

H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn House, Millisle.  
29th April, 1977.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Your son ..... has been received here to continue Borstal Training under open conditions.

1. This is served in two stages, as follows -

1st stage - This is served in open conditions at H.M. Borstal, Millisle and depending on progress release can be earned in less than 2 years.

2nd stage - A period of release under supervision, which operates for 6 months from the date of release. During this period he is under supervision by a Welfare or Probation Officer and is subject to conditions of behaviour as laid down in an Order of Supervision. Breach of these conditions render him liable for recall.

2. His time in Borstal will be spent in practical training, viz., physical education, compulsory educational classes, general work and if he is suitable vocational training at a trade.

3. The objects of Borstal Training are, to bring to bear every influence to help your boy to adjust his attitude to society, to develop his character, to assist him to acquire a sense of personal responsibility and to make right decisions for living a normal life when he returns home.

4. Visits and letters - Your boy will be entitled to write and receive a letter on committal and a visit from two members of his family on the next Saturday following. Thereafter his entitlement varies according to the grade to which he has attained - see under.

General Grade 1 - Two letters out monthly and two visits monthly.

General Grade 2 - Three letters out per month and two visits monthly.

General Grade 3 - Four letters out per month and three visits monthly.

Special Grade 1 - Weekly letters and visits and the privilege of parole leave.

~~Special Grade 2~~ - Weekly letters and visits and the privilege of parole leave.

Note:- Normal visiting day is Saturday but you will be notified of the date and time of each visit. Only those named on the permit will be admitted and the permit is only valid for the date shown. Special permission must be sought for change of date.

5. Special letters and visits - Special letters and visits may be granted for genuine domestic reasons. There will be no visiting on Sundays except under very special circumstances in which written permission from the Governor will be required.

6. It is an offence punishable by law to bring, or attempt to bring strong drink or unauthorised articles into the Institution. All parcels, money etc., must be handed over to the Officer in charge of visits, who will see that your son receives them. No person who appears to have drink taken will be admitted.

7. Parcels - You may send a parcel through the post or bring a parcel with you when you visit. The rules about parcels are as follows.

(a) Not more than one parcel may be received each week.

(b) The following items are authorised as contents of parcels.

H.M.BORSTAL, ARMAGH.GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BORSTAL TRAINERS.

1. You have been sentenced to Borstal Training and the Statute Rule reads as follows:-

A person sentenced to Borstal Training shall be detained in a Borstal Institution for such period, not exceeding beyond three years after the date of his sentence, as the Ministry may determine and shall then be released. Providing that the Ministry shall not, in the absence of special circumstances, release any such person from a Borstal Institution before the expiration of nine months from the date of sentence.

2. This means that you could spend two years, or more, in a Borstal Institution and serve one year, or the balance of your sentence, on Licence under Supervision. By hard work and progress you could earn release under supervision in a shorter period than two years.

3. Your stay in Borstal may be served in both closed and open conditions.

Closed Conditions. You will serve at least three months in H.M.Borstal, Armagh in closed conditions. Then subject to your own efforts, conduct and progress the Ministry may determine that you be transferred to open conditions.

Open Conditions. You will serve the next part of your sentence in open conditions at H.M.Borstal Institution, Woburn, Millisle, Co.Down, until you are released under supervision.

4. Your time in Borstal will be spent in practical training, viz., Physical Education, Drill, compulsory Educational Classes, General Work and, if you qualify for open conditions, and are considered suitable, Vocational Training at a trade.

5. The object of the training shall be, to bring to bear every influence to help you to lead a good and useful life on release and to enable you to accomplish this by development of your character, capacities and a sense of personal responsibility.

6. You must co-operate with all members of the Staff, each member of which is willing to help you to succeed, if the following two important results are to be achieved before you are released.

(a) You should have learned the lesson, that crime does not pay but that good citizenship does, and therefore genuinely have acquired a will to lead a good and useful life on release.

(b) You should be in a position to earn your living by honest work.

7. During Borstal Training you must keep yourself clean, tidy and obey orders regarding bathing, shaving, hair-cutting, wearing of clothes, etc. You must march to and from work in a quiet, smart and orderly manner. You must not shout, whistle or make any unnecessary noise. You must not cause damage to Borstal Property, which includes clothing, bedding, furniture, library and religious books, etc., nor deface walls or any part of the property.

WARNING: As your transfer to open conditions at H.M.Borstal, Woburn, Millisle, depends on your own efforts and conduct so does your continued stay there depend on your conduct remaining good.

8. APPEALS. If you desire to appeal you have ~~14~~<sup>14</sup> days to do so if sentenced at a Magistrate's Court, and ~~28~~<sup>28</sup> days if sentenced at a High Court. For further particulars apply to the Governor who will see applicants each week day.

9. REQUESTS. If you wish to see the Governor, Medical Officer or Chaplain you may do so by making a request to an Officer at 7.00 a.m. You may have an interview with your Housemaster, Chief Officer or Principal Officers at any time during the day. Do not hesitate to ask to see any of these officials if you feel that they can help you in any way; for example, difficulty about your family or private affairs.

## Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.

[8 EDW. 7. CH. 59.]  

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## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

A.D. 1908.  

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## PART I.

## REFORMATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.

Section.

1. Power of court to pass sentence of detention in Borstal Institution.
2. Application to reformatory school offences.
3. Power to transfer from prison to Borstal Institution.
4. Establishment of Borstal Institutions.
5. Power to release on licence.
6. Supervision after expiration of term of sentence.
7. Transfer of incorrigibles, &c. to prison.
8. Treasury contributions towards expenses of societies assisting, &c. persons discharged from Borstal Institutions.
9. Removal from one part of the United Kingdom to another.

## PART II.

## DETENTION OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

10. Power of court to pass sentence of preventive detention in addition to penal servitude.
11. Appeal against sentence to Court of Criminal Appeal.
12. Power in certain cases to commute penal servitude to preventive detention.
13. Detention in prison of persons undergoing preventive detention.
14. Power to discharge on licence.
15. Provisions as to persons placed out on licence.
16. Power to discharge absolutely.

[8 Edw. 7.]

*Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.*

[CH. 59.]

**CHAPTER 59.**

An Act to make better provision for the prevention of crime, and for that purpose to provide for the reformation of Young Offenders and the prolonged detention of Habitual Criminals, and for other purposes incidental thereto. A.D. 1908.  
—  
[21st December 1908.]

**B**E it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

**PART I.****REFORMATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.**

**1.**—(1) Where a person is convicted on indictment of an offence for which he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, and it appears to the court—

Power of court to pass sentence of detention in Borstal Institution.

- (a) that the person is not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-one years of age ; and
- (b) that, by reason of his criminal habits or tendencies, or association with persons of bad character, it is expedient that he should be subject to detention for such term and under such instruction and discipline as appears most conducive to his reformation and the repression of crime ;

it shall be lawful for the court, in lieu of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, to pass a sentence of detention under penal discipline in a Borstal Institution for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years :

Provided that, before passing such a sentence, the court shall consider any report or representations which may be made to it by or on behalf of the Prison Commissioners as to the suitability of the case for treatment in a Borstal Institution, and shall be satisfied that the character, state of health, and mental condition of the offender, and the other circumstances of the case, are

[CH. 59.] *Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.* [8 EDW. 7.]

A.D. 1908. — such that the offender is likely to profit by such instruction and discipline as aforesaid.

(2) The Secretary of State may by order direct that this section shall extend to persons apparently under such age not exceeding the age of twenty-three as may be specified in the order, and upon such an order being made this section shall, whilst the order is in force, have effect as if the specified age were substituted for "twenty-one":

Provided that such an order shall not be made until a draft thereof has lain before each House of Parliament for not less than thirty days during the session of Parliament, and if either House, before the expiration of that period, presents an address to His Majesty against the draft or any part thereof, no further proceedings shall be taken thereon, but without prejudice to the making of any new draft order.

Application to  
reformatory  
school offences.

2. Where a youthful offender sentenced to detention in a reformatory school is convicted under any Act before a court of summary jurisdiction of the offence of committing a breach of the rules of the school, or of inciting to such a breach, or of escaping from such a school, and the court might under that Act sentence the offender to imprisonment, the court may, in lieu of sentencing him to imprisonment, sentence him to detention in a Borstal Institution for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, and in such case the sentence shall supersede the sentence of detention in a reformatory school.

Power to  
transfer from  
prison to  
Borstal Insti-  
tution.

3. The Secretary of State may, if satisfied that a person undergoing penal servitude or imprisoned in consequence of a sentence passed either before or after the passing of this Act, being within the limits of age within which persons may be detained in a Borstal Institution, might with advantage be detained in a Borstal Institution, authorise the Prison Commissioners to transfer him from prison to a Borstal Institution, there to serve the whole or any part of the unexpired residue of his sentence, and whilst detained in, or placed out on licence from, such an institution, this Part of this Act shall apply to him as if he had been originally sentenced to detention in a Borstal Institution.

Establishment  
of Borstal  
Institutions.

4.—(1) For the purposes of this Part of this Act the Secretary of State may establish Borstal Institutions, that is to say, places in which young offenders whilst detained may be given such industrial training and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime, and for that purpose may, with the approval of the Treasury, authorise the Prison Commissioners either to acquire any land or to erect or acquire any building or to appropriate the whole or any part of any land or building vested in them or under their control, and any expenses incurred under this section shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

[8 EDW. 7.] *Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.* [CH. 59.]

(2) The Secretary of State may make regulations for the rule and management of any Borstal Institution, and the constitution of a visiting committee thereof, and for the classification, treatment, and employment and control of persons sent to it in pursuance of this Part of this Act, and for their temporary detention until arrangements can be made for sending them to the institution, and, subject to any adaptations, alterations, and exceptions made by such regulations, the Prison Acts, 1865 to 1898 (including the penal provisions thereof), and the rules thereunder, shall apply in the case of every such institution as if it were a prison. A.D. 1908. —

5.—(1) Subject to regulations by the Secretary of State, the Prison Commissioners may at any time after the expiration of six months, or, in the case of a female, three months, from the commencement of the term of detention, if satisfied that there is a reasonable probability that the offender will abstain from crime and lead a useful and industrious life, by licence permit him to be discharged from the Borstal Institution on condition that he be placed under the supervision or authority of any society or person named in the licence who may be willing to take charge of the case. Power to release on licence.

(2) A licence under this section shall be in force until the term for which the offender was sentenced to detention has expired, unless sooner revoked or forfeited.

(3) Subject to regulations by the Secretary of State, a licence under this section may be revoked at any time by the Prison Commissioners, and where a licence has been revoked the person to whom the licence related shall return to the Borstal Institution, and, if he fails to do so, may be apprehended without warrant and taken to the institution.

(4) If a person absent from a Borstal Institution under such a licence escapes from the supervision of the society or person in whose charge he is placed, or commits any breach of the conditions contained in the licence, he shall be considered thereby to have forfeited the licence.

(5) A court of summary jurisdiction for the place where the Borstal Institution from which a person has been placed out on licence is situate or where such a person is found may, on information on oath that the licence has been forfeited under this section, issue a warrant for his apprehension, and he shall, on apprehension, be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction, which, if satisfied that the licence has been forfeited, may order him to be remitted to the Borstal Institution, and may commit him to any prison within the jurisdiction of the court until he can conveniently be removed to the institution.

(6) The time during which a person is absent from a Borstal Institution under such a licence shall be treated as part of the time of his detention in the institution: Provided that where that person has failed to return to the institution on the licence being forfeited or revoked, the time which elapses after his

[Ch. 59.] *Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.* [8 Edw. 7.]

A.D. 1908. failure so to return shall be excluded in computing the time during which he is to be detained in the institution.

(7) A licence under this section shall be in such form and shall contain such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Supervision after expiration of term of sentence.

6.—(1) Every person sentenced to detention in a Borstal Institution shall, on the expiration of the term of his sentence, remain for a further period of six months under the supervision of the Prison Commissioners.

(2) The Prison Commissioners may grant to any person under their supervision a licence in accordance with the last foregoing section, and may revoke any such licence and recall the person to a Borstal Institution, and any person so recalled may be detained in a Borstal Institution for a period not exceeding three months, and may at any time be again placed out on licence :

Provided that a person shall not be so recalled unless the Prison Commissioners are of opinion that the recall is necessary for his protection, and they shall again place him out on licence as soon as possible and at latest within three months after the recall, and that a person so recalled shall not in any case be detained after the expiration of the said period of six months' supervision.

(3) A licence granted to a person before the expiration of his sentence of detention in a Borstal Institution shall, on his becoming liable to be under supervision in accordance with this section, continue in force after the expiration of that term, and may be revoked in manner provided by the last foregoing section.

(4) The Secretary of State may at any time order that a person under supervision under this section shall cease to be under such supervision.

Transfer of incorrigibles, &c. to prison.

7. Where a person detained in a Borstal Institution is reported to the Secretary of State by the visiting committee of such institution to be incorrigible, or to be exercising a bad influence on the other inmates of the institution, the Secretary of State may commute the unexpired residue of the term of detention to such term of imprisonment, with or without hard labour, as the Secretary of State may determine, but in no case exceeding such unexpired residue.

Treasury contributions towards expenses of societies assisting, &c. persons discharged from Borstal Institutions.

8. Where a society has undertaken the duty of assisting or supervising persons discharged from a Borstal Institution, either absolutely or on licence, there may be paid to the society out of money provided by Parliament towards the expenses of the society incurred in connection with the persons so discharged such sums on such conditions as the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Treasury, may recommend.

Removal from one part of the United Kingdom to another.

9. Where a person has been sentenced to detention in a Borstal Institution in one part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Scotland or the Lord

[8 Edw. 7.] *Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.* [CH. 59.]

Lieutenant of Ireland, as the case may be, may, as authority under this Act for that part of the United Kingdom, direct that person to be removed to and detained in a Borstal Institution in another part of the United Kingdom, with the consent of the authority under this Act for that other part. A.D. 1908.

## PART II.

### DETENTION OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

10.—(1) Where a person is convicted on indictment of a crime, committed after the passing of this Act, and subsequently the offender admits that he is or is found by the jury to be a habitual criminal, and the court passes a sentence of penal servitude, the court, if of opinion that by reason of his criminal habits and mode of life it is expedient for the protection of the public that the offender should be kept in detention for a lengthened period of years, may pass a further sentence ordering that on the determination of the sentence of penal servitude he be detained for such period not exceeding ten nor less than five years, as the court may determine, and such detention is herein-after referred to as preventive detention, and a person on whom such a sentence is passed shall, whilst undergoing both the sentence of penal servitude and the sentence of preventive detention, be deemed for the purposes of the Forfeiture Act, 1870, and for all other purposes, to be a person convicted of felony.

Power of court to pass sentence of preventive detention in addition to penal servitude.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 23.

(2) A person shall not be found to be a habitual criminal unless the jury finds on evidence—

- (a) that since attaining the age of sixteen years he has at least three times previously to the conviction of the crime charged in the said indictment been convicted of a crime, whether any such previous conviction was before or after the passing of this Act, and that he is leading persistently a dishonest or criminal life; or
- (b) that he has on such a previous conviction been found to be a habitual criminal and sentenced to preventive detention.

(3) In any indictment under this section it shall be sufficient, after charging the crime, to state that the offender is a habitual criminal.

(4) In the proceedings on the indictment the offender shall in the first instance be arraigned on so much only of the indictment as charges the crime, and if on arraignment he pleads guilty or is found guilty by the jury, the jury shall, unless he pleads guilty to being a habitual criminal, be charged to inquire whether he is a habitual criminal, and in that case it shall not be necessary to swear the jury again:

Provided that a charge of being a habitual criminal shall not be inserted in an indictment—

- (a) without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions; and

and Scotland, be divided equally between the local authorities concerned and the State. If the local authority is expected to bear half the cost of maintenance, it should equally share in payments that are made by way of relief of costs of maintenance.

78. We are of opinion that in view of the improved conditions closer attention can now be paid by the police to the collection of sums imposed by the magistrates than was possible during the recent disturbed state of affairs. We think also that close inquiry should be made into every case with a view of eliciting for the Courts the extent to which those responsible are able to contribute to the maintenance of children proposed to be committed.

#### THE BORSTAL SYSTEM.

79. Borstal is a village on the hills above Chatham, where stands the original Borstal Institution, hence the name "Borstal" system.

80. Borstal Institutions are the outcome of experiments made as part of the prison system by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise and his colleagues of the English Prison Commission in their desire to rescue young Offenders from becoming habitual criminals.

81. In 1908, when the success of those experiments had been demonstrated, Borstal Institutions were established by Statute in the passing of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908.

82. Borstal Institutions are State Reformatories differing from ordinary Reformatories in that they are the property of the State, and deal with young people at a later age (16-21 years) so that provision had to be made for safe custody in the early stages of the inmate's training, but the general methods approximate to those of a Reformatory and are in steady process of development on Reformatory and Industrial School lines.

83. For England and Wales there are at present three such Institutions for boys—one at Borstal, one at Feltham, one at Portland—and one for girls at Aylesbury. A wing of the prison at Wormwood Scrubbs, London, is also at present set apart for the custody of boys whose conduct at Borstal or Feltham had appeared to deserve severer methods, and also for boys whose licences have been revoked owing to their bad conduct while on supervision after leaving the Institutions. The Institutions have accommodation for over 1,000 boys and 200 girls.

84. The only Borstal Institution in Ireland is at Clonmel in a disused prison, adapted for that purpose. The inmates are temporarily accommodated at Kilkenny at present owing to the fact that the military authorities have had to commandeer the Institution at Clonmel. A statement below on page 25 shows the number of persons from Northern Ireland who are domiciled in the English and Free State Borstals respectively.

85. A young offender may be sent to a Borstal Institution either by a judge or by a Court of Quarter Sessions, and either on indictment or on committal by a magistrate's Court to Sessions with a recommendation that he be sent to a Borstal Institution, provided:—

1. That he is between 16 and 21 years of age, and
2. That by reason of his criminal habits, tendencies or association with persons of bad character, it is expedient that he should be subject to detention for such term and under such

of his licence to satisfy the Authorities through the Borstal Association, that he is living a sober and industrious life, and is residing and working in a place approved by the Association. Any failure on his part to do so renders him liable to be taken back to the Institution for a further period of reformatory training. The same rules apply in the case of a girl. It will be understood that the actual period of detention is not fixed rigidly by the sentence. The Authorities may release their charges at any time after six months. The normal period of training for boys at present is a little short of two years, if the inmate does his best. The period of training in the case of girls is about 2½ years.

90. On his reception at the institution a boy is placed in the Ordinary Grade and is at first engaged mainly in the domestic and other service work of the institution under very close supervision. Promotion to the next grade, Intermediate "A," can be obtained within three months if conduct is satisfactory. This promotion brings with it privileges, such as association for games and meals, and permission to receive visits and letters. Promotion to the next grade, Intermediate "B," follows in another three months, if conduct is still good and increased privileges are gained. The inmate's next promotion is to a Probationary grade. He goes on a period of probation for admission to the next and highest grade, called the special Grade. The period spent on probation varies almost with each inmate. It depends entirely on the character already earned by the probationer in lower grades, and on the degree of trust which can be safely put in him. Having passed through his period of probation successfully, he enters the special Grade, known in English Borstals as the "Blue," the boys change into a blue dress from the brown given them on reception. In this grade a remarkable amount of trust is put in each boy who now works without supervision inside and outside the Institution, earns badge money (according to a scale) which may be spent on small luxuries or sent home, smokes if he so desires, and takes part in outdoor organised games on Saturday afternoon.

91. A boy who behaves badly may be placed by the Governor in a Penal Class, below the ordinary Grade, "below the line" it is called. When a boy is "below the line" he is employed in separation on heavy laborious work, such as stone-breaking and bone grinding. He is not allowed to associate with other inmates. He earns no gratuity. He is given a lower diet and forfeits all privileges.

92. The methods of manual training in use are indicated by the names of the working parties, of which there are about 16, viz. :—Carpenters, Smiths, Shoemakers, Painters, Cooks (including Bakers), Bricklayers, Gardeners, Farm-hands, Laundry Work, Poultry and Pig keeping, Dairy work, Concrete block making, Labouring party, and a party for domestic work of the Institution. In addition there are three special classes, viz. :—Army Class, Commercial Class and Singing Class.

93. Every inmate attends School for three hours on three mornings a week until he can pass out of the third standard, and there are general educational classes on four evenings in each week. Boys are put to trades on the basis of personal aptitude and liking for a particular trade, and not on the basis of the particular Grade in which they

- (7) 9 girls were released who were serving a second period of training, having been taken back after revocation of licence; of these,  
8 were reported as satisfactory, i.e., 88 per cent.  
2 had incurred an unsatisfactory report,  
1 had been re-convicted.

97. Whether a separate Borstal Institution should now be provided in Northern Ireland by the Northern Government is a question not easily answered. So long as committals are made by judges, either there must be an institution provided for them in Northern Ireland or an arrangement must be made with the controllers of existing Institutions elsewhere. The main question, therefore, is which is the more economic proposition. The cost of maintenance per head per annum which is at present paid by the Northern Government to the English Prison Commissioners is £121. The cost of the boys sent to Clonmel (for the moment located at Kilkenny) is over £123 per head per annum. Taking the English figure as a basis the cost for the 50 would be £6,050 per annum. Were they all maintained at Clonmel the cost would be £6,150.

98. We have no means of definitely determining what would be the capital outlay necessary for the proper construction and equipment of an up-to-date Borstal Institution with its various workshops and adjuncts, but, no doubt, the Ministry can be advised by its experts on this point. Were it possible to secure an existing building of a suitable kind, such capital outlay would be much reduced. We find difficulty, however, in believing that whatever the cost of erection might be, the average cost of maintenance per head including all overhead charges, could conceivably be so low a figure as £123 per head. An Institution with an average of 50 inmates would mean that the varieties of trades taught could not be so numerous as in an Institution such as that at Feltham with its 400 inmates. There would, therefore, be a lowering of the standard of efficiency in the necessarily smaller Institution, and the average cost would probably be higher. It may, however, be pointed out that were a Borstal Institution provided in Northern Ireland, the money now sent elsewhere would be expended at home, and friends would have access to those committed at much less cost than obtains under existing conditions. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the accommodation necessary for the number of boys that might reasonably be expected to be committed from Northern Ireland Courts can at all times be secured in existing Borstal Institutions. The probable higher cost per head might be set off against the decided advantage of spending the money at home and having ample accommodation for the numbers that might be committed. On the whole, therefore, we are of opinion that, provided a suitable building can be found and equipped at a reasonable expenditure, it would be in the interests of the public that a Borstal Institution within Northern Ireland should be established forthwith for the reception and training of youths committed thereto from Northern Ireland Courts. If it were possible to utilise part of the Institution for giving modified Borstal treatment to prisoners under 21 years of age in accordance with the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, it would be a solution of the difficulty as regards this class of young prisoners and would result in a reduction of the cost per head.

99. We do not recommend the provision of a separate Borstal Institution for females as the evidence submitted to us was entirely opposed to such a step, and in addition the number of committals

And Whereas by the said paragraph (b) of Section 18 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908 (as it applies in Northern Ireland), it is enacted that any regulations to be made under Part I of the said Act, which deals with Borstal Institutions, shall be made by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, subject to the approval of the Governor and Privy Council of Northern Ireland :

Now, therefore, the said Ministry of Home Affairs, in pursuance of the powers vested in the said Ministry as aforesaid, and of all other powers enabling it, hereby makes the following regulations with respect to the infliction of corporal punishment in Borstal Institutions in Northern Ireland :—

1. Corporal punishment shall only be inflicted with a cane of a pattern approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. The number of strokes to be inflicted on an inmate in respect of any offence shall not exceed twelve.
3. The order of the Visiting Committee of the Borstal Institution in respect of any specific offence is to be carried out at one time. No portion of the Committee's order is to be delayed and carried into effect at a later date.
4. Canings shall be administered either on the hand or the posterior of the inmate, but in the latter event the inmate shall not be made to remove his clothing.
5. All inflictions of corporal punishment, together with the number of strokes ordered to be given by the Visiting Committee, shall be recorded by the Governor of the Borstal Institution in the Punishment Book, and also in the personal record of the inmate concerned.
6. The Governor of such Institution, or, in his absence, the Chief Officer thereof, shall be present on all occasions when corporal punishment is inflicted, and such punishment shall not be inflicted unless the Medical Officer of such Institution has certified that the inmate concerned is at the time in a fit condition to receive such punishment.
7. All orders of the Visiting Committee in connection with the infliction of corporal punishment shall be carried out as soon as possible and in strict privacy.
8. These regulations may be cited as The Corporal Punishment in Borstal Institutions (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 1930.

Given under the official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, this first day of May, 1930.

(L.S.)

*W. A. Magill,*  
Assistant Secretary.

BY THE GOVERNOR AND PRIVY COUNCIL OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

ABERCORN.

In pursuance of the Statutes in that behalf, I, James Albert Edward, Duke of Abercorn, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Governor of Northern Ireland, with the approval, advice, and consent of the Privy Council of Northern Ireland, have settled and hereby approve of the foregoing Rules made by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Given at the Council Chamber, Belfast, this sixth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand, nine hundred and thirty.

*Craigavon.*  
*H. M. Pollock.*  
*R. Dawson Bates.*  
*John M. Andrews.*  
*E. M. Archdale.*  
*J. Milne Barbour.*

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

Census of Production Rules.

THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION RULES, 1930, DATED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 8 OF THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION ACT, 1906 (6 EDW. 7, C. 49).

1930. No. 163.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 3, sub-section (1) of the Census of Production Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 49) that forms shall be prepared for the purpose of being filled up by the persons specified in the Schedule to the said Act with such of the particulars set out in the said sub-section as may be prescribed.

And whereas, by Section 8 of the said Act as adapted and applied pursuant to the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, by the Directions of the Lord Lieutenant, dated 7th June, 1921, and the General Adaptation of Enactments (Northern Ireland) Order, 1921, it is provided that the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland may make Rules thereunder :—

- (a) for prescribing, either generally or as respects any particular industry or class of industries, anything which, under the Act, is to be prescribed ; and

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COPY OF  
WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT.

I HEREBY APPOINT :—

THE REVEREND D. D. BOYLE, M.A.,\*  
ROBERT CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE, M.P., J.P.,\*\*  
PROFESSOR ROBERT JAMES JOHNSTONE,  
M.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.,†  
SIR ROBERT LYNN, M.P.,  
MISS ANASTASIA MCCREADY, J.P.,  
ANDREW PHILIP MAGILL, ESQUIRE, C.B., Barrister-at-Law,  
PATRICK JOSEPH O'DONOGHUE, ESQUIRE, R.M.,  
Barrister-at-Law.  
MRS. DEHRA PARKER, O.B.E., M.P., J.P.,  
SENATOR CAPTAIN JOHN R. PERCEVAL-MAXWELL,  
Barrister-at-Law,  
FREDERICK THOMPSON, ESQUIRE,‡  
W. H. WELPLY, ESQUIRE, B.A., O.B.E.,

to be a Committee to inquire into the existing provisions of the law in Northern Ireland for the protection and welfare of the young and the treatment of young offenders, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable in the present law or its administration.

AND I FURTHER APPOINT SIR ROBERT LYNN to be Chairman and A. H. M. IRWIN, ESQUIRE, and J. SHUTTLEWORTH, ESQUIRE, of the Ministry of Home Affairs, to be Joint Secretaries of the Committee.

R. DAWSON BATES,  
MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR  
NORTHERN IRELAND.

STORMONT,  
BELFAST.

10th December, 1935.

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\* Now The Reverend D. D. Boyle, M.A., D.D.  
\*\* Now Robert Crawford, Esq., D.L., J.P.  
† Now Professor Sir Robert Johnstone, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.  
‡ Now Frederick Thompson, Esq., M.P.

reformatory school or who escapes from the school is liable on summary conviction to have his period of detention increased, or, if he is over 16, to be sent to prison. Section 2 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, empowers the court, in lieu of sentencing the offender to imprisonment in such a case, to send him to Borstal; this power is, we think, useful, and we recommend that it should be retained.

258. *Transfer from Borstal to an Approved School.*—There may be occasional cases in which a Borstal lad who is young for his age might do better under the less severe training of an approved school. We agree, therefore, with the recommendations of the English and Scottish Committees that the Minister should be empowered to transfer any Borstal inmate between the ages of 16 and 18 to an approved school if the boy appears to be at a stage of development for which the training at the school is more suitable. 18 should be the age limit for such transfers because no boy should be kept in an approved school after he is 19 (see paragraphs 176-178.)

259. *Removal from one part of the United Kingdom to another.*—There is power under section 9 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, to transfer a Borstal inmate detained in one part of the United Kingdom to an institution in another part. As we have indicated in the case of approved schools (paragraph 180), we think that, apart from the question of expense, it would be undesirable to make a general practice of sending lads to institutions outside the Province, where it would be difficult for their relatives to visit them. Nevertheless we feel that in exceptionally difficult cases which require special treatment the desirability of transfer to England should be considered, even though the cost of maintenance may be greater there than in Northern Ireland.

260. *The System of training at the Borstal Institution.*—We do not recommend any radical change in the system of training at the Northern Irish Borstal. The curriculum is based largely on that of the English Institutions and has proved on the whole remarkably successful. The quarterly reports submitted by the Welfare Officer of the Borstal Association show that very few of the lads are convicted during the period of supervision following their release. No statistics are available to show the extent of subsequent recidivism, but the number of ex-Borstal lads who revert to criminal habits in after-life is believed to be very small in Northern Ireland.

The following is the usual daily time-table in the Borstal section of Malone Training School;—

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6.30 a.m.	..	Reveille.
6.30 .. to 7.0 a.m.	..	Ablutions, make up beds and clean cubicles.
7.0 .. to 7.10 ..	..	Porridge.
7.10 .. to 8.0 ..	..	Drill or fatigues.
8.0 .. to 9.0 ..	..	Breakfast.
9.0 .. to 1.0 p.m.	..	Work.
1.0 p.m. to 2.0 ..	..	Dinner.
2.0 .. to 3.0 ..	..	Work.
3.0 .. to 3.30 ..	..	Tea.
3.30 .. to 6.0 ..	..	Ablutions, make down beds.
6.0 .. to 8.0 ..	..	School.
8.0 .. to 8.15 ..	..	Supper.
8.15 .. to 8.30 ..	..	Prayers
8.30 ..		Ordinary grades go to bed. Special grade, recreation and smoking until 9 p.m.

There is no work on Saturday afternoon, the time being devoted to visits for the boys, and to recreation. During the school hours from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. advanced boys are permitted to attend special classes in handicrafts, dancing, and scout activities on the evenings allotted.

The two main trades taught are tailoring and shoemaking. Instruction is also given in carpentry and cooking, and a number of the lads, especially those coming from the country, are employed on the farm attached to the institution. (Work in the market garden is allotted mainly to the Reformatory section of the School).

We are aware of the difficulty of providing instruction in a large number of trades in a small institution, but we feel that there should be some provision for the teaching of mechanical trades. In this connection we were glad to learn that it is hoped that a class in motor mechanics and the running repairs of cars will be started when the reconstruction of the buildings is completed. Some of the members of the Committee visited Lowdham Grange Borstal Institution, near Nottingham, where the opportunities for instruction were unique because the lads were constructing the buildings themselves. The trades taught there were: bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, electric fitting, blacksmithing, plastering, painting and decorating, farming, gardening, and cooking.

One of the main principles of the Borstal system is the building up of character through hard work, but consideration should also

be given to the vocational needs of individual lads. As far as possible each boy should be trained in work for which he is temperamentally suited, and in which there is some prospect of his doing well after his release. In this connection we would draw attention to the very interesting report issued recently by the Industrial Health Research Board of the Medical Research Council\* in which it is suggested that trained advisers in vocational guidance should be attached to the Borstal Institutions. We understand that arrangements have been made by the English Prison Commissioners to give effect to a suggestion made by the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Prisoners,† that housemasters and assistant housemasters should be trained in the technique of vocational advice and occupation analysis.

We think that some provision should be made for the needs of those lads (though they may be few) who are better suited by education and temperament for work of a clerical kind than for trades requiring manual skill. In this connection we quote the following passage from the Vocational Guidance Report :—

" Definite provision should be made for the training of youths who are best fitted for work of a clerical kind or for work—as, for example, salesmanship—which calls primarily for the possession of good social characteristics. No doubt much difficulty is often experienced in securing clerical and sales posts for Borstal boys; but, if part of the object of the Borstal system is to maintain, and, if possible, to improve, a boy's occupational capacities, it is a mistaken policy to endeavour to prepare him for work which would not provide adequate scope for the exercise and development of his principal assets.

The salesmen do, of course, present a peculiar problem, since it would not be at all easy to provide a practical training in salesmanship in a Borstal Institution. But a short theoretical course in salesmanship might profitably be made available, and boys of this type should be given particular consideration when posts—for example, stores-assistantships—of a " personal service " kind fall vacant.

It may be objected that occupations of these varieties are " soft jobs " and that what the Borstal boy needs is " hard work." But, in fact, a clerical or sales occupation can be just as hard work as carpentry or labouring; and if clerical or personal service work were not available in quantities sufficient to occupy the boys concerned throughout the whole of their working day, those boys might well spend part of their time (say, four hours a day) doing something physically strenuous."

261. *Staff.*—Our recommendations with regard to the qualifications of the staffs of approved schools apply with even greater force, perhaps, to the staffing of the Borstal. In England the institutions are arranged on the house-system and " House-master " is a rank in the Borstal side of the Prisons Service. The position at Malone Training School is peculiar, in that the same staff has to deal both with Borstal lads and with younger boys. In the circumstances we doubt whether it would be

\*" A Borstal Experiment in Vocational Guidance," by Alec. Rodger—Report No. 78 of the Industrial Health Research Board, published by H.M. Stationery Office, 1937.

†Report (Part I) of the Departmental Committee on the Employment of Prisoners, 1033.

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practicable to introduce the house-system there. But we think that the senior officers in charge of the school should have qualifications similar to those required of Housemasters in the English service.

The senior officers of the Borstal and those in charge of the training of boys in prison should be allowed occasionally to visit Institutions in other parts of the United Kingdom. Arrangements might be made from time to time for one or two selected officers to be attached for a short period to an English Borstal. We think that the experience they would gain and the opportunity thus provided for an exchange of ideas would be found to be invaluable.

We would add that we have been struck by the excellent results obtained at Malone Training School. These have been largely due to the personality and enthusiasm of the present Governor, who has successfully surmounted many of the handicaps attaching to a combined institution of this kind.

We have already recommended (paragraph 185) that a qualified nurse should be appointed as matron at Malone. As we explained, the need for such an appointment has not been felt up to the present owing to the voluntary work of the Governor's wife.

*262. Discipline.*—There is little or no coercive discipline at the Borstal institution, and the lads are allowed a very considerable measure of freedom. Increased freedom is granted as a reward for good progress, and slacking or misconduct is generally adequately dealt with by the temporary removal of privileges. The boys are promoted through a series of grades, and each can gain an increasing weekly maximum of marks as he progresses. A small gratuity is paid for the marks earned, and this goes to help the boy on his release. A boy detained for two years might earn approximately £1 : 5 : 10. Deductions from gratuity are made to pay for cigarettes and for scout equipment.

We were interested to learn that at Lowdham Grange a system of very small payments in ordinary coinage for work has been successful in breaking down that which is artificial on this side of institutional life, and in raising the standard of work. The senior gangs are paid according to the work they do, and the rates usually vary between 4d. and 1/2d. for a boy for a week. The boys have to pay for anything beyond the bare necessities of life. They may buy cigarettes or jam from the canteen, and they have to pay small subscriptions to join the football or cricket clubs and a small entrance fee for occasional concert or cinema shows. In addition each boy has to save 2/6 if he wishes to take

58. At the present time any person may bring a child found begging, wandering, etc., before the Court, but it is desirable that the classes of person who may set the law in motion should be clearly set out. Consequently, it is proposed to put this power in the hands of the police, Probation Officers, Welfare Authorities and certain authorised persons, e.g., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Parents or guardians will be enabled to bring refractory children and young persons before the Court, which will be given jurisdiction over all children in need of care and protection and may dispose of them to an Approved School, a relative or other fit person. A "fit person" will include an approved Voluntary Institution and a Welfare Authority.

59. Under the existing law, it is an offence to allow any child under 7 years of age to be exposed to the risk of burning by having an unguarded open fire grate in any room. The weakness in the provision is, however, that the child must be killed or suffer injury before the offence is complete. It is proposed, therefore, that wilful or negligent exposure to the risk of burning should be an offence whether or not the child is injured. More up-to-date provisions in regard to the safety of children at places of entertainment will also be enacted and an onus placed on the person who provides the entertainment to engage sufficient attendants to ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken for the safety of the children.

60. Protection against cruelty, etc., is given under the 1908 Act to children and young persons under 16 years of age. The age limit will be raised to 17 and where the offence is committed by a young person between 16 and 17 years of age the offender will be brought before the Juvenile Court as having committed an act punishable in the case of an adult as a criminal offence.

61. The 1908 Act gives power to the police, or any person authorised by a justice of the peace, to remove to a place of safety any child or young person against whom an act of cruelty has been committed. As the existing definition of "a place of safety" is out of date it is proposed to make it obligatory on the manager of an Approved School or Remand Home, a Welfare Authority or any approved Voluntary Home to receive and maintain the child or young person until he can be brought before a Juvenile Court. The Court will then be empowered to dispose of the child or young person to the care of a relative, a fit person, or, if desirable, to an Approved School.

#### Offences committed by Children and Young Persons

62. The existing constitution and powers of Courts dealing with offences committed by juveniles have already been set out, but as an improvement in the present methods it is proposed to reorganise the Juvenile Courts and to raise the age limit in the definition of "young person" to 17 years instead of the present limit of 16 years. The age of criminal responsibility will be raised from 7 to 8 years of age. The new Juvenile Courts will continue to be presided over by a Resident Magistrate with the assistance of two lay members (one male and one female) drawn from a panel to be appointed for each county by His Excellency the Governor of Northern Ireland. Each member of the panel will have judicial functions in regard to juvenile offenders and the Clerk of Petty Sessions will act as Clerk of the Juvenile Court. The Courts will, where possible, be accommodated in premises apart from the ordinary Petty Sessions Courts and will, in any event, sit at a time when the ordinary Court is not being held. The proceedings will be less formal than in an ordinary Court and only those persons concerned in the case will be present at the hearing. In all cases the Probation Officer for the area will be required to attend. The Court will have power :—

- (a) to dismiss the case ;

personally or by post upon any one of the managers, or their secretary, or the person for the time being in charge of the school.

(4) An order, licence, or other document may be authenticated on behalf of the managers of a training school, if they are a local authority or a joint committee representing two or more local authorities by the signature of their clerk or some other officer of the local authority duly authorised in that behalf, and in any other case, by the signature of one of the managers or their secretary, or of the person for the time being in charge.

Interpreta-  
tion.

**138.**—(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“ Act of 1908 ” means the Children Act, 1908 ;

“ child ” except when used in Parts IV, V and VI of this Act means a person under the age of fourteen and when used in Parts IV, V and VI of this Act means a person under the age of eighteen ;

“ constable ” includes any officer, head-constable, sergeant, constable or other member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary ;

“ enactment ” includes any provision in any Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, whether public general, local or private, and any provision in any order in council, order, regulation or other instrument having effect by virtue of any such Act ;

“ functions ” includes powers and duties ;

“ guardian ” in relation to a child or young person, includes any person who, in the opinion of the court having cognisance of any case in relation to the child or young person or in which the child or young person is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the child or young person ;

“ in need of care or protection ” has the meaning assigned to it by section sixty-two of this Act ;

“ intoxicating liquor ” means any fermented, distilled or spirituous liquor which under the law for the time being in force is subject to an excise duty ;

- “ remand home ” means a remand home registered under Part VII of this Act ;
- “ street ” includes any highway and any public bridge, road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not ;
- “ supervision order ” has the meaning assigned to that expression by section sixty-three of this Act ;
- “ training school ” means a school approved by the Ministry under section one hundred and six of this Act ;
- “ training school order ” means an order made by a court sending a child or young person to a training school ;
- “ upper limit of compulsory school age ” means the age at which under the law for the time being in force the parents of a person cease to be under an obligation to cause him, unless there is some reasonable excuse, to attend school ;
- “ young person ” means a person who has attained the age of fourteen and is under the age of seventeen.

(2) References in this Act to findings of guilt and findings that an offence has been committed shall be construed as including references to pleas of guilty and admissions that an offence has been committed.

(3) References in this Act to the age of any person are expressed in years.

(4) References in this Act to any enactment or to any provision in any enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to that enactment or provision as amended by any subsequent enactment including this Act.

(5) References in this Act to enactments of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to those enactments as they apply in Northern Ireland.

**Transitory provisions.**

139.—(1) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Interpretation Act, 1889, with respect to repeals, the transitory provisions set out in the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall have effect for the purposes of the transition to the provisions of this Act from the provisions of the enactments repealed by this Act.

Functions of the Ministry in relation to prisons and prisoners.

*Administrative provisions.*

1.—(1) The Ministry of Home Affairs (in this Act referred to as "the Ministry") shall be the authority responsible for providing and maintaining prisons and for the general regulation, direction and superintendence of prisons and prisoners.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing sub-section, the Ministry shall continue to exercise and perform, subject to the provisions of this Act, all such powers, jurisdiction and duties as were heretofore exercised and performed by the Ministry in relation to prisons and prisoners.

Administrative powers of the Ministry.

2.—(1) The Ministry shall have and may exercise all such powers as appear to it to be necessary for the proper administration and maintenance of any prison including the equipment, provisioning and supply thereof and the making of and giving effect to arrangements for the welfare, employment and training of prisoners.

(2) The Ministry shall appoint the governors, medical officers and such other officers and staff as appear to it to be necessary.

(3) The numbers, remuneration and conditions of service of persons so appointed shall be determined by the Ministry with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

(4) The Ministry may, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, enlarge, rebuild, repair or alter any prison and build new prisons.

(5) Where it appears to the Ministry to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of this Act that any land should be acquired, the Ministry may, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, acquire by agreement that land and any easement or right in or over any land adjacent thereto.

(6) The Ministry, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, may use, appropriate or dispose of in whatsoever manner it may think fit any premises which have ceased to be used as a prison.

Lock-ups

3. Where it appears to the Ministry to be necessary, the Ministry may provide and maintain suitable accommodation for the temporary detention of persons awaiting trial or sentence.

4. A writ, warrant or other legal instrument delivered to the governor of a prison and identifying that prison by its situation or by any other sufficient description shall not be invalidated by reason only that the prison is usually known by a different description.

Address of prison.

5.—(1) The Ministry shall prepare an annual report on the administration of this Act and the Minister of Home Affairs (in this Act referred to as "the Minister") shall lay the report before Parliament.

Annual report.

(2) Each annual report shall contain—

- (a) a statement of the condition of prisons and prisoners ;
- (b) a statement of the accommodation of each prison and the daily average and the highest number of prisoners contained therein ;
- (c) such particulars of the work done by prisoners in each prison, including the kind and quantities of articles produced and the number of prisoners employed, as may in the opinion of the Minister give the best information to Parliament ;
- (d) a statement of the punishments inflicted in each prison and of the offences for which they were inflicted, with particulars of every case in which corporal punishment was authorised and of the grounds upon which it was authorised.

6. The governor of every prison in which persons committed for trial before a court of assize or quarter sessions are confined shall deliver to that court a calendar of those persons.

Duty of governor to deliver calendar of prisoners.

7.—(1) The Minister may cause an inquiry to be held where it appears to him advisable to do so in connection with any matter arising under this Act or otherwise in relation to any prison.

Sworn inquiries.

(2) For the purposes of such inquiry the provisions of section sixty-five of and the Seventh Schedule to the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1948 (which relates to inquiries) shall have effect for the purposes of this Act in like manner as they have effect for the purposes of that Act.

1948, c. 3.

180 Ch. 18 *Prison Act* 1953Powers of  
prison  
officers.

8. Every officer of a prison shall while acting as such have all the powers, authority, protection and privileges of a constable.

Religious  
ministra-  
tions.

9.—(1) Where in any prison the number of prisoners who belong to any religious denomination is such as in the opinion of the Minister to require the appointment of a minister of that denomination, the Minister may appoint such a minister to that prison.

(2) The Ministry may allow a minister of any denomination to visit prisoners of his denomination in a prison to which no minister of that denomination has been appointed under this section.

(3) No prisoner shall be visited against his will by a minister.

(4) Every prisoner shall be allowed, in accordance with the arrangements in force in the prison in which he is confined, to attend religious services held therein or to be visited by a minister of his denomination appointed to or permitted to visit prisoners under this section.

(5) The governor of a prison shall on the reception of each prisoner record the religious denomination, if any, to which the prisoner declared himself to belong and shall give to any minister who is appointed or permitted to visit prisoners under this section a list of the prisoners who have declared themselves to belong to his denomination; and a minister shall not be permitted to visit any other prisoners except with the permission of the governor at the special request of the prisoner concerned.

(6) There may be paid to ministers appointed to or permitted to visit prisons under this section such remuneration as the Ministry with the approval of the Ministry of Finance may think reasonable.

Boards of  
visitors for  
prisons.

10.—(1) A board of visitors shall be appointed for each prison by the Minister.

(2) Each grand jury shall have the right to nominate at least one member of each board of visitors.

(3) At least half of the members of each board of visitors shall be persons appointed on the nomination of the grand juries.

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(4) At least two of the members appointed to each board of visitors shall be justices of the peace and in the case of a prison used as a women's prison at least two members shall be women.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Borstal institutions.

11. The Minister shall appoint for each Borstal institution a visiting committee consisting of at least six members.

Visiting  
committees  
for Borstal  
institutions.

12.—(1) Where any living accommodation is provided for a prison officer or his family by virtue of his office, then, if he ceases to be a prison officer or is suspended from office or dies, he, or, as the case may be, his family, shall quit the accommodation when required to do so by notice of the Ministry.

Ejectment  
warrants  
in respect  
of official  
accommoda-  
tion.

(2) Where a prison officer or the family of a prison officer refuses or neglects to quit the accommodation forty-eight hours after the giving of such a notice as aforesaid, any resident magistrate, on proof made to him of the facts authorising the giving of the notice and of the service of the notice and of the neglect or refusal to comply therewith may by warrant direct the undersheriff for the county in which the accommodation is situated, within a period specified in the warrant, to enter, by force if necessary, into the accommodation and deliver possession of it to the Ministry or any person appointed by the Ministry.

*Rules.*

13.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Ministry may make rules to be styled "prison rules" for—

Rules for the  
management  
of prisons.

- (a) the administration, regulation and management of prisons;
- (b) the classification, segregation, accommodation, maintenance, clothing, treatment, training, employment, discipline, punishment and control of persons required to be detained in prisons;
- (c) the temporary release, with or without suspension of the currency of the sentence, of persons serving a sentence of imprisonment, corrective training, preventive detention or Borstal training;

- (d) the photographing, measuring and fingerprinting of persons sentenced to be detained in prisons ;
  - (e) the conduct, duty and discipline of the staff of prisons ;
  - (f) the functions of boards of visitors ; and
  - (g) the functions of visiting committees ;
- and different prison rules may be made for different prisons or classes of prisons.

(2) Prison rules shall make provision for ensuring that a person who is charged with any offence under the rules shall be given an opportunity of answering the charge.

(3) Prison rules may provide for the training of particular classes of persons.

(4) Prison rules shall provide for the special treatment of the following persons while required to be detained in a prison, that is to say—

- (a) any person serving a sentence of preventive detention ;
- (b) any person serving a sentence of corrective training ;
- (c) any person undergoing training in a Borstal institution ;
- (d) any appellant within the meaning of the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act, 1930, pending the determination of his appeal ;
- (e) any other person detained in a prison, not being a person serving a sentence or a person imprisoned in default of payment of a sum adjudged to be paid by him on his conviction.

(5) Prison rules shall provide that in a prison for both men and women separate buildings or parts of a building shall be used for the men and for the women respectively so as to prevent the one from seeing or communicating with the other.

(6) Prison rules shall provide that the medical officer of a prison shall not apply any painful tests to a prisoner for the purposes of detecting malingering or for any other purpose except with the permission of the board of visitors or the visiting committee.

20 & 21 Geo. 5,  
c. 45.

(7) Prison rules may make provision whereby a person serving such a sentence or for such a term as may be prescribed by the rules, may, on the ground of his industry and good conduct, be granted remission of such part of that sentence or term as may be so prescribed ; and on the discharge of a person from a prison in pursuance of any such remission his sentence shall expire.

(8) A copy of the relevant prison rules shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every prison.

(9) The Ministry may by prison rules make provision for any other matter which appears to the Ministry to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

14.—(1) Prison rules shall provide with respect to punishment for breaches of prison rules that—

Corporal  
punishment  
in prisons

- (a) corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any female prisoner ;
  - (b) corporal punishment shall not be inflicted more than once for the same offence ;
  - (c) corporal punishment shall not be inflicted unless the medical officer of the prison certifies that the prisoner is fit to undergo the punishment ;
  - (d) corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any person serving a sentence of imprisonment, corrective training or preventive detention unless the Ministry has held an inquiry on oath and has authorised the infliction of corporal punishment ; and
  - (e) corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on persons sentenced to Borstal training unless the visiting committee or any two members thereof to whom all particulars of the offence have been reported have authorised the infliction of corporal punishment.
- (2) The punishment which may be authorised by the Ministry or by a visiting committee shall not exceed—
- (a) in the case of a person eighteen years of age or over, thirty-six strokes of a cat-o'-nine-tails, birch rod or cane ; or
  - (b) in the case of a person under that age, eighteen strokes of a birch rod or cane ; or
  - (c) in the case of a person sentenced to Borstal training, twelve strokes of a cane.

(3) The refusal by the Ministry or the visiting committee or two members thereof as the case may be to authorise punishment under paragraphs (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of this section shall not prejudice any power to impose another punishment for the offence.

*Confinement and treatment of prisoners.*

Place of  
confinement  
of prisoners.

15.—(1) A prisoner sentenced by any court or committed to a prison on remand or pending trial or otherwise may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other enactment, be lawfully confined in any prison provided or maintained by the Ministry.

(2) Prisoners shall be committed to such prison as the Ministry may from time to time direct; and may during the term of their imprisonment be removed, by direction of the Ministry, from the prison in which they are confined to any other prison.

Removal of  
prisoners for  
judicial and  
other  
purposes.

16.—(1) The Ministry may, if it is satisfied that the attendance at any place of a person detained in a prison is desirable in the interests of justice or for the purposes of any public inquiry, direct him to be taken to that place.

(2) The Ministry may, if it is satisfied that a person so detained requires medical or surgical treatment of any description, direct him to be taken to a hospital or other suitable place for the purposes of the treatment.

(3) Where any person is directed under this section to be taken to any place he shall, unless the Ministry otherwise directs, be deemed to be in custody while being so taken, while at that place, and while being taken back to the prison in which he is required in accordance with law to be detained.

(4) A person taken from a prison for medical or surgical treatment under sub-section (2) of this section may by direction of the Ministry, but not otherwise, be discharged on the expiration of his sentence without necessitating his return to prison.

(5) In this section "hospital" has the same meaning as in the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.

(6) The provisions of this section are in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of section

seventeen of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, or section thirty-seven of the Mental Health Act (Northern Ireland), 1948.

1945, c. 15  
1948, c. 17.

17.—(1) If the Minister is satisfied that a person serving a sentence of imprisonment is under twenty-one years of age and might with advantage be detained in a Borstal institution, he may, after consultation where practicable with the judge or resident magistrate by whom the sentence was passed, direct that such person be transferred to a Borstal institution; and the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act shall thereupon apply to him as if he had on the date of the transfer been sentenced to Borstal training:

Transfers  
from prison  
to Borstal  
institution  
and vice  
versa

Provided that if on that date the unexpired term of his sentence is less than three years those provisions shall apply to him as if he had been sentenced to Borstal training three years before the expiration of that term.

(2) If a person detained in a Borstal institution is reported to the Minister by the visiting committee to be incorrigible, or to be exercising a bad influence on the other inmates of the institution, the Ministry may commute the unexpired part of the term for which that person is then liable to be so detained to such term of imprisonment as the Minister may determine, not exceeding the said unexpired part; and for the purposes of this Act that person shall be treated as if he had been sentenced to imprisonment for that term.

18.—(1) Every prisoner sentenced by any court to imprisonment, corrective training, preventive detention or Borstal training or committed to a prison on remand or pending trial or sentence or otherwise shall be deemed to be in the lawful custody of the governor of the prison in which he is detained.

Lawful  
custody of  
prisoner.

(2) A prisoner shall be deemed to be in lawful custody while he is confined in, or is being taken to or from, any prison and while he is working, or is for any other reason, outside the prison in the custody or under the control of an officer of the prison or while he is temporarily detained, pending trial or sentence, in any lock-up.

Right of justice of the peace to visit prisons.

19.—(1) A justice of the peace may at any time visit any prison and may examine the condition of the prison and of the prisoners and enter in a visitors' book, to be kept by the governor of the prison, any observations on the condition of the prison or on any other matter connected with the prison.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall authorise a justice of the peace to communicate with any prisoner except on the subject of his treatment in the prison, or to visit any prisoner under sentence of death.

(3) The governor of every prison shall bring any entry in the visitors' book to the attention of the board of visitors at their next visit.

*Release on licence, supervision and temporary discharge.*

Release on licence of young prisoners.

20. If it appears to the Minister that a person serving a sentence of imprisonment was under the age of twenty-one years at the commencement of his sentence, the Minister may direct that instead of being granted remission of his sentence under prison rules he shall, at any time on or after the day on which he might have been discharged if the remission had been granted, be released on licence under the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act.

Supervision of persons sentenced to Borstal training after release.

21. A person sentenced to Borstal training shall be detained in a Borstal institution, and after his release therefrom shall be subject to supervision, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act; subject, however, to the power of the Minister under this Act to commute in certain cases to a term of imprisonment the unexpired part of the term for which a person is liable to be so detained.

Release on licence of persons sentenced to corrective training or preventive detention.

22. A person sentenced to corrective training or preventive detention shall be detained in a prison for the term of his sentence subject to his release on licence under the provisions of the Third Schedule to this Act.

Release on licence of persons serving imprisonment for life.

23.—(1) Subject to compliance with such conditions, if any, as the Minister may from time to time determine, the Minister may at any time if he thinks fit release on licence a person serving a term of imprisonment for life.

(2) The Minister may at any time by order recall to prison a person released on licence under this section,

but without prejudice to the power of the Minister to release him on licence again; and where any person is so recalled his licence shall cease to have effect and he shall, if at large, be deemed to be unlawfully at large.

24.—(1) If the Minister is satisfied that by reason of the condition of a prisoner's health it is undesirable to detain him in prison, but that, such condition of health being due in whole or in part to the prisoner's own conduct in prison, it is desirable that his release should be temporary and conditional only, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by order authorise the temporary discharge of the prisoner for such period and subject to such conditions as may be stated in the order.

Temporary discharge of prisoners on account of ill-health.

(2) Where an order of temporary discharge is made in the case of a prisoner not under sentence, the order shall contain conditions requiring the attendance of the prisoner at any further proceedings in his case at which his presence may be required.

(3) Any prisoner discharged under this section shall comply with any conditions stated in the order of temporary discharge, and shall return to prison at the expiration of the period stated in the order, or of such extended period as may be fixed by any subsequent order of the Minister, and if the prisoner fails so to comply or return, he may be arrested without warrant and taken back to prison.

(4) Where a prisoner under sentence is discharged in pursuance of an order of temporary discharge, the currency of the sentence shall be suspended from the day on which he is discharged from prison under the order to the day on which he is received back into prison, so that the former day shall be reckoned and the latter shall not be reckoned as part of the sentence.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the duties of the medical officer of a prison in respect of a prisoner whom the Minister does not think fit to discharge under this section.

*Offences.*

25. Every person who, having been sentenced to imprisonment, corrective training, preventive detention or Borstal training is afterwards, and before the expiration of the term for which he was so sentenced, at large

Being unlawfully at large while under sentence.

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Section 20.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## RELEASE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS FROM PRISON ON LICENCE.

1. A person released on licence under section twenty of this Act shall until the expiration of his sentence be under the supervision of such body or person as may be specified in the licence and shall comply with such other requirements as may be so specified.

Provided that the Ministry may at any time modify or cancel any such requirements.

2. If before the expiration of his sentence the Ministry is satisfied that a person released as aforesaid has failed to comply with any requirement for the time being specified in the licence, it may by order recall him to a prison; and thereupon he shall be liable to be detained in the prison until the expiration of his sentence and, if at large, shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large.

3. Where the unexpired part of the sentence of a person released under the said section twenty is less than six months, the provisions of this Schedule shall apply to him subject to the following modifications:—

- (a) the period for which he is under supervision under paragraph 1, and is liable to recall under paragraph 2, shall be a period of six months from the date of his release under the said section twenty;
- (b) if he is recalled under paragraph 2, the period for which he may be detained thereunder shall be whichever is the shorter of the following, that is to say:—
  - (i) the remainder of the said period of six months; or
  - (ii) the part of his sentence which was unexpired on the date of his release under the said section twenty, reduced by any time during which he has been so detained since that date.

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## BORSTAL TRAINING.

1. A person sentenced to Borstal training shall be detained in a Borstal institution for such period, not extending beyond three years after the date of his sentence, as the Ministry may determine, and shall then be released:

Provided that the Ministry shall not in the absence of special circumstances release any such person from a Borstal institution before the expiration of nine months from the date of his sentence.

2. A person shall, after his release from a Borstal institution and until the expiration of three years from the date of his sentence, be under the supervision of such body or person as may be specified in a notice to be given to him by the Ministry on his release, and shall, while under that supervision, comply with such requirements as may be so specified:

Sections  
17, 21.

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Provided that the Ministry may at any time modify or cancel any of the said requirements or order that a person who is under supervision as aforesaid shall cease to be under supervision.

3. If before the expiration of three years from the date of his sentence the Ministry is satisfied that a person who is under supervision after his release from a Borstal institution under paragraph 1 of this Schedule has failed to comply with any requirement for the time being specified in the notice given to him under paragraph 2 of this Schedule, the Ministry may by order recall him to a Borstal institution; and thereupon he shall be liable to be detained in the Borstal institution until the expiration of three years from the date of his sentence, and, if at large, shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large:

Provided that the Ministry may at any time release a person who is detained in a Borstal institution under this paragraph; and the foregoing provisions of this Schedule shall apply as respects a person so released as they apply as respects a person released under paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

4. If any person while under supervision, or after his recall to a Borstal institution, as aforesaid, is sentenced by a court in Northern Ireland to corrective training or Borstal training his original sentence of Borstal training shall cease to have effect.

5. The Ministry in exercising its functions under this Schedule shall consider any report made to it by a visiting committee on the advisability of releasing a person from a Borstal institution.

## THIRD SCHEDULE.

## RELEASE ON LICENCE OF PERSONS SENTENCED TO CORRECTIVE TRAINING OR PREVENTIVE DETENTION.

1. The Ministry may release on licence a person sentenced to corrective training or preventive detention either at any time or after he has served such portion of his sentence as may be determined in accordance with prison rules.

2. A person shall, after his release on licence under paragraph 1 of this Schedule and until the expiration of his sentence, comply with such requirements as may be specified in the licence, including, if the Ministry thinks it expedient, a requirement that he shall be under the supervision of such body or person as may be so specified:

Provided that the Ministry may at any time modify or cancel any of the said requirements.

3. If before the expiration of his sentence the Ministry is satisfied that a person released on licence under paragraph 1 of this Schedule has failed to comply with any requirement for the time being specified in the licence, the Ministry may by order recall him to a prison; and thereupon he shall be liable to be detained in the prison until the expiration of his sentence, and, if at large, shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large.

4. A person detained in a prison under the last foregoing paragraph may be released on licence by the Ministry at any time before the expiration of his sentence; and the foregoing provisions of this Schedule shall apply as respects a person released under this paragraph as they apply as respects a person released under paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

Section 22.

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custody for a substantial time, followed by a period of supervision if released before the expiration of his sentence, the court may pass, in lieu of any other sentence, a sentence of preventive detention for such term of not less than three nor more than fourteen years as the court may determine.

(3) A person sentenced to corrective training or preventive detention shall be detained in a prison for the term of his sentence subject to his release on licence in accordance with the provisions of the Third Schedule to the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, and while so detained shall be treated in such manner as may be prescribed by prison rules made under the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

(4) Before sentencing any offender to corrective training or preventive detention, the court shall consider any report or representations which may be made to the court by or on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs (in this Act referred to as "the Ministry") on the offender's physical and mental condition and his suitability for such a sentence.

(5) A copy of any report or representations in writing made to the court by the Ministry for the purposes of the last preceding sub-section shall be given by the court to the offender or his counsel or solicitor.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a person who has been convicted by a court of summary jurisdiction of an indictable offence triable summarily and has been sentenced by such a court or on appeal therefrom to Borstal training or imprisonment, shall be treated as if he had been convicted of that offence on indictment.

6.—(1) For the purpose of determining whether an offender is liable to be sentenced to corrective training or preventive detention, no account shall be taken of any previous conviction or sentence unless notice has been given to the offender or his solicitor and to the proper officer of the court at least three days before the trial that it is intended to prove the conviction or sentence.

(2) For the purposes of this section, evidence that a person has previously been sentenced to corrective training or preventive detention shall be evidence of the

Proof of previous convictions, etc., for the purposes of last preceding section.

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convictions and sentences which rendered him liable to that sentence.

*Young offenders.*

7.—(1) Where a person is convicted (whether summarily or on indictment) of an offence punishable with imprisonment or which would be so punishable if he were not a child or a young person, then if on the day of his conviction he is not less than sixteen but under twenty-one years of age, and the court is satisfied having regard to his character and previous conduct, and to the circumstances of the offence, that it is expedient for his reformation and the prevention of crime that he should undergo a period of training in a Borstal institution, the court may, in lieu of any other sentence, pass a sentence of Borstal training.

Borstal training.

(2) Before a sentence of Borstal training is passed under this section the court shall consider any report or representation made by or on behalf of the Ministry on the offender's physical and mental condition and his suitability for the sentence; and if the court has not received such a report or representation it may after conviction remand the offender in custody for such a period or periods, not exceeding three weeks or extending beyond the next sitting of the court whichever shall be the longer, to enable the report or representation to be made.

(3) A copy of any report or representation in writing made to a court by the Ministry for the purposes of the last preceding sub-section shall be given by the court to the offender or his counsel or solicitor.

8. The following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (1) of section fifty-five of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950:—

Restriction on sentence of death. 1950, c. 5.

"(1) Sentence of death shall not be pronounced on or recorded against a person convicted of an offence if it appears to the court that at the time when the offence was committed he was under the age of eighteen years, but in lieu thereof the court shall sentence him to be detained during the pleasure of the Governor of Northern Ireland, and, if so sentenced, he shall be liable to be detained in

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PHARMACY AND POISONS

THIRTEENTH SCHEDULE

THE MEDICINES, PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945

Order issued under Regulation 10 by the Ministry of Agriculture for the purchase of poisons included in Group D of the Fourth Schedule to the Regulations

I hereby authorise (a)..... of (b)..... to purchase within one month of the date hereof (c)..... for the treatment of Foul Brood disease in.....stocks of bees.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Authorised Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Insert (a) full name of intending purchaser; (b) full postal address and (c) quantity and name of poison.

NOTE:—This Order is valid for one purchase only and must be retained by the authorised seller of poisons.

FOURTEENTH SCHEDULE

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

THE MEDICINES, PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1945

Authority issued by a County Agricultural Executive Officer for the purchase of strychnine in pursuance of paragraph 1(e) of Regulation 30

I hereby authorise (a)..... of (b)..... to purchase, within three months of the date hereof, (c).....ounce of strychnine for the purpose of killing foxes.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ County Agricultural Executive Officer for the County of.....

Insert (a) full name of intended purchaser; (b) full postal address, and (c) quantity which shall not exceed one ounce.

NOTE:—This Authority is valid for one purchase only and must be retained by the authorised seller of poisons.

FIFTEENTH SCHEDULE

Substances in which Poison is exempted by Regulation 4 from Section 27(2) of the Act

Poison	Substances in which exempted
Nicotine	Agricultural and horticultural insecticides consisting of nicotine dusts containing not more than four per cent. of nicotine.

PRISONS

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SIXTEENTH SCHEDULE

Regulations revoked

- The Poisons Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1946.
- The Poisons Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1949.
- The Poisons Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1950.
- The Poisons Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1951.
- The Poisons Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952.

PRISON RULES

RULES, DATED 19TH JANUARY, 1954, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS UNDER SECTION THIRTEEN OF THE PRISON ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1953.

1954. No. 7

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The Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland in pursuance of the powers vested in it by Section thirteen of the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, and all other powers it thereunto enabling hereby makes the following Prison Rules:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1.—(1) These Rules may be cited as the Prison Rules (Northern Ireland), 1954.

(2) These Rules shall come into force on 1st February 1954.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of the Parliament of Northern Ireland.

(4) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say—

“Appellant” means a prisoner who is an appellant within the meaning of the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act, 1930.

“Board of Visitors” in the application of Parts I to VII of these Rules to Borstal Institutions or Borstal Prisoners means a Visiting Committee appointed under Section 11 of the Act, and in application to any other prison or prisoners means a Board of Visitors appointed under Section 10 of the Act.

“Borstal Prisoner” means a young offender sentenced to Borstal training under Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

“Civil Prisoner” means a person detained in a prison who is not serving a sentence, is not imprisoned in default of payment of a sum adjudged to be paid on conviction and is not subject to special treatment under any of the provisions of the Rules under any other description.

“Corrective Trainee” means a prisoner undergoing a sentence of Corrective training under Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

“Legal Adviser” means, in relation to a prisoner, the prisoner’s Counsel or solicitor.

“Officer” means any officer or servant of a prison.

“Preventive Detainee” means a prisoner undergoing a sentence of Preventive Detention under Sub-Section (2) of Section 5 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

“Special Rule” means a Rule in Parts III to VI, inclusive, of these Rules.

“The Act” means the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953.

“The Ministry” means the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland.

Citation,  
Commence-  
ment, Inter-  
pretation  
and  
Definitions

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Repeals

2. All previous Rules with respect to prisons, prisoners, prison officers and the powers and duties of Visiting Committees or Boards of Visitors are hereby revoked.

## PART II

## GENERAL RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

Application of Part I

3. The Rules in this Part apply to all prisoners unless inconsistent with the Special Rules.

Classification

4.—(1) In order so far as possible to prevent moral contamination and to facilitate training the arrangements set out in the following paragraphs of this Rule shall be made in classifying convicted prisoners.

(2) Prisoners under 21 years of age shall be classified as Young Prisoners.

(3) Prisoners of 21 years of age and over who have not previously been in prison on conviction shall be classified as Star Prisoners unless the Governor considers that, in view of their record or character, they are likely to have a bad influence on others in that class. A prisoner of 21 years of age or over who has previously been in prison on conviction may also be classified as a Star Prisoner if the Governor is satisfied, having regard to the nature of the previous offence or to the length of time since it was committed, or to the prisoner's general record and character, that he is not likely to have a bad influence as aforesaid.

(4) Other prisoners shall be classified as Ordinary Prisoners.

(5) (a) The Governor may in his discretion at any time remove from the Young Prisoners' Class a prisoner of 17 years of age or over whom he regards as unsuitable by character for that class, and may transfer him to the Star Class.

(b) The Governor may in his discretion at any time transfer from the Star Class to the Ordinary Class a prisoner whose character has shown him to be unfit to associate with other prisoners of the Star Class.

(6) Arrangements shall be made to provide so far as practicable for the effective separation at all times of the three classes of convicted prisoners.

(7) The Ministry may set up such other classes of prisoners, or may authorise in particular cases such departures from the provisions of this Rule, as may in the opinion of the Ministry be desirable for the purposes of paragraph (1) of this Rule.

Privileges

5.—(1) The Ministry shall, in the interest of good conduct and training, establish at every prison such system or systems of privileges as may be appropriate for different classes of prisoners and different methods of training.

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(2) Every such system may include arrangements under which money may be earned by prisoners under these Rules and may be spent on such articles and subject to such conditions as the Ministry may determine.

## ACCOMMODATION

6.—(1) No sleeping accommodation for prisoners shall be used unless it is approved by the Ministry as being of such <sup>Sleeping Accommodation</sup> size and as being lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted in such a manner as is requisite for health, and is furnished with the means of enabling prisoners locked therein to communicate at any time with an officer.

(2) Except in a Borstal Institution sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each prisoner in a separate cell:

Provided that where it is necessary the Ministry may authorise the accommodating of three or more prisoners in a cell or ward.

7. Every prisoner shall be provided with a separate bed <sup>Beds and Bedding</sup> and with separate bedding adequate for warmth and health.

## RECEPTION, REMOVAL AND DISCHARGE

## Reception

8.—(1) Every prisoner shall be searched when taken into <sup>Search</sup> custody by an officer, on reception into prison, and at such subsequent times as the Ministry may determine, and all unauthorised articles shall be taken from him.

(2) The searching of a prisoner shall be conducted in as seemly a manner as is consistent with the effectiveness of the search.

(3) A prisoner shall not be stripped and searched in the sight of another prisoner.

(4) A prisoner shall be searched only by, and in the presence of, officers of the same sex as the prisoner.

9. All money, clothing, or other effects belonging to a <sup>Retention of Property</sup> prisoner which he is not allowed to retain shall be placed in the custody of the Governor, who shall keep an inventory thereof, which shall be signed by the prisoner.

10. The name, age, height, weight, particular marks, and <sup>Recording of Particulars</sup> such other measurements and particulars as may be required in regard to a prisoner shall upon his reception, and from time to time, be recorded in such manner as the Ministry may determine.

11. A convicted prisoner may be photographed and <sup>Photographs and Finger-prints</sup> finger-printed on reception and subsequently.

12. Every prisoner shall, unless exempted by the Governor <sup>Baths</sup> or Medical Officer, take a hot bath on reception.

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**Medical Examination** 13. Every prisoner shall, as early as possible on the day of his reception, be separately examined by the Medical Officer, who shall record the state of health of the prisoner and such other particulars as may be directed.

**Examination of Prisoners received late in day** 14. Provided that if a prisoner is received too late to be examined on the day of his reception he shall be examined as soon as possible on the next day, and in any case within twenty-four hours of reception.

#### Information to Prisoners

**Information to Prisoners** 15.—(1) Arrangements shall be made to ensure that every prisoner on reception is provided, in his cell or ward, with an abstract of the Rules governing the treatment of prisoners of his class and of any other regulations of which he should have knowledge, including those relating to gratuities and privileges, to the proper methods of submitting petitions to the Minister and of making complaints, to food, clothing, bedding, and other necessities, and to the disciplinary requirements of the prison, sufficiently full to provide him with all necessary information.

(2) The Governor shall personally or through such officer as he may appoint ensure as soon as possible after reception, and in any case within twenty-four hours, that every prisoner who can read has had an opportunity of reading the information so provided. Where a prisoner cannot read or has difficulty in understanding the information so provided, his rights and obligations under the Rules shall be so explained to him.

#### Removal and Discharge

**Custody during removal, etc. Protection from public view** 16.—(1) A prisoner whom the Ministry has directed to be taken to any place shall while outside the prison be kept in the custody of prison officers:

Provided that a prisoner directed to be brought before a court of summary jurisdiction may while outside the prison be in the custody of police officers.

(2) When prisoners are being removed to or from prison, they shall be exposed to public view as little as possible.

**Final-interview with Governor** 17. Every prisoner shall before discharge or removal to another prison be interviewed by the Governor.

**Final-interview with Medical Officer** 18.—(1) Every prisoner shall as short a time as is practicable before discharge, or removal to another prison, be examined by the Medical Officer.

(2) A prisoner shall not be removed to another prison unless the Medical Officer certifies that he is fit for removal.

(3) A prisoner due for discharge who is suffering from an acute or dangerous illness shall not be required to leave the prison if, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, he cannot

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be sent out without danger to himself, or, in the case of infectious or contagious illness, to other persons.

19. On the discharge of a prisoner, his own clothes shall be returned to him unless it has been found necessary to destroy or otherwise dispose of them, in which case proper clothing shall be provided.

20. Any gratuity granted to a prisoner on his discharge may be paid through a society approved by the Ministry under Section 41 of the Act, or in such manner and under such conditions as the Ministry may order for the purpose of preventing its being misapplied.

21. Upon the death of a prisoner the Governor shall give immediate notice thereof to the Coroner having jurisdiction, to the Board of Visitors, to the Ministry, and where practicable to the nearest relative of the deceased.

#### DISCIPLINE AND CONTROL

##### General

22. The Rules in this section shall be applied in accordance with the following principles:—

- (i) Discipline and order shall be maintained with firmness, but with no more rigour than is required for safe custody and well-ordered community life;
- (ii) an officer in dealing with prisoners shall not use force unnecessarily and, when the application of force is necessary, no more force than is necessary shall be used; and
- (iii) an officer shall not deliberately act in a manner calculated to provoke a prisoner.

23. A prisoner shall not be employed in any disciplinary capacity, but prisoners selected as suitable by the Governor, or, in a women's prison by the female Chief Officer, may be employed in positions of responsibility and leadership.

24.—(1) If at any time it appears to the Board of Visitors that it is desirable for the maintenance of good order or discipline or in the interests of a prisoner that that prisoner should not work in association with others, a recommendation to that effect may be made by the Board of Visitors to the Governor who will thereupon have authority to arrange for that prisoner to work temporarily in a cell and not in association.

(2) If the Governor is advised by the Medical Officer that, on medical grounds, it is desirable that a prisoner so withdrawn from work in association should again work in association, or if, for any other reason, the Governor is satisfied that this is desirable, he may arrange for the prisoner again to work in association from such date as he determines.

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Investigation and awards by the Ministry or Board of Visitors

32.—(1) Where a prisoner is reported for any of the following offences, namely:—

- (a) an offence under the Act;
- (b) gross personal violence against an officer;
- (c) gross personal violence to another prisoner; and
- (d) any serious or repeated offence against discipline for which such award as the Governor is authorised to make is deemed insufficient.

and the Governor considers after investigation that such an offence has been committed, he may, and in the case of an offence under (a) shall, report the matter to the Ministry.

(2) The Ministry shall thereupon inquire into the report (such inquiry if it thinks it desirable being on oath) and may make one or more of the following awards:—

- (a) forfeiture of remission of sentence for a period not exceeding six months;
- (b) forfeiture or postponement of privileges;
- (c) exclusion from associated work for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days;
- (d)\*restricted diet No. 1 for a period not exceeding fifteen days;
- (e)\*restricted diet No. 2 for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days;
- (f) cellular confinement for a period not exceeding fifteen days or, where the prisoner is found guilty of mutiny or incitement to mutiny, or of gross personal violence to an officer, not exceeding thirty days; and
- (g) stoppage of earnings for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days.

(3) The Ministry may delegate its powers under this Rule to the Board of Visitors in any particular case.

Especially grave offences

33.—(1) Where a male prisoner serving a sentence of Imprisonment, Corrective Training, or Preventive Detention has been reported by the Governor under Rule 32(1) and the Ministry is satisfied after an inquiry upon oath that such prisoner has been guilty of:—

(a) mutiny or incitement to mutiny; or

(b) gross personal violence against an officer; the Ministry may, without prejudice to its powers under paragraph (2) of Rule 32 direct the infliction of corporal punishment.

\*For definitions of restricted diets see the Schedule.

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(2) Where an order for the infliction of corporal punishment is made, the order shall specify the number of strokes and the instrument with which they are to be inflicted, and shall be recorded in such manner as the Ministry may determine.

(3) Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted more than once for the same offence.

34.—(1) All corporal punishments shall be inflicted in the presence of the Governor and the Medical Officer. Corporal punishment

(2) The Medical Officer shall immediately before the punishment is inflicted examine the prisoner and satisfy himself that he is both mentally and physically fit to undergo the punishment, and shall make such recommendation for preventing injury to the prisoner's health as he may deem necessary, and the Governor shall carry such recommendations into effect.

(3) At any time after the infliction of the punishment has begun the Medical Officer may, if he deems it necessary in order to prevent injury to the prisoner's health, recommend that no further punishment be inflicted, and the Governor shall thereupon remit the remainder of the punishment.

(4) The Governor shall enter in the corporal punishment book the number of lashes or strokes inflicted and any remission which he may have ordered.

(5) Corporal punishment, in the case of a prisoner over 18 years of age, shall be inflicted either with a cat-o'-nine tails, a birch rod, or a cane and in the case of a prisoner under 18 years of age with a birch rod or a cane; the instrument in either case shall be of a pattern approved by the Ministry.

(6) Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted on any female prisoner.

35.—(1) An award of cellular confinement or restriction of diet shall in no case be given effect unless the Medical Officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit condition of health to undergo it. Medical certificates, and visits by Governor, etc.

(2) Every prisoner undergoing cellular confinement or subjected to restricted diet No. 1 shall be visited at least once a day by the Governor and the Medical Officer, and if he is undergoing cellular confinement he shall be visited by an officer appointed for that purpose at intervals of not more than three hours during the day.

36. A disciplinary award under paragraph (1) of Rule 31 or paragraph (2) of Rule 32 may be determined or mitigated at any time by the authority responsible for the award. Remission and mitigation of awards

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- (a) The practice in his own time of arts, crafts or studies of such kind and in such manner as may be approved by the Ministry.
- (b) The cultivation of a garden plot.
- (c) The disposal of the products of arts or crafts, and the use or sale of garden produce, for his own benefit.
- (d) In exceptional cases, and only during a period of approximately six months before release on licence, work in open conditions.

Reviewing  
Body

166.—(1) The Ministry shall appoint a Reviewing Body consisting of the Governor and such other persons as the Ministry may consider desirable.

(2) The conduct and progress towards rehabilitation of every preventive detainee shall be considered once in every six months after the expiration of the first twelve months of his sentence by the Reviewing Body and minutes of its proceedings at each meeting shall be taken, and shall be kept in the custody of the Governor.

(3) As soon as the Reviewing Body is satisfied that a preventive detainee in First Stage has shown fitness to be removed to Second Stage, the Reviewing Body shall so report to the Ministry which may thereupon authorise his removal to Second Stage.

(4) In the granting of any special privileges or treatment for which, under these Rules or under any scheme approved by the Ministry, second-stage preventive detainees may be eligible, the Governor shall be guided by the recommendations of the Reviewing Body.

(5) On the expiry of two-thirds of the sentence of a preventive detainee, the Reviewing Body shall, at each subsequent review of his case, give special consideration to:—

- (a) his suitability before release on licence for work under such open conditions as may be provided in a scheme approved by the Ministry; and
- (b) his suitability for release on licence.

(6) The Reviewing Body shall report its conclusions under (5) above to the Ministry, which will give to the Governor such directions thereon as it deems appropriate.

Release on  
licence

167. A preventive detainee shall not normally be eligible for release on licence until he has served five-sixths of his sentence, provided always that the Ministry may, in any case in which special circumstances so warrant, release a preventive detainee on licence at such earlier date as it may determine.

Recall from  
licence

168. A preventive detainee, whose conduct on licence necessitates his recall to prison, shall on recommittal revert

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to First Stage and shall not be removed therefrom except on the direction of the Ministry.

## PART VI

## SPECIAL RULES FOR BORSTAL PRISONERS

169. The following Rules shall not apply to Borstal Prisoners, viz:—  
Rules 4, 5, 19, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33 and 112.

Rules which  
do not  
apply

170.—(1) A young offender sentenced to Borstal Training shall be kept in custody in a prison until arrangements can be made for his removal to a Borstal Institution.

Removal to  
Borstal  
Institution

(2) While in custody in a prison a Borstal Prisoner shall be kept separate from other prisoners. Prison dress shall not be worn.

(3) In the case of a male Borstal Prisoner removal to the Borstal Institution shall be effected within 24 hours of sentence and in the case of a female Borstal Prisoner as soon as practicable.

171.—(1) The requirements of Rules 8, 9, 10, and 11 shall be given effect in the prison before the removal of a Borstal Prisoner to the Borstal Institution.

Procedure on  
Reception

(2) In the application of Rule 9, the prisoner shall be permitted to wear his own clothing during removal and the other property held in the custody of the Governor of the Prison shall be transferred, with the prisoner, to the custody of the Governor of the Borstal Institution.

(3) Whether or not effect has already been given to Rules 12 and 13 before removal these Rules shall apply to a Borstal Prisoner on his reception into the Borstal Institution.

172. In the application of Rule 15 to the Borstal Institution it shall be sufficient if:—

Information  
to Prisoners

- (a) copies of the Abstract therein referred to are provided in the Institution in two or more places, selected by the Governor, to which all the prisoners have frequent access; and
- (b) the Governor shall, from time to time as he considers necessary, bring specially to the notice of, and explain to, the prisoners in the Institution the whole or selected parts of the information contained in the Abstract, and shall, if he receives a request from any prisoner, at any time explain to such prisoner any of the matters referred to in the Abstract.

173. In the application of Rules 17, 18 (1) and (2) and 20 to a Borstal Prisoner the term "discharge" shall be interpreted as including release under the Second Schedule to the Act.

Application  
of Rules  
17, 18 and 20

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## OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS

Investigation of offences and awards by Governor

174. Save as provided by Rule 175, the Governor shall forthwith investigate every offence against discipline and may determine thereupon and make one or more of the following awards:—

- (a) Caution.
- (b) Removal from such activity or activities of the Institution, other than work, as are specified in the Award.
- (c) Extra work or fatigues outside normal working hours for not more than two hours on any one day for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days.
- (d) Forfeiture of any additional letters or visits which have been allowed in pursuance of Rule 107.
- (e) Stoppage of gratuity or earnings paid under any scheme or the withdrawal of any facilities enjoyed by the prisoner for spending any such earnings for a period not exceeding fourteen days.
- (f) Reduction in grade, or delay in promotion to a higher grade, for a period not exceeding two months.
- (g) Confinement to a room for a period not exceeding three days.

Offences for which Governor shall not make an award

175.—(1) Where a Borstal prisoner is reported for any of the following offences, namely:—

- (a) an offence under the Act,
- (b) mutiny or incitement to mutiny,
- (c) assault upon an officer,
- (d) gross personal violence to an officer,
- (e) gross personal violence to another prisoner,
- (f) any serious or repeated offence against discipline for which such award as the Governor is authorised to make is deemed insufficient,

and the Governor considers after investigation that such an offence has been committed he may, and in the case of an offence under (a) shall, report the matter to the Ministry.

(2) The Ministry shall thereupon inquire into the report (such inquiry, if it thinks it desirable, being on oath) and may make one or more of the following awards:—

- (i) (a), (b), (c) and (d) in Rule 174.
- (ii) Stoppage of gratuity or earnings paid under any scheme, or the withdrawal of any facilities enjoyed by the prisoner for spending any such earnings for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days.
- (iii) Reduction in grade or delay in promotion to a higher grade for a period not exceeding three months.

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(iv) Confinement to a room for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

(3) The Ministry may delegate its powers under these Rules to the Visiting Committee in any particular case and such powers may thereupon be exercised by any two or more members of the Committee.

(4) If the Committee, after consideration of full particulars of the offence, consider that the circumstances warrant, they may, in addition to, or in substitution for, any other award set out in paragraph (2) order the infliction of corporal punishment not exceeding twelve strokes of a cane.

176.—(1) To encourage the progressive development of responsibility, Borstal Prisoners shall be placed in Grades in accordance with a scheme of grading approved by the Ministry.

(2) Borstal Prisoners in any grade shall be entitled to enjoy any special privileges allotted to the grade by the scheme and prisoners promoted to an appropriate grade may, in addition to any other privileges, be given such positions of special responsibility and leadership as may be specified in the scheme.

(3) A scheme of grading may provide that money may be earned by a Borstal Prisoner and may be paid to the prisoner in one sum as a gratuity on his release or may, in whole or in part, be spent by the prisoner in the Institution on such articles and subject to such Conditions as the Ministry may determine.

177.—(1) The conduct and progress towards rehabilitation of any Borstal prisoner shall be periodically considered by a Reviewing Body consisting of the Governor and such other persons as may be appointed by the Ministry.

(2) The Reviewing Body shall consider the history and circumstances of each Borstal prisoner as soon as practicable after his reception and shall interview him for the purpose of amplifying the available information about any points in his history and circumstances bearing upon the treatment or training to be applied to him in the Institution.

(3) The Reviewing Body shall, thereafter, review the case of each Borstal prisoner at intervals of not longer than three months and shall determine his suitability for promotion through the grades in accordance with the approved scheme of Grading.

(4) After the expiry of twelve months of the sentence of a Borstal prisoner the Reviewing Body shall devote special attention to his suitability for special treatment as provided in Rule 178.

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(5) When the Reviewing Body is of opinion that a Borstal prisoner is suitable for special treatment as aforesaid it shall so specially report to the Ministry.

(6) When the Reviewing Body is of opinion that a Borstal prisoner is suitable for release, it shall so report to the Visiting Committee, and shall make available to the Committee all available information relating to the prisoner and his conduct in the Institution.

(7) The Reviewing Body shall at each of its meetings take minutes of the proceedings and of its findings, from time to time, in relation to each prisoner, and such minutes shall be kept in the custody of the Governor. The minutes shall be open to inspection by an officer of the Ministry at any time and they, or any part of them, shall be submitted to the Ministry if required, but they shall not be made available to any other person except a member, for the time being, of the Reviewing Body or the Visiting Committee.

Special  
treatment

178.—(1) A Borstal prisoner shall not normally be recommended by the Reviewing Body for special treatment until fifteen months at least of his sentence have expired, but in cases of exceptional merit a prisoner may be so recommended after the expiry of not less than twelve months of his sentence.

(2) A Borstal prisoner recommended by the Reviewing Body shall be eligible, on the direction of the Ministry, to be accorded special treatment which may include any one or more of the following, that is to say:—

- (a) Work or recreation without supervision within the precincts of the Institution.
- (b) Permission to be absent from the Institution on parole for such periods and for such purposes as the Ministry may determine.
- (c) Employment on parole in open conditions outside the Institution as the Ministry may determine.

Release

179.—(1) A Borstal prisoner shall not normally be recommended by the Reviewing Body to the Visiting Committee as suitable for release until he has served two years of his sentence, but in an exceptional case in which special treatment under Rule 178 has been granted the Reviewing Body may specially recommend release before the normal date.

(2) On receiving a recommendation from the Reviewing Body under paragraph (6) of Rule 177, the Visiting Committee at its next meeting shall consider the case and shall report thereon to the Ministry.

(3) A Borstal prisoner shall not be released until the Ministry is satisfied that suitable arrangements for his resettlement after release have been made.

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PART VII

PRISON STAFF

## GENERAL RULES RELATING TO ALL OFFICERS.

180.—(1) Every officer shall conform to the Rules, and to General orders issued by the Ministry and by the Governor for the government of the prison, and shall support the Governor in maintaining them.

(2) Every officer shall obey the lawful instructions of the Governor.

(3) Every officer shall without delay report to the Governor any breach of the Rules or any abuse or impropriety which may come to his knowledge.

181. A Code of Discipline setting out the offences against discipline, the procedure for dealing therewith, and the awards therefor, shall be formulated by the Ministry and shall apply to such classes of officers as are stated in the Code.

182. An officer shall direct the attention of the Governor to any prisoner who appears to be unwell or whose state of mind appears to require special notice and care, so that the Governor may without delay bring such case to the notice of the Medical Officer.

183. An officer shall not allow any undue familiarity on the part of a prisoner towards himself or any other officer or servant of the prison; nor shall he discuss his duties or matters of discipline or of prison arrangements within the hearing of a prisoner.

184.—(1) An officer shall not carry out any pecuniary or business transaction with or on behalf of any prisoner.

(2) An officer shall not unless specially instructed to do so by the Governor bring in or carry out, or attempt to bring in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be brought in or carried out, to or for any prisoner any article whatsoever.

185.—(1) An officer shall not receive any fee, gratuity or other consideration in connection with his duties as a prison officer, other than the emolument prescribed for his office.

(2) An officer shall not receive any fee, gratuity or other consideration in connection with the admission of any visitors to the prison or to prisoners.

186. Except with the permission of the Governor, an officer shall not knowingly communicate with any prisoner, or with the friends or relatives of any prisoner or ex-prisoner.

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the prisoners and the number of punishments and restraints imposed on them; the number of escapes or attempts to escape; the work in which the prisoners have been employed; the particulars of their work and the value thereof; the state and condition of the buildings, fences, etc.; the repairs and alterations which have been made in the prison buildings; and such other particulars as the Ministry may direct; together with a certificate, signed by himself, stating whether the Rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with except in so far as non-compliance has been specially reported to or brought to the notice of the Ministry.

## PART VIII

## POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

(Boards of Visitors and Visiting Committees)

Term of  
Office, etc.

203.—(1) The members of a Board of Visitors appointed under Section ten of the Act shall hold office for a period of twelve months.

(2) The first business of a Board of Visitors on appointment shall be the election of a Chairman.

(3) The Chairman of a Board of Visitors shall hold office during the term of office of the Board.

204.—(1) The members of a Visiting Committee appointed under Section eleven of the Act shall hold office for a period of three years.

(2) The first business at the first meeting of a Visiting Committee after appointment shall be the election of a Chairman.

(3) The Chairman of a Visiting Committee may be elected for the whole term of office of the Committee, or, at the discretion of the Committee, a Chairman may be elected annually.

(4) The members shall continue in office until the date of the first meeting of their successors.

205. In the remainder of this Part of these Rules the expression "committee" means a Visiting Committee or a Board of Visitors and the word "member" shall be construed accordingly.

206. A Committee may elect for such term of office as they may decide a Deputy Chairman who shall preside at any meeting at which the Chairman is not present.

207.—(1) The quorum at a meeting of a Committee shall be three.

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(2) The powers of a Committee shall not be affected by vacancies.

(3) A Committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings and a copy of these minutes shall be forwarded to the Ministry as soon as practicable after the meeting to which they refer.

208.—(1) A Committee shall meet at the prison once in each month to discharge its functions under these Rules. Meetings and Visits to Prison

(2) The prison shall be visited by at least one member of the Committee not less frequently than once in each fortnight.

(3) At each meeting a Committee shall select the members to visit the prison during the ensuing month. The members so selected shall report on their visits to the prison to the Committee.

209.—(1) A Committee jointly and its members severally shall have free access to all parts of the prison for which it is appointed, and to all prisoners, and may, if they so desire, interview any prisoner either in his cell or in a room out of sight and hearing of officers. Access to Prison and Prisoners

(2) They shall hear and investigate any application which a prisoner desires to make to them and, if necessary, shall report it, with their opinion, to the Ministry.

210. A Committee shall immediately bring to the notice of the Ministry any abuse in connection with the prison which comes to their knowledge. Abuses

211. A Committee shall from time to time inspect the food of prisoners and if they find the quality unsatisfactory they shall report the matter to the Governor. Diet

212.—(1) A Committee shall investigate any report of an alleged offence against discipline referred to it by the Ministry under Rule 32 or Rule 175 and if satisfied that the offence is proved may award any one or more of the punishments set out in paragraph (2) of the said Rule. Offences and punishments

(2) The Committee shall record each such case and the award made in their minutes and shall also specially report thereon to the Ministry.

(3) The powers of a Committee under this Rule shall be exercised at a special meeting at which not less than two members shall be present.

213. A Committee shall investigate and decide on every application made to them by a prisoner to change the record of his religious denomination. Before granting any such application, they shall satisfy themselves that it is made from conscientious motives and not from caprice. Denominational records

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Prisoners  
under  
sentence  
of death

214. A member of a Committee shall consider any representations made to him by any person under paragraphs (1) and (2) of Rule 152 and may, if satisfied that it is proper to do so, give an order in writing as provided in the said paragraphs.

Buildings

215. A Committee may inquire into the state of the prison buildings and if any repairs, additions or alterations appear to them to be necessary, they shall submit their advice and suggestions thereon to the Ministry.

Annual and  
other  
reports

216.—(1) A Committee shall as soon as practicable after 31st December in any year make a report to the Ministry in respect of the year ended on that date with regard to all or any of the matters with which they are concerned under these Rules, together, where appropriate, with their advice and suggestions upon any such matter.

(2) A Committee shall from time to time make such other reports to the Ministry as they consider necessary concerning any matter relating to the prison to which, in their opinion, attention should be drawn.

Books

217. A Committee may at any time inspect any of the books of the prison and a note of such inspection shall be made in their minutes.

General  
and Miscel-  
laneous

218.—(1) A Committee shall co-operate with the Ministry and with the Governor in promoting the efficiency of the prison and shall inquire into any matter referred to them by the Ministry.

(2) In the exercise of any of their powers a Committee shall satisfy themselves, by consultation with the Governor, that the power can be exercised without interfering with the security, good order and proper government of the prison and the prisoners therein.

(3) A Committee may assist the Ministry in the selection of library books for the use of prisoners and in the provision of special facilities for study by prisoners.

Release of  
Borstal  
Prisoners

219. The Visiting Committee for a Borstal Institution shall from time to time consider recommendations made to them by the Reviewing Body of the Institution as to the suitability of specified Borstal Prisoners for release and shall report thereon to the Ministry.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this 19th day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-four, in the presence of

(L.S.)

A. Robinson,  
Secretary.

Rules

589

SCHEDULE  
RESTRICTED DIETS

The restricted diets which may be awarded under Rules 31 and 32 shall be as follows:—

## No. 1 DIET

(a) This diet, when given for a period of three days, or less, shall consist of:—

12 ozs. bread and 8 ozs. potatoes per diem with water and 1 pint of tea morning and night and 1 pint soup mid-day.

(b) This diet when given for more than three days shall consist for alternate period of three days of:—

(i) 12 ozs. bread and 8 ozs. potatoes per diem with water and 1 pint of tea morning and night and 1 pint soup mid-day.

(ii) the diet prescribed for prisoners employed on ordinary industrial labour according to sex.

(c) No task of labour be enforced on any one of the days on which bread and water constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner, who may, nevertheless, be allowed the option of performing suitable labour in the cell.

(d) No prisoner who has been on No. 1 diet shall be placed upon this diet for a fresh offence until an interval has elapsed equal to the period already passed by the prisoner on No. 1 diet.

## No. 2 DIET

(a) This diet shall consist of:—

## Breakfast

Porridge, 1 pint, containing 3 ozs. oatmeal.

Bread, 3 ozs.

Margarine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Cocoa, 1 pint, containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. cocoa and 1 fluid oz. milk.

## Dinner

Bread, 4 ozs.

Soup,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints, containing 3 ozs. split peas; 3 ozs. dried beans; 4 ozs. potatoes; 4 ozs. carrots; salt; and, on any day on which meat is included in the normal diet of a prisoner, so much meat as is so included.

## Supper

Bread, 3 ozs.

Margarine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Cocoa, 1 pint, containing  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. cocoa and 1 fluid oz. milk.

(b) If a prisoner while on No. 2 diet is guilty of misconduct, No. 2 diet may be temporarily interrupted and the prisoner may be placed on No. 1 diet for a period not exceeding three days; on the expiration of the period awarded on No. 1 diet the prisoner shall resume the diet originally ordered, and the period passed upon the No. 1 diet shall count as part of the period originally ordered on No. 2 diet.

RULES, DATED 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1954, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS UNDER SECTION THIRTEEN OF THE PRISON ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1953.

1954. No. 139

The Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by section thirteen of the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, and all other powers it thereunto enabling, hereby makes the following Prison Rules:—

1. At the end of Rule 48 of the Prison Rules (Northern Ireland), 1954, there shall be inserted the following proviso—

**WOBURN HOUSE, near Millisle, County Down**











WOBURN HOUSE, MILLISLE.

W. 3022

MEMORANDUMA ... OPENING OF NEW MALE BORSTAL INSTITUTIONB ... MALONE AND WHITEABBEY TRAINING SCHOOLS ACT (N.I.), 1956A. NEW MALE BORSTAL INSTITUTION

- (1) A new Male Borstal Institution has been provided at Woburn House, Millisle, by the Ministry of Home Affairs under Sections One and Two of the Prison Act (N.I.), 1953, and all the prisoners undergoing training in the Borstal Institution at Malone Training School on 27th July, 1956, were, on that date, removed to the new Institution.
- (2) As from 27th July, 1956, all male prisoners sentenced to Borstal Training will be detained in Woburn House and, on committal, will be sent there after passing through the reception section of Belfast Prison as required by the Prison Rules for the purpose of the taking of records, etc.
- (3) The Borstal Institution at Malone Training School was of the semi-secure type; Woburn House is of the Open type.
- (4) The Borstal Institution at Malone Training School has, in practice, ceased to exist by mere disuse, and will, in addition, cease to have any statutory existence on 1st October next, the date on which Section Four of the Malone and Whiteabbey Training Schools Act (N.I.), 1956, will come into operation. The portion of the Malone Training School premises hitherto used for the Borstal Institution will, under sub-section (6) of Section Two of the Prison Act (N.I.), 1953, be appropriated to the use of Malone Training School.
- (5) The present Governor of Malone Training School will continue to be the Governor of Woburn House Borstal Institution as well as of the Training School remaining at the old premises. When the control of the Training School passes to the new Board of Management (see Part B) this officer will become the Manager of the Training School under the Board, but will still continue to be Governor of Woburn House. He will reside at Malone Training School.
- (6) The local control of Woburn House will be exercised by an officer in resident charge of the Institution, in practice the more senior of two Housemasters. In his absence, local control will be exercised by the other Housemaster.
- (7) An appropriate number of other officers of Malone Training School have been transferred to Woburn House. Of the remainder some will, if the Board of Management and the officers so desire, be seconded to the Training School. Any others under retiring age will be absorbed into the prison service.
- (8) Until other arrangements can be made by the new Board of Management after 1st October, the Malone Training School will be staffed on a purely temporary and emergency basis so that the steps outlined in the preceding paragraph (7) will not fully be taken for some time.

P.1.9666

Annual Reports for 1956 -

Hale Naval Institution, Millisle

Miss Farquhar, W. 8/3  
Miss Miller, 11/15/57  
D.P.C. 1/3/57  
P.C.W.

Please see Annual Reports by the  
undocumented for the year ended 31st December, 1956: -

- (1) The Governor, Naval Institution.
- (2) The Chairman of the Visiting Committee
- (3) The three Chaplains.
- (4) The Medical Officer.
- (5) **ML 17** Welfare Officer.

Ball 7/3/57.

\* Part - copy only.

CW  
Pl. see that my success see that paper.

Ball  
12.4.57

H.M. BORSTAL, WOBURN, MILLISLE.

Annual report for Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1956.

INTAKE

A. Nominally in custody on 1st January, 1956.

In the Institution ... ..	57
In hospital (mental) ... ..	--
In hospital (ordinary) ... ..	--
Unlawfully at large on 1st January, 1956 (unrecaptured absconders) ... ..	--
In custody elsewhere (recaptured absconders awaiting trial, etc. in prison) ... ..	2

B. Taken into custody during year

Recalled from supervision ... ..	1
New committals ... ..	32
	<u>99</u>

OUTPUT

C. Discharged from custody during year

Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training. ( <u>First releases</u> ) ... ..	29
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training. ( <u>Second or subsequent</u> releases following earlier recall) ... ..	1
Released at expiration of statutory period of training. ( <u>First releases</u> )	--
Released at expiration of statutory period of training. ( <u>second or</u> subsequent releases) ... ..	--
Transferred to prison as incorrigible ..	3
Absconders dealt with on recapture otherwise than return to Institution (e.g. sentenced to imprisonment and stuck off roll) ... ..	--
Discharged on appeal ... ..	--
Discharged on medical grounds ... ..	1
Discharged from mental hospital otherwise than return to Institution.	--

D. Nominally in custody at 31st December, 1956.

In hospital (mental) ... ..	--
In hospital (ordinary) ... ..	--
Unlawfully at large (unrecaptured absconders) ... ..	--
In custody elsewhere (e.g. recaptured absconders in prison awaiting trial) ... ..	4
In the Institution ... ..	61
	<u>99</u>

*3/2/57*

*see addendum to V.C. report forwarded with minutes 27/1/57*

H.M. Borstal,  
Woburn, Millisle.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED: 31st. Dec., 1956.

Meetings were held each month throughout the year with the exception of the months of July and August under the Chairmanship of Mr. Atholl Blair, C.B.E.; the average monthly attendance being 8 per meeting.

During the latter part of July the inmates who were undergoing Borstal Training at Malone Training School were transferred to new surroundings at Woburn, Millisle, Co. Down. We are pleased to record that quite a considerable part of the work involved in the renovating of the original building was carried out by the boys under the supervision of qualified tradesmen during the past three years or so.

Two members visited the school as Visiting Rota, one attending in the first half and the other on the second half of each month. The primary purpose of these visits being the inspection of school premises and ensuring the boys were being properly cared for. Every boy had the option of consulting with the Rota in case of a grievance, but not one complaint was put forward.

The following are the figures pertaining to committals and releases:-

Number in detention at beginning of year	57
" " Hospital do. do.	-
" " mental hospital do. do.	-
" admitted during the year	39
Absconders at large at beginning of year	2
Absconded during the year and re-captured	9
Re-admitted on revocation of licence	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	108.

Discharged during the year under supervision	28
" " " on Appeal from Court	-
Transferred to H.M. Prison as incorrigible	3
Discharged on Medical Grounds	1
" " compassionate grounds	1
" from Mental Hospital	-
Absconded during the year and re-captured	9
" " " " " at large at end of year	4
Discharged after revocation of supervision	1
In mental Hospital at end of year	-
" hospital at end of year	-
REMAINING IN SCHOOL AT END OF YEAR	61
<hr/>	
TOTAL .....	108.

These figures show an increase of 11 in regard to committals, 7 abscondings with a decrease of 3 in releases. Three boys were transferred to H.M. Prison, Belfast as incorrigible, they having each absconded from the school on at least two occasions.

Outdoor sports, such as football, Cricket, etc. were much to the fore and were thoroughly enjoyed by all the boys. Games of billiards, darts, table-tennis, draughts, etc., were indulged in and helped in a big way to give amusement to the lads during the long Winter evenings. Special treats were provided at Christmas, these included turkey and plum pudding, apples and oranges, minerals, on the menu with film shows and gramophone concert for entertainment.

It is with pleasure we record that four of the boys were given the privilege of Parole Leave in order to be with their parents during Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

It was with regret the committee accepted, due to business commitments, the resignations of Mr. J. C. Hunter, Mr. S. Napier and Mr. P. Smiles, but Mr. Smiles has agreed to remain a member of the Borstal Association.

Captain Fryer is to be complimented on the excellent manner in which he carried out his duties as Governor, securing and maintaining the respect of both the staff and the boys in his custody, and especially during the transitional and "settling in" period from Malone Training School to Woburn. Reference must also be made here of the Welfare Officer - ML 17 - who has been untiring in his efforts to have the boys placed in suitable employment on release.

H.M. BORSTAL, WOBURN, MILLISLE.

ANNUAL REPORT - MEDICAL OFFICER FOR YEAR ENDED 31/12/56.

Since my appointment as part-time Medical Officer to H.M. Borstal, Woburn, on 1st October, 1956, I have to report the health of inmates and Staff has been good, and there have been no epidemics. Since the transfer of the boys from Malone Training School to this Institution the health and physique of all the inmates has shown considerable improvement according to the records available. There were no deaths or cases of suicide or attempted suicide during the year under review.

The heating, lighting and ventilation of the building is satisfactory, the dormitories, recreation rooms, baths, kitchen, dining room, offices and stores are kept clean and tidy. W.C's are well flushed and free from odour.

Food is of good quality, ample, well cooked and served with dispatch. Clothing and bedding are adequate and clean. //

39 Inmates were received during the year and all committals were free from contagious diseases and venereal. No inmates were transferred to Mental Hospital. Five inmates were sent to outside hospital for intern treatment, of this number one required surgical attention - appendicitis.

The duties of Hospital Officer ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> carried out by officers [REDACTED] and **ML 35** to my satisfaction.

Signed

**ML 23**

Medical Officer.

25th January, 1957.

The Governor,  
Malone Training School,  
BELFAST.

*To Ministry.*

*"Noted" and submitted.*

*A.F. 30/1/57*

planning permission is withheld only where there is some definite planning objection, that permission is given on a long term or permanent basis unless there is some definite reason against this, and that, where sites have to be run down or numbers have to be reduced, this is done with due regard to avoiding hardship."

H.G.C.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION (APPEALS FROM BORSTAL TRAINING ORDERS) ACT  
(N.I.) 1963, c. 21.

On January 18th, 1963 at Belfast Custody Court two seventeen year old girls received borstal sentences for being in breach of probation orders and for disorderly conduct. Female borstal facilities being no longer available in Northern Ireland, the two girls were destined to serve their sentences somewhere in the rest of the United Kingdom. This can be arranged under the transfer provisions in section 26(3)<sup>1</sup> of the British Criminal Justice Act of 1961.<sup>2</sup>

The girls appealed to the Recorder of Belfast but he held that he had no jurisdiction,<sup>3</sup> basing his decision on an interpretation of the relevant section of the Summary Jurisdiction and Criminal Justice Act (N.I.) 1935.<sup>4</sup> Section 24(1) of that Act permits appeals in criminal cases from courts of summary jurisdiction "by any party against whom an order is made . . . for any term of imprisonment." In short, the Recorder held that "imprisonment" did not include borstal training.

The ruling caused no small concern. There were banner headlines in the local press. The girls set about petitioning the Governor. It was conceded that appeals against borstal sentences imposed at summary jurisdiction level had been heard in the past.<sup>5</sup> Nor was this the only matter of some consternation to the legal profession. Because of the ruling, a paradoxical situation had arisen whereby a borstal sentence passed on a person convicted summarily could not be appealed against while a similar sentence passed at a higher court level could.

The Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals from Borstal Training Orders) Act (N.I.) 1963 is a swift acknowledgment on the part of the legislature of the necessity for remedial action. The Act does two things. In the first place, it enables persons sentenced on summary conviction to borstal training to appeal to a county court.<sup>6</sup> Secondly, the Act extends the time limit for notice of appeal in the case of those persons sentenced to borstal in the period between the Recorder's ruling and the commencement of the Act.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Where a girl or woman has been sentenced to borstal training in Northern Ireland, the Minister of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland may, without application in that behalf, make an order for her transfer to another part of the United Kingdom, there to serve her sentence or the remainder of her sentence, as the case may be, and for her removal to a borstal institution in that part of the United Kingdom."

<sup>2</sup> 9 & 10 Eliz. 2, ch. 39. See p. 127 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> The "Belfast Telegraph," Feb. 12, 1963.

<sup>4</sup> 25 & 26 Geo. 5, ch. 13 (N.I.). A comprehensive measure to consolidate and reform summary jurisdiction matters is before the Northern Ireland Parliament at present, under the title Magistrates' Courts Bill.

<sup>5</sup> As, for instance, by the Minister of Home Affairs, during the Second Reading of the remedial Bill, 34 H.C. Debs. (N.I.), c. 1741 (1963). Section 1(2) of the Act legalises measures adopted by county courts which in the past had admitted jurisdiction to hear appeals against borstal sentences.

<sup>6</sup> S. 1(1). That is, in the manner provided under part VI of the Summary Jurisdiction and Criminal Justice Act (N.I.) 1935.

<sup>7</sup> S. 1(2). Note the concern of two Senators over this matter, 46 Senate Debs. (N.I.) c. 733, at cc. 734 and 736 (1963). The Act substitutes for the usual period of 21 days after the decision of the court 7 weeks from the date of the commencement of the Act.

The Act came into effect on 9th July 1963, less than six months after the legal discrepancy had been discovered. Whilst this speed should be welcomed, it is, perhaps, legitimate to raise the question of the possibility of the February ruling having been avoided in the first instance. It is probable that it could have been so avoided and not through any legalistic attachment to the old Latin tag, *communis error facit jus*. Whilst the regimes offered by prison and borstal do differ, is it not true that both prison and borstal punish, both involve a deprivation of liberty and both attach a certain stigma to their occupants? In considering the problem of interpretation that was bluntly posed by the 1935 Act, would it not have been better to have had regard to such matters rather than to rely on the truism that a prison is not a borstal?

A few recent English decisions have demonstrated beyond all doubt that, so far as the interpretation of the criminal law is concerned, the judges have not aided administrators in their tasks.<sup>8</sup> On occasion parliamentary draughtsmen will be imprecise or have oversights; but should this be an excuse for a show of judicial independence, particularly where the administrative implications are awkward and where that awkwardness might have been avoided by a ruling that would in no wise have affronted legal sensitivities?

Since the draft of this note was prepared, a colleague has brought to my attention a statutory definition which, if it had been mentioned to the Recorder, might well have led to his coming to the opposite conclusion. The definition is to be found in s. 38(3)(a) of the British Criminal Justice Act, 1961,<sup>9</sup> which provides that in sections 22 and 34 and part III of the Act the expression "imprisonment or detention" means imprisonment, corrective training, preventive detention, borstal training or detention in a detention centre. The expression "imprisonment or detention" is used in s. 22 simply to shorten references to the various types of institution, assistance in escape from which is condemned. In part III the same expression features again. On this occasion the expression is employed as a device to shorten references to the various types of institution in respect of the inmates of which transfer orders may be made. A drafting error can alone explain complete absence of the expression from section 34.

There would thus appear to be even fewer reasons why borstal should not have been treated as prison for appeal purposes in Northern Ireland if in Britain the two had been considered, and continue to be considered, as analogous for purposes associated with transfer orders and the offence of assisting escapes.

NIAL OSBOROUGH.

<sup>8</sup> The decisions of the Divisional Court in *Fisher v. Bell* (on the sale of offensive weapons) [1961] 1 Q.B. 394, [1960] 3 W.L.R. 919, [1960] 3 All E.R. 731 and of the House of Lords in *Payne v. Bradley* (on "private gain" in the law relating to lotteries) [1962] A.C. 343, [1961] 3 W.L.R. 281, [1961] 2 All E.R. 882 were both contrary to the intent of the legislature as contained in the Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act 1959, 7 & 8 Eliz. 2, ch. 37, s. 1(1), and in the Small Lotteries and Gaming Act 1956, 4 & 5 Eliz. 2, ch. 45, s. 4(1)(c) respectively and both led to swift legislative reversal by the Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act 1961, 9 & 10 Eliz. 2, ch. 22 and the Lotteries and Gaming Act 1962, 10 & 11 Eliz. 2, ch. 55.

<sup>9</sup> 9 & 10 Eliz. 2, ch. 39. See page 127 of this volume.

PART I  
—cont.

his physical or mental condition, and the court is satisfied that facilities for such an inquiry during his detention in the remand home to which he would, but for this subsection, have been committed are not provided or otherwise made available under any enactment, then he shall be committed to a remand centre.

*Borstal training*Conditions  
for a  
sentence of  
Borstal  
training.

c. 14.

10.—(1) The power of a court to pass a sentence of Borstal training under section 7 (1) of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1953 shall be exercisable, subject to subsection (2), in any case where the court is of opinion, having regard to the circumstances of the offence and after taking into account the offender's character and previous conduct, that it is expedient that he should be detained for training for not less than six months.

(2) A court shall not exercise the power referred to in subsection (1) in the case of any person—

- (a) on whom such a sentence has previously been imposed and who has served more than nine months thereof;
- (b) on whom such a sentence has previously been imposed and who has already served that sentence; or
- (c) where the court considers that a sentence of imprisonment of three years or more is appropriate;

and for the purpose of paragraph (b) a person shall be deemed to complete the service of his sentence when he is released from a Borstal institution under supervision.

Term of  
detention  
and super-  
vision  
under a  
sentence of  
Borstal  
training.

11.—(1) The maximum period for which a person sentenced to Borstal training may be detained under Schedule 2 to the Prison Act shall be two years instead of three years, and the minimum period for which such person may be so detained shall (subject to the determination of the Ministry under paragraph 1 of that Schedule) be six months instead of nine months.

(2) The period for which a person sentenced to Borstal training is to be under supervision under section 21 of and Schedule 2 to the Prison Act after his release from a Borstal institution shall be a period of twelve months from the date of his release instead of a period beginning with that date and continuing until the expiration of three years from the date of his sentence.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) shall apply to any person sentenced to Borstal training after the commencement of this Act.

(4) The enactments set out in Part I of Schedule 3 shall have effect subject to the amendments, being amendments made in

consequence of subsections (1) and (2), specified in the said Part I.

PART I  
—cont.

12.—(1) Where, subject to and in accordance with paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 to the Prison Act an order is made for the recall of a person who is under supervision after his release from a Borstal institution, that person shall, instead of being detained in a Borstal institution, be detained in a young offenders centre; and, accordingly, the enactments set out in Part II of Schedule 3 shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in the said Part II.

Recall.

(2) The Minister may, in the case of a person who is detained in a Borstal institution at the commencement of this Act after his recall under paragraph 3 of the said Schedule 2, transfer that person to a young offenders centre.

13.—(1) Where a person sentenced to Borstal training—

Return on  
re-convic-  
tion.

- (a) is under supervision after his release from a Borstal institution; or
- (b) has become unlawfully at large from a Borstal institution and has not returned or been returned thereto,

and commits an offence for which he is convicted (whether summarily or on indictment) and for which the court has power or would, but for section 1, have power to sentence him to imprisonment, the court may, subject to the following provisions of this section, instead of dealing with him in any other manner but without prejudice to subsection (3), order that he be returned to custody—

- (i) subject to subsection (6) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, in a young offenders centre; and
- (ii) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, in a Borstal institution.

(2) Where a person was before arrest deemed to be unlawfully at large from a Borstal institution by reason that a recall order has been issued by the Ministry under paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 to the Prison Act, the court shall not order that person to be returned to a Borstal institution, but instead shall order him to be returned to custody in a young offenders centre.

(3) The court may, in addition to exercising its powers under subsection (1) impose on the person ordered to be returned to custody in a young offenders centre or a Borstal institution, as the case may be, under that subsection any disqualification from holding or obtaining a licence which the court has power to impose under any provision of the Road Traffic Acts (Northern Ireland) 1926 to 1967.

PART I  
—cont.

(4) A person ordered under this section to be returned to custody in a young offenders centre shall be liable to be detained for the like period, and shall be treated for all other purposes, as if he had been recalled to a young offenders centre by the Ministry under paragraph 3 of the said Schedule 2, and had been taken into custody for the purposes of that recall on the date of his being taken into custody in pursuance of the order under this section.

(5) References in this section to a person under supervision after his release from a Borstal institution include references to a person, who, having been under supervision as aforesaid was before arrest deemed by virtue of paragraph 3 of the said Schedule 2 to be unlawfully at large, and in relation to a person such as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of subsection (1), the reference in that subsection to an offence shall be deemed to include a reference to the offence under section 25 or 26 of the Prison Act.

(6) Unless and until the Ministry has given notice to the appropriate officer of the court that a young offenders centre is available for the detention of persons to whom subsection (1) (a) applies a court empowered under any of the foregoing provisions of this section to order any such person to be returned to custody in such centre, shall, instead of so ordering, order that he be returned to a Borstal institution, and subsections (2) to (4) shall, with the necessary modifications, have effect accordingly.

*Provisions supplementary to Part I*

14.—(1) Where, on the date of the commencement of section 1, any person is—

- (a) serving a sentence of imprisonment, or
- (b) committed to prison for any default,

being a sentence or, as the case may be, committal which by virtue of that section could not on or after that date be passed or ordered in his case, the Minister may, if satisfied that it is expedient to do so, transfer him—

- (i) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (a) applies, to a Borstal institution or a young offenders centre; and
- (ii) in the case of a person to whom paragraph (b) applies, to a young offenders centre.

(2) A person shall not be transferred under this section to a Borstal institution unless his sentence of imprisonment was a sentence for a term exceeding six months.

(3) Where a person is transferred under this section to a Borstal institution, the provisions of sections 17 (2) and 21 of and Schedule 2 to the Prison Act shall thereupon apply to him as if he

Transfer from prison consequential on section 1.

PART I  
—cont.

had on the date of his transfer been sentenced to Borstal training, so, however, that if on the date of his transfer the unexpired term of his sentence is less than two years, the said provisions shall apply to him as if he had been sentenced to Borstal training two years before the expiration of that term.

(4) Where any person is transferred under this section to a young offenders centre, he shall be detained for a term equal to the unexpired part of his sentence, or, as the case may be, of his committal; and for the purposes of the Prison Act and this Act, he shall be treated as if he had been ordered to be detained in a young offenders centre and detained in such centre from the date on which his period of detention began to run.

(5) Where an order has been made under Part III of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 (transfer, supervision and recall of prisoners within the British Isles), for the transfer to a prison in Northern Ireland of a person who, under this section, could be transferred from that prison to a Borstal institution or young offenders centre, the Minister may direct that he shall, on his arrival in Northern Ireland, be taken to a Borstal institution or a young offenders centre instead of that prison.

PART II

FURTHER PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

*Persistent offenders*

15.—(1) No person shall be sentenced by a court to corrective training or preventive detention.

(2) Any person, who at the commencement of this Act, is serving a sentence of corrective training or preventive detention shall be deemed to be a person serving a term of imprisonment and may be released on licence on the date specified in subsection (3); and the provisions of Schedule 2 shall apply to him as they apply to a person released on licence under section 16.

(3) The date on which any person deemed by virtue of subsection (2) to be serving a term of imprisonment may be released on licence is—

- (a) in the case of a person sentenced to corrective training, the date immediately following that on which he completes the service of two-thirds of the sentence; and
- (b) in the case of a person sentenced to preventive detention, the date immediately following that on which he completes the service of one half of the sentence or two years, whichever is the greater.

Abolition of corrective training and preventive detention.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. The Report paid special tribute to the Northern Ireland Prison Service and the manner in which it had responded to the rapid increase in the prison population since 1969 and all the associated stresses and strains. No major changes were recommended for the Headquarters organisation in Northern Ireland, but the Committee did come down in favour of civilianizing the administration within each prison. A number of other recommendations were made concerning officers' pay and conditions. These are all matters which are going to require very careful consideration in consultation with the staff associations concerned.

1.2. Expansion continued in prison numbers with major developments in the form of the new Hylabank and A-Block. The Committee was pleased with the opening of the new Hylabank and the provision of additional places in A-Block. The young offenders centre at Hylabank is the first purpose-built new prison to be constructed in Northern Ireland since the late 1960s. It has 300 young offenders in the most modern conditions and provides excellent medical, educational, vocational, industrial and sports facilities. Further information about the new establishment is set out in Chapter 3.

1.3. Early in common with other recent years 1979 had a darker side for the Prison Service. Attacks on its staff increased and resulted in the deaths of 9 serving members, as well as that of a recently retired Prison Officer. The Committee was deeply shocked by the deaths of these men and women. It has been particularly concerned to ensure that the Prison Service is able to provide the best possible conditions for its staff. The Committee has recommended that the Prison Service should be given the same level of protection as other public services. It has also recommended that the Prison Service should be given the same level of protection as other public services. It has also recommended that the Prison Service should be given the same level of protection as other public services.

1.4. The general but continuing reduction in the level of terrorist activity in the north community was again reflected in the prison. At the end of the year the population had fallen by 10% which the number of prisoners received during the year. There was a small drop in 1979 from 1,907 in the previous year. However, the number of new United Kingdom prisoners received during the year was 1,121 in 1979. As for the composition of the prison population, there was a marked reduction in the number of special category prisoners during the year. The number of special category prisoners fell from 687 in 1978 to 460 in 1979. The number of special category prisoners fell from 687 in 1978 to 460 in 1979. The number of special category prisoners fell from 687 in 1978 to 460 in 1979.

1.5. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the United Kingdom Prison Service was published during 1979. Its conclusions were accepted by the Prison Service and are set out in Chapter 3. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the United Kingdom Prison Service was published during 1979. Its conclusions were accepted by the Prison Service and are set out in Chapter 3. The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the United Kingdom Prison Service was published during 1979. Its conclusions were accepted by the Prison Service and are set out in Chapter 3.

CHAPTER 2

Population

2.1 The total prison population on 1 January 1979 was 2,671, made up as follows:—

	Men	Women	Total
Untried prisoners	496	16	512
Convicted prisoners (including those detained under section 73 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968)	2,097	62	2,159
	2,593	78	2,671

On 31 December 1979 the corresponding figures were:—

	Men	Women	Total
Untried prisoners	331	10	341
Convicted prisoners (including section 73 detention cases)	2,099	66	2,165
	2,430	76	2,506

Thus there was a small but significant reduction in the total population during the year. This was almost entirely brought about by the continued fall in the number of untried prisoners, which declined by almost exactly a third over the period. Although the maximum number of such prisoners was reached in mid-January, when some 525 were being held, the success of measures to reduce time spent in custody before trial—coupled with the reduction in numbers of those being charged with scheduled offences—meant that only 455 were held by 2 September, traditionally the time of greatest numbers through the effect of the summer court vacation. This contrasts with 659 held at the same period in 1978 and 800 in 1977.

2.2 The average daily prison population also saw a reduction, and at 2,691 for the year was some 120 less than the 1978 figure of 2,813. This was the first year in recent times that the average daily population did not show an increase. The maximum prison population was reached early in the year when, at week ending 21 January, it stood at 2,735.

2.3 The predominance of terrorist crimes was again reflected in the length of sentences imposed during the year. Of the 1,905 prisoners committed under sentence in 1979, 354, or almost 19%, received sentences of 4 years or more, including 58 life sentences. At the end of the year there were 363 persons serving life sentences or detained at the Secretary of State's pleasure, compared with 303 at the end of 1978.

2.4 As regards the nature of offences, here too the effects of the terrorist campaign continued to be evident in that 465, or over 24%, of the 1,905 prisoners committed under sentence had been convicted of violence against the person, or explosives or firearms offences. On the other hand, 315 persons were committed to prison in default of payment of fines; 211 (all male) were sentenced to direct imprisonment for motoring offences; and 85 were imprisoned directly or following fine default for disorderly behaviour.

Thirdly, there is no evidence that the element of indeterminacy in borstal training has been justified by results. The impression that borstal is particularly effective in reforming young offenders is, alas, not borne out by our figures on reconvictions. It is right that a young offender should know when he can expect to be released, given good behaviour.

The penal principles on which the order is based are exactly those that my hon. Friend the Minister of State, Home Office, outlined recently when he addressed a meeting of magistrates about Government proposals for young adult offenders in England and Wales. These were that the power to decide the appropriate length of sentence should rest with the courts and that our penal establishments should be used in the most constructive and effective way. In this sense there is really no difference in approach between the different parts of the United Kingdom.

In detail, the order provides that at the date of abolition the present borstal institution will become a young offenders centre, and trainees serving a sentence of borstal training will be deemed to be serving a two-year sentence of detention in a young offenders centre, running from the date when they were sentenced to borstal training. Remission will apply to these sentences of detention, and as this is at the rate of 50 per cent. some youngsters will be released immediately. For those young offenders who were responding well to the borstal regime that is being superseded and who would have earned early borstal release—earlier than half the notional two-year sentence—the Secretary of State will have powers of discretionary release for a transitional period.

The order also provides that there will be no statutory supervision on release. However, I agree that there are benefits that result from voluntary after care, and the probation service will offer help and advice on a voluntary basis to all young offenders on release.

Finally, the order amends certain Acts so that juveniles who cannot be adequately contained within training [701](#) schools may be transferred to a young offenders centre instead of to a borstal institution as at present.

The Criminal Justice and Armed Forces (Northern Ireland Consequential Amendments) Order 1980—which, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you have allowed us to take at the same time—will provide amendments to the [Criminal Justice Act 1961](#), the [Army Act 1955](#), the [Air Force Act 1955](#) and the [Naval Discipline Act 1957](#), so that young offenders may be transferred between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Where the transfer is from a borstal in Great Britain to Northern Ireland, the young offender will serve in the young offenders centre a determinate sentence with a maximum of two years from the date of sentence.

Transfers from Northern Ireland will be to young offenders institutes in Scotland or to a young prisoners centre in England and Wales, and the sentences served in those cases will be for the same maximum period as imposed by the court in Northern Ireland from the date of sentence. The rules regarding remission and other conditions of service will be those of the jurisdiction receiving the young offender.

I believe that the provisions that I have outlined will be for the benefit of the whole of the community in Northern Ireland, including those convicted as offenders there.

[12.55 am](#)

[§ Mr. Tam Dalyell \(West Lothian\)](#)

Together with a number of colleagues, I visited the centre at Hydebank to which the Minister referred. We were extremely impressed by the staff, the buildings and the work that was done at Hydebank. If such places have to exist—as they do—we could find no fault with the way in which that establishment was run. We were very impressed.

Anyone who visits that centre must naturally ask how the young offenders of the two communities get on with each other. The answer to that question, as I understood it from all members of staff, was that after a very short initial period there was virtually no trouble.

I do not wish to abuse the scope of the order, but there is a lesson to be learnt—a lesson to which some hon. Members have referred in previous [702](#) speeches on Northern Ireland affairs. If potentially hard youngsters at Hydebank can see the differences of the divide after a short time, why cannot that happen to a greater extent outside? Some hon. Members begin to wonder what on earth 11 years of trouble will do to a generation that has known little else. Youngsters are growing up, having known nothing but conflict. In North Antrim there is an unemployment rate of 15 per cent. which is probably higher among young people, and in Cookstown and Strabane I dread to think what a 40 per cent. unemployment rate among school leavers will do. There is a potential cauldron.

How can we be constructive? The Minister will not be surprised if once again some hon. Members say that the nettle must be grasped on the basis of experience of Hydebank and elsewhere and that some sort of programme should be put forward for the integration of pupils at school, on the old basis that those who have gone to school with each other tend not to fight each other. That is the lesson that I learnt at Hydebank. I do not presume to speak for my colleagues. They must speak for themselves. I gained a strong impression that, unpopular though it may be—I understand the 1918 Act, and because of personal circumstances I know what I am saying—the time has come when this nettle must be grasped.

Although I do not doubt that there will be great resistance from the Roman Catholic Church, after 11 years some people are entitled to ask what it has proposed to alleviate the situation. Harold Macmillan said that in British politics there are three groups that wise politicians should not take on—the Brigade of Guards, the National Union of Mineworkers and the Roman Catholic Church.

We have been in this mess for over a decade. I say "we", because it affects all of us in Britain. I speak as one who has never thought of the so-called Ulster problem as an Irish problem. It is a problem of Great Britain. It affects all of us. That is why some of us spend so much time in these debates. Experience at Hydebank, where, if anywhere, one would imagine there would be the troubles of the divide, has shown that it can be done if people start sufficiently young.

[703](#) Doubtless there will be great resistance. It may be said "You are urging the Government to do something that possibly the Labour Government should have done". Some of us gently asked them to do it. The gentle requests are mounting into a demand.

I repeat in one sentence what I said in the previous debate. There should be no misunderstanding by Northern Ireland Members that the patience of those on this side of the water, with our own cascade of problems—unemployment and many other matters—is wearing very thin. There is a developing mood: A plague o' both your houses! Regardless of the merits of the case, we shall find an overwhelming demand by Opposition Members to

GOVERNOR'S JOURNAL

NO. 305 (7259-27-4-98)

Date of Occurrence	Occurrence	Date of Entry	Date of Occurrence
30 December 1980	<p>Mutlocked 12                      Asseander 1                      In R.V.C. custody 1</p> <p>Received NVC                      Discharge 12 (on transfer to Hydebank Y.O.C.)                      " 1 (on transfer from R.V.C. custody to Y.O.C.)</p> <p>The premises at Millisle will no longer be used to house prisoners under Prison Department control. The Institution will cease to be a prison establishment at midnight 31. Dec. 1980</p>	31.12.80	
31 December 1980	<p>Mutlocked 0                      Asseander 1</p> <p>We no longer have inmates and on 1 January 1981 this institution becomes the N.I. Prison Service Staff Training College.</p> <p>This is therefore the last entry in the Governor's Journal and whilst I welcome the closure of a penal establishment it is a matter of deep regret that Northern Ireland no longer has an open institution.</p> <p>There is no doubt in my mind that we at Millisle have shown what can be achieved when one attempts to establish a humane regime that treats both staff and inmates as human beings. We have not set out to rehabilitate inmates as such an aim is based on myth and wishful thinking; we have tried to show that improvement need not be a totally negative experience. It is a matter for regret that our Service has convinced itself, by listening to its own propaganda, that we have the most progressive regimes in Western Europe. Such a position stifles effective thinking and action. We have not established progressive regimes, we have arrived at a situation accidentally that can be interpreted, by the naive and foolish, as progressive but in fact is as penal and negative as it always was.</p> <p>Our Service is bankrupt of ideas and real ability and there is little light at the end of the tunnel.</p>		

## BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, provides that persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years may be sentenced to Borstal Training. The court is required, before passing sentence, to consider any report or representations made to it by the Ministry on the offender's general suitability for such training. The Second Schedule to the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, stipulates that the period of detention in a Borstal Institution may not exceed 3 years. The actual period served by any trainee depends on his own conduct and on his response to training. Release usually takes place after 18 to 24 months. On release the trainee is placed under the supervision of a body or person specified by the Ministry. The period of supervision lasts until the expiration of 3 years from the date of sentence. If he fails to be of good behaviour the trainee is liable to be recalled to the Institution.

### Visiting Committee

The Visiting Committee is a statutory body appointed by the Minister under Section 11 of the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953. It performs functions similar to the Prison Board of Visitors. When it considers that a trainee is ready for release on licence it recommends accordingly to the Ministry.

### Reviewing Body

The Reviewing Body is appointed by the Ministry under the Prison Rules. It is concerned with the conduct and progress of the trainees. It meets once a month and at each meeting it interviews the boys who have entered the Institution since its last meeting. It also reviews the progress of all boys with a view to determining their suitability for promotion through the various grades, special attention being given to boys who have been 12 months in the Institution and who may be ready for promotion to Special Grade.

### Training

On entering the Institution trainees are usually given the work of keeping the premises and the grounds in order. They also undergo educational tests and those found in need of further education attend educational classes. All trainees also attend physical education classes.

Boys who are found capable of taking advantage of vocational training are allocated to a course which is considered likely to be of assistance to them when they leave the Institution. The vocational training courses provided consist of woodwork, building construction, welding and light engineering, and a further course will be started when the building programme which is now under way is completed. Boys who are not suitable for the vocational training courses are employed in providing various domestic services, in gardening, wood sawing and wood chopping, the clearance of construction sites and work with the trade staff on new buildings and keeping the existing buildings in good repair.

### Grading

To encourage the progressive development of responsibility a scheme of grading is in operation for the trainees. The main grades are Entrant, General

I, General II and General III and a trainee usually remains 3 months in each of these grades. As a trainee progresses from one grade to another he is entitled to more privileges within the Institution and his earnings also increase. When he has completed 12 months in the Institution he may be considered for special treatment, and if recommended for such treatment he is promoted to Special Grade. While in this grade he enjoys the privileges of working without supervision within the Institution grounds and of being granted day-parole leave to visit his home or other friends. His earnings are also increased.

### Recreation and sport

The Institution football team is a member of the Northern Ireland Amateur Football League and matches are played on Saturday afternoons, home and away fixtures being arranged by the league. Boxing also has played a full part in recreational activities throughout the year. Tournaments have been held in the Institution and in Millisle and members of the team have taken part in tournaments held in Belfast, Lisburn, Newtownards and Kircubbin. In the Ulster Championships boys have reached the semi-final stage and one succeeded in reaching the final in his particular weight group. In the evenings, recreation is provided in the form of organised games, handicrafts, selected film shows and concerts by outside organisations. There is also a television room and library.

### Religious instruction

Religious instruction classes or short services were held for each denotation at least once each week. Trainees also attended a service in a local church every Sunday. The Chaplains held regular interviews with individual inmates during their training. Where possible, contact was made on release with each boy's local clergyman.

### Parole

Thirty-nine trainees, in Special Grade, proceeded upon monthly parole leave. There were no cases of failure to return from parole. Twenty-six trainees in Special Grade and General III were granted parole from the 23rd until the 27th December. All of them conformed to the terms of their parole.

### Building programme

Plans for an ambitious building programme have been in course of preparation for some time. New vocational training workshops, classrooms, and various recreational facilities are to be provided. Work on the foundations of certain of these projects was commenced during the year and a house was built on the estate for the Governor of the Institution. This provided valuable experience for the boys under vocational training and useful labouring work for other boys.

### Female Borstal Trainees

Because of the small number of girls sentenced to Borstal Training in Northern Ireland it is not practicable to provide adequate facilities for training in the Boys section for females attached to Armagh Prison. Under Section 26 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1961, any girl sentenced to Borstal Training in Northern Ireland may, by an Order made by the Minister of Home Affairs, be transferred to

Borstal Institution in any part of the United Kingdom, there to serve her sentence. Girls will in future remain at Armagh only until arrangements have been made for their reception in a Borstal Institution in England or Scotland.

**New appointments**

During the year under review Captain A. Flyer, M.M., O.B.E., Governor of the Institution, retired and his post was filled by Captain J. P. Haines, who was previously employed in the English Prison Service.

**Acknowledgements**

The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committees for their continued interest in the Institution and in the welfare of the trainees, to all other voluntary workers for their valuable assistance and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the trainees during the year.

**Table 1**  
Admissions, discharges, daily average number of inmates during each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961

	1959		1960		1961	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>A. Nominally in custody at beginning of year:</b>						
In the Institution . . . . .	67	1	88	2	85	1
In hospital . . . . .	3	—	3	—	2	—
Unlawfully at large on 1st January (unrecaptured absconders) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—
In custody elsewhere (recaptured absconders awaiting trial, etc., in prison) . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—
<b>B. Taken into custody during year:</b>						
Committed under Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (N.I.), 1953 . . . . .	61	1	51	—	75	1*
Committed under Section 110 of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950 . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—	—
Recalled from supervision . . . . .	2	1	4	—	4	—
<b>C. Discharged from custody during year:</b>						
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (first releases) . . . . .	40	1	51	—	51	1
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (second or subsequent releases following earlier recall) . . . . .	—	—	2	—	3	—
Transferred to prison as incorrigible . . . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—
Released at expiration of statutory period of training (second or subsequent releases) . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—
Absconders dealt with on recapture otherwise than by return to Institution— Sentenced to imprisonment and struck off roll . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged from hospital . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1	—
Discharged on medical grounds . . . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Released from Prison under supervision, where he was serving sentence for offences committed whilst unlawfully at large . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>D. Nominally in custody at end of year:</b>						
In hospital . . . . .	3	—	2	—	6	—
Unlawfully at large (unrecaptured absconders) . . . . .	—	—	1	—	1	—
In custody elsewhere— Recaptured absconders serving sentence of imprisonment . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—
In the Institution . . . . .	88	2	85	1	105	—
Daily average number of inmates during the year . . . . .	79	2	88	1.5	95	—

\* Transferred under the Criminal Justice Act, 1961, to an English Institution.

2.5 Young people still made up a high proportion of those committed into custody during 1979. Of the 1,905 admissions under sentence, 636 or 33% had not reached the age of 21. At the end of 1979, out of a total sentenced population of 2,165, 536 were aged 21 or under and 1,713 were under 30; only 111 were aged 40 or over, and 240 were serving fixed sentences of 15 years or over.

Age Group	1979	1978
Under 21	636	580
21-30	1,077	1,020
30-40	1,152	1,100
40-50	210	200
50-60	111	100
Over 60	240	230
Total	2,165	2,130

2.6 The average daily prison population also saw a reduction and at 1,941 for 1979 was some 130 less than the 1978 figure of 2,071. This was the first year in recent times that the average daily population did not show an increase. The maximum prison population was reached early in the year when it stood at 2,177 on 21 January. It stood at 2,177 on 21 January.

2.7 The arrangements of retained grades was again retained in the light of the changes required during the year. Of the 1,907 persons committed under sentence in 1979, 1,247 or 65% received sentences of 4 years or more. At the end of the year there were 153 persons under sentence of 20 years or more. At the end of the year there were 153 persons under sentence of 20 years or more.

CHAPTER 3

Staffing

Recruitment

3.1 1979 saw a continuation of the generally satisfactory recruitment level noted in the Report for 1978. Recruiting advertisements, mainly in the press and on television, were reasonably successful, and there was also some direct canvassing for potential recruits from persons leaving the armed forces. At the end of the year the total strength of the Service, including civilian and part-time staff, was 2,706. During the year it proved possible to reduce by 24 the number of officers serving on detached duty from Great Britain, and we anticipate that soon it will no longer be necessary to invite staff from Great Britain to serve in Northern Ireland.

Training

3.2 Induction courses of 4 weeks' duration for both male and female recruits to the Prison Service were held at the Officers' Training School at Millisle throughout the year under review. These courses were preceded by a 2-week period of familiarisation at a prison establishment. In-service officers with about 2 years' experience attended 2-week development courses, and management courses were held for newly promoted Senior and Principal Officers.

3.3 A series of short courses and seminars were arranged for specialist staff, including prison officer clerks and some of the civilian grades working at penal establishments. Technical training for hospital, catering and trades staff was provided mainly on courses in Great Britain.

3.4 Whereas in previous years most of the initial training of newly appointed Assistant Governors was carried out at the Home Office Prison Service Staff College at Wakefield, it was decided in 1979 that more reliance would be placed on local training resources for this purpose. As a result Assistant Governors spent 6 weeks of their initial 10-week training period at the Officers' Training School on a new specially designed course for that grade.

Promotions

3.5 During the year 3 prison officers and a prison service teacher were successful in the open competition for appointment to the Assistant Governor Class II grade. One Chief Officer was promoted to the rank of Assistant Governor Class I, and 5 members of the Governor Grades were promoted. A total of 66 persons were promoted within the prison officer grades, that is up to Chief Officer and equivalent specialist ranks, and 67 discipline officers were selected for transfer to the specialist branches of the Service. Sixty-five basic grade officers were successful at the annual promotion examination, and became eligible to be included in the field for promotion to Senior Officer rank.

New Commitments

3.6 The opening of the new young offenders centre at Hydebank Wood created a substantial additional staffing demand. This commitment was met



GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Report on  
the Administration of  
Home Office Services  
1956

Presented in compliance with the  
Prisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, Section 5;  
the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, Section 9; and  
the Explosives Act, 1875, Section 57

*Presented to Parliament by Command of  
His Excellency the Governor of Northern Ireland*

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MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
NORTHERN IRELAND

To His Excellency The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.,  
Governor of Northern Ireland

May it please Your Excellency,

I have the honour to present herewith the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs on Home Office Administration in Northern Ireland for the year 1956.

The Report is compiled on the same principle as in former years, and deals with the various services coming within the ambit of Home Office Services, and is presented under the following headings:

Prison and Borstal Administration  
Child Welfare Services  
Probation  
Police Administration  
Criminal Statistics  
Petty Sessions  
Parliamentary and Local Government Franchise  
Vissection  
Poisons and Pharmacy  
Licensed Clubs  
Fire Services  
Civil Defence  
Road Safety  
Summary of New Legislation  
Explosives and Petroleum

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,

W. W. B. TOPPING

Minister

R. F. R. DUNBAR  
Secretary

## PRISONS

### Prison Population

During 1956 the total number of males and females (tried and untried) committed to prison was 1,570, and the daily average number in custody was 335. These figures, compared with those for 1955, show an increase of 127 and of 18 respectively, and include 32 persons who were either detained or interned under the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Acts just before the end of the year.

The number of female prisoners committed during the year was 176, 15 fewer than last year.

### Young Offenders

The number of young male prisoners under twenty-one convicted during 1956 was 163, or 14 per cent. of the total males convicted, an increase of 4 per cent. on the figures for 1955.

The number of female prisoners under twenty-one shows an increase—6, or 3.5 per cent. of the total females convicted, as against 2 or 1.1 per cent. for 1955. During the year 1 female and 9 male young prisoners were released on licence. Of these, only one was recalled by the Ministry for failing to comply with the conditions of his licence.

### Corrective Training

The number of persons sentenced to Corrective Training during the year was 9, a decrease of 10 on last year's figure. (No female was sentenced to Corrective Training during the year.)

It was indicated in last year's Report that corrective trainees did not take kindly to strict routine and discipline. It is therefore gratifying to report that they have become more amenable to discipline, although, as a class, they were responsible for 25 per cent. of the breaches of prison discipline (the figure for 1955 was 40 per cent.).

The trainees are still employed at work of a skilled nature and have a choice of a number of trades. These prisoners work at least eight hours a day. They are kept under strict discipline, and have a period of drill and physical training daily.

All the instructors report that the trainees develop an interest in their work and that some have made good progress in the trades taught.

During the year the trainees, under their instructors, carried out a large programme of useful work at Belfast, Armagh and Londonderry Prisons.

The conduct and progress towards rehabilitation of each Corrective Trainee were considered from time to time by the Reviewing Body. During the year this Body had 111 interviews with Corrective Trainees and 19 with Preventive Detainees.

On the recommendation of the Reviewing Body, 9 Corrective Trainees were released on licence under supervision. The responsibility for prisoners released on licence has been undertaken by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, and under the arrangements made with the Societies, supervision is carried out by Probation Officers.

Of a total of 14 released on licence since the introduction of this form of imprisonment, 6 have been re-committed for various types of offences.

**BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS**

**PART I—MALE**

A male Borstal institution of the "open" type was first established in Northern Ireland in the year under review, when, on 27th July, 1956, Woburn House, Millisle, Co. Down, was opened, and the Borstal inmates from Malone Training School, Belfast, were transferred thereto. At the same time, the Borstal institution at Malone Training School was discontinued in pursuance of the requirement laid down in the Malone and Whitecabbey Training Schools Act (N.I.), 1956. Woburn House is thus the only male Borstal institution in the province.

A considerable part of the adaptation and reconstruction of the living quarters at Woburn House was carried out by Borstal inmates under the supervision of qualified tradesmen from the Prison Service and it is hoped that further valuable instruction and practice may be afforded to the inmates in the construction of workshops, classrooms, recreational accommodation, etc., at present being planned.

The health and physique of all of the inmates have shown considerable improvement in the new surroundings at Millisle. There were no epidemics during the year.

During the year good use has been made by the boys of the recreational facilities available.

At Millisle the Tailoring and Shoemaking industries previously carried on at Malone Training School have been replaced by carpentry and miscellaneous maintenance work and the Vocational Training programme will be extended to include other trades as soon as workshop facilities can be provided.

The year has been a difficult one for after-care work due to the unemployment position in Northern Ireland. All boys released were, however, placed in employment.

**PART II—FEMALE**

The girls' training in general domestic work has continued. Having gained experience in institutional cooking, their instruction has been extended to domestic cookery and household management. The girls have shown a keen interest in sewing and knitting in which they also receive instruction and to which they devote a great deal of their spare time. An hour each day is devoted to educational classes.

Suitable recreational facilities are available at the girls' Borstal institution and are used by the girls to good advantage.

The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committees for their continued interest in the Institutions and in the welfare of the inmates, to all voluntary workers for the valuable assistance and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the inmates during the year.

*I. Admissions, discharges and daily average number of inmates during each of the years 1954, 1955 and 1956*

	1954		1955		1956	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>INTAKE</b>						
<i>A. Nominally in custody at beginning of year</i>	57	—	61	2	59	4
In the Institution	—	—	1	—	—	1
In Hospital (mental)	1	—	—	—	—	—
In Hospital (ordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawfully at large on 1st January (untraced absconders)	—	—	1	—	—	—
In custody elsewhere (recaptured absconders awaiting trial, etc., in Prison)	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>B. Taken into custody during year</i>	31	—	28	2	39	1
Committed under Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (N.I.), 1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
Committed under Section 110 of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950	1	2	1	3	—	—
Recalled from supervision	2	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	92	2	92	8	99	6
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
<i>C. Discharged from custody during year</i>	26	—	30	2	30	1
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (First releases)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (Second or subsequent releases following earlier recall)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Released at expiration of statutory period of training (First releases)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Released at expiration of statutory periods of training (Second or subsequent releases)	—	—	—	1	—	—
Transferred to Prison as incorrigible	—	—	—	—	3	—
Absconders dealt with on recapture otherwise than by return to Institution (e.g. sentenced to imprisonment and struck off roll)	—	—	1	—	—	—
Discharged on Appeal	1	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged from medical grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged from Mental Hospital otherwise than by return to Institution	1	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Total</i>	29	—	32	3	34	1
<i>D. Nominally in custody at end of year</i>	1	—	—	1	—	1
In hospital (mental)	—	—	—	—	—	—
In hospital (ordinary)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawfully at large (untraced absconders)	—	—	—	—	—	—
In custody elsewhere (e.g. recaptured absconders in prison awaiting trial)	61	2	59	4	61	4
In the Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily average number of inmates during the year	62	2	56	5	57	4

## BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

### PART I—MALE

In the period under review the male Borstal Institution in Northern Ireland, which is of the "open" type, completed its first full year at Woburn House, Millisle.

Steady progress has been made throughout the year in the establishment in temporary accommodation of Vocational Training Courses in woodwork and building construction and it is hoped shortly to include courses also in metal-work and kindred trades. A new building programme to include classrooms, workshops and additional recreational facilities is in an advanced stage of planning.

In addition to receiving Vocational Training the trainees have been employed in the laying-out of the grounds and in the cultivation of vegetables of various kinds for use in the Institution. They also assist with the every-day maintenance work.

The health and physique of the trainees have been good apart from an outbreak of Asian influenza in the latter half of the year.

The trainees continue to enjoy and benefit from the recreational facilities provided for their use.

Obtaining employment for boys on release has continued to make after-care work difficult. All boys released during the year were, however, placed in suitable employment.

### PART II—FEMALE

Instruction of the trainees has continued in domestic cookery, general household management, sewing and knitting. An hour each day is devoted to educational classes.

Adequate recreational facilities were available and were used to good advantage.

The health of the trainees has been satisfactory. There were no epidemics during the year.

The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committees for their continued interest in the Institutions and in the welfare of the trainees, to all voluntary workers for their valuable assistance and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the trainees during the year.

I. Admissions, discharges and daily average number of inmates during each of the years 1955, 1956 and 1957

	1955		1956		1957	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>INTAKE</b>						
A. Nominally in custody at beginning of year						
In the Institution	61	2	59	4	61	4
In Hospital (mental)	1	—	—	1	—	1
In Hospital (ordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawfully at large on 1st January (unrecaptured absconders)	1	—	—	—	—	—
In custody elsewhere (recaptured absconders awaiting trial, etc., in Prison)	—	—	1	—	4	—
B. Taken into custody during year						
Committed under Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (N.I.), 1953	28	2	39	1	37	1
Committed under Section 110 of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950	1	3	—	—	1	—
Recalled from supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	92	8	99	6	104	6
<b>OUTPUT</b>						
C. Discharged from custody during year						
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (First releases)	30	2	30	1	26	—
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (Second or subsequent releases following earlier recall)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Released at expiration of statutory period of training (First releases)	—	—	—	—	—	3
Released at expiration of statutory periods of training (Second or subsequent releases)	—	1	3	—	—	—
Transferred to Prison as incorrigible	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconders dealt with on recapture otherwise than by return to Institution:						
(1) Sentenced to imprisonment and struck off roll	1	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Placed under supervision of Probation Officer	—	—	—	—	—	1
Discharged on Appeal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged on medical grounds	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	32	3	34	1	26	4
D. Nominally in custody at end of year						
In hospital (ordinary)	—	1	—	1	—	—
In hospital (mental)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unlawfully at large (unrecaptured absconders)	—	—	—	—	1	—
In custody elsewhere:						
(1) Recaptured absconders in prison awaiting trial	1	—	4	—	—	—
(2) After recall from supervision remained in Prison awaiting trial for further offence in the Institution	59	4	61	4	1	2
Daily average number of inmates during the year	56	5	57	4	71	3

- 6 -

trainees needed to be admitted to outside hospitals - one for Scarlet Fever - one fractured ankle during game of football - one with ingrowing toenail. The Medical Officer's report indicates that he is satisfied with the administration. Of course the kitchen still remains a black spot having regard to space, working area, and ventilation; but the cook and baker officers demand a good standard from trainees which ensures that difficulties are not passed on to trainees in the dining hall, and there have been no complaints about food during the year. Towels and hand drying facilities in the ablutions continue to present problems, but it is very difficult to envisage an economical yet efficient alternative to the present roller unbleached towels.

#### Work

Work continued on the Phase II Scheme - Classrooms and Workshops - during the year. Completion now in sight, and eagerly anticipated. It is not thought that there will be enough light either in classrooms, or workshops unless artificial lighting is constantly used. The design leaves a good deal to be desired administratively, and it would have served better purpose were the block to have been two-storey (as requested two years ago). The Swimming Pool is postponed at present, owing to Works Finance decision in regard to costs of a closed pool; but the Ministry of Home Affairs is considering the possibility of a Purley Pool, heated, and cleansed regularly, which would suit the immediate demands at Woburn for under £2,000. The Gymnasium is very tardy in erection, but it is fervently hoped that, by the end of 1965 this will be in operation.

The employment of trainees has many drawbacks and few advantages, where new buildings are concerned; as each trainee never really has the time to develop his skill beyond improver level; and the delay in progress occasioned by skilled tradesmen having to supervise unreliable and unskilled trainees, is not only costly in time, but uneconomical, in my opinion.

The acquisition of the Walled Garden has provided, and will continue to provide, plenty of work for about 10 trainees; but the quality of work done, and produce grown, entirely depends upon skilled supervision and instruction by a qualified Garden Instructor. The Walled Garden was taken over on 11th May, 1964, but, to date, no qualified instructor has been appointed. Several requests have been made, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the appropriate Ministry concerned. It is such delays as this which allow promising schemes to fall away, and the essential training of lads to be impeded.

The reduction in population has ensured that all trainees have been fully employed. In fact the Phase II Scheme has been short of labour upon several occasions.

All Trainees have worked hard, and great credit is due to the tact and leadership of all members of staff for the industry maintained. Domestic employment has been cut to the minimum. A rota of trainees has been maintained to carry out domestic tasks, under the supervision of a Special Grade trainee. Thus every trainee does one week of cleaning, and a "beginners' party" as "cleaners" has been dispensed with. Every suitable trainee is placed on appropriate work, either in the Vocational Training shops, or a semi-trade party, within a week or so of arriving at Woburn from Armagh.

#### Vocational Training

The following report, by Assistant Governor Mr. Hilditch, outlines the Vocational Training progress made; and I strongly support his recommendations for further Vocational Training courses. The suitability of trade training must, in my view, be geared to the opportunities of outside work following a trainee's release; and I am sure that Motor Mechanic, and Painting and Decorating are courses which would not only provide trainees with a trade within their educational and intellectual capacity, but would ensure them more scope for employment after release, as well as enable their work to be beneficial to the borstal during training.

/Vocational Training

- 2 -

A New Dormitory Block, comprising of full boarding accommodation for Staff and three dormitories for boys has been completed, and it is intended that this block will be in operation on a "hostel" basis for boys reaching Special Grade, and so assist them to further prove themselves suitable for release under supervision.

Parole Leave granted to boys in Special Grade, prior to release, has, in the main proved successful in gradually giving them the "feel of things" in preparation for eventual release, and it is also pleasing to note that all thirty boys granted parole for five days over the Christmas period returned on time and correct.

Four trainees commenced training in July for the Silver Stage, Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, and it is hoped that all four should obtain certificates before June '69.

The members of the Visiting Committee, Reviewing Body, Chaplains, Medical Officer, and visiting Dentist have, in their respective spheres, rendered splendid service during the year and have been most attentive to their several duties.

Marriage Guidance counselling has been a feature of voluntary work undertaken by Mrs. Greeves, Mrs. Chalkley, Mrs. Hunter, and a weekly Fellowship class for Protestants has been conducted by Mr. Eves and a band of voluntary workers, ably assisted by the Chaplains.

The Welfare Officer, **ML 17**, continues to carry out his duties with a very high standard of efficiency and the Probation Service also plays its part in the rehabilitation of trainees on release under supervision.

I have to commend all ranks of the staff for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties. My two Assistant Governors and Mr. J. Brown, Steward, must be singled out for special mention for their sincere devotion to duty throughout the year and the untiring efforts put forward to maintain the efficient running of the Institution.

I certify that the Rules governing the Administration of Borstal Institutions have been adhered to.

  
Governor  
March, 1969.

## BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

### General

The number of boys committed for Borstal Training during 1970 was greater than during the preceding year. During the month of January 1970 it was possible to transfer the male prisoners from Armagh to Belfast and thus re-open the closed borstal in Armagh. During July 1970 however the prison population increased again to the extent that it was necessary to move to Woburn trainees who would normally be accommodated at Armagh so that male prisoners could be housed there.

### Education and recreation

During the year a series of standardised tests were again conducted with a view to ascertaining the needs of individual trainees and ensuring that a suitable educational programme was provided. These tests, designed to assess the intellectual capacity and level of academic attainment, were administered to all borstal trainees on committal. In all 200 tests were carried out and the results are shown at Table 6.

The educational programme has had to cater for trainees with varying degrees of ability and enthusiasm and it has therefore covered not only the basic essentials of reading, writing and number work for the less able, but also provided tuition in technical subjects for the more advanced trainees.

Postal tuition courses have, as before, been made available for trainees wishing to undertake specialised courses of study.

The various recreational facilities have continued to be used to the full. Film shows, etc., organised by outside interested parties were very much appreciated by the inmates.

### Building programme

The new gymnasium at Woburn House has been completed with the exception of some fittings. During the year the garden perimeter wall was repaired; this necessitated the replacing of damaged brickwork and coping stones. In addition other projects were undertaken within the institution.

### Health

The health of the trainees was good. Six boys were admitted to outside hospitals for treatment.

### Training

Vocational training courses in bricklaying, engineering and carpentry continued to play their part in rehabilitation. As well as normal training in the workshops, practical work has been provided through the erection of new buildings and the manufacture of items of equipment and furniture.

Instruction in painting and decorating which commenced last year proved to be a very valuable asset to the training programme. The horticulture course in particular has provided training of a therapeutic quality in an open programme which has attracted an enthusiastic response from trainees both rural and industrial backgrounds.

### Parole

Parole leave for boys in the special grade continued to assist in the preparation for eventual release under supervision and only one trainee failed to return on time from a monthly parole. Christmas parole leave was granted to 35 over the Christmas period and 2 trainees failed to return on time.

### Religious Instruction

The spiritual welfare and instruction of the trainees received the full attention of the Chaplains.

### After-Care

Finding work for trainees on discharge still presented many problems with the co-operation of employers and other interested bodies it was possible to place all boys in employment on release.

### Acknowledgements

The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committees for their continued interest in the institution and in the welfare of the trainees, to all voluntary workers for their valuable assistance and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the trainees during the year.

TABLE 8  
Offences for which persons were committed to prison in 1969

Analysis	Males		Females		Total
	Age on Commitment		Age on Commitment		
	Under 21 years	21 years and over	Under 21 years	21 years and over	
OFFENCES:					
Assault and disorderly behaviour	144	129	1	3	273
Drunk and disorderly behaviour	—	—	—	—	4
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	14	29	—	—	43
Indecent assault	3	18	—	—	21
Carnal knowledge and rape	—	11	—	—	11
Other sexual offences	—	31	—	—	31
Breaking, entering and larceny	92	156	3	5	256
Larceny	46	247	2	9	304
Robbery with violence	—	18	—	—	18
Loitering with intent	16	28	—	—	44
Receiving	12	31	—	—	43
False pretences and forgery	10	98	—	—	108
Malicious damage	19	51	—	5	113
Motoring	31	108	—	6	140
Taking and driving away motor vehicle	—	—	—	1	1
Drive causing death	79	56	—	—	135
Civil prisoners	—	2	—	—	2
Manslaughter	—	128	—	—	128
Vagrancy	—	2	—	—	2
Other	—	—	—	1	1
Neglect of children	52	487	—	1	539
Totals	518	1,630	6	31	2,185

**BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS**

**General**

The number of boys committed for Borstal Training during 1969 was smaller than during the preceding year. During the second half of the year because of the high prison population it was necessary to move to Woburn the Borstal trainees who would normally be accommodated in the closed Borstal at Armagh so that male prisoners could be transferred there.

**Education and recreation**

During the year 176 trainees attended formal education classes most of which were held during the evening period from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. from September until the end of June. Classes were held during normal working hours for those trainees who were found to be very severely retarded educationally. Ninety-eight trainees were found to be in this category. This figure shows that approximately 56% of the total Borstal population had an academic standard comparable with that of an average child of 8 years with 3 years formal school attendance. This group requires special educational treatment, through remedial teaching techniques, and individual attention to the personal problems which are disclosed by the diagnostic nature of the test material.

Postal tuition courses continued to be made available for trainees wishing to undertake specialised courses of study.

During the year four trainees successfully completed the Silver Stage, Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, and were awarded their certificates.

All institution recreational facilities continued to be used to the full. Film shows, etc., organised by outside interested parties were very much appreciated by the inmates.

**Building programme**

The new gymnasium at Woburn House reached the final stages of completion. Work has begun on the erection of new greenhouses, which will be a very useful addition to the facilities in the garden. Renovation and modification of the bricklayer's workshop was undertaken. This necessitated extensive demolition and rebuilding of side walls with the provision of separate work-bays. An office was also constructed for the instructor together with a toilet block for the trainees.

**Health**

The health of the trainees was good. Five boys were admitted to outside hospitals for treatment.

## BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

### General

The number of boys committed for Borstal Training during 1971 was less than during the preceding year. Unfortunately, due to the large number of prisoners in custody, it was necessary to continue using Arragh as a prison and thus all boys whether suitable or not for open conditions were accommodated at Woburn House. The general unrest in the province made itself felt in the Borstal and the need for a closed institution was very apparent.

### Education and recreation

As in previous years a series of tests were conducted to ascertain the needs of trainees and to ensure that a suitable educational programme was provided. The tests are designed to assess the intelligence of the trainees and all boys are tested after a brief settling-in period.

The educational programme has to cater for trainees of varying degrees of ability and it has therefore to cover the basic essentials for the less able and also provide tuition at a more advanced level for some of the more able trainees.

Postal tuition courses have, as in previous years, been made available for trainees wishing to undertake specialised courses of study.

The various recreational facilities have continued to be used to the full. Film shows, etc., organised by outside interested parties were very much appreciated by the inmates.

### Building programme

Improvements to the bricklaying shop at Woburn House were completed during the year with the installation of an oil-fired heating system. The heating trunking was manufactured and installed by the trainees in the Engineering Class. In addition other projects were undertaken within the institution.

### Health

The health of the trainees was good. Nine boys were admitted to outside hospitals for treatment.

### Training

Vocational training continues to play its part in rehabilitation. As well as normal training in the workshops, practical work has been provided through the erection of new buildings and the manufacture of items of equipment, etc.

The horticulture section continues to flourish and draws much praiseworthy comment from all visitors.

### Parole

Parole leave for boys in the special grade continued to assist in the preparation for eventual release under supervision. Christmas parole leave was granted to 39 boys over the Christmas period and 2 trainees failed to return on time.

**Religious Instruction**  
The spiritual welfare and instruction of the trainees received the fullest attention of the Chaplains.

**After-Care**  
Finding work for trainees on discharge still presents many problems but with the co-operation of employers and other interested parties it was possible to place all boys in employment on release.

**Acknowledgements**  
The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committee for their continued interest in the institution and in the welfare of the trainees, to all voluntary workers for their valuable assistance, and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the trainees during the year.

## CHAPTER XI

## Borstal Administration

**General**

58. In contrast to the trend of the overall prison population, the number of borstal trainees actually declined in 1971 and 1972; there was a slight increase in 1973 and 1974. Committals fell from 85 in 1971 to 68 in 1972 before rising to 76 in 1973, 93 in 1974 and 122 in 1975. The average daily population was 108 in 1971, 84 in 1972, 87 in 1973, 85 in 1974, 105 in 1975 and 128 in 1976.

59. The relatively small variation in the number of borstal trainees, as compared to the increase in the prison population generally, may largely be attributed to the campaign of violence. Many of those who would otherwise have been committed for borstal training were in fact sentenced for much more serious offences. Even so, the tensions within the community at large were reflected in the behaviour of many trainees. These attitudes led to disturbances at Millisle Borstal (Woburn House) in May 1972 and at Armagh in September 1972 and September 1975. Nevertheless, the fact that a high proportion of trainees continued to complete their courses successfully during the period is a tribute to the dedication and hard work of those directly concerned with their training.

**Accommodation**

60. During the period 5 institutions at Millisle, Magilligan, Armagh, Belfast and Maze were used to house borstal trainees. The open borstal at Millisle continued to be the major training establishment. Those who took part in a disturbance at Millisle in May 1972 were removed to Magilligan Prison shortly afterwards and remained there until August of the same year when the closed borstal at Armagh re-opened. Following a riot at Armagh in September much of the rest of 1972-73 was spent in repairing the damage and refitting the borstal wing.

61. In 1973 Millisle continued to house the majority of trainees. The borstal wing at Armagh received those on committal as well as a number of trainees who had been sent back for having abused the open conditions at Millisle. Rapid growth in the number of female prisoners during 1973-74 necessitated the takeover of part of the closed borstal at Armagh with the result that trainees had to be transferred to Millisle earlier than was desirable; this resulted in an increase in the number of offences and abscondings there. In view of this it was decided that the closed borstal should be re-opened at Magilligan on 20 February 1975.

62. Following the riot at Armagh in September 1975, 23 boys were transferred to a closed borstal at Belfast. The borstal at Armagh was finally closed on 3 November 1975 and the remaining 6 boys transferred to Millisle and Belfast. Accommodation difficulties at Belfast Prison necessitated the removal of the Belfast borstal unit to the Maze Prison in August 1976.

63. Building work on the new closed borstal at Millisle commenced in 1975 and is expected to be completed in 1977. The new Closed Borstal at Millisle will, it is hoped resolve many of the difficulties experienced in recent years with regard to closed borstal provision.

**Training**

64. At Millisle the usual vocational training classes in bricklaying, engineering and carpentry continued throughout the period. Horticulture was expanded considerably and a new class in painting and decorating was introduced in 1972. Work by the trainees on the new stores and garage block progressed satisfactorily. Several other service and maintenance activities were undertaken by trainees under the guidance of the trades staff.

65. At Armagh activities were limited by the relatively short stay of most trainees and by the physical constraints of the site. Woodworking was introduced at Armagh in 1972 but service and maintenance duties continued to provide most employment for trainees held in closed establishments.

**Education and Recreation**

66. As in previous years a series of tests was conducted to ascertain the educational needs of each trainee on committal. In addition to remedial and general education, emphasis was placed on social education involving training in income tax methods, social security, savings and hire purchase agreements. Use continued to be made of educational television programmes, recorded radio broadcasts and regular educational films. Trainees preparing for external examinations worked through correspondence courses and were occasionally given time off normal training for this purpose. Special tutors were brought in to give help when required.

67. Recreation and physical education continued to play an important part in training. Football remained the most popular sport, although athletics, swimming, cricket and basketball also figured prominently.

**Statistics on Training and Education**

68. Further statistics are included in the tables on page 64.

**Religion**

69. The Chaplains of the main denominations pursued their pastoral care and received the fullest co-operation.

**After-Care**

70. Despite the problems associated with the civil disturbances and the attitude of some trainees, the Probation and After-Care Service continued to provide an after-care service for borstal trainees. Some progress was also made in applying the principle of through-care from date of committal to expiry of licence. During the period officers were involved in assisting with trainees' problems, in liaison with their families, in the provision of employment and, when necessary, in arrangements for suitable accommodation on release. Meetings of the Borstal Visiting Committees were attended by the Chief Probation Officer.

**Female Borstal Trainees**

71. The 4 female trainees shown in the following statistics were held only for a short time before being transferred to a female borstal in Scotland, there being no provision for female trainees in Northern Ireland.

## CHAPTER XI

**Borstal Administration**

64. 135 males were committed to borstal during 1977, 4 more than the number of committals during 1976. The average daily population remained at 128. In contrast to the trend of the overall prison population, variations of the borstal average daily population have been moderate in recent years. The average daily population was 87 in 1973, 85 in 1974, and 105 in 1975.

65. Apart from a minor disturbance at Magilligan Borstal in which 9 trainees were involved, the establishments were generally quiet and training programmes progressed during 1977 without any special problems. A proportion of trainees continued to complete their courses of training in a positive and successful way, which reflects credit on the Governors and their staffs for creating an environment and an atmosphere in which most trainees respond to their sentences constructively.

**Accommodation**

66. A milestone was reached in the history of borstal training in Northern Ireland when for the first time a new purpose-built closed borstal was completed. The new closed section alongside the open borstal at Millisle, Co. Down, received its first trainees on 14 November 1977 and between then and early January 1978 all trainees from Maze and Magilligan were transferred to the new premises. This made it possible to close the borstal units at the two prisons.

67. With some doubling-up the closed section can accommodate 75 trainees; the same number can be housed in the open section.

**General Policy**

68. The whole complex at Millisle is under the control of one Governor. The closed unit, however, is a quite separate section of the establishment and every effort is made to avoid contacts between trainees in the two sections. The objective is still to transfer all trainees to the open part of the establishment as soon as possible; but experience has shown that there are trainees who, because of their negative behaviour in closed conditions, abuse of open conditions or—exceptionally—the nature of their offence, have to spend a prolonged period, perhaps the whole of their training, in closed conditions.

**Training**

69. Vocational training continued to be an important part of the regime at Millisle. These activities included painting, bricklaying, carpentry, horticulture, laundry, kitchen work and semi-skilled training. Several boys embarked on courses in such subjects as bricklaying, painting, joinery or engineering which can, when completed, lead to recognised and useful qualifications.

**Education and Recreation**

70. The opening of the new establishment at Millisle was a significant event in the field of education as well. With all borstal trainees at Millisle, co-ordinated programmes of education and training covering both closed and open institutions are provided and breaks in a trainee's progress are therefore minimised.

71. On committal each trainee's educational needs are assessed by a series of tests and dependent on ability, opportunities ranging from remedial education to GCE are available.

72. Visual aids played a useful part in supplementing formal teaching, and the open borstal plans to establish a small film-strip library to complement the large book library.

73. The open borstal extended the range of leisure activities during 1977 to include first-aid, motor maintenance and venture training. These informal activities are proving to be a popular and effective way of developing a trainee's self-reliance and responsibility.

MANAGEMENT IN CONFIDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE  
Filing Systems at HM Borstal Millisle

May 1977

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### Background

2.1 Millisle Borstal is an open institution with a population of approximately 80 boys and 70 staff. A new closed Borstal under construction will house an additional <sup>50-75</sup> 100 boys and will be operation later this year. The staff required to run both institutions will be approximately 120.

2.2 At present there are between 150-200 new intakes each year. When the closed Borstal is operative the intake figure, on a pro-rata basis should be in the order of 300-400 each year.

### Administrative Organisation

2.3 The present administrative staff comprises the Governor, Deputy Governor, Steward, Chief Officer, 2 Prison Officer Clerk III's and a Telephonist/Typist.

2.4 With the increased workload associated with the closed Borstal it is expected that an additional Clerk III will be appointed.

### File Types

2.5 For the purposes of the assignment we identified 3 file types:-

- (1) Administrative Files
- (2) Prison Officer Personal Files
- (3) Boys' Files

## Boys' Files

- 3.4 Each boy's file is in reality 4 separate sub-files housed in a standard manilla wallet. One sub file holds papers of a general nature, the other 3 sub-files hold papers relating to separate aspects of the boy's records.
- 3.5 The boys are separated into 2 houses ie Montgomery and Alexander and a colour signal (red or green) is pinned onto each file to indicate the house to which the boy is allocated. The live files are held in numerical order by house.
- 3.6 A numerical index of boys' files is maintained - when a boy is committed to the Borstal a file is opened and the file is given the next sequential number with the year of committal as a suffix eg 123/77.
- 3.7 The live files plus the files for boys released during the previous calendar year are housed in 4 drawer filing units in the General Office.
- 3.8 About 1,000 dead files are held, in a storeroom, on wooden shelves. These are held in numerical order by year. There is no weed or destruct policy for dead files.

- 4.10 Dead files should also be held in strict alphabetical order and we recommend that dead files be held for a specific period, say 5 years, after which they should be destroyed.
- 4.11 A simple "Bring Forward" system using a desk diary should be maintained.
- 4.12 A charging card - see Appendix C should be inserted in each file. When a file is removed from the filing cabinet the charging card should be removed from the file cover, completed to show the name of the officer to whom the file has been passed and the date and the charging card then replaced in the filing cabinet in the appropriate position.
- 4.13 Movements of files between officers should be effected through the Registry in order that the charging cards may be updated.
- 4.14 Confidential files should be marked out permanently on the charging cards to the Governor and the charging cards held in the live file run.
- 4.15 Staff Personal files should be held in a steel-shuttered filing cabinet (see below) and should be available only to the Governor, Deputy Governor, Steward and Chief Officer.
- 4.16 The following equipment should be supplied:
1. 1 87" filing unit with lockable steel roller shutter blind  
3 87" filing units with lockable PVC roller blinds  
30 shelves and 90 shelf dividers.
- On delivery of these filing units 3 x 4 drawer filing cabinets in the General Office at Millisle should be returned to Store. *Drawer*
2. 300 Blue coloured and 500 Pink coloured file covers designed as per Appendix A.
  3. 1000 folders designed as per Appendix B - these folders

SO Eagleson

Notice to Staff.Borstal Training at Millisle.

With the opening of the new closed section and the increase in staff I feel that this is an appropriate time to make a few general comments regarding the institution, and in particular, about the operation of the grade system.

First, it is important that staff at all levels view the two sections as one institution. There is one management, one staff, and one task which is to provide borstal training in the best and most humane manner possible. For the majority of trainees there will be a natural progression from the closed section to the open section. This movement can best be facilitated if both sections of the institution work together with one aim rather than trying to compete against each other.

The closed section must of necessity be a secure unit and the general level of discipline must be seen to be much higher than that which is generally accepted in the open section. This does not take away the need for staff to establish working relationships with trainees remembering that the principal task of the closed section is to assess the behaviour, attitude, aptitude and trainee potential of each trainee. The initial assessment of a lad is fundamental in determining how borstal can best help him. This assessment process must be comprehensive and not simply testing his willingness to conform to discipline.

The closed section will have two main groups of trainees; those trainees under assessment who will progress to open conditions in a normal manner, and those who will spend much longer in the closed section, either because they have outstanding charges or because their behaviour and progress is such that they cannot be transferred to the open section.

This brings me to the operation of the borstal grade system. For the benefit of the new staff let me explain that it is made up of four grades. On reception the trainee is placed into grade I, he then progresses through to grade II, grade III, and hopefully for most trainees special grade. The length of time a trainee spends in a particular grade largely depends on his attitude to progress, and secondly on the reports submitted by staff on each trainee. The assessment process does not therefore end when the trainee leaves the assessment unit. It is a continuing process and one in which staff play a vital part. By their daily observation of the trainees behaviour, by the recording of his behaviour in the house files, over a period of time a picture of the trainee will be built up. In particular, it is of the utmost importance that senior staff and supervising officers should be kept informed by all other members of staff of a trainees behaviour.

The formal levels of assessment are as follows:-

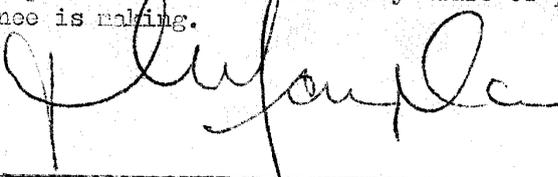
1. The initial assessment process carried out in the assessment unit of the closed section.
2. The monthly house boards where trainees in each house are discussed and considered for promotion or otherwise.
3. The internal review body where all trainees in the institution are discussed and recommendations on promotions in grade are made.
4. The external review body where the recommendations of the staff are discussed and ratified.
5. The visiting committee who make formal recommendation to the M.I. Office for the release of any trainees.

It will be seen from the five levels of assessment that decisions are taken by the external review body and by the visiting committee; the success of those two committees depends entirely on the work done by the staff in the first three levels. This is as it should be since you are the only people who know the trainees and who can give an assessment of them.

- 2 -

I would like to deal briefly with the operation of the grade system. There are only two statutory obligations in connection with the length of time the lad will spend in borstal. The first is of course, that he must spend at least 6 months and not more than 2 years under training. The second factor is that if he is in grade III and has served 9 months he must be considered for special grade; this is known locally as Rule 177. Outside of these factors it is up to the trainee as to how quickly or how slowly he progresses through the grades. It has been the practice for trainees to spend 3 months in each grade. I must emphasise that it is a myth that he must spend at least 3 months in each grade. The 3 months period is a guide but should be regarded as an average. At any point in time staff may recommend to the house board that a trainee merits promotion before the 3 months stage or does not merit promotion at all.

Our assessment programme allows for discussion and assessment of each trainee every month and if it is felt that a trainee is making particularly good progress then promotion can take place in less than 3 months. To provide the maximum incentive for trainees there is no reason why an exemplary trainee could not earn promotion at monthly intervals and then be released in 6 months as is the law. Equally, lack of effort and application should be rewarded with a prolonged stay in our care. There should be no promotion just for the sake of it. Such a system obviously depends on the good quality of **staff reporting** and I would again emphasise the need for staff to keep the house officers fully aware of progress, or lack of it, a particular trainee is making.



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Governor.

NEW CLOSED BORSTAL REGIMEGeneral Policy

1. Borstal Training policy in Northern Ireland is based on the assumption that as far as possible all trainees will at an early stage in their training be transferred to the open section. This policy will continue.
2. Experience has shown however that there are a number of trainees who, by their negative behaviour in closed conditions, abuse of the opportunities in open conditions, or, in very exceptional circumstances because of the nature of their offence, will have to spend a prolonged period in closed conditions.
3. The task of the closed unit will therefore be as follows:-
  - (i) to receive all young men sentenced to Borstal Training after their initial period of twenty four hours in HMP Belfast.
  - (ii) to assess trainees for their suitability for training in open or closed conditions.
  - (iii) to provide a full programme of training for those trainees whom it is felt inappropriate to place in open conditions.
  - (iv) to provide a particular programme for those trainees who have rejected the training regime in the open or closed sections.

It is to be hoped that only a small number of trainees will have to spend their entire training time in closed conditions.

The Accommodation at the Closed Borstal

4. The closed section is purpose-built and can provide accommodation for 33 trainees in single rooms, 24 trainees in double rooms and 18 trainees in dormitories (provided that bunks are used - there is space for 9 single beds). The main accommodation building is of 2-storey construction and is made up of 4 wings based on the design of 2 legs of a cross. The legs of the cross meet at a central area that accommodates the following facilities:-

Administration

Visiting area

Interview rooms

Recreational rooms

Medical unit

Reception unit

Punishment cells

Games hall

Two trade training workshops

5. Separate provision is made for a Church and football field. Access to the closed section is by a 'prison' type gate lodge and the entire area of the section is surrounded by a 17' high weldmesh fence.

6. The ground floor accommodation at the closed borstal will be used for (i) the allocation and assessment unit and (ii) for the segregation unit.

The segregation unit will be used for those trainees who have abused the facilities in either the open or the closed section of the establishment.

One wing of the upper floor will be occupied by trainees who have been allocated but not transferred to their training section.

7. The allocation and assessment wing provides accommodation for 8 trainees in double rooms, 4 trainees in single rooms and 6 trainees in a dormitory.

The training section on the upper floor comprises 8 double rooms, 18 single rooms and 2 dormitories.

8. There is a punishment wing with 6 rooms, 3 with integral sanitation. An enclosed exercise yard is attached to the wing.

9. The educational accommodation consists of 2 classrooms on the upper floor and 1 classroom, linked to a TV room, on the ground floor.

10. The trade training accommodation consists of (i) an assessment workshop in the allocation and assessment unit, and (ii) 2 other workshops and an outside working area.
11. There is a medical wing attached to the main accommodation unit which allows for the location of inmates in 2 wards.
12. The closed section has a large games hall, a library, TV rooms, a billiards room and quiet rooms.

#### Central Services

13. The following services are shared with open section:-

Kitchen  
Laundry  
Trades maintenance  
Stores  
Education  
Medical provision

#### Trainees

14. Initial reception All trainees on day of sentence will be housed in HM Prison, Belfast, for a maximum period of 24 hours. That time will be used to complete certain documentation processes. On completion of their time in Belfast Prison, trainees will be transferred to the closed section of the borstal and will be located in the allocation and assessment unit on the ground floor. (The physical reception of trainees will take place in the reception unit in the administration wing.)

#### The Allocation and Assessment Unit

15. This unit will be a quite separate section of the establishment and every effort will be made to minimise contact between trainees in the unit and those in other sections of the establishment. The unit will be under the charge

Appendix A

Trainees Daily Timetable

<u>Time</u>	<u>Weekday</u>	<u>Saturday</u>	<u>Sunday</u>
06.30	- Reveille	- tidy cubicle	-
07.00	- unlock	- wash and	shave -
07.45	-	BREAKFAST	-
08.20	Parade		
08.30	Work	Prepare for kit inspection	
09.00		Kit inspection	
09.30		Organised Recreation	} Church Services
12.15		Ablutions change clothes for visits	
12.45	Cease work		
13.00		LUNCH	
14.00	Work	Visits and Recreation	Recreation
16.00		End of visits	
16.30	Cease work		
16.40		Evening Meal	
16.45	Evening Meal		
18.00	Education	- Association -	
20.00	End of Education	- End of Association -	
20.05		SUPPER	
20.15	Lock up (except for trainees in training wing)		
21.00	Lock up for training wing.		
22.00		LIGHTS OUT	

House System at H.M. Borstal, Millisle.

The primary function of the House System is to provide a method of compiling a detailed progress report or history on a trainee as he progresses through the various stages of training. This system will enable the Governor, the Staff and the Reviewing Bodies to determine how a trainee is re-acting to the Borstal system and will be the basis on which promotions in grade and recommendation for release are made.

The system is a well tried one which has been proven to be successful and indeed, was the procedure at Woburn for many years before it was allowed to lapse. It has many advantages, the main ones being that it gives the trainees a sense of identity, not only with a house, but more importantly with an individual member of staff. As far as staff are concerned it entails a closer involvement with selected trainees and this provides the opportunity for officers to assess their individual boys in greater depth. The objective of the staff is to form a relationship with the trainee, subject to the stipulations of Prison Rules, based on a concept of confidence and respect.

If these objectives are met then the House System must be a benefit to the daily routine of the institution and will make the training programme more meaningful and the officers job more interesting and responsible.

- 5 -

Laundry.

Mr. Skillen is to be highly commended for the efficient way he runs the laundry. Since the serious disturbance at the Maze Prison he has taken on additional laundry from that establishment and this has greatly increased the work load.

Administration.

The administration department under the control of Mr. J. Lyons has maintained its usual high standard of efficiency during 1974.

Chaplains.

Our four Visiting Chaplains have faithfully attended to the spiritual welfare of our trainees throughout the year. On Sunday mornings boys go to their respective churches and are well received by the congregations.

Visiting Committee.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Eves - Chairman and members of the Visiting Committee for all the valuable help and assistance they have given throughout the year. We were sorry to lose Dr. McGarry and Mr. Rhodes both of whom resigned. Dr. McGarry was appointed to a post which fully occupies his time and Mr. Rhodes left to take over a business in England. We wish them every success in their new ventures. We were deeply saddened by the death of Mr. E.B. Mitchell, D.L., B.A. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word and had given long and faithful service. We sympathise with his wife and family in their sad loss. Mr. J. Smith, Cloughey was appointed to the committee during the year.

Reviewing Body.

Members of the Reviewing Body met monthly to consider the progress and response to training of all trainees.

Probation Service.

We are grateful to Mr. McMahon - Chief Probation Officer and all members of the Probation Service for their help and co-operation. Trainees are visited regularly and supervising officers are most helpful in finding employment for trainees on release.

Visitors.

As in previous years we had many visitors, Mr. Van Straubencee - Minister of State spent an afternoon with us in January. Lord Donaldson paid a similar visit in May. Messrs Jack and Shearer - Resident Magistrates also visited in May and two High Court Judges - Mr. Justice Kelly and Mr. Justice McDermott came to see us in August. We were pleased to welcome these gentlemen and other members of various professional bodies who visited during the year. All showed great interest in the work which is going on in Borstal.

In conclusion I wish to record my sincere thanks to all members of staff for their loyal support during the year 1974, and in particular [redacted] - Assistant Governor II, Chief Officers [redacted] ML 33, [redacted] ML 46 and Steward - Mr. J. Lyons.

I certify that the Rules governing the administration of Borstal Institutions have been adhered to. [redacted] ML 57

[redacted] ML 57

- Governor.

CHAPTER 12

**Boards of Visitors and Visiting Committees**

12.1 Under sections 10 and 11 of the Prison Act (Northern Ireland) 1953 the Secretary of State is required to appoint a Board of Visitors for each prison in Northern Ireland and a Visiting Committee for the Borstal Institution. Section 3 of the Treatment of Offenders Act (Northern Ireland) 1968, one of the provisions of that Act brought into operation on 1 June 1979, requires the Secretary of State to appoint a Visiting Committee for each young offenders centre.

12.2 Boards of Visitors and Visiting Committees have no managerial responsibilities. Their function is to act as independent overseers of the penal establishments which they serve, in order to ensure that the inmates are treated in accordance with the requirements of Prison Rules. Under these Rules they also have a duty in appropriate cases to adjudicate on prisoners who have been reported for disciplinary offences. Boards and Committees have a duty under Prison Rules to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State any abuse in connection with their establishment which comes to their knowledge.

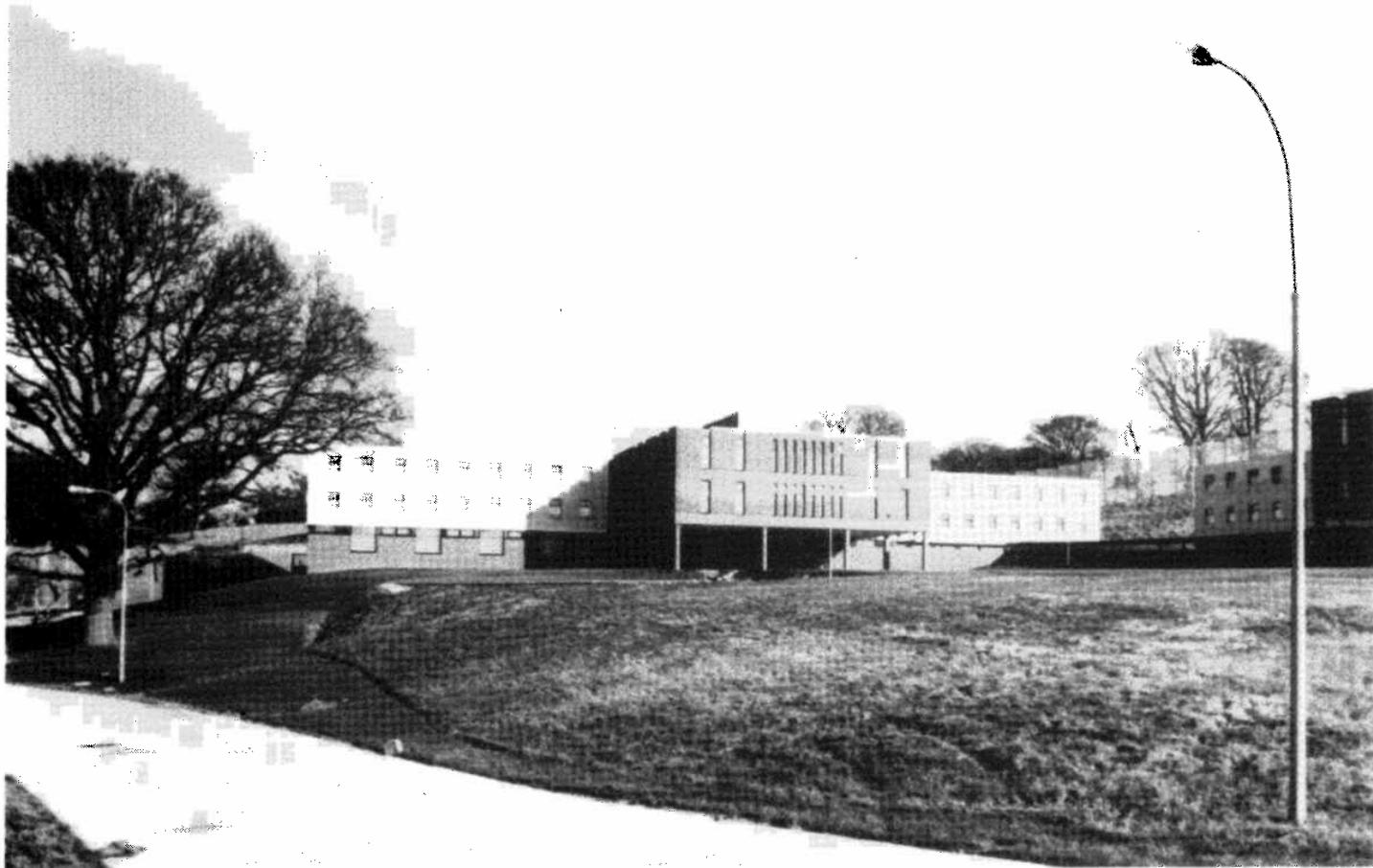
12.3 The value and importance of the work carried out by Boards of Visitors and Visiting Committees was recognised in the Report of the May Committee. It is worth quoting the Committee's tribute in full:—

“We think the Boards are vital institutions which, although their work is little known and appreciated, are important parts of the prison system. Their chief role is to act as the agents of local accountability and control over the good management of institutions. They should therefore be well informed and acute but friendly watchdogs of the public interest.”

12.4 Considerable efforts are made to ensure that the membership of Boards and Committees in Northern Ireland are as representative as possible of the community in general. Some members are drawn from agencies and groups with a particular interest in prison matters, others from organisations representing employers and employed, and care is taken to see that members are drawn from different areas of the Province. There is a statutory requirement that at least 2 members of each Board of Visitors should be Justices of the Peace and, in the case of women's prisons, that at least 2 members should be women. In practice all Boards and Committees include a number of women among their members.

12.5 The term of appointment of members is normally the full period of 3 years provided for in Prison Rules. At 31 December 1979 the Boards and Committees of the various establishments had a membership as follows:—

Belfast Board of Visitors	21 members
Maze Board of Visitors	26 members
Magilligan Board of Visitors	19 members



*One of the 5 houses at the new Young Offenders Centre, Hydebank.*

H.M. BORSTAL, WOBURN, MILLISLE.

Annual Report of Visiting Committee for the Year ended 31st December,  
1958.

Meetings were held throughout the year on the first Monday of each month with the exception of the month of August, the average attendance of members being 6.45.

Two members visited the school as Visiting Rota each month during the year, one in the first half and the other in the second half of the month for the purpose of inspecting the school premises and ensuring the boys were being properly cared for. Every boy had the option of consulting with the Rota in case of grievance but not one complaint was put forward.

The new Committee appointed for the period from 1st June, 1958, to 31st May, 1961, showed their appreciation of the efforts put forth by Mr. R. Berkeley by re-electing him as Chairman for the three years.

It is with regret we record the death of Alderman A. Scott, J.P., who was appointed to the Committee on 1st June, 1958, and who died on 8th July, 1958.

There were only eight cases brought before us for investigation during the year, and these were mainly for the offence of absconding from the Institution.

The following are the figures pertaining to committals and releases for 1958.

Number in detention at beginning of year	76
Number admitted during the year	38
Absconders at large at beginning of year	1
Absconded during the year and re-captured	5
Failed to return from Parole Leave and Brought back to Institution	<u>3</u>
	123
Discharged during the year under supervision	45
Absconders during the year and re-captured	5
In hospital at end of year	1
In Mental Hospital at end of year	2
Remaining in School at end of year	67
Failed to return from Parole Leave	<u>3</u>
	123

Compared with the previous year, these figures show the number of committals and abscondings to be the same with an increase of 19 in releases.

Outdoor sports, such as football, cricket, swimming etc., were much to the fore and were thoroughly enjoyed by all the boys. Billiards, darts, table tennis, chess and draughts continue to be the chief recreation during the Winter months. The film shows which are given throughout the year are always eagerly awaited and highly appreciated. Special treats were provided at Christmas which included turkey and plum pudding for dinner, apples, oranges and minerals with a film show for entertainment.

We also record with pleasure that 15 boys were granted the privilege of Parole Leave, in order to be with their parents on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, and no boy abused the privilege.

During the year much of the equipment required for the Vocational Training Workshops of Bricklaying, Carpentry and Engineering, has been received, although the heavy machinery for the Engineering and Carpentry Classes are still outstanding. The several officers responsible for this branch of training are most enthusiastic in their work, and it is to be hoped, that every boy given the opportunity of this specialized training, will take full advantage of it.

Captain Fryer and his staff are to be complimented on the manner in which they carry out their several duties and for the condition in which the building and grounds are being maintained. Reference must, also, be made to Mr. J. Davidson - Welfare Officer - who has been untiring in his efforts in securing suitable employment for the boys placed under his supervision on release.

*R. Berkeley*  
Chairman.

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Stormont,  
BELFAST.

18.12.58

Recd 8/1/59.

H.M. BORSTAL, WOBURN, MILLISLE.

Annual Report of Visiting Committee for the Year Ended 31st December, 1960.

Meetings were held throughout the year on the first Monday of each month with the exception of the month of August, the average attendance of the members being 7.

Two members visited the school as Visiting Rota each month during the year, one in the first half and the other in the second half of the month for the purpose of inspecting the school premises and to investigate any complaints made by the trainees. The school was always found clean and tidy, all boys busy and being well looked after and they had no complaints or requests to put forward.

During the year, 17 cases were brought before us for investigation, 15 for absconding or attempting to abscond from the Institution, 1 for failing to return from Parole Leave and 1 for assault on an officer, this being a decrease of 3 cases as compared with the previous year. Unfortunately, we found it our duty to recommend that eight trainees be transferred to Belfast Prison as their conduct was deemed to be exercising a bad influence on the other trainees. Of these eight, five were transferred to Prison to serve the unexpired portion of their Borstal Sentence, one was admitted to Downshire Mental Hospital where he is still a patient and the other two were given a further chance by the Ministry, as they had only been in the School a very short time when the recommendation was made.

The following are the figures pertaining to committals and releases for 1960:-

Number in School at beginning of year	88
" " Hospital (Mental)	2
" " Hospital (ordinary)	1
Re-captured absconders awaiting trial in Prison	2
Recalled from supervision	4
New committals during the year	<u>51</u>
	<u>148</u>
Discharged during the year under supervision	53
" at expiration of statutory period of training	1
" on Medical grounds	1
Transferred to Prison as incorrigible	5
In Hospital (Mental)	2
Unlawfully at large	1
Remaining in school at end of year	<u>85</u>
	<u>148</u>

Compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 13 in new committals and an increase of 10 in the number discharged.

Outdoor sports, such as football, cricket, swimming etc. kept the boys actively engaged during the summer season, while Billiards, Table Tennis and Darts in conjunction with Film Shows and Television, provided the means of passing the Winter evenings. Boxing has also proved to be a great asset in this connection and a keen interest is taken in it by all the school.

Special treats were provided at Christmas which included turkey dinner, plum pudding, apples, oranges and minerals. It is also with pleasure we record that 31 trainees were granted the privilege of Parole Leave in order to be with their parents at Christmas and that all boys returned to the school within the period of leave given.

Vocational Training is now well under way, 6 trainees being released to outside trades, four to bricklaying, 1 to Woodworking and 1 to engineering; it is also gratifying to report that the Ministry supplied suitable kits of tools to these boys on taking up the trades taught them in the school-workshops. While on the subject of education, we wish to place on record our appreciation of the action taken by the Ministry on appointing a part-time extern school teacher. From reports, it would appear these educational classes are proving to be very much worth while.

Reference must also be made to Mr. ML 17 and ML 18 who are responsible for the After Care Department. The work of both these officers is of a very high standard and they are to be complimented for their whole hearted manner in doing everything that is humanly possible to help those trainees who have been placed under their care.

Mr. McLoughlin

Ganaway,  
BALLYWALTER,  
Newtownards,  
Co. Down

VISITING COMMITTEE - H.M. BORSTAL, MILLISLECHAIRMAN'S REPORT 1978THE COMMITTEE

The work of the Committee proceeded smoothly in 1978. At 1.1.78 it comprised 14 members, Mr. Hewitt resigned early in the year. He was a valued member, being thoughtful and conscientious. Towards the end of the year the Committee was augmented by 5 new members, which will be a great help in easing the burden on members generally, and in particular on rota visits, as it was decided in March to double the rota visits from 2 to 4 in the month. This was because it was felt that one member could only visit thoroughly either the open or the closed section on one visit, but not both. From March to December 35 rota visits have been made, out of a possible 40.

Attendance at the monthly meetings averaged 8, varying from one member who did not attend any meetings to Miss Boyd, the Vice Chairman, who attended all monthly meetings. During the year there were 8 special meetings all of which were for adjudication. Members who attended these meetings are to be especially thanked, as they are called upon at very short notice, and are asked to serve in a capacity which some feel should not be part of the function of committee members.

THE BORSTAL

The events of 1978 are chronicled elsewhere and it would therefore be superfluous to list them in this report, so comments are limited to a few general observations.

The bringing of the closed section to the Woburn campus was completed in January, for the first few months staff were new to Borstal and were feeling their way. The system has now settled down and is working well. A good balance is provided between the stricter discipline of the closed section and the more relaxed atmosphere of the open section.

Members generally feel that in the vocational training workshops (particularly perhaps the Engineering Shop in the open section) too high a standard is being aimed at, considering the average I.Q. of the trainees and also the short time available during the average sentence. The building operatives course, on the other hand, probably does more to equip the average boy for life outside. The education programme is now extremely useful and is competently staffed.

- 2 -

Outside involvement by trainees is to be encouraged and the Committee would like to see more of it, although realising the difficulties. Participation in such events as the Mourne Walk and regular expeditions for rock climbing, mountaineering and canoeing, obviously gives the boys a tremendous boost and opens up entirely new areas of challenge to them.

The involvement of Y.M.C.A. and the two way traffic which has commenced, in a limited way, is extremely helpful giving the boys an involvement with other young people from a more normal way of life. It is good to know that some lads on release have found their way to the Y.M.C.A. Youth Club, and are now regular attenders.

This report would not be complete without reference to the Governor Mr. McLoughlin. He, first and foremost, has the welfare and rehabilitation of the trainees at heart. He combines this with a very considerable gift for organization. He obviously has the respect of staff and engenders an enthusiasm in them for the training programme. While it is known that absconding by trainees comes in spells, it is surely significant that the abscond rate has consistently fallen during the four years of the present governorship, to what would have been thought of as the impossibly low figure of 5 in 1978.

.....  
F.M. EVES  
CHAIRMAN

Northern Ireland Office,  
Dundonald House,  
BELFAST, BT4 3SU

ATTENTION OF MR. SKITT

VISITING ROTA REPORTCLOSED SECTION, H.M. BORSTAL MILLISLE

I made a visit to the Closed Section of the Institution on Wednesday 28th June 1978 at 8.45 a.m. Principal Officer Begley accompanied me. All areas were visited and my impression was that everything was clean, fresh and bright.

A great change has taken place since my last visit. The Staff have now settled in and any I spoke to showed an enthusiasm for the job which was lacking on my last visit when so many had recently arrived from the Maze and other prisons and had not adjusted to the different atmosphere of Woburn.

The gymnasium was out of action for repairs to the floor; the football pitch was also out of commission pending the completion of drainage work.

Two education classes were in progress, one with **ML 21** for the under-sixteens, the other with **ML 22** for remedial teaching. The workshops seem to be very well equipped and were being well utilised. It seems a pity that the ultimate benefit to Trainees is so minute when such wonderful opportunities are given them at Woburn.

I would say that the stricter routine and tighter security of the Closed Section still makes the Open Section more attractive to Trainees and gives them the necessary incentive to graduate there as soon as possible.

I have reflected recently on borstal training as I have known it at Woburn over the past fifteen years or so, and while the Institution has always been run efficiently and smoothly from an administrative point of view, I think it could be said that there is evidence of a new dimension in training. This is hard to define, but mainly involves attitudes and rapport between Staff and Trainees. Also, Trainees have been given more freedom in certain areas and have been encouraged to be more creative and develop any potential they may have. The fact is that they are being "stretched" rather than merely conforming. This has perhaps entailed an element of risk and I must admit to having been initially opposed personally to the introduction of certain changes. In a large measure I feel that these changes have been brought about through the enthusiasm of the present Governor and I hope that he will be with us for a long time to come to exercise his obvious gifts in the running of a training establishment such as Woburn.



F. M. Eves  
Chairman

3rd July 1978

THE MATRON, MALE BORSTAL

ROBURN HOUSE, MILLISIE.

The Matron will be responsible to the Governor of the Institution for the performance of her duties which, unless and until varied at the discretion of the Governor, will include additionally the following:-

- (a) Nursing of all Borstal trainees as may be necessary;
- (b) Attendance on and co-operation with the Medical Officer in carrying out his duties under Rules 65-80 of the Prison Rules (N.I.), 1954, and, where necessary, attendance on the Visiting Dentist. She will be responsible for carrying out instructions received from the Medical Officer and the Dentist and for the maintenance of the medical records;
- (c) Reporting to the Governor on any illness, ailment or accident affecting a trainee;
- (d) Assistance with the dietary of the trainees in consultation with the Medical Officer and officer responsible for the arrangements;
- (e) Organisation and supervision of the serving of meals to the trainees, and of the domestic work, i.e., cooking, bed-making cleaning, etc.;
- (f) Co-operation with the officer responsible for the inspection of all domestic supplies (food, soaps, cleaning materials, fuel, etc.) and medical supplies provided for the Institution, and reporting on any deficiency in quality or quantity or on any economy which could be effected in the domestic life of the Institution generally;
- (g) Supervision of the issue and exchange of the trainees' clothing, the care of clothing, repairs, etc. Advising on the clothing of the trainees, scale of issue and period of wear, etc.;
- (h) Any other duties which may be assigned from time to time by the Governor.
- (i) Attendance of Institution Boards;
- (j) Attendance at Staff Consultative Committee Meetings.

*[Signature]*  
 Governor.  
 14.3.61

BED TIME ROUTINE

9pm. Television and all activities cease, boys assemble for Prayers, R. C.'s to Common Room and Protestants to Dance Room, after which Supper will be served.

All boys will be moved from the Dining Room to dormitories by Houses, then will follow ablutions, feet washing and fall-out, commencing with Alexander House.

Boys will not be permitted to visit other dormitories or Houses, and dormitories will be locked from Night Guards check.

*[Signature]*  
Captain  
Governor.

*[Handwritten notes and signatures]*  
 Cancelled by Order  
 and covered by No. 25 dated 17.8.61.

6									
7									
8									

- 4 -

Vocational Training.Engineering.

Mr. Nesbitt's engineering class has been kept busy over the past year. This workshop maintains a high standard of workmanship and lads employed there have every opportunity to develop individual skills. Many repairs have been carried out for other establishments and special orders completed for the Department of Agriculture, Radio Workshops and the Security Forces. A new set of gates and side railings is currently under construction for an old peoples home in Belfast.

Woodwork.

The joiners shop under the supervision of Mr. Hale has been employed during 1974 on a number of projects. In addition to the normal training programming new equipment supplied to other Institutions included book cases, filing boxes, poison cupboard, table tennis tables and large cupboards. Major repairs undertaken were rebuilding of beds for Maze Prison, rebuilding of workshop benches and rebuilding of handcart.

Painting and Decorating.

Our painting and decorating class under the direction of Mr. Talbot have, in addition to their training exercises, given a new look to many departments. Trainees enjoy working on these projects and get great personal satisfaction in seeing the job through to completion. The following areas were redecorated:- Classrooms, Workshops, Laundry, Entrance Gates and the exterior of Gymnasium. Various equipment was repainted for other establishments.

Bricklaying.

The bricklaying class plays an important part in the training and rehabilitation of trainees. Mr. Maharron has wide experience in this field and the exercises he sets for the lads are always varied and interesting. On the new stores and garage block work was unavoidably held up but is now progressing satisfactorily.

Trades Maintenance.

Mr. [REDACTED] and his trades staff deserve great praise for the excellent work they do in maintaining our buildings and furnishings. General repairs and improvements cover a wide field and range from a blown fuse to complicated machinery such as the sewage system. Work on the new stores and garage block is progressing satisfactorily and re-painting is carried on throughout the year.

Garden.

The garden which is in the capable hands of Mr. Davis continues to flourish especially during the summer months when the flowers and shrubs are at their best. Fresh vegetables are supplied to the kitchen, the tomato house yielded a crop of 1,110 lbs., and sales from surplus produce amounted to £299.64.

Kitchen.

Catering Officers Irwin and Griffiths are to be complimented for providing a wholesome and balanced diet for the trainees.

Medical Services.

It was with deep regret that we learned of the sudden death of our Medical Officer - ML 23 - in April. He was a kindly man who was keenly interested in the welfare of staff and trainees. To his wife and family we extend our sympathy in their sad bereavement. We welcome our new Medical Officer - Dr. Park - from Newtownards on his appointment and trust he will find the work interesting and rewarding. Our Visiting Psychiatrist and Dentist attend regularly, and day to day treatments are carried out by ML 24 - (Matron).

## BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

### General

The number of boys committed for Borstal training during 1966 was slightly higher than the number committed during the preceding year.

### Education and recreation

The compulsory evening educational classes introduced during the previous year were continued under the two part-time teachers at Armagh and two at Woburn. An additional part-time teacher was employed at Woburn from early October as a temporary measure until a full-time teacher could be appointed. This resulted in each trainee receiving one additional hour of class tuition each week.

Postal tuition courses continued to be made available for trainees wishing to undertake specialised courses of study.

The Woburn Institution has received recognition as an examination centre for the General Certificate of Education of the London University Examination Board. The first candidate to sit was successful in obtaining three passes at 'O' level.

Use was made of a wide range of educational films during the year. Under arrangements with local library authorities the library facilities at both institutions were extended and books changed at regular intervals.

The regulation quiet hour for trainees not attending educational classes continues to stimulate interest in reading as a recreational activity.

Eleven boys completed the Service section of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme at the Silver Stage by attending a course of lectures and passing an examination in Fire Service Training.

All institution recreational facilities continued to be used to the full. Wrestling shows, record request programmes and concerts organised by outside interested parties were also very much appreciated by the inmates.

### Health

The health of the trainees was good. There were twenty admissions of boys to outside hospitals for treatment.

### Building programme

At Woburn the new vocational training workshops and two classrooms are in regular use. Work continued during the year on the new gymnasium. Trainees are working on this project as part of their practical training.

### Parole

Normal monthly parole leave was granted to 136 trainees. With the exception of one trainee, who gave himself up two days later, all trainees returned to the institution.

Christmas home leave from 23rd to 28th December was granted to trainees in Special and General III grades. Four trainees failed to return to institution.

### Religious instruction

The spiritual welfare and instruction of the trainees received, as usual, fullest attention of the Chaplains.

### After-care

Finding work for trainees on discharge continued to present many problems, with the co-operation of employers and other interested bodies, it possible to place all boys in employment on release.

### Acknowledgements

The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committees for their continued interest in the institution and in the welfare of the trainees, to all voluntary workers for their valuable assistance and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the trainees during the year.

TABLE 8  
Offences for which persons were committed to prison in 1968

Analysis	Males		Females		Total
	Under 21 years	21 years and over	Under 21 years	21 years and over	
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm . . . . .	27	48	—	1	118
Indecent assault . . . . .	6	22	—	—	75
Carnal knowledge and rape . . . . .	14	21	—	—	28
Other sexual offences . . . . .	1	10	—	—	35
Breaking, entering and larceny . . . . .	76	195	—	1	11
Larceny . . . . .	71	199	3	11	272
Robbery with violence . . . . .	5	19	—	—	284
Loitering with intent . . . . .	3	22	—	—	24
Receiving . . . . .	10	40	—	2	25
False pretences and forgery . . . . .	7	49	—	6	52
Malicious damage . . . . .	21	59	—	2	62
Motoring . . . . .	23	83	—	—	82
Taking and driving away motor vehicle . . . . .	39	63	—	—	106
Drive causing death . . . . .	—	2	—	—	102
Civil prisoners . . . . .	6	110	—	—	2
Manlaughter . . . . .	1	1	—	1	116
Other . . . . .	96	486	—	21	3
Totals . . . . .	441	1,511	3	45	603

**BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS**

**General**  
The number of boys committed for Borstal Training during 1968 was slightly higher than during the preceding year.

**Education and recreation**  
Compulsory evening educational classes were continued under two part-time teachers at the closed Borstal at Armagh and two at Woburn House, Millisle. During the past three years, as the following figures show, there has been a progressive increase in the proportion of boys at Woburn House of below average intellectual ability or educational attainment.

Year	Verbal Category of Intellectual Capacity Below Average	Educationally Retarded
1966	65%	69%
1967	70%	73%
1968	72%	74%

This trend has necessitated additional effort in the sphere of remedial education and a full-time teacher who specializes in remedial education techniques was appointed at Woburn House. The introduction of program learning techniques has improved ability in English expression and reading within the most severely retarded groups. This has been achieved by using a reading laboratory method developed by Science Research Associates. This produces results through the interest and enthusiasm stimulated by personal achievement.

Postal tuition courses continued to be made available for trainees wishing to undertake specialised courses of study. Use was made of a wide range of educational films during the year. Library Authorities for Counties Armagh and Down are most co-operative in the stocking of the libraries at the respective Borsstals and with their help books were changed at regular intervals.

The regulation quiet hour for trainees not attending educational classes continued to stimulate interest in reading as a recreational activity. Four trainees commenced training in July 1968, for the Silver Stage, Dr of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, and it is hoped that all four will obtain their certificates during 1969.

All institution recreational facilities continued to be used to the full. F Shows, record request programmes and concerts organised by outside interest parties were also very much appreciated by the inmates.

**Health**

The health of the trainees was good. There were five admissions of boys to outside hospitals for treatment.

TABLE 8  
Offences for which persons were committed to prison in 1969

Analysis	Males		Females		Total
	Age on Commitment		Age on Commitment		
	Under 21 years	21 years and over	Under 21 years	21 years and over	
OFFENCES:					
Assault and disorderly behaviour	144	129	1	3	273
Drunk and disorderly behaviour	—	—	—	—	4
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	14	29	—	—	43
Indecent assault	3	18	—	—	21
Carnal knowledge and rape	—	11	—	—	11
Other sexual offences	—	31	—	—	31
Breaking, entering and larceny	92	156	3	5	256
Larceny	46	247	2	9	304
Robbery with violence	—	18	—	—	18
Loitering with intent	16	28	—	—	44
Receiving	12	31	—	—	43
False pretences and forgery	10	98	—	—	108
Malicious damage	19	51	—	5	113
Motoring	31	108	—	6	140
Taking and driving away motor vehicle	—	—	—	1	1
Drive causing death	79	56	—	—	135
Civil prisoners	—	2	—	—	2
Manslaughter	—	128	—	—	128
Vagrancy	—	2	—	—	2
Other	—	—	—	1	1
Neglect of children	—	487	—	—	487
Totals	518	1,630	6	31	2,185

**BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS**

**General**

The number of boys committed for Borstal Training during 1969 was smaller than during the preceding year. During the second half of the year because of the high prison population it was necessary to move to Woburn the Borstal trainees who would normally be accommodated in the closed Borstal at Armagh so that male prisoners could be transferred there.

**Education and recreation**

During the year 176 trainees attended formal education classes most of which were held during the evening period from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. from September until the end of June. Classes were held during normal working hours for those trainees who were found to be very severely retarded educationally. Ninety-eight trainees were found to be in this category. This figure shows that approximately 56% of the total Borstal population had an academic standard comparable with that of an average child of 8 years with 3 years formal school attendance. This group requires special educational treatment, through remedial teaching techniques, and individual attention to the personal problems which are disclosed by the diagnostic nature of the test material.

Postal tuition courses continued to be made available for trainees wishing to undertake specialised courses of study.

During the year four trainees successfully completed the Silver Stage, Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, and were awarded their certificates.

All institution recreational facilities continued to be used to the full. Film shows, etc., organised by outside interested parties were very much appreciated by the inmates.

**Building programme**

The new gymnasium at Woburn House reached the final stages of completion. Work has begun on the erection of new greenhouses, which will be a very useful addition to the facilities in the garden. Renovation and modification of the bricklayer's workshop was undertaken. This necessitated extensive demolition and rebuilding of side walls with the provision of separate work-bays. An office was also constructed for the instructor together with a toilet block for the trainees.

**Health**

The health of the trainees was good. Five boys were admitted to outside hospitals for treatment.

H.M. Borstal Institution,  
 Bohern House,  
 Millisle.

The Secretary,  
 Ministry of Home Affairs,  
 Stewart,  
 Belfast BTL 308.

Sir,

Annual Education Report - 1970.

In order to provide an educational programme for individual needs the first requirement would be precise ascertainment of them. This information is available from the results of a battery of properly standardised tests of intellectual capacity and level of academic attainment which are administered to all borstal trainees on committal. The results of these tests for the period 1st January till 31st December, 1970 are tabulated as follows:-

Table 1

I.Q.	Verbal category of Intellectual Capacity	Number
Above 125	Very bright	Nil
116 - 125	Bright	2
111 - 115	Bright Average	4
90 - 110	Average	62
85 - 89	Dull Average	27
76 - 84	Dull	61
70 - 75	Borderline Zone	22
50 - 69	Very Dull	19
Below 50	Ineducable	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

Table 2

Level of Educational Attainment in English and Arithmetic	Number	
Above the Average	19	
Average	19	
Educationally Retarded	41	
Very much Retarded	62	
Bordering on illiteracy	51	
Completely illiterate	8	
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>

The significant findings of previous research, on the intelligence and attainment of delinquents, would seem to have relevance for the present sample. Part of the explanation for the greater degree of backwardness amongst delinquents than non-delinquents might be explained by certain characteristics,

- 2 -

apart from broken schooling, which contribute to their backwardness. They have a prevalent dislike for subjects 'requiring strict logical reasoning and persistence of effort' and also for subjects 'dependent on good memory'. In a large number of cases a violent dislike of school stems from a resentment of the discipline or lack of interest in school work.

Previous test results with borstal trainees and young prisoners indicate increasing deficiency in the basic skills of communication, both oral and written, and number work. This acknowledged deficiency has implications for the benefits to be gained from discussion groups and group counselling techniques. The ability to communicate both orally and in written form is of great consequence, not only for purely educational reasons, but for social and personal development. Emotional development and help towards the formation of better personal relationships have special significance in the present atmosphere of political and sectarian strife which is escalating criminal activity throughout the Province.

#### The Education Provision.

The educational provision for borstal trainees has been considerably reduced since the closed borstal at Armagh has been discontinued. Expressed in practical terms it embraces reading, writing, and number work for the illiterate and near-illiterate trainees; tuition in English and mathematics through civics and current affairs; expenditure, within the realms of their experience, related to life situations in work, in the home, and for leisure; for those less severely retarded tuition in technical subjects related to vocational trade training; correspondence courses in an assortment of academic and technical subjects to a variety of public examination levels for the more able trainees.

The education role in the penal setting must assume some responsibility for the social re-education of an immature teenage population inadequately prepared for the responsibilities of adult status which have suddenly been conferred upon them by legislation. There is a fair measure of agreement among teachers that the secondary modern school system, with its present

- 3 -

curriculum, is inadequate as a 'bridge' to working life. Better and more purposeful education, designed to produce social as well as technological adaptability, might sometime mean less need for a purposeful re-education of young delinquents.

Essentially education is a continuing process throughout life and as such it should include education for leisure. The approach should have an adult status, not a repetition of the failure and frustration many inmates recall from previous experience of formal education. There should be a greater element of choice in the way an individual spends his time after work, and some measure of responsibility for determining the evening activity would increase the inclination to participate. Restrictions on the number of activities should be related to the conditions which apply to adult further education classes outside.

An arrangement to use the workshops and the gymnasium, after normal working hours would provide essential accommodation and utilise existing equipment more fully. It is not essential that all groups be run by teachers; the important criteria is that whoever assists the group should have the expertise and the ability to communicate a particular interest imaginatively. Under the direction of skilled instructors, drawn from qualified staff volunteers and specialist teachers from the local education area, classes would be run in accordance with established educational practice to ensure the enforcement of safety precautions and the maintenance of an acceptable standard of participation.

#### Vocational Training.

Bricklaying:- a practical application of the skills learned during the vocational training course found some outlet in the following projects within the institution:-

1. preparing foundations and building the base, including the sill, for timber framing and plastering of the second glass-house.
2. Repairing garden perimeter wall replacing damaged brickwork and coping stones.
3. renovation of the bricklayers workshop.

- 4 -

4. retaining wall for new boilerhouse.
5. retaining wall and path around rear of workshop and glasshouse site.

Woodwork.

Projects of practical use in the maintenance of the institution were as follows:-

1. furnishings for the glass-houses including trestles, seed boxes, doors, door frames.
2. doors for bricklayers workshop.
3. repair lockers, table-tennis table.
4. design and make lectern in contrasting woods.
5. double plane stool in mahogany.

Metalwork.

Production from the metalwork shop included:-

1. hot air ducting for bricklayers shop in galvanised sheet 16 s.w.g. per drawing No. B.5811.
2. 200 male and female brass screws and sockets per sample for Ministry of Finance.
3. wrought iron handrail for gymnasium.
4. 24 radio aerial brackets for Fire Authority.
5. table for potato peeling machine for use in kitchen.
6. 900 coat hangers for H.M. Prisons, Belfast and Castledillon.
7. metal flanges for new boiler house construction.

Horticulture.

The horticulture course provides training of a therapeutic quality in an overall programme which attracts enthusiastic recruitment from trainees from both rural and industrial backgrounds. The proceeds from the walled garden and glass houses provide vegetables and fruit for the institution kitchen and a financial return of \$600 per annum approx., from the sale of surplus produce and flowers.

The number of trainees currently employed on this course is restricted because of the security risk involved with the present inmate population.

- 5 -

Suggested Development of Vocational and Occupational Training.

The building industry offers the opportunity for full employment in skilled, semi-skilled and manual grades. It is anticipated that the introduction of a V.T. Plastering Course would receive craft union recognition and conditions similar to those extended to the Bricklaying training, as skilled operatives in this trade are likely to be in demand for some time.

For the majority, an extended programme of short courses which would provide a semi-skilled capacity, would seem more realistic and productive with regard to the contemporary requirement of the labour market.

A full training course in painting and decorating would increase the range and experience of the present occupational maintenance painting group and provide continuity of training for courses initiated at the Training School level.

The Education Officer in consultation with Mr. McMaster, General Manager, Northern Ireland Training Executive and Industrial Training Board, has created an awareness of the existence of a regular source of potential catering employees within the hotel situation. As the facilities of the training board are at present restricted to courses for employees sponsored by registered catering establishments consideration may be given to a future direct recruitment training scheme for hotel trainees.

A course for motor maintenance merits serious consideration for day and evening classes as this subject has a general appeal apart from consideration as a potential employment outlet. This training could be introduced with the financial outlay required to furnish hand-tools for students as three engines have been available at Woburn since 1965. The engines were obtained by the Education Office, as a gift, from major car manufacturers namely Ford, Vauxhall Motors and British Leyland Motor Corporation. Special working cradles, for stripping and assembly exercises were made in the engineering workshop. A course could be allied to the engineering programme so that welding and other related techniques would be available. Evening classes would enable car enthusiasts to gain, at least, sufficient 'know how' to carry out maintenance on a do-it-yourself basis.

- 6 -

Training in the woodwork shop might include more productive employment in the manufacture of sectional fencing panels, and garden sheds. Liaison with the Forestry Division could provide the essential raw material for this work.

Other projects might include a combined effort by the workshops to provide a birdhouse and flights to breed and rear budgerigars and display tanks for tropical fish. This would provide topics for leisure education and add decorative interest to the institutional atmosphere.

ML 25

Education Officer,  
Northern Ireland Prison Service

his attitudes to further training and the ways, if any, in which he is anxious to extend his knowledge.

The Home Office publication 'Prisons and Borstals' (1960) sees two functions in Borstal education (1) contact with cultural influences, new interests and hobbies; (2) enabling the illiterate and sub-literate to achieve some degree of literacy. Banks (1958) considers that the function of education must be therapeutic, cultural, recreatunal and vocational. A considerable expansion of the educational service in Northern Ireland is required if parity, in educational provision for young offenders, with the Home Office Prison Department Educational Service is the expected and minimal acceptable standard within the British Isles. In broad terms the provision for making good this discrepancy must include additional accommodation, equipment, and full and part-time teaching staff to carry out a syllabus calculated to stimulate the growing awareness of personal educational deficiency. Trainees should be given some element of choice in how time is spent after work affording them some personal responsibility for determining the evening activity. Restriction on choice of subject matter should have some relation to conditions which apply to adult further education classes outside. This includes social re-education, education for leisure and job efficiency including academic and industrial qualification.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

1. Bricklaying: this training course has an attraction for the majority of trainees which is not surprising as unskilled work in the building industry seems to attract those school leavers who have failed to attain the academic standard expected for admission to apprenticeship training and other employment which requires evidence of scholastic ability. Recognition for employment as a first year apprentice bricklayer is assured on release providing the trainee is below the age limit of 18 years when he starts the course. Site work experience, during this year was provided by the construction of the new boiler-house, an outdoor bricklaying building area for summer work including a mortar mill bay, mortar pit, and sand pit drainage and a wall enclosing the area.

Seven trainees were provided with a basic kit of bricklayer's tools on release to employment as apprentice bricklayers.

2. Engineering: the additional security measures for HM Prison, Belfast, placed a heavy productive demand on this training workshop in the provision of window grills and interior gates with surrounds. The hand rail for the gymnasium balcony was made and installed. Aerial mast brackets for Police Authority Radio Workshops were made to submitted design, specification. Brackets for State II Development buildings were made as required.

## CHAPTER 11

**Borstal Administration**

11.1 Unlike the total prison population, the number of Borstal trainees increased in 1979. One hundred and fifty-five males were committed to Borstal during the year, 23 more than the number of committals during 1978. The average daily population increased from 133 in 1978 to 145 in 1979.

11.2 The Borstal was, as is usually the case, free of major incidents and the training programmes progressed without any special problems. However the number of trainees who absconded from the open section or who failed to return from home leave increased from 6 in 1978 to 11 in 1979. Whilst any increase in the abscond rate is a matter for concern, it should be noted that the increased number still compares favourably with any Borstal establishment in Great Britain.

11.3 The number of adjudications held by the Governor and the Visiting Committee for disciplinary offences by trainees was considerably lower in 1979 than in the previous year. This trend is a further indication of the success of the Governor and his staff in creating an environment and atmosphere in which staff and inmates relate well with one another and in which most trainees can respond constructively.

11.4 In December staff changes occurred at both Deputy Governor and Assistant Governor level at Millisle, and for the first time Millisle had a female Deputy Governor.

**Training**

11.5 Vocational Training continued to be an important part of the regime at Millisle. Courses in general construction, sheet-metal work and welding, and joinery were provided in both the closed and open sections. In the open section courses in mechanical engineering, joinery, painting and decorating, bricklaying and horticulture were available.

11.6 From time to time the opportunity is given for trainees to exercise their acquired skills on community projects. As already mentioned in chapter 9, in the course of 1979 they converted an ambulance into a mobile toy library for the Voluntary Service Bureau.

11.7 The number of trainees successfully completing City and Guilds Skills Testing Certificates continued to increase.

11.8 Borstal trainees, as do inmates in all penal institutions, also perform useful work in the maintenance and running of the establishments, eg in the kitchen, laundry and in grounds and cleaning parties. Visitors to Millisle invariably comment favourably on the general smartness of the buildings, both inside and out, and that of the gardens and grounds.

11.9 Both the closed and open sections provide education for a wide range of abilities from remedial to 'O' level. Details are included in chapter 8.

11.10 The pattern of ability and attainment levels of trainees remains fairly constant from year to year. Trainees are, on average, just slightly below the population at large in terms of mental ability, but considerably below the national average in attainment in the basic skills. This is probably because of unsettled home and school backgrounds, poor school attendance, emotional disturbance, aggressive tendencies, withdrawal from normal relationships and non-acceptance of the general standards both at school and outside.

11.11 As in previous years a few boys at Millisle obtained GCE 'O' level passes in 1979.

11.12 All trainees attend education classes from 6.00 pm to 8.00 pm on 2 evenings per week. On 3 evenings between the same hours a number of different activities is provided, eg first aid classes, car maintenance, physical education, swimming and life saving. A special feature of these evening activities is the involvement of discipline staff in a teaching/instructional role. During 1979 this was an important factor in strengthening the relationships between trainees and staff.

11.13 Special grade trainees attend a pre-release course, which includes a range of topics of a practical nature relevant to finding employment and to the rehabilitation of the trainee.

11.14 Special grade trainees also take part in outdoor pursuits including venture training, abseiling and orienteering. In 1979 a team from the open section again took part in the annual Mourne Wall Walk, and during the year the outdoor activities of the borstal were expanded by the introduction of an occasional overnight camp. All these outdoor activities are generally very popular among the trainees.

could only be imposed by the Department or by the Visiting Committee following a formal hearing (Exhibit 6)<sup>8</sup>. I recall that it was policy that the cane was applied to the trainee's rear; he wore only his underpants and was held down by two or three prison officers over the end of a bed. The medical officer had to be present at the caning and had the authority to stop it at any point. On my return to Millisle as governor-in-charge corporal punishment was awarded on three occasions. I note that the Governor's Journal on 15 August 1975 records that the Visiting Committee sanctioned the use of corporal punishment but that following referral to the NI and the intervention of Lord Donaldson, this decision was overturned (Exhibit 7)<sup>9</sup>. See also para 79 of the Millisle general statement.

40. I was opposed to the use of corporal punishment and on the second occasion had to stop its administration. I recall that the cane was applied by Mr Skillen and that he did so within the terms required under the Prison Rules (Exhibit 7)<sup>10</sup>. In the course of the caning, the Medical Officer took unwell and would have been incapable of intervening had this been required, which was the role assigned to him under the legislation. Accordingly, I stepped in and stopped the administration of the caning. Some months later the Visiting Committee awarded the caning of a trainee and I refused to allow it to be carried out although I did not have the authority to make that decision.

41. Some months later in conversation with the then Secretary of State – Merlyn Rees, and the Minister for Prisons – Lord Donaldson, I told them what I had done. Not long after that, an instruction was issued to the NIO that caning should

<sup>8</sup> Exhibit 6 - Notice in relation to Prison Rules (N.I.) Part II Rule 34 - Corporal Punishment<sup>8</sup>, dated 31 January 1962

<sup>9</sup> Exhibit 7 - Governor's Journal, 15 August 1975

<sup>10</sup> Exhibit 6 - Notice in relation to Prison Rules (N.I.) Part II Rule 34 - Corporal Punishment<sup>10</sup>, dated 31 January 1962

not be implemented. Corporal punishment was subsequently abolished in 1975 by the Treatment of Offenders (Northern Ireland) 1976.

### **Staffing**

42. Other than teachers, instructors and other specialist staff, all members of staff were prison officers. The prison officer rank structure was as it was in other prison establishments as were the conditions of service. Prison officers in the Borstal received whatever training was given to all officers when they joined the service but did not receive specific training in the custody of young offenders.

43. The Governor of the Borstal was supported by two Assistant Governors, who together provided an all hours on call system and every evening one of the three visited all areas where trainees were active and each would visit at irregular hours during the night. The substantial overnight supervision was provided by civilian staff.

44. During the working day, the Governor would visit all areas where trainees were active each morning and afternoon. The purpose of this was to check that what should be happening was happening; it was called management by walking about and enabled the Governor to impose his will on the Establishment.

### **Relationship with Prison Headquarters**

45. Prison Service was part of the Department. Engagement with Prison Service Headquarters, and hence the Department, was mainly in relation to financial and personnel matters. I personally had very little contact with Headquarters although

GOVERNOR'S JOURNAL

Date of Entry	Date of Occurrence	Occurrence	Date of Entry
9. Aug. 1975.	13 <sup>th</sup> August 1975	<p>Mullock 64          Outside Hosp. 1          Absconders 3          Spec. Grad. Parole 3.</p>	13 <sup>th</sup> August 1975
10. Aug. 1975		<p>Applications 3          Adjudications 1          Received Receipts - 2 (from Special Grade Parole)          Discharges - NIL.</p>	5.
10 August 1975.		<p>Trainee <b>ML 58</b> being held in a separate room under punishment had to be forcibly removed from that room whilst trades staff removed glass from the windows <b>ML 58</b> had damaged a number of pipes). <b>ML 58</b> had to be restrained with handcuffs for a short period. One member of staff received a minor injury during the proceedings fracas.</p>	x see entry below.
11 August 1975			14 August 75.
11. August 1975.	14 <sup>th</sup> August 1975	<p>Mullock 66          Outside Hosp. 1          Absconders 3          Spec. Grade Parole 1</p>	14 August 1975.
12 August 1975		<p>Applications NIL          Adjudications 1          Received 1 (from Special Grade Parole).          Discharged NIL.</p>	
12 August 1975		<p>* The officer involved in the fracas of 13 Aug 1975 (Harriew) has suffered a suspected fracture of the left knee cap. The trainee has been charged with assault.</p>	15. August 1975
13 <sup>th</sup> August 1975	15 <sup>th</sup> August 1975	<p>Mullock 67          Outside Hosp. 1          Absconders 3.</p>	15 August 1975
		<p>Applications 2          Adjudications 1 (v.c.).          V.C. adjudication held on Trainee <b>ML 58</b> v.c. awarded corporal punishment. Informed W. Robinson (Sen. Asst. G.C.) N.I.O. who in turn informed head of Donaldson. Jones (aka asked to contact the v.c. members concerned (Smith &amp; Hughes) to make a personal appeal on behalf of head of Donaldson asking them to change their award</p>	

TABLE 11  
Summary of offenses for which male borstal inmates were committed during the years 1972-1976

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sexual offenses . . . . .	—	—	4	6	3
Burglary . . . . .	53	28	23	72	99
Theft . . . . .	4	6	7	13	27
Robbery . . . . .	2	1	—	20	29
Handling stolen goods . . . . .	4	3	—	8	6
Fraud and forgery . . . . .	19	6	7	30	25
Taking and driving away . . . . .	—	9	21	58	34
Other motoring offenses . . . . .	—	—	—	18	29
Escape . . . . .	—	—	—	18	6
Violence against the person . . . . .	—	—	—	50	11
Malicious damage . . . . .	—	—	—	38	34
Firearms offenses . . . . .	—	—	—	—	12
Explosives offenses . . . . .	—	—	—	—	18
Other offenses . . . . .	—	—	—	22	—
TOTAL . . . . .	147	122	131	354	338

NOTE: The number of offences and the numbers of commitals do not agree as an inmate may be committed for more than one offence.

TABLE 13  
Previous convictions of male borstal inmates committed during 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976

Previous Convictions	Number				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
None . . . . .	6	8	60	32	8
One . . . . .	9	11	8	18	18
Two . . . . .	19	21	5	18	41
Three . . . . .	9	10	8	14	27
Four . . . . .	8	9	4	11	19
Five . . . . .	8	6	2	12	5
Six . . . . .	1	3	1	6	5
Above Six . . . . .	3	8	1	11	8
TOTAL . . . . .	63	76	89	122	131

TABLE 14  
Offences committed and punishments awarded in borstal institutions during 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976

Offences:	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Violence . . . . .	59	36	52	22	36
Escapes and attempts to escape . . . . .	7	8	19	38	27
Insubordination . . . . .	95	119	74	184	50
Other breaches . . . . .	94	162	247	217	130
Punishments:					
Caned . . . . .	1	—	15	3	—
Loss of stage or privilege . . . . .	114	157	191	249	103
Stoppage of earnings . . . . .	125	138	201	282	99
Confinement to a room . . . . .	81	80	86	93	83
Extra work . . . . .	10	2	—	31	18
Warned . . . . .	—	—	—	—	7
Number of inmates punished . . . . .	205	140	308	345	150

NOTE: The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not agree as it is the practice in some cases to award several forms of punishment for the same offence while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

TABLE 12  
Numbers and ages of male borstal inmates committed during the years 1972-1976

Age	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Under 16 . . . . .	5	4	10	10	16
16 . . . . .	22	32	21	32	36
17 . . . . .	19	18	26	42	35
18 . . . . .	12	9	20	17	24
19 . . . . .	4	9	6	16	16
20 . . . . .	1	4	5	4	4
21 and over . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—
TOTAL . . . . .	63	76	89	122	131

GOVERNOR'S JOURNAL

NO. 305 (7259-27-4-98)

Date of Occurrence	Occurrence	Date of Entry	Date of Occurrence
2 January, 1976	<p>alleged malicious telephone calls. Authority on file.</p> <p>1530 hours. 5 Trainees arrived on transfer from Magilligan and 1 trainee from Belfast.</p> <p>Trainee <span style="background-color: black; color: white;">ML 59</span> was offered the use of a blanket in the cell. He refused in the presence of P.O. Bowers. Stated no complaints.</p> <p>Received - 6 Discharged - NIL</p>	<p>2 January 1976 2 January, 1976 3 January, 1976</p>	5 January, 1976
3 January, 1976.	<p>Unlocked - 66 Outside Hospital - 1 Absconders - 5.</p> <p>Applications - NIL Adjudications - NIL</p> <p>Saw <span style="background-color: black; color: white;">ML 60</span> mother of <span style="background-color: black; color: white;">ML 61</span> at her request re trainees possible release. Explained situation. P.O. Bowers was present.</p> <p>Received - NIL Discharged - NIL</p>	<p>3 January, 1976 3 January, 1976</p>	<p>6 January 1976 7th January 1976</p>
4 January, 1976.	<p>Unlocked - 66 Outside Hospital - 1 Absconders - 5.</p> <p>Trainees to Church Services as per denomination</p> <p>Trainee <span style="background-color: black; color: white;">ML 59</span> again offered the use of a blanket refused again. He is taking medical treatment as prescribed. On being asked if he had any complaints stated that he would see Visiting Committee.</p> <p>Received - NIL Discharged - NIL</p>	<p>4 January, 1976 4 January, 1976 5 January, 1976</p>	8 January, 1976

TABLE 16  
*Borstal Institutions*  
*Offences committed and Punishments awarded in*  
*Borstal Institutions during 1979*

Offences:	Number
Violence	36
Escapes and attempts to escape	5
Insubordination	52
Other breaches	53
<i>Punishments:</i>	
Loss of grade or privilege	48
Stoppage of earnings	76
Confinement to a room	19
Extra work	33
Returned to closed section of the Borstal	17
Number of inmates punished	130

NOTE:  
 The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not agree as it is the practice in some cases to award several forms of punishment for the same offence while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

TABLE 17  
*Borstal*  
*Intellectual Ability and Educational Attainment of Borstal Inmates*  
*committed in 1979*

<i>IQ range</i>	<i>Verbal category of intellectual capacity</i>	<i>Male—New committals</i>
Above 125	Very bright	0
116-125	Bright	2
111-115	Bright average	5
90-110	Average	85
85-89	Dull average	23
76-84	Dull	20
70-75	Borderline zone	9
Under 70	Very dull (mentally handicapped)	5
	TOTAL	149

*Level of Educational Attainment*

	<i>Male—New Committals</i>
Above average	10
Showing average attainment	39
Educationally retarded	49
Very much retarded	31
Bordering on illiteracy	19
Illiterate	1
TOTAL	149

20th October, 1961.

ML 26

With reference to my minute dated 11th October, and to P.I.3610 and P.I.12227 dated 18th October.

The above named trainee appeared before a Special Meeting of the Visiting Committee, Mr. Dougal, Sen. and Captain Small, on 19.10.61, for absconding, and the following award was made:-

10 days confined to Cell

14 days forfeiture of Earnings.

A report of the proceedings is attached, together with a further statement by ML 26 in connection with his reason given to the Visiting Committee for absconding.

This information containing allegations of indecency against another lad ML 27 had not previously been reported to me, or to my ML 29 I am investigating the matter fully, and will submit a report in due course.

A copy of ~~an explanation~~ a request for explanation from the Chief Officer is attached for the Ministry's information please.

Both ML 27 and ML 26 are located in a small dormitory reserved for enuretics, and are called during the night.

In respect of the reference to ML 27 knifing another lad, nothing is known of this incident, and no lad has been found to be suffering from any wounds, or reported such an attack.

The incidents referred to in ML 26 statement about happenings at 5.55 p.m. mightily may or may not have occurred, but the period during which lads are located in their dormitories - 20 minutes - is when lads are awaiting parade to ablutions, by dormitories. During this period Officers are constantly patrolling landings and it would seem to me that any incident of this kind would have to take place quickly and under considerable risk of discovery.

Reference made to practices during Picture shows, may be quite valid, as a large number of lads are sitting close together in darkness, and supervision is restricted. It would not be difficult for a lad to bring these practices to the notice of Staff, by, for example, upsetting a chair, or causing a disturbance, and my experience tells me that lads who really object invariably do this; so that I cannot understand how McAuley could suffer in this way upon more than one occasion.

This problem of indecency is always likely amongst adolescents who are in post puberty stage, and every precaution is taken to obviate incidents of this nature. However, under the conditions of extreme overcrowding, supervision, difficult at any time becomes vulnerable to breaches such as appear to have occurred. Always providing, of course, that ML 26 allegations have some foundation in fact.

I feel that I am unable to pursue inquiries by interviewing other lads, whose names have been linked with indecency by hearsay, and without one of the parties concerned, or an officer being able to give direct evidence.

In the case of ML 27 I feel loathe to approach him directly, bearing in mind the unstable state of mind in which he has always been, and the possibility of direct reparations against McAuley being taken. However, these allegations have, in my opinion, a more than even chance of being valid, and

having regard to **ML 27** general conduct, his history since committal to Borstal training, and his chronological age, 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, which is less than his Institutional ~~capacity~~, in spite of his mental age of 13 and I.Q. of 87, he is quite unsuitable for retention at this Institution. He is at present in the Sick Bay with a pain in his chest, and I intend to retain him in there until the Ministry's decision is made known. I agree with the Visiting Committee that **ML 27** should be transferred as soon as possible, and would be grateful if urgent consideration could be given to this.

I regret that this report has been made necessary, as I was confident that little, or no, indecency existed at this Establishment.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'John A. ...', written over a horizontal line.

Governor.

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Home Affairs,  
STONMONT.

Co. Down.

20/2/62.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to beg of you to do something for my brother **ML 28** who was sentenced at the Northern Ireland Winter Assizes in Belfast to a period of training at Woburn House, Millisle.

I believe you to be a person to whom every citizen of N. Ireland looks to for protection and I know you do this work very sufficiently.

My brother is a citizen of N. Ireland so are my parents. My father was a member of the **ML 29**

Recently my brother had been associating with bad company resulting in breaking the law several times. The latest time being when he received a stolen electric razor as part payment for work he had done for his employer. After being sentenced to Borstal my brother remained there for over a week and because of being ill-treated by other convicts and an officer of the institution who kicked him while he was scrubbing a floor my brother broke out of the building and returned home to my parents in a terrible mental and physical state. He was arrested and taken back to Woburn House where he arrived about one thirty a.m. on Saturday 17th of February.

My mother and I went to visit my brother at 3 o'clock on Saturday 17th of February, both my mother and I were disgusted at my brother's appearance, there were several bruises on my brother's face and he was unable to rest his back against the chair on which he was sitting as he said it was very painful.

I asked my brother who were the persons responsible for beating him and he told me **ML 29** the house-master, and the officer present at our visit, beat him on returning. I asked my brother to see his back, but he said he could'nt as the officer present would only give him more if he were known to have told us.

During the visit to my brother I noticed that he was wearing no stocking only physical exercise shoes on his feet and was complaining of a severe headache. I was just horrified at my brother's condition on Saturday as I did not believe any convicts in a N. Ireland jail or borstal had to suffer so much as looking at my brother that had been in Woburn House for over a week, I would have thought he had been in one of Russia's concentration camps for years instead of a civilized institution in N. Ireland.

On returning home I made further enquiries from another person who had been in the same establishment, and I was told similar stories as my brother had told me of brutality being used to the boys, especially boys from the country district, by the officers.

I do not excuse my brother for anything he has done and I believe he deserves punishment, but certainly not the type of punishment he has been receiving.

My brother is a handicapped person and is unable to read or write, as a child he had a very severe illness, at home he was good to my parents and was always obedient to their wishes, he has been helping my mother to look after my father who has been ill for fourteen years, and who has been confined to bed permantly this past two years. Had he of not done this I would never had been able to start my training as a nurse, as my mother needed someone to help her with my father at home.

I believe if my brother is to remain at this institution under his present circumstances, he may do something of which he will not be accountable for.

I would like you to see that no harm comes to my brother for me writing to you as he does not know that I'm doing so. As I just could'nt think of my brother suffering so much. I'm quite sure you are aware of these conditions otherwise they would'nt exist.

/I

Dear Sir,

I am no authority on the matter of training boys but I believe this is certainly the way to make them worse citizens, instead of better ones.

While visiting my brother he told me he would prefer to take his punishment in jail rather than remain where he was. I presume this could not be arranged, or could it?

Again Sir, I'm begging of you please do something for my brother as you are the only person that I can place my trust and hope in. I would like to thank you for reading this letter as I know you are a very busy person and do your best for everyone in N. Ireland. So I hope you would look into this matter for me. Thanking you,

I remain,  
Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

ML 31

Reference.....

Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Stormont, Belfast.

The Governor,  
H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn House,  
Millisle.

...  
Enclosed for your information are copies of a letter of complaint addressed to the Minister and the Ministry's reply. Since it was necessary for the undersigned to question several members of your staff about the incidents referred to in this correspondence, you may wish to let them see the reply, the first paragraph of which, in particular, should remove any doubts they may have entertained as to the conclusions reached by the Ministry.

At the same time, the incident may serve as a reminder that the Ministry is bound to take a serious view of allegations of this nature, and to investigate them thoroughly, no matter from what source they may arise. The Ministry suggests, therefore, that you take this opportunity to remind all staff of the importance of avoiding, in all circumstances, conduct which could give rise to any allegations of ill-treatment and the use of unnecessary force.

**ML 29**  
*U. J. M. M. M. M.*

**ML 30**

for Secretary  
27th February, 1962.

27th February, 1962.

Dear Madam,

I have been asked to reply to your letter of 20th February addressed to the Minister of Home Affairs. Your letter contained serious allegations against members of the staff of the Borstal Institution, and an immediate enquiry was held about the incidents to which you refer. I have to inform you that as a result of these enquiries the allegations of violence against your brother could not in any way be substantiated. It is correct that your brother was not wearing socks at the time of your visit, but I have to point out that on his return to Woburn he was found to have disposed of all the clothing which had been issued to him. The clothing he was then wearing had to be removed for return to its owner, and at the time of your visit a fresh issue was not completed.

Your letter contains an enquiry as to whether your brother could serve his sentence in prison rather than at the Borstal Institution. Transfers to prison are indeed possible, but only in cases where the trainee has been reported to the Ministry to be incorrigible, or to be exercising a bad influence on the other boys. The Ministry is sure you would not like to learn that your brother fell into either of these categories. I should point out that a Borstal sentence is intended to provide training, and not merely punishment. If your brother

/is

Seen and initialed by:--

Ser. [initials]

ML 29

CO. [initials]

Off. [initials]

ML 57

Warrant [initials]

As. [initials]

is prepared to accept the necessary discipline, and to take advantage of the training offered, and the care and oversight provided after he leaves, his period at Borstal could be of great advantage to him, and should assist him to make a fresh start in life.

For your brother to abscond after so short a period at Woburn was an unfortunate start, and you will appreciate that he could not possibly have reached any firm and accurate impressions of the nature of the Institution in such a short time.

The statement that your brother is handicapped has been noted. He will in due course be given attainment tests and such remedial teaching as is provided will be available if he is found to need it.

Yours faithfully,

A. ALEXANDER.  
Asst. Secy.  
for Secretary

ML 31



TELEPHONE  
NEWTOWARDS 2137

Parochial House,  
Newtownards,  
Co. Down.

To the Governor,  
H.M. Borstal, Millisle,

9/3/1961

Dear Sir,

During 1960 the duties of Chaplain to H.M. Borstal were until 1 Dec. 1960 carried out by Rev. J. Magee and from then by Rev. F. McLaughlin. Both priests have been much impressed by the way in which the Catholic boys fulfilled their religious duties. Regular visits were made to the Institution and all services on Sundays and Church holidays were attended by the boys.

I want to express my appreciation of the Courtesy and help given by every member of the Staff to my Curates during the year. (over)



May I particularly thank  
Messrs Mc Veigh and Skillen  
for their invaluable Services  
to my assistants during that  
period.

I remain,  
Sincerely yours,  
(Rev.) L. McKee.  
Chaplain.

The Secretary <sup>II</sup>  
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Submitted

John McKee  
Governor.

10. 3. 61

Borstal After-Care Report for 1960.

Once again it is my pleasure to report a successful year in the after-care work connected with Borstal. There have been many set-backs and disappointments, but on the whole the year has passed quietly.

During the year the declining standards of moral behaviour and Christian principles amongst teenagers has been most noticeable. This partly stems from the home and parents and has various causes. Firstly, Defective Discipline. In the maintenance of discipline there may be two errors, over leniency or over severity. Fathers often resist any intrusion of their peace and quietness at home, and the maternal instinct of many mothers cosset their sons far beyond the childhood stage. Often too, the mother's health is poor, and almost anything is given to a child to prevent an uproar. She tries to buy oblivion at the pub or cinema and cannot face the fact of responsibility towards her children, who eagerly seize the lack of discipline to run wild, and so get into trouble. We cannot severely criticise many of their parents, for what would we do in the same circumstances. It is often more than human strength can stand.

Poverty in the welfare state is not a matter of what a person earns. Many men with sizeable pay packets pass only a fraction of this money over to the home to support and keep their families and that is where the apparent poverty comes in. Envy, rather than poverty, stemming out of the rapid social changes, stimulated by films and T.V. is the greater problem of to-day.

This year has been most marked by the increase in the taking of strong drink, mostly cheap wine amongst very young boys. This tends to make a youngster feel the "big man" resulting in hooliganism which otherwise would have been avoided.

There is also a sharp decline in the respect shown by youths to-day towards their parents, caused often by parents whose principles are subject to question.

In the North of Ireland the roots of family life run deep and strong. Any weakening of this structure is bound to increase the incidence of crime.

Again I must thank the employers who have obliged by giving employment to lads who have completed their training in Borstal. In spite of the sharp rise in the employment figures in the Province in 1960, the co-operation, sympathy and understanding of employers has been most marked. It has again been proved that by personal contact, truthfulness in presenting a case to a potential employer, and appreciation of the situation beforehand eventually succeeds. On many occasions the general public have expressed surprise when they learn that each and every lad released from Borstal is placed in suitable work.

The 28 lads released to my care during 1960 were placed in employment as follows:-

Electricity Department	1
Sheet Metal Worker ..	1
Mill workers .. ..	2
Window Cleaner ..	1
App. Bricklayer ..	1
Apprentice Joiner ..	1
Factory worker ..	1
Male Nurse .. ..	1
Farm Labourer .. ..	1

P.T.O.

H.M. Borstal Institution,  
-Millisle.  
-----

Annual Report of the Church of Ireland Chaplain  
for 1960.  
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With weekly classes and interviews the year went steadily at the Institution for this Chaplain.

A Confirmation Class has been begun and into this class we have put most of the un-confirmed C. of I. boys. We feel that the instruction will be of benefit to some of the boys anyhow. But no boy will be presented for Confirmation against his will, and soon there will be a weeding out process, and those who do not wish to continue will be allowed to leave the class.

Sunday morning Service in Church (and the voluntary Holy Communion monthly while there were still Communicant boys in the School) of course took place all the year round.

It is not easy to know how these lads are being aided by interviews, but many of them are very interesting to talk with, and we hope and pray for the best.

The Governor, Captain Fryar, has just finished his work, and we are grateful for his good influence and interest at all times.

But of course our constant contacts have been with the Senior House Master - **ML 29** And once more we have pleasure in recording our indebtedness to him for his ever-ready co-operation, and for his advice when sought. The staff too, have always been very helpful.

*R. F. K. H. H.* Clerk in Holy Orders.  
Church of Ireland Chaplain.

A.J. 1962

M.S. Brand ✓

Stewart Annual  
Report in respect of the  
Brook Institution. Please  
detail copies required.

2 Copies DETACHED,  
Room. 19/8/62.

J.S.P. <sup>98/</sup>9/62.

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, provides that persons between the ages of 16 and 21 years may be sentenced to borstal training. The court is required, before passing sentence, to consider any report or representations made to it by the Ministry on the offender's general suitability for such training. The Second Schedule to the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953, stipulates that the period of detention in a borstal institution may not exceed 3 years. The actual period served by any trainee depends on his own conduct and on his response to training. Release usually takes place after 18 to 24 months. On release the trainee is placed under the supervision of a body or person specified by the Ministry. The period of supervision lasts until the expiration of 3 years from the date of sentence. If he fails to be of good behaviour the trainee is liable to be recalled to the institution.

Visiting Committee

The Visiting Committee is a statutory body appointed by the Minister under Section 11 of the Prison Act (Northern Ireland), 1953. It performs functions similar to the Prison Board of Visitors. When it considers that a trainee is ready for release on licence it recommends accordingly to the Ministry.

Reviewing Body

The Reviewing Body is appointed by the Ministry under the Prison Rules. It is concerned with the conduct and progress of the trainees. It meets once a month and at each meeting it interviews the boys who have entered the Institution since its last meeting. It also reviews the progress of all boys with a view to determining their suitability for promotion through the various grades, special attention being given to boys who have been 12 months in the Institution and who may be ready for promotion to Special Grade.

Training

On entering the Institution trainees are usually given the work of keeping the premises and the grounds in order. They also undergo educational tests and those found in need of further education attend educational classes. All trainees also attend physical education classes.

Boys who are found capable of taking advantage of vocational training are allocated to a course which is considered likely to be of assistance to them when they leave the Institution. The vocational training courses provided consist of woodworking, building construction, welding and light engineering, and a further course will be started when the building programme which is now under way is completed. Boys who are not suitable for the vocational training courses are employed in providing various domestic services, in gardening, wood sawing and wood chopping, the clearance of construction sites and work with the trade staff on new buildings and keeping the existing buildings in good repair.

Grading

To encourage the progressive development of responsibility a scheme of grading is in operation for the trainees. The main grades are Entrant, General I, General II and General III and a trainee usually remains 3 months in each of these grades. As a trainee progresses from one grade to another he is entitled to more privileges within the Institution and his earnings also increase. When he has completed 12 months in the Institution he may be considered for special treatment, and if recommended for such treatment he is promoted to Special Grade. While in this grade he enjoys the privileges of working without supervision within the Institution grounds and of being granted day-parole leave to visit his home or other friends. His earnings are also

/inor

increased.

#### Recreation and Sport

The Institution football team is a member of the Northern Ireland Amateur Football League and matches are played on Saturday afternoons, home and away fixtures being arranged by the league. Boxing also has played a full part in recreational activities throughout the year. Tournaments have been held in the Institution and in Millisle and members of the team have taken part in tournaments held in Belfast, Lisburn, Newtownards and Kircubbin. In the Ulster Championships boys have reached the semi-final stage and one succeeded in reaching the final in his particular weight group. In the evenings recreation is provided in the form of organized games, handicrafts, selected film shows and concerts by outside organisations. There is also a television room and a library.

#### Religious Instruction

Religious instruction classes or short services were held for each denomination at least once each week. Trainees also attended a service in a local church every Sunday. The Chaplains held regular interviews with individual inmates during their training. Where possible contact was made on release with each boy's local clergyman.

#### Parole

Thirty-nine trainees, in Special Grade, proceeded upon monthly parole leave. There were no cases of failure to return from parole. Twenty-six trainees in Special Grade and General III were granted parole from the 23rd until the 27th of December. All of them conformed to the terms of their parole.

#### Building Programme

Plans for an ambitious building programme have been in course of preparation for some time. New vocational training workshops, classrooms, and various recreational facilities are to be provided. Work on the foundations of certain of these projects was commenced during the year and a house was built on the estate for the Governor of the Institution. This provided valuable experience for the boys under vocational training and useful labouring work for other boys.

#### Female Borstal Trainees

Because of the small number of girls sentenced to Borstal Training in Northern Ireland it is not practicable to provide adequate facilities for training in the Borstal section for females attached to Armagh Prison. Under Section 26 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1961, any girl sentenced to Borstal Training in Northern Ireland may, by an Order made by the Minister of Home Affairs, be transferred to a borstal institution in any part of the United Kingdom, there to serve her sentence. Girls will in future remain at Armagh only until arrangements have been made for their reception in a borstal institution in England or Scotland.

#### New Appointments

During the year under review Captain A. Fryer, M.M., O.B.E., Governor of the Institution, retired and his post was filled by Captain J.P. Haines, who was previously employed in the English Prison Service.

#### Acknowledgments

The Ministry wishes to express thanks to the members of the Borstal Association and Visiting Committees for their continued interest in the Institution and in the welfare of the trainees, to all other voluntary workers for their valuable assistance and to those who were kind enough to donate gifts to the trainees during the year.

**MENTAL INSTITUTIONS  
ANNUAL REPORT - 1961**

**TABLE 1**

Admissions, discharges, daily average number of inmates during each of the years 1959, 1960 and 1961

	1959		1960		1961	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Initially in custody at beginning of year</b>						
In the Institution .....	67	1	66	2	65	1
In Hospital .....	5	-	3	-	2	-
Unlawfully at large on 1st January (unrecaptured absconders) .....	-	-	-	-	1	-
In custody elsewhere (recaptured absconders awaiting trial, etc., in Prison) .....	-	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Taken into custody during year</b>						
Committed under Section 7 of the Criminal Justice Act (N.I.), 1955 .....	61	1	51	-	75	-
Committed under Section 119 of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950 .....	3	-	-	-	-	-
Recalled from supervision .....	2	1	4	-	4	-
<b>Discharged from custody during year</b>						
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (First release) .....	40	1	51	-	51	-
Released under supervision before expiration of statutory period of training (Second or subsequent releases following earlier recall) .....	-	-	2	-	3	-
Transferred to Prison as incorrigible .....	-	-	5	-	-	-
Released at expiration of statutory period of training (Second or subsequent releases) .....	-	-	1	-	-	-
Absconders dealt with on recapture otherwise than by return to Institution - Sentenced to imprisonment and struck off roll .....	1	-	-	-	1	-
Discharged from Hospital .....	1	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged on medical grounds .....	-	-	1	1	-	-
Released from Prison under supervision, where he was serving sentence for offences committed whilst unlawfully at large .....	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Initially in custody at end of year</b>						
In Hospital .....	3	-	2	-	-	-
Unlawfully at large (unrecaptured absconders) .....	-	-	1	-	-	-
In custody elsewhere - Recaptured absconders serving sentence of imprisonment .....	2	-	-	-	-	-
In the Institution .....	65	2	65	1	-	-
Daily average number of inmates during the year .....	79	2	68	1.5	-	-

A under the Criminal Justice Act, 1961, to an English Institution.

TABLE 2  
SUMMARY OF OFFENSES FOR WHICH INMATES WERE COMMITTED  
DURING THE YEARS 1952-1961

Offenses	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sexual offenses	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Breaking and entering & larceny	18	24	13	17	27	24	25	44	37	48
Larceny	7	1	14	10	6	11	10	7	11	17
Obtaining by false pretenses, fraud, etc.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Receiving	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Taking and driving away motor vehicle	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	4	-	3
Other offenses	-	3	5	5	5	3	2	8	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>75</b>

TABLE 3  
NUMBER AND AGES OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING YEARS 1952-1961

Ages	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
16	5	4	11	5	3	3	6	4	6	7
17	12	10	15	14	8	15	13	18	15	20
18	8	10	8	8	9	8	14	21	15	26
19	3	7	4	7	8	12	6	10	12	16
20	1	1	-	-	12	1	-	12	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>75</b>

TABLE 4  
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING 1961

<u>Previous Convictions</u>	<u>Male</u>
None	1
One	10
Two	14
Three	20
Four	6
Five	6
Six	4
Above six	14

The only female who was sentenced to borstal training in 1961 had no previous convictions.

TABLE 5OFFENSES COMMITTED DURING TRAINING AND PUNISHMENTS  
AWARDED DURING 1961

	Male
<u>Offenses:</u>	
Violence	9
Escapes and attempts to escape	10
Insubordination	12
Other breaches of regulations	24
<u>Punishments:</u>	
Cansel	-
Loss of stage or privilege	36
Confinement to a room	31
Extra work	1
Number of inmates punished	50

NOTE:

The number of offenses committed and the number of punishments awarded do not agree, as it is the practice in some cases to award several forms of punishment for the same offense, while in others the offense is met by admonition without punishment.

TABLE 6STANDARD OF EDUCATION OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING 1961

	Male
Illiterate	1
Read and write imperfectly	31
Read and write well	30
Good education	13

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Home Affairs,  
STORMONT.

H.M.B.I., WOBURN HOUSE,  
MILLISLE.

12<sup>th</sup> February, 1962.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report upon the progress, training, and order of the Borstal during 1961.

General.

I have pleasure in making official recognition of the excellent co-operation given to me by all members of the staff, and I make particular reference to the advice, support and loyalty of **ML 29** - Deputy Governor - who has made the job of initial reorganisation so much easier. We still have a great deal to do, but a start has been made.

Five main changes have been experienced during the year:-

- (1) The commencement of the new building sites, and the building of a Governor's House, giving an outlet for manual, progressive, and rewarding work.
- (2) The division of the Institution into two Houses. The introduction of coloured sleeve flashes with the Grades clearly marked upon them. The birth of a house spirit.
- (3) The steady increase in numbers, with consequent restriction of accommodation, and difficulty of supervision.
- (4) The introduction of a Staff Consultative Committee to which all members have responded well, and feel that they have an interest in the training policy of the Borstal.  
At the time of writing, Group Councelling has already been started for members of the staff who are showing considerable interest and enthusiasm.
- (5) The improvement in morale, discipline, and the inculcation of a sense of purpose in the trainees. This has come about mainly from the implementation of paras. (1), (2), (4) and also from an awareness of corporate spirit, team work, and pride of institution, which has developed amongst members of the staff and is being assimilated by the trainees.

Staff

The following changes in staff have taken place:-

Transfers out.

7.1.61.	Hosp. Officer J.H. Smith.	Retired.
14.7.61.	Seamstress Miss J. McNeice.	Resigned to marry.
18.9.61.	Officer J. McCallum.	To Belfast Prison.
20.10.61.	T/Officer G. Bannerman.	Services terminated.
1.11.61.	<b>ML 20</b>	To Belfast Prison, as P.O.

Transfers in.

2.1.61.	T.C.A. II Miss M. Orr	Directly recruited.
9.1.61.	T/Officer W. Phillips	Directly recruited.
29.4.61.	Eng. Cl. III G. Knowles	From Belfast Prison.
22.7.61.	Seamstress Mrs. I. Magill	Directly recruited.
11.9.61.	T/Officer J. Madden	From Belfast Prison.
7.10.61.	T/Officer E.G. Currie	From Belfast Prison.
16.12.61.	T/Officer W. Dewar	From Belfast Prison.
16.12.61.	Prin/Officer W.M.R. Truesdale	From Belfast Prison.

Established Officer **ML 33**

Promotion. Principal Officer E.J. Gallagher to Chief Officer Cl. II (acting) 22.11.61.

(2)

Staff continued.

Staff relations have been maintained at a good level, and my dealings with the P.O.A. have been both cordial and constructive with no major issues arising from our discussions.

I welcome the changes in staff, and particularly the transfer in of young and keen members who bring with them a freshness and enthusiasm for the work. It is essential that members of staff are rotated, and it would appear to me that it is not in the best interests of either the officers themselves, or the institution, for staff to remain static for more than ten years or so. The opportunities for promotion are, of necessity, limited, and the advantages of transfers on promotion would appear to me to be preferable to the development of a 'Borstal' Officer, and a 'Prison' Officer. Each sphere of work has something to learn from the other.

It would be preferable if all members of the staff lived adjacent to the borstal, as travelling dilutes efficiency and makes time away from home unnecessarily long. Fourteen Officers, including the Housemaster, live in quarters, and the deputy Governor lives within the institution building. One Principal Officer and four officers who live in Belfast area would much prefer to live near the borstal.

I respectfully recommend that the Ministry consider the requisition of suitable houses built by the local authority, either in Millisle or in Carradore, with guaranteed tenancy by established officers - I feel that such an arrangement would be acceptable to the local authority, who would have their houses retained in good repair; and that the Ministry would save travelling expenses, and lodging allowances paid to staff who would then be more readily, and efficiently, available for duty.

At present there would not appear to be any suitable land upon which to build within the borstal perimeter, unless it was considered possible to erect houses at the back of the present fourteen quarters, which would further limit the land available for outside work for trainees.

Staff Training Course- Belfast Prison.

This course was of considerable value to those officers who attended, giving them theoretical knowledge of the prison work. It is to be hoped that all officers will be able to attend a short course in Borstal Training methods; and a series of lectures will be held for Woburn Officers during 1962.

Discipline.

There have been no reports against members at present of the staff, and the conduct of all staff has been very good.

Discipline amongst the trainees has improved during the year, as figures under 'Population' show. In spite of increase of numbers, and overcrowded conditions, infractions of discipline have decreased, and abscondings were as low as 10, including one trainee still at large who was a persistent absconder of Gypsy stock, and took several otherwise well conducted lads with him. Much credit for firmness, tact, and example must go to all members of the staff.

The standard of turnout, bearing, and personal discipline of trainees will have to improve; but it is to be remembered that many of them have had little or no good example, or home training, so that the need for personal pride has to be taught at a late age when habits have formed. It is hoped that a climate of opinion can be built up within the borstal which will discourage slackness, and persuade those who do not quickly respond to change the attitude - lads respond quicker to the pressures of their fellows than to orders from officials. Such influences were observed after the abscond of three trainees from R.C. Church Service in Donaghadee, when the offenders were very anxious about the reception they would get from the other lads upon return to borstal - to abscond from a church service is distasteful to the lads here, who have evolved themselves this code of conduct. It is upon such 'public opinion' that training in its widest sense can be built.

(3)

Population.

The number of trainees in custody on 1st. January 1961 was 85. with 2 trainees located in Mental Hospitals. On 1st. January 1962 there were 105 trainees in the borstal, with an additional 7 for whom beds might be needed at short notice. ( 6 in hospital, and 1 absconder.)

These figures speak for themselves in terms of material requirements, but the attendant problems of segregation, induction procedure, and adequate supervision, have been aggravated by serious overcrowding. Three additional rooms have been taken into use as dormitories, thus restricting Officers' sleeping in arrangements and displacing a Principal Officers' Office. In spite of these arrangements accommodation remains inadequate. The removal of the offices to a hut in the grounds will barely offset the probable loss of existing dormitories as an excessive fire risk.

I am very grateful to the Ministry for their sympathetic action during the year, and I respectfully request that urgent consideration be given to suitable new building.

Receptions during 1961.

Recalled from Supervision.....4  
New Comittals.....75.....79

Releases under supervision in 1961.

Recalled Trainees released.....3  
Normal releases.....52.....55

Increase in population during 1961.....24

Ages on reception

16 years,.....10%  
17 " .....28%  
18 " .....53%  
19 " .....22%  
20 " ..... 7%

Previous Convictions.

None.....6  
One.....14  
Two.....14  
Three.....22  
Four..... 9  
Five.....10  
Six..... 3  
Seven, or more...22

Offences committed for sentence to BT.

Burglary and Housebreaking.....70%  
Larceny.....23%  
Assault..... 2.45  
Driving away M/V..... 2.45  
Receiving Stolen Goods..... 1.44  
Breach of Recognisance..... 0.82  
Robbery with violence..... 0.82  
Loitering v.l..... 0.82  
Malicious Damage..... 0.82  
Absconding from T/Schools..... 0.82

Offences while under training.

Violence.....9 or 16  
Absconding.....10 " 16  
Insubordination.12 " 22  
Minor Reports...24 " 44

55 or 100

From these approximate figures it will be seen that the average 1961 trainee was :-

Between 17 and 18 1/2 years of age on committal, and favoured burglary and/or larceny, with the possibility of the use of violence, and/or the driving of a stolen vehicle.

This pattern of conduct is fairly accurately adhered to inside borstal, bearing in mind that the use of violence is concerned mostly with fighting where two trainees are reported for the same fight. These figures do not indicate to me that our population is physically aggressive, but rather that they are irresponsible and immature for their years. However it is essential that close, and immediate information is obtained upon each committal before he is allowed to mix freely with the others. It is for this purpose that some induction methods will be essential when space is found.

(4)

Length of Training.

The Statutory period during which a trainee should be in custody before release under supervision is indicated as two years, with release in Special Care after 15 months. (Prison Rules (1954) Section 179).

Of the trainees released under supervision during 1961, the following figures may be of interest:-

Total number of trainees released	...	...	55 (of which three were Recalls)
Total number of trainees who were recalled	..	2	(Under training - ML 62 25-months ML 63- 13 months.
Average length of time under training	...	19.0727	months.
Longest length of time under training	...	27	months. ML 64
Shortest length of time under training	...	11	months. ML 65 and ML 66)

I am convinced that time spent in custody should be more flexible, it is the main contributory factor in the training of borstal lads. To release a lad too soon just because he has responded well to training inside, without serious consideration as to his potential as a citizen after release, is to do him a dis-service. On the other hand, it is essential that, where a trainee has responded well, and has an excellent potential in regard to work, home conditions and degree of responsibility, he should not be retained in custody beyond that point.

Experience has shown that training of a lad takes the form of a parabolic curve, and the ideal point at which he should be released under supervision to complete his training in conditions of normal life outside, is just past the highest point in that curve, otherwise, he sours and deteriorates. This crucial point varies from one lad to another, and the length of training required should vary accordingly. In my observations upon the Grade System, I have outlined what appears to me to be the most workable solution to ensure sustained effort during training. The point at which a trainee is released is largely dependant upon his degree of rehabilitation and fitness for release.

Conditions of overcrowding should not be allowed to impair training, and must not be a consideration when deciding upon a trainee's suitability for release, as has, unhappily been the case upon more than one occasion during 1961.

Grade System

The Grade System has worked very well during the year, 39 lads were promoted to Special I Grade and 5 lads to Prefect.

The Introduction of the "House" flash upon the left sleeve, showing also the Grade which the wearer has reached, has proved very satisfactory. Trainees appear to be proud of their Grades, and visible loss of Grade following breaches of discipline etc. seem to be effective. From the staff point of view, these flashes greatly facilitate the recognition of lads with different privileges - movement without supervision, visits, letters, and the degree of response to training.

It is felt that, perhaps the time served in the various grades would serve better were it to be more elastic, allowing the outstanding trainee to progress at a rate more in keeping with his efforts and response to training. I personally subscribe to this opinion, and feel that, were the movements from General II upwards to be allowed after two months in each grade, the effect upon lads would be more stimulating; and permit the use of the more outstanding trainee in tasks which do not require such close supervision and control, thus allowing them to exercise self-discipline and better prepare themselves for release. It is appreciated that such a procedure will require legislation, but would, in my opinion, introduce a more progressive atmosphere.

I do not favour the "Leader system" which places selected lads in an impossible position with their fellows. In any case, a natural leader will dominate whether he is authorised officially or not; and the lad who lacks leadership qualities will not acquire them because he wears a badge.

The furthest we can go is to allow selected senior boys more personal freedom; but to expect them to take charge of their fellows is to place too great a load upon them. However, as an experiment, one Special Grade trainee is promoted to Prefect in each House, and acts as a shop-floor consultant about the

(5)

Grade System continued

reactions of trainees to such recreational activities as are being planned. It is too soon to comment upon the advantages of this experiment.

Use of Special Grade II

This Grade has not been used to date; but it would seem to me that in respect of those lads who particularly need close supervision after release, it may well be effective; and would enable those so promoted to go to outside jobs for which they are intended earlier than at present, and to establish themselves before finally leaving the support of the Institution. In such cases they could sleep at Woburn during the week and spend the weekends at home.

In this respect a hostel in the Belfast area, as suggested in Annual Report for 1960, would meet the case. This would obviate considerable travelling expenses, and ensure that "a home" existed to which lads could return at the end of their day's work.

There are several cases of lads who have no homes to go to, and it is visualised that this hostel could well accommodate these until other suitable lodgings could be found, possibly in other areas where they settle for work later on.

Work

Suitable work for the high number of trainees presents a permanent problem. The small acreage of the Borstal precludes farm work, and the gardens can employ at most ten trainees permanently. However, with the implementation of the Phase II development Scheme, the building of the Governor's new house, and the preparation of sites, erection of huts, clearance of undergrowth, trees etc., no less than 30 and sometimes as many as 50 trainees, at a time, have had the opportunity to exercise their muscles, and see a positive result of their efforts. The introduction of wood-sawing and wood chopping, employes about ten lads full time. The Vocational Training courses take 36 lads, and kitchen, laundry each have a small party. Cleaning absorb the rest. Thus a busy and progressive atmosphere has been introduced into the Institution, which has encouraged trainees, who are more amenable and cheerful in the acceptance of their training. This is reflected in the decrease in the number of disciplinary reports, abscondings and minor domestic conflicts, as well as in the individual attitudes of trainees. It is essential that hard physical work is permanently available if the present good morale is to be maintained. All trainees respond to the practical application of their energies, so that they become physically tired at the end of each day, with the evidence of having done something clearly before them. Wood-sawing is particularly suited to the lower Grade lads, as it provides hard physical effort without mobility, and consequently is easily supervised.

Farm work would meet the demand from country lads, where their home environment welcomes them as trained farm workers, so that the acquisition of, say 50 acres, nearly would be very beneficial to training here.

However the greatest demand is from the city lads who require trade skills appropriate to those in demand in their home areas. In any case training to semi-skilled level is useful to all, if only to establish in them the habit of work, and a response to a standard of workmanship. Motor mechanic training is always a useful adjunct to any job outside, even if only to enable one to service one's own vehicle, and it is an allied trade to this which would fulfil the greatest need.

Vocational Training

The three courses at present in progress have developed some adequate semi-skilled tradesmen. The Bricklayers course has produced the most competent lads, as practical application of their trade has been possible in the construction of the Governor's House, and will be possible during the intended new building of Workshops and Gymnasium etc. At least 24 lads have been trained, and used their knowledge practically during the year.

The Carpentry and Joinery Courses, while teaching elementary skills, does not at present, cover a sufficiently definite programme of instruction. It is hoped that a clear-cut curriculum of training covering about 12 months, will be established early in 1962.

(6)

Vocational Training continued

The Light Engineering Course has had an excellent chance to produce standardised work, in the making of barred windows for Crumlin Prison, where the use of Welding equipment has been particularly necessary. Several trainees have gained considerable skill at welding, and at least one has shown himself to be readily acceptable as an improver outside.

This Course appears to lack direction, and it is hoped to lay down a graduated course, lasting about 12 months, in 1962.

The educational attainment, and aptitude of lads taking Vocational Training Courses, has been very variable. It is intended that standardised educational tests, by the Tutor organiser, will indicate which trainees are best suited to trade training in future, so that the ability of each trainee on future courses will better qualify him to benefit from the instruction given.

The high majority of trainees who have attended courses during 1961, have applied themselves well; but some of them have failed to benefit, to a satisfactory degree, owing to their lack of educational attainment, or standard of intelligence. These courses have not been wasted upon them, but rather that they would have benefited more, had they had preparatory classes before commencing the course. - For instance it is extremely difficult to teach a lad, who doesn't know how many inches there are in a foot, to measure wood to make a certain size container, or how to work out how many bricks should be placed in a certain course.

I should like to see at least one additional Vocational Training Course here, and would suggest Diesel Engine fitting and allied mechanical maintenance work, or Painting and Decorating.

The latter trade is not readily accessible outside, and tends to be seasonal, whereas Engine fitting and maintenance is so much in demand in all trades and works that knowledge of it is of assistance to drivers, operators of cement mixers, and most heavy mechanical machinery operators. Trainees so trained are better equipped in whatever industrial job that is available.

Domestically, Painting and Decorating is extremely useful. The painting and decorating of buildings and quarters, at Woburn could be economically carried out by trainees, and such trainees would be better equipped to do their own decorating and painting at home upon release; although as a means of livelihood, it does not present such a satisfactory trade for trainees who lack necessary union membership.

I would respectfully submit that aptitude and suitability for absorption in civilian employment are the main elements in trade training for Borstal lads, most of whom have less than average intelligence and educational attainment, and that complicated, technical, or repetitive work is neither attractive to them, nor is it within the scope of their abilities. The regulations of Unions tend to prescribe the admission of ex borstal trainees, and the absence of a proper term of apprenticeship renders them ineligible for admission to most trades outside, even were they to possess exceptional skills.

The inculcation of the habit of hard work, regular hours, and continuity of work, is the most important facet of training of these lads; but facilities for trade training geared to the demands of outside employment must be provided for trainees who show themselves to be amenable to, and capable of, undergoing it. It is to this end that we intend to prepare and develop Vocational Training during 1962.

Education

Mr. F. Walker has continued his very useful attendances at Woburn. His report is attached.

He has now tested all receptions during 1961, and established a syllabus of work for the 29% who represent semi-illiterate level. Assisted by ML 32 these trainees are having regular tuition.

The needs of those of average educational level (Reading ages 11 - 12 years) and the small percentage at higher level, will be met when a full time Tutor organiser is in post, and the machinery for obtaining part-time teachers from the L.E.A. is in operation.

(7)

Education continued.

As indicated in the paragraph on Vocational Training, it is essential that formal education in English and Arithmetic must be provided; and that those attending are equipped to benefit from Vocational Training Courses.

General education in citizenship will be no less necessary, and this should embrace the whole field of information essential to a citizen in society, from proper completion of forms, income tax, rates, local government, and social obligation, to information about world affairs, and the development of a taste for selective reading, music, and the arts. It is the duty of borstal to develop the "whole man".

Classroom accommodation is lacking, and the building of the new block is eagerly awaited. At present only the library is in use for classes during the day, and the Dining Hall is used for semi-illiterate classes during the evening.

Trainees' Library

The library has functioned adequately, under the supervision of **ML 32** **ML 32**, part time library officer. However the location, and quiet/reading room facilities are not present owing to inadequate accommodation. It is hoped to set aside a room as a Quiet/Reading Room, and library, when facilities permit, so that trainees are able to read and study without interference and adjacent noise. It is very important that every trainee be able to sit quietly for some portion of the day.

Governor's Library

A small library of books for study by all members of the Staff was instituted, and although it is by no means adequately stocked, great interest is shown, and books are frequently borrowed. It is hoped to considerably extend this amenity during 1962.

Parole Leave.

Thirty-nine trainees, in Special Grade, proceeded upon monthly parole leave. There were no cases of failure to return from parole. Two trainees returned twenty minutes late from parole, and were dealt with upon report.

Twenty-six trainees in Special Grade, and General III, were paroled from Saturday 23rd to Wednesday 27th over Christmas. All these lads conformed to the terms of their parole.

The one day parole each month for suitable trainees works very well. Serious consideration is being given to making request for the provision of prior-release parole, in order to permit work and accommodation facilities to be properly arranged by the trainee, himself; and so that he can be tested for a longer period at liberty before release under supervision. This matter has been discussed by the Staff Consultative Committee.

Outside Responsibilities

Upon three occasions, a party of ten trainees have performed social services outside the institution. These occasions have served to strengthen the sense of trust and personal responsibility in the trainees concerned, and also to cement good relations with outside organizations.

- (1) The borstal has become a member of the Coast Guards Life Saving Corps, and on 29th May, 12 lads attended the Annual Competition held at Greensport (Ballo Point.)
- (2) On 24th June a party of lads operated the jumps at the Horse Jumping Competition held at Carrowmore. They impressed the organizers, and members of the public very favourably, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

(8)

- (3) On 7th September a party operated the jumps at a Horse Jumping Competition at Newtownards. Their efficiency and good conduct was the subject of a letter of thanks from the organiser.

#### After Care

The most dangerous time in a trainees' sentence, is during the first few months after release. It is then that the trainee feels that his sentence is over, and when he is most vulnerable to the blandishments of old associates, and new undesirable influences. He is unaccustomed to his work, often a stranger to his work-mates, and may well find it hard to support the isolation of living in lodgings. I am sure that, if he can be closely watched, guided, and helped during this difficult time, his chances of rehabilitation are considerably improved. The work of the Welfare Officer with released trainees must be very close, and consistent, if satisfactory results are to be obtained; but these lads may live anywhere in the Province, and thus necessitate considerable, and frequent, journeys by those whose aim is to supervise them adequately.

It was suggested in Annual Report for 1960, that a hostel be provided in Belfast area. I fully support this suggestion. It would meet the demands of supervision for all trainees released, according to their individual requirements.

The demands upon the Housemaster are increasing with the number of trainees, and the implementation of further training methods, such as Group Counselling discussion groups, internal Welfare work, and the proper organisation of a house. At present **ML 18** is not able to give as much time to this as I would wish, owing to outside Welfare work for which he has a special aptitude. I feel that he may not be able to do justice to both areas of work, and that he might be better employed upon Welfare Work full time. The necessity for a Housemaster remains, of course, at Woburn.

#### Reviewing Body

This body has met regularly, and is now preceded, each month, by an Institutional Review Board consisting of representative officers who serve as a preliminary clearing house for recommendations for promotion in grade, and release. This ensures that reports upon trainees are thoroughly examined, and a true, unbiased picture is presented to the Reviewing Body, who in time examine and recommend to the Visiting Committee. In this way the officers have the chance not only to write upon trainees, but to evaluate them in discussion with other officers, and a balanced assessment can then be made to the Reviewing Body.

#### Visiting Committee

A very good relationship exists between all members of the Visiting Committee and myself. Frank and objective discussions have taken place; and I am happy that there is an atmosphere of mutual understanding and support. It is unfortunate that no member of the Visiting Committee lives near to Woburn House, but perhaps as vacancies occur, it will be possible to invite suitable persons living locally to join the Committee. This would facilitate the calling together of an emergency judicial committee at short notice, to deal with disciplinary cases, etc.

#### Official Visits.

- 27th January, 1961: A visit was made by Students of Queen's University Faculty of Law.
- 30th May, 1961: Miss Isobel Gilmour, Ministry of Finance, visited during the afternoon.
- 21st August, 1961: Five Members of Parliament visited p.m.
- 22nd August, 1961: Mr. S.G. Clarke, Governor of Walton Jail, Liverpool,

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Official Visitors continued.

22nd August, 1961: Mrs. Jane A. Deakin - Western Australia  
Director of Children's Home.

22nd November, 1961: Miss Bessie McConaghy, M.P. visited p.m.

12th December, 1961: D.I. Miss MacMillan brought 16 Social Studies Students  
of Queen's University for annual visit. The party  
included a Malayan woman doctor.

Religious Instruction.

Each denomination has had Bible classes, and short services conducted by their respective Ministers, at least once each week, and have attended their outside Church Services each Sunday.

The Ministers have applied themselves to their duties very satisfactorily, and the influence for good upon the training of lads cannot be over emphasised.

A firm link is maintained, by Ministers, with the home Minister of each lad, and upon release under supervision, personal contact between Ministers is made where possible. In this way many trainees are able to feel that they have a friend and advisor both inside and outside to whom they can turn. Some trainees do not, of course, avail themselves of these facilities, but the chain is there for them to hold fast at will!

The reports of the respective ministers of religion are attached.

Voluntary Visitors.

The Sunday School Teachers continue to give faithful service, travelling from Belfast each Sunday throughout the year, and their efforts to help us return the boys to the community as useful citizens are very much appreciated.

Entertainments

Weekly film shows are provided through the medium of the Ministry of Finance Film Service during the winter months, and, in the summer, monthly shows are provided.

During the year each religious denomination has been entertained at social evenings in the respective church halls.

Mr. Tohill provides fortnightly "Relay Concerts" under the auspices of the Belfast Entertainment Network, and concerts were also given by Donaghadee Male Voice Choir on 7th November, and by Miss Delia Webster and her Troupe, on 27th December.

Sports Day

In most suitable weather, all events were keenly contested and the occasion provided thorough enjoyment for all present. I am indebted to the Minister, Rt. Hon. Brian Faulkner, M.P., for honouring us with his presence, also Mr. R.F.R. Duhbar, Permanent Secretary, those members of the Staff at the Ministry who were able to be present, and Mrs. Duff, who graciously presented the prizes.

I am most grateful to the Ministry for their assistance and support in this venture and to the Inspector General for his presence and making it possible for the attendance of the R.U.C. Band under its very able conductor, District Inspector Hollicks.

(10)

Football.

The football team, "Woburn Amateurs", still retains membership of the Northern Ireland Amateur Football League, Division II B, and matches are played on Saturday afternoons, "Home and Away" fixtures being arranged by the League. The League, being composed of Works', Recreation Clubs, College and University teams, this, apart from the healthy competition and sport provided, brings the boys in contact with a reasonably decent type of outside associations.

Competition is very keen, and while few victories can be claimed, the sportsmanship displayed and the team spirit engendered are compensations.

Boxing.

Boxing has also played a full part in recreational activities throughout the year. As well as tournaments being held in the Institution and Millale, members of the team have taken part in tournaments held in Belfast, Lisburn, Newtownards and Kircubbing. In the Ulster Championships, boys have reached the semi-final stage, and one boy succeeded in reaching the final in his particular weight group.

Food, and Hygiene, Clothing.

The quality, and quantity of food has been very satisfactory, and the cooking arrangements are adequate. I would prefer the washing-up facilities to be apart from the kitchen itself, although adjacent to it. The accommodation in the Dining-room is now below the demands made by increased numbers, and further living accommodation will need to include dining-room space.

Personal hygiene of the trainees is good, although the wearing of gym shoes caused excessive perspiration and soiling of socks, with attendant smell at night. Since the introduction of the House slippers, in December, this has been overcome, and it now remains for the more satisfactory type of socks to be in general issue. The practice of washing feet at night will continue.

The problem of washing and drying remains, and will not be remedied until more satisfactorily laundry accommodation can be found or built.

Fire Precautions.

Regular Fire practices have been carried out, and all equipment tested. On 17th October, Mr. Clarke, Fire Surveyor, visited the Institution, and inspected all parts. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the fire hazard of certain rooms, and furnished a report to the Ministry.

This year's Annual Report is, perhaps, more detailed. I am sure the Ministry would wish me to make an overall appraisal upon this occasion, so that a basis for future Annual Reports may be formulated. It is my intention to develop Woburn House along definite lines, as indicated in this report; and to enlist the co-operation of all members of the Staff to make Borstal in Northern Ireland as enlightened as possible.

May I thank the Minister for appointing me Governor at Woburn House. The task is interesting, challenging, and exciting. Thanks are due to those members of the Ministry who have met the many demands I have made upon them, with patience, sympathy, real understanding, and a desire to help. I shall bend every endeavour to discharge my responsibilities with energy and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

*J. M. Murray*  
Governor.

respective denominations in Church Halls.

To all these friends we are immensely grateful for the interest taken to further our aims for the present and future welfare of the boys entrusted to our charge.

The idea of obtaining television through the boys' own efforts has been greatly appreciated and the programmes are thoroughly enjoyed.

#### Recreational Activities

Football, boxing, table tennis, billiards, and darts provide this outlet in winter, and in the summer season the boys indulge in cricket, boating and swimming, with preparation for sport events.

The football team continues its membership of the Northern Ireland Amateur League ~~II~~ Division "C" and matches are played every Saturday. Competition is very keen and, while not hitting the headlines, experience gained and the sportmanship displayed are useful factors in the boys' training. The Boxing Club has come well to the fore - three boys reaching the semi-finals in the Ulster Junior Championship, and one boy obtaining the Championship Trophy as a Featherweight.

#### Sports Day

Under most favourable weather conditions, all events were keenly contested and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. I am indebted to the Minister, Rt. Hon. Col. W.W.B. Topping, Q.C., M.P., for being present to open the proceedings, and to Mrs. Wm. Duff, who graciously presented the prizes at the end.

As usual, the R.U.C. band, under District Inspector Hollicks, added lustre to the occasion by rendering musical selections during the proceedings, and for this highlight I am most grateful to the Inspector General for again arranging their attendance.

To the Ministry, for their assistance and support and their help throughout the year I must tender my very sincere and grateful thanks.

I am glad to be able to report that the relations between the civil population and ourselves, on the whole, is quite good. True, the spate of abscondings does a certain amount of harm but this is just something in passing. As the result of a boxing tournament by the boys the profits, amounting to £20, was given to the old People's Club, Donaghadee.

Throughout the year we had about 6 tournaments and all profits went to Charity. This has had a good effect on our relations.

I would like to make a special mention of our highly efficient After Care Department - **ML 17** - his work has been of a very high standard and he is whole-hearted in doing everything that is humanly possible to help the unfortunates who have been placed under his care.

As I am on the verge of retirement, I wish to place on record my highest appreciation of the services rendered by my Deputy - **ML 29** - who has carried out his duties in a highly efficient manner and to my entire satisfaction. What I say of **ML 29** applies equally to **ML 19**, **ML 18** and Chief Officer **ML 20** and indeed to my entire staff.

#### Visitors to the Institution were:-

2/2/59. H.W. Bristoe, Kenya Colony.

Comments: I am extremely impressed. I only wish we had the facilities and enthusiasm to start something similar for the delinquents in Kenya Colony.

4/3/59. Messrs. W. Ellington; B.D. Daniel; G. Walker.

Comments: As a constant visitor to Borstals in England and Wales, I am deeply impressed by the situation, accommodation and staff. Being in the field of Youth Welfare in Ulster, I am now happy that the lads that pass beyond our sphere into these realms will have every opportunity of first class training to fit them for re-entry into the Ulster Community.

W. Ellington.

H.M. BORSTAL. WOBURN. MILLISLE.

Annual Report for Year ending 31st December, 1962.

Sir.

I have the honour to submit my report upon the training, good order, and progress of this Borstal during 1962.

General.

It has been a year of contrasts, challenges, and limited progress; during which all members of the Staff have given their time and energies unsparingly to the job in hand.

During 1962 we have had the highest number of trainees committed to imprisonment since the borstal opened, but we had the highest number of Prefects and Special Grade trainees too!

Accommodation has been very seriously over subscribed, and conditions of proper supervision were almost impossible, yet the number of reports against trainees, and the number of incidents have not been exceptionally high.

The morale of both staff and trainees has remained good. A corporate spirit, pride of institution, and a sense of purpose have been upheld in conditions which make training very difficult. Conditions of over-crowding, such as exist at present, are amenable to the possibility of an extremely inflammable situation unless relieved very soon by proper buildings and services; and that the borstal has in effect had to, be run on the "good will" of the trainees. This good-will has been forthcoming largely as a result of the wisdom of the Chief Officer and Principal Officers whose advice and direction to members of the Staff have served as an inspiration to them. The co-operation of trainees have been gained by their tact and example.

Staff.

## Transferred out:-

Mr. Hall, Part time P.E. Instructor - January, 1963.  
 T/Officer Dewar - Resigned 28/9/62.  
 Mr. Crawford Clerical Officer - to Ministry of Labour. 23/2/62.  
 Mr. D. McKeag Boilerman - Retired 21/6/62.  
 T/Officer J.Madden - to Birmingham City Police 10/12/62.  
 Mr.F.Walker Part time Teacher resigned 13/11/62.

## Transferred in:-

Mr. Hall Part time P.E. Instructor. 10/1/62. *Added*  
 Mr. M. Coffey, Clerical Officer from Ministry of Finance Audit 1/62  
 Mr. McClurg Night Patrol 1/4/62. Ex. R.U.C.  
 Mr. Andrews Night Patrol 1/4/62.  
 Mr.S.W.Brown. Boilerman 23/6/62.  
 Miss.M.Stewart Clerical assistant 20/8/62.  
 T/Officer Dowey Ex. R.U.C. 24/11/62.

Established Officer.

Officer R. Currie w.e.f. 18/12/62.

As indicated above, staff relations were maintained at a high level, and the P.O.A. have been both helpful and co-operative in any discussions I have held with them.

There has been no disciplinary report made against any member of the Staff during the year.

Staff Housing.

Some members of Staff ~~who~~ have had to travel from Belfast for duty, necessitating overnight sleeping in, and long periods away from their homes. This is a very real problem particularly in the case of Temporary, or Junior Officers, and was a contributory factor in the decision to resign by an excellent T/Officer, who is a serious loss to the borstal Staff.

Contd/ It is respectfully

H.M. BORSTAL. WOBURN. MILLIGLE.-

Annual Report of Medical Officer for year ended 31st December, 1962.

I have to report that in general the health of the Inmates and Staff has been good with the exception of eighteen boys who were admitted to various hospitals during the year.

[REDACTED]	Anxiety Neurosis.	Admitted to Purdysburn Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Severe Depression.	Admitted to Purdysburn Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Depression.	Admitted to Purdysburn Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Depression.	Admitted to Purdysburn Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Behaviour Disorder.	Admitted to Downshire Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Depression.	Admitted to Muckamore Abbey.
[REDACTED]	Depression.	Admitted to Muckamore Abbey.
[REDACTED]	Appendicitis.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Appendicitis.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Appendicitis.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Appendicitis.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Appendicitis.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Chronic Otitis Media	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Deviated Nasal Septiem.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Chronic Tonsillitis.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	? Haernatina.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Nasal Obstruction.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.
[REDACTED]	Potts Fracture.	Admitted to Ards Hospital.

Sixty-six new boys were admitted during the year.

Six boys were also recalled after release.

One boy was re-admitted from Muckamore Abbey.

To date all boys have been X-Rayed. One was re-called for further examinations.

The Great majority of the boys have been immunised against Polio and Diphtheria and have had B.C.G. vaccinations performed. A few boys were not immunised because their parents had not given their consent.

There was an epidemic of a mild form of Influenza in January. All boys quickly recovered. There were five boys admitted with Scabies. All were isolated until recovery was complete.

The health and physiques of all inmates are satisfactory.

There were no deaths or cases of suicide.

The heating, lighting, and ventilation of the building were satisfactory with two exceptions. I recommended an Extractor Fan for the kitchen on 8.8.61 but the kitchen is still without a fan to remove fumes. On humid days moisture streams down the walls. I also noticed two Aladdin lamps were lighted. I am told that this is the Emergency Lighting System and that in the event of power failure eight other lamps will be lighted during the period of the power failure. I am also informed that twenty minutes would pass before all the lamps were lighted and placed in position. This might create a dangerous situation in the event of panic by highly strung boys. Would it be possible to have a small Emergency Electrical System with single lamps in the various rooms?

The dormitories, recreation rooms, kitchen and dining room, toilet rooms and stores are kept clean and tidy. The W.C's are clean, flush well and are free from odour.

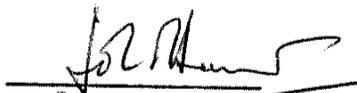
Food is of excellent quality, ample and well cooked. It is quickly and efficiently served.

Clothing and bedding are adequate and clean.

The duties of the Matron, **ML 24** and the Hospital Officer **ML 35** are carried out to my entire satisfaction.

(Signed) **ML 23**  
Medical Officer.

Submitted, please.

  
Governor.  
11. 1. 63.

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Stormont,  
Belfast.

Since I came out of the <sup>3/1/63</sup> **ML 68**  
 has been at **ML 70** sell **ML 32**  
 self He **ML 32** and **ML 69** and my  
 few times and then he called me a bastard  
 and told me that every time my mother  
 gets a picture of me she has to (know)  
 knock a hole in the wall and then on  
 the 2/1/63 Mr **ML 32** came into us and  
 over turned **ML 69** and **ML 69** beds  
 over and they made their beds when  
 we came up at 9 o'clock and **ML 69** and  
**ML 69** beds were rack again and then he  
 sprow my bed in the ire and then he  
 started to hite me on the face and then he  
 gave me a rabbit pounce on the (neke) neck

15/1/63

**ML 68**

Witnessed by  
**ML 69**  
 6/6

wanted about making an untrue statement against an  
officer. Replied - It is true. I've got a bruise here - showing  
the left forehead - when he hit me the night before last.

John Mann  
Jamaica  
4. 1. 63.

Witnessed by  
 [Redacted] 4/0

**ML 69**

31 January 1963

Since I came out of the cells officer **ML 32** has been at ~~us~~ me, an odd time he would say Take another ball and it is very hard to do my time. Last night when ~~we~~ I was at my tea he came over to me and thumped me on the head and spilled my tea then when we came up to go to bed we found he threw them on the ground again the first time he tore my sheet and ~~the~~ threw a cigarette end onto my mattress and burned it and my pyjama jacket he also put water in my Sunday shoes. The second time we refused to make our beds he told us we had three minutes and then he was putting us in the cells then he turned round and threw **ML 68** and his bed up in the air when **ML 68** said I'll see the Governor D. beat him up. also if this had kept up sure I would have ran away again is at several ~~one~~ time called me a B.

**ML 69**

Wanted me making untrue statements against an officer.  
Replied "I want to go ahead with it. It is true".

John [Signature]  
24.1.63

Submitted by  
[Signature]

**ML 70**

13rd January 1963

Since I have come out of the cells, I have had a rough time with **ML 32** he keeps telling me to take a ball. He started joking with me and then he started taking it seriously, I told him I would see the Governor, he hit me across the face with a staff marking my left eye. In school he used to hit me with a thick stick over the head and back, I didn't mind this but when he started using force on me I thought it would be a good idea to see the Governor. I was scared to tell any other officers so I asked **ML 36** to tell someone for me. **ML 32** came into no. 12 Dorm. last night and ransacked the beds except mine for I told the rest of the boys to see the Governor. he then

13/1/63

put a ciggarett but, on **ML 69** mattress,  
put water in his shoes,

**ML 70**

Wanted me making untrue statements against an officer.  
Replied - It is true - off **ML 32** was taking a note down  
with **ML 69** and **ML 32** was smoking. The time  
was about 6:00. **ML 32** searched the beds, and put his  
cigarette on the pyjamas, and filled **ML 69** shoes with water.

for [unclear]  
Jensen  
4.1.63

Gov. - in full order - ML 32 requested that transes should be inter.

ML 36 ML 68 ML 70 ML 69

Gov. On 3rd Jan '63 you made allegations against an officer to which off did you refer?

ML 36 ML 32

Gov. Would you make your complaint to off ML 32 in his presence. ML 36 3 fellows told me they were going to take a ball because he was threatening them to go. But they asked me to go to see the Chief with them. I went up and told the Chief then he brought me up to see the Dep Gov.

Gov. What exactly are you alleging about off ML 32 conduct. ML 36 I was saying what they told me - that he punched them in the face burned their clothes, wrecked their beds & told them to get their 3 minutes to make up beds. They told me that he called their names & told them to take another ball.

Gov. What actually do you know personally about off ML 32 ML 36 I saw ML 70 taking his tea in the dining hall. ML 32 walked by with a swab & hit him in the eye with the swab. This happened on the 2nd Jan at tea time.

ML 36 Where were you at this time at the next table. ML 32 and ML 32 were at the same table. ML 36 also saw it.

They told me that one of the boys went into ML 32's room and told him what he had done. What are we going to do about it? ML 70

ML 70 was talking to me to day for the ML 32 they said if nothing was done about it they would ask for transfer to Prison today at V/C meeting.

Gov. Have you got anything else to say. ML 36 Nearly all the fellows in the school said that he is always telling them to take a ball.

Gov. Has he told you. ML 36 No.

Gov. ML 32 would you question ML 36. ML 32 I would.

There are a no of Offs & Spis in the School. Can you suggest why this boy went to ML 32.

ML 32 is his teacher. Are you also his sh. No.

ML 32



Woburn,  
Massachusetts.

16th January, 1963.

Allegations against Officer **ML 32**

Further to my minute dated 9.1.63 I have continued investigations into the allegations of the trainees, which fall into four main groups:-

(a). Dining Hall.

Allegations about the blow to **ML 70** face with a swab, in the dining hall at Supper on 2.1.63 made by the three trainees, are not supported by 5 other trainees sitting at the same table, or by 2 other trainees sitting at the next table; and the reports from two Officers on duty with Officer **ML 32** state that no incident occurred.

(b). School Room.

Allegations of beating are of a general nature and no specific date, or time could be given by the three boys making these allegations. Five other boys, who were constant attenders in Mr. **ML 32** class, stated that no incident of beating occurred, and that Mr. **ML 32** had not suggested absconding either to them, or to any other boy to their knowledge, at any time.

(c). Dormitory.

Allegations by these boys conflict as to times of incidents, and as to which boys were present when incidents were alleged to have occurred. No boy passing the dormitory, or Officer on duty nearby saw or heard any of the incidents alleged. The three boys admit themselves that not one of them saw Officer **ML 32** filling a shoe with water.

Further it is difficult to accept the uncorroborated statements of these three boys in view of the untrue allegations they so confidently made in regard to paragraphs (1) and (2) above.

On Officer **ML 33** evidence and Officer **ML 32** own admission two beds in No.12 Dormitory were searched without authority or lawful reason. The fact that the boys in No.12 Dormitory were in an aggrieved mood, and that beds had been wrecked should have been reported by Officer **ML 32** to the Acting Principal Officer on duty (Officer. **ML 34**) before the Night Guards took over. Officer **ML 32** has not been able to explain this.

(d). General.

No bruises or signs of being beaten were on, or reported by **ML 70**. The evidence of **ML 68** must, in my opinion, be treated with the greatest reserve. He is, without doubt, slightly subnormal mentally.

On first appearing before me (4.1.63) he indicated where he had claimed to have a bruise as a result of being hit by Officer **ML 32**. No bruise or mark of any kind was visible. On chocking with Hospital Officer **ML 35** and the Matron, I found that no mention had ever been made to them in regard to injuries of any kind by these two trainees.

Allegations of incitement to abscond were not specified by either time or date, nor was any other evidence called in support of allegations made.

The incident of "the dormitory door held shut" referred to by Officer **ML 32** is not mentioned by any of the boys in No.12 dormitory, and in view of the foregoing I did not see any point in questioning them upon it.

It was not substantiated that Officer **ML 32** was responsible for the burning of Pyjamas or mattress, and tearing of a sheet. These articles were not produced nor any complaint made, until 9.20 a.m. 3.1.63 to Chief Officer. No Officer on

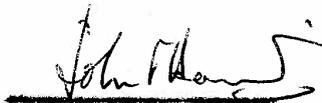
Continued.

Early Shift duty was made aware, of, or noticed, any damage in No.12 Dormitory.

I discount **ML 36** evidence as being hearsay, with the exception of the incident in the dining hall. I find no evidence in corroboration of specific or general allegations made by these four trainees against Officer **ML 32**

I feel that some provocation, by Officer **ML 32** searching their beds, and the resentful mood of these trainees at that time as a result of punishment following absconding, led them to make their original complaints - possibly encouraged by **ML 36** who is also an absconder. Subsequently, with the opportunity to confer together, they felt bound to attempt to substantiate, rather than to withdraw completely, when given the opportunity. The wide scope of allegations indicates that they felt unable to establish any individual allegation, and that when offered the chance to commit their complaints to paper each wrote of these matters they had discussed together. I propose to inform these trainees in due course, of my opinion of their allegations as a result of these investigations.

I feel certain that Officer **ML 32** has, by his general attitude towards trainees, on this occasion shown lack of tact which was provocative to these trainees at that time; and I have taken the necessary action in regard to the infractions of regulations committed by him.



Governor.

The Secretary,  
The Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Stormont,  
Belfast.

H.M. Berstal, Woburn,  
Millisale.

15th January, 1963.

Officer **ML 32**

You are charged under Part I of the Discipline Code for  
Prison Officers (1954) with the following Offences as outlined under  
the relevant paragraphs shown.

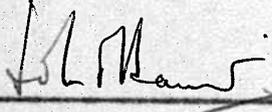
You should admit or deny each charge separately. If you deny  
any or all of these charges, I propose to call the following  
witness, in addition to the names of those who have made statements:-

██████████ - ██████████

The copies of statements, upon which these charges are based,  
are as detailed below:-

Statements by:-

██████████ ML 68	dated 3.1.63.
██████████ ML 69	dated 3.1.63.
██████████ ML 70	dated 3.1.63.
██████████ ML 34	dated 8.1.63. 15.1.63.
██████████ ML 33	dated 7.1.63.
Chief Officer Gallagher.	dated 8.1.63.

  
Governor.

You are charged under Part I Discipline Codes:-

(XI) Unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority

- (a) Deliberately acted in a manner calculated to provoke a prisoner.

As indicated in statements made by

ML 68  
ML 69  
ML 70

Denied: At no time did I act in a manner provocative to a prisoner.

ML 32

6-1-63

Jol Mann  
former  
4-1-63

- (b) Used force unnecessarily:

As indicated in statements made by

ML 68  
ML 69  
ML 70

ML 36

Denied.

at no time did I use force unnecessarily

ML 32

6-1-63

Jol Mann  
former  
4-1-63

Withdrawn pending  
7-1-63

You are charged Part I Discipline Codes:-

(XIII) Damage to clothing or other articles supplied.

NA

- (a) Wilfully damaged pyjamas and mattress with a cigarette end, and filled shoes with water.

As indicated in statements made by

ML 69  
ML 70

Denied, at no time did I fill shoes with water or burn the articles

ML 32

6-1-63

Jol Mann  
former  
4-1-63

Withdrawn pending  
7-1-63

- (b) Neglected to report damage to pyjamas and mattress.

Denied.

Jol Mann  
former

H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn, Millisle.

**ML 39**

Trainee **ML 39** was interviewed by me at his request to-day  
19th January, 1966.

He complained that Officer **ML 38** struck him on the face on  
Monday 17th inst. at approximately 6.30 p.m. - twice with the palm  
of his hand and once with his fist on his - **ML 39** - right  
cheekbone.

**ML 39** states that no other boy or Officer was present or  
witnessed the alleged occurrence.

**ML 39** had a slight swelling on his right cheek bone when  
I saw him to-day but there was no discolouration whatever.

Mr. **ML 38** report of 18th on **ML 39** behaviour during  
Education Class on 17th inst. is relevant to this complaint.

Herewith report by **ML 39** in writing, reports by Matron,  
and Principal Officer **ML 40** and Complaint Book with entry by  
Officer Buchanan.

**ML 18**

Deputy Governor  
19th January, 1966

The Governor.

Copy

The Governor.

**ML 39**

I requested the officer on duty to remove this  
from my class on the evening of 17th January.

It was obvious that he didn't intend to do any  
when I spoke to him privately about his attitude, he  
an insolent manner and refused to answer any of my q  
I removed his books which he treated as a huge joke  
addressing cheeky remarks to the rest of the class.

(Signed) W. J. ANDERSON

Reference.....P.I.11098.....

Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Stormont, Belfast, 4.

The Governor,  
H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn House,  
Millisle.

Allegations against Officer **ML 38**

With reference to the attached copy of a minute issued to Officer **ML 38**, I am to inform you that while the evidence would certainly not seem to support **ML 39**'s allegations the fact remains that the Visiting Committee were not able to disprove them and consequently no charge can be brought against him **ML 39** in this instance.

  
for Secretary  
28th February, 1966.

Ministry of  
Stormont,

Officer **ML 38**,  
(through the Governor,  
H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn House,  
Millisle).

With reference to your minute dated 15th regarding allegations made against you by Tre I am to inform you that the Visiting Committee investigation of the matter found no evidence whatsoever.

You can rest assured, therefore, that your prison officer has not been jeopardised or bl way and so far as the Ministry is concerned the allegations had never been made.

E. W.

for Secretary  
28th Febru

H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn, Millisle.

The Secretary,  
Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Stormont.

**ML 39**

I submit Form 18 A.D. Board Paper dated 20.1.66 written by the above named trainee together with copies of statements from himself (19.1.66), Deputy Governor **ML 18** (19.1.66), Matron (19.1.66), Principal Officer **ML 40** (20.1.66), and Part-time Teacher Mr. Anderson's statement dated 17.1.66, and statement by Officer **ML 38** dated 20.1.66.

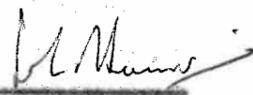
**ML 39** was placed on report by Officer **ML 38** for "Refusing to comply with an order" and "Creating a disturbance in his cell" on the evening of 17.1.66. I punished him on 18.1.66 with reduction from Gen. III to Gen. II Grade. During the hearing of the report, **ML 39** made no reference to any assault being made upon him, but admitted the offences as detailed in the report against him.

Following the report by Deputy Governor **ML 18** dated 19.1.66, I interviewed **ML 39** and considered all the relevant statements. Upon questioning **ML 39** had nothing to add in support of his written statement making this allegation.

I cautioned **ML 39** about making ungrounded complaints but he insisted that his complaint be forwarded to the Ministry; and I submit this Form 18 under para. 2 Rule 39 Prison Rules N.I. 1954. A.D.

I would, however, point out the following matters relevant to this allegation of assault.

- (1) At the time of the alleged assault "Quiet Hour" was in progress, yet no sound of voices raised or any disturbance was heard by Principal Officer **ML 40** in the Recreation Room adjacent to the corridor along which Officer **ML 38** brought **ML 39** from Mr. Anderson's Class to the separate cells.
- (2) **ML 39** was violent after he had been placed in the separate cell, and may well have sustained the slight swelling at that time - there is no sign of any discolouration or swelling to-day (20.1.66).
- (3) **ML 39** did not make any Complaint until the morning of the 19th January - 36 hours after the alleged assault upon him (6.40 p.m. 17.1.66) although he may have intended that the Matron who saw him at 9.30 a.m. on 18.1.66 (15 hours later) would have taken more serious view of the slight swelling on his cheek - which he may well have inflicted upon himself for that purpose.

  
Governor  
21st January, 1966

H.M. Borstal Institution,  
Woburn, Millisle.

**ML 39**

Trainee **ML 39** was interviewed by me at his request to-day 19th January, 1966.

He complained that Officer **ML 38** struck him on the face on Monday 17th inst. at approximately 6.50 p.m. - twice with the palm of his hand and once with his fist on his - **ML 39** - right cheekbone.

**ML 39** states that no other boy or Officer was present or witnessed the alleged occurrence.

**ML 39** had a slight swelling on his right cheek bone when I saw him to-day but there was no discolouration whatever.

Mr. **ML 38**'s report of 18th or **ML 39**'s behaviour during Education Class on 17th inst. is relevant to this complaint.

Herewith report by **ML 39** in writing, reports by Matron, and Principal Officer **ML 40** and Complaint Book with entry by Officer Buchanan.

**ML 18**

Deputy Governor  
19th January, 1966

The Governor.

Surgery  
19. 1. 66.

↓ saw Traiviee

**ML 39**

on his request @ 9.30 am on the 18<sup>th</sup> visit in the separate room.

**ML 39**

had some slight swelling on upper cheeks below right eye, the eye was not involved and in my opinion required no treatment

**ML 24**

(Hator)

Statement by *Chairman*

ML 39



on the night Monday 17th of January 1966  
 ML 39 was in the class of Mr. Anderson,  
 at about 8.40 p.m. I was asked by Mr. Anderson  
 to stand at the wall. Then Mr. Anderson called  
 Mr. ML 38 (an officer) to take <sup>me</sup> out of the class. I  
 was told twice to leave the room on the second time  
 Mr. ML 38 caught me by the back of the neck  
 and told me to "get out." I did so. Then at  
 the Billiard hall door Mr. ML 38 slapped me  
 twice on the face with the palm of his hand.  
 Then at the common room door he hit me  
 again with his fist. I told him to leave me alone  
 as I would see the Governor and when I told  
 him this he replied "If you don't shut up you  
 will need to see some one else." After that he  
 went to the common room and asked the principle  
 officer Mr. ML 40 to see me. Mr. ML 40 went in to  
 see the schoolmaster what he wanted me to  
 leave the room for, and when he returned Mr.  
 ML 38 said that he had seen another boy  
 and I skylarking about which was not  
 true. Then I was put in the cells. At  
 least five minutes later while I was in the  
 cells I grabbed a table and a chair and I  
 threw them at the Door.

ML 39

Witness by  
 Dat. 19-1-66

S. G. Knowles Officer

GOVERNOR'S JOURNAL

Date of Entry	Date of Occurrence	Occurrence	Date of Entry
		Discharged - closed NIC Chief Officer on evening duty.	14 May 80
	14 May 1980	Undealt 111 Open calls 68 Closed calls 43 S.H.L. NIC Of hosp. 1 Applications - 2 Adjudicators - NIC At approx 1415 I was informed by A.G. Wilson that an alleged assault had taken place in the closed sector by Officer <b>ML 49</b> and <b>ML 50</b> on trainee <b>ML 51</b> and <b>ML 52</b> . On making an initial investigation I decided to call in the R.V.C. to investigate. Referred incident later that day I suspended Officer <b>ML 50</b> from duty; Officer <b>ML 49</b> however left the station until the conclusion of duties was unable to be contacted. R.V.C. arrived at 15.00 hrs. Receives - open NIC - closed NIC Discharged - open 5 - closed NIC A.G. Wilson on evening duty.	
	15 May 1980	Undealt 106 Open calls 63 Closed calls 43 S.H.L. 5 Of hospital - 1 Applications NIC Adjudicators NIC Suspended Off <b>ML 49</b> from duty (see entry for 14 May 1980) Trainee <b>ML 53</b> attending health abroad for R.C. Service as per order. Receives - open 5 (4 from closed 1 from S.H.C.) - closed 1 (from open). Discharged - open 4 (3 to S.H.C. 1 from open).	15.5.80
	13.5.80		

Exhibit 2

old W/C returned - destroyed 2/6/78  
 new one issued using same no.

PRISON SERVICE

Personal Record

Name Handwritten name Date of Birth 21.9.1949  
 Date Established 2 4 79 Trade \_\_\_\_\_  
 Incremental Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Welfare File Reference \_\_\_\_\_  
 NCAEN No 2695 1838 30-107  
 DATE ISSUED 17/2/77 17/4/86

Rank	Date	Station	Remarks
(1st year 1st)	2.1.77	Belfast	OTS 4/2/77 - 4/3/77
	7.3.77	Marse	
	18/3/78	Millvale	DEV. COURSE - JUNE 78
	1/10/80	U.O.C	
			Passed promotion exam (S/O) 1983.
SENIOR OFFICER	25.1.85	BELFAST	DEV COURSE - JUNE 84 15/84
PRINCIPAL OFFICER	25.3.89	BELFAST	N.A.R. 1.10.80
	1.4.96	MACQUEENBERRY	N.A.R. 29.6.92

Leave without pay, disciplinary action, commendation, etc:-  
 Sent conviction  
 1.56 - Carless Driving - Fined £40

- (xi) Officer **MZ 1** – worked at Millisle between 9 February 1979 and 7 October 1979 as a Senior Officer. Personnel Files are available for Officer **MZ 1** and have been attached to this statement.

In Officer **MZ 1**'s annual report dated 14 August 1978 to 13 August 1979 whilst at Millisle, the Chief Officer noted that he had an "overbearing manner" and did not fully meet "the requirements of a Borstal regime". Governor **ML 71** noted that he had "neither the personality or the flexibility of attitude which is required to be a successful officer in the Borstal concept" and "he is not suited to work with young offenders".

Officer **MZ 1**'s file notes that he had requested a transfer back to Belfast as he felt he was unsuitable to work with Borstal trainees and the Governor agreed with him. He then withdrew his request but the Governor maintained his view that Officer **MZ 1** was unsuited to work in the Borstal and he would be better suited to working in an adult prison service establishment. Officer **MZ 1**'s personnel record shows that he was transferred to the Young Offenders Centre at Hydebank on 8 October 1979 and then onto the Maze on 5 January 1981.

### 3. What the DOJ can say about the allegations levelled at each?

The Department was unaware of any allegation of abuse in relation to any of the aforementioned officers in connection with their service in Millisle until it received statements of complaint from the Inquiry.

For the avoidance of doubt, the Department has found no record of allegations or complaints of abuse against any of these officers, and no civil claims have been raised in relation to their interaction with any inmate of the Millisle Borstal.

In the absence of any allegations, complaints or civil claims the Department (or its predecessors so far as we are aware) has never had cause nor opportunity to investigate the complaints which are now raised in the context of this Inquiry.

