Accommodation	205
Employment	198
Information & Advice	78
Material Aid	173
Marital	12
Mental	25
Repatriation	22
Birth Certs.	25
Pregnant & Unsupported Mothers	14
Alcoholics, drugs, ex-offenders	54

TABLE 6Sources of Referrals of New Cases

	<u>1985</u>
C.A.B.	2
Clergy	94
Crusade of Rescue	4
D.H.S.S.	122
Friends/Clients	343
Irish Organisations	13
Job Centre	12
LBH Housing Aid Section	6
Medical Social Workers	3
Nazareth House	5
Personal Application	46
Police	3
Prison Chaplaincy Service	17
Probation Service	10
Riverpoint	22
The Passage	5

Boroughs

Hammersmith & Fulham	18
Islington	2
Kensington & Chelsea	4
Lambeth	3
Wandsworth	3

TABLE 7

<u>Counties of Ireland</u>	<u>1985</u>
Antrim	39
Armagh	4
Carlow	2
Cavan	7
Clare	10
Cork	85
Derry	6
Donegal	24
Down	10
Dublin	118
Fermanagh	3
Galway	29
Kerry	29
Kildare	7
Kilkenny	12
Laois	3
Leitrim	8
Limerick	61
Longford	4
Louth	11
Mayo	31
Meath	7
Monaghan	9
Offaly	8
Roscommon	9
Sligo	11
Tipperary	38
Tyrone	3
Waterford	18
Westmeath	3
Wexford	10
Wicklow	3
<u>Other Nationalities:</u>	
England	88
Scotland	26
Wales	4
Other Countries of Origin	18

EXPENDITURE: January 1985 - December 1985

	£
Salaries	17540.60
National Insurance	1701.22
Material Aid to Clients	4819.55
Meal Vouchers	2801.38
Accommodation	2100.13
Grants to Families	745.10
Burials	2124.00
Motors(Insurance-Tax-Petrol-Service)	1213.84
Telephone	796.59
Heating & Lighting	488.00
Holiday Grants & Outings	536.00
Welfare Travel	486.90
Repatriation	668.00
Office(Stationery, Stamps, Postage)	351.47
Pre-paid Bus tickets	245.00
Birth Certificates	139.15
Rent on furniture Store	208.00
Exchange	173.76
Conferences	303.00
Decoration & Maintenance	386.81
Insurance on Bureau	40.40
London Borough of H & F - Trade Refuse	90.16
Renewal of Lotteries Registration	22.50
Subscription - Community Organizations Association	10.00

37991.56

INCOME : January 1985 - December 1985

	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
December 1984: Credit Balance		21084.22
Grant: London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham	5300.00	
Grant from Irish Government	11669.65	
Donations	1784.40	
Bazaar & Raffle 1985	13479.33	
Barbecue	2522.00	
Jumble & Furniture Sales	2455.00	
Monaghan Association: Big Tom Golf Classic	1500.00	
Dances organized by Friends	1730.00	
St. Augustine's Church Poor Box	1000.00	
Death Grants via Council of Irish County Associations & D.H.S.S.	1270.00	
Hammersmith Feis	752.20	
Morden park Field Day	497.89	
Refunds	325.00	
Exchange	173.76	
Interest	846.26	
	<hr/> 45305.49	

66389.71

December 1985 Credit Balance	28398.15
Cheques outstanding	160.51

	<hr/> 28558.66
Petty Cash in hand	9.86

28548.80

Bank Statement 27th. Dec. 1985	28548.80
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