

PRIVATE

the four of us in Australia. That was when I found out I had family in Ireland. I then went over to Ireland to meet her. I went back in 2010 with my wife to visit.

28. I never received a birth certificate as a child. I eventually obtained one through the Immigration Department in Perth when I was getting married.

29. I found out about the Redress Scheme after the deadline and I missed my opportunity to apply. I still see boys from Clontarf at meetings which I attend now and again.

30. My life in institutions has had a profound impact on me. I have always wondered what it would have been like to have had a family - a mother and father and brothers and sisters. I never got the chance to find out because I was sent to Australia. We were exported to Australia like little baby convicts. It is hard to understand why they did it. I know the theory – to populate Australia. I still cannot get over the fact that I was taken away from a family I never got the chance to know. I was treated like an object, taken from one place to another. I found it very hard to show affection to my children when they were young. I have improved as the years have gone on. I have a nightmare every night of my life. I relive my past and I am happy when daylight comes.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Signed _____

Dated _____

File Analysis – Child Migration – Northern Ireland

Name	DOB	DOA	Home	DOM	Reason	Comments
██████████	██████████	28.06.55. 03.09.58.	Macedon Kingston, England	19.10.62. (aged 15 years)	██████████ asked to migrate as he had an aunt in Queensland. Permission given by mother	1988 After Care assisted with tracing half- sister. 5.8.92. Visit to After Care before visiting relations in NI.
██████████	██████████	10.08.38. 21.10.38. 31.12.38. 12.05.44. 19.10.45. 29.05.46. 06.05.48.	EOD, Belfast GVH, England BO Burwell Lexham Hall Springhill Spennels GVH	21.5.48. SS Ormond, Tilbury (aged 11 years)	██████████ asked to be considered for migration as both parents dead. Unable to locate grandparents or trace any relative but an uncle who gave his consent.	1957 After Care assisted with putting ██████████ in touch with Uncle ██████████ 3.7.74. Lttr received thanking B's for a "wonderful, marvellous Christian upbringing." 8.9.92. Newspaper article about being re-united with family in NI
██████████	██████████	30.06.43. 25.10.43. 4.12.47. 28.07.48. 02.12.48. 26.01.49.	Kilkeel, NI Comlongon Castle, Scotland Norwich BO Oretton BGC Southwood, Derby	23.8.55. SS Georgie Liverpool (aged 13 years)	██████████ asked to be considered for migration as some of his friends had gone and told him how much they liked it. Consent given by father. Approval for migration from minister of Home Affairs Stormont under SIII(5) of the C&YP Act (NI) 1950	Father requested a placement in England as he was in the army stationed there.

Name	DOB	DOA	Home	DOM	Reason	Comments
██████████	██████████	11.04.47. 12.09.47. 01.04.48. 18.03.50. 07.09.63.	Belfast EOD BO CO.Antrim BO, Ballymena BO, Belfast GVH, England	15.09.63. SS Canberra, Southampton (aged 17 years)	Mother and grandparents emigrated to Canada in 1947. 8.5.63. ██████████ requested to go to Australia to join her boyfriend and foster brother. Consent given by mother in Canada	16.10.67. ██████████ requested help to re-establish contact with her mother. 1979 Returned from Australia to live in ██████████ Sussex 1983-1991 correspondence with ██████████ assisting her to trace relatives in Canada
██████████	██████████	19.03.55. 23.11.55. 12.06.56. 15.04.57. 18.09.57. 13.06.60.	Macedon BO, Belfast BO, Ballycarry BO, Belfast Macedon GVH, England	21.06.60. SS Strathnaver Tilbury (aged 14 years)	Father wanted to emigrate as 40 years old and it was 'now or never' . As a single father he could not make arrangements for children. Asked whether they could join an official Barnardo's sailing party .	9.1.59. Agreement gained for all children to be transferred to a Barnardo's home in Australia and placed together
██████████	██████████	01.05.55. 23.11.55. 12.06.56. 15.04.57. 18.09.57. 13.06.60.	Macedon BO, Belfast BO, Ballycarry BO, Belfast Macedon GVH, England	21.06.60. SS Strathnaver Tilbury (aged 8 years)	29.1.58. Court application for ruling on jurisdiction and the need for both parents to give consent.	Father emigrated to Australia on 19.11.59. to find work before children joined him. 2000 Records sent 2007 Found illegitimate half-sister adopted before her parents marriage.

		21.04.57. 13.05.60. 13.06.60.	Ballycastle Macedon GVH, England	21.06.60. SS Strathnaver Tilbury (aged 5 years)	23.4.58. Mr [REDACTED] told by Australia house that children under 7 could not be transferred to a children's home in Australia.	9.6.60. High Court of Justice NI gave special permission for [REDACTED] to migrate with siblings due to his age. 1962 Restored to father 20.7.93. Received records from After Care
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by st.	(d) Dates to be substituted under this Act.	
	Spring Register.	Autumn Register.
August	4 Feb.	4 August.
"	10 "	10 "
"	24 "	24 "
"	24 "	24 "
"	16 "	16 "
"	16 "	16 "
Sept.	24 "	24 "
"	24 "	24 "

July	15 Dec.	15 June.
August	1 Feb.	1 August.
"	15 "	15 "
"	15 "	15 "
"	25 "	25 "
"	25 "	25 "
"	22 "	22 "
"	22 "	22 "
Sept.	27 "	27 "
"	27 "	27 "

1922. *Representation of the
People Act, 1922.*

CH. 12, 13.

47

PART III.
Northern Ireland.

(a) Provision of principal Act.	(b) Subject-matter.	(c) Dates fixed by principal Act.	(d) Dates to be substituted under this Act.
Section 44 (11) (a).	End of qualifying period - -	15 July -	15 July.
Schedule 1. :		1 August -	1 September.
Rule 6 -	Publication of electors lists - -	15 " -	15 "
Rule 12 -	Last day for notice of objections to electors lists.	18 " -	18 "
Rule 9 -	Last day for claims - -	18 " -	18 "
Rule 16 -	Last day for claims as absent voters	18 " -	18 "
Rule 17 -	Last day for notification of desire by naval or military voter not to be placed on absent voters list.	21 " -	21 "
Rule 14 -	Publication of list of objections to electors lists.	24 " -	24 "
Rule 11 -	Publication of list of claimants -	4 September	5 October
Rule 12 -	Last day for objections to claimant's	4 " -	5 "
Rule 15 -	Publication of list of objections to claimants.	15 October -	15 December.
Sections 11 (2) and 44 (11) (b).	Register comes into force - -		

CHAPTER 13.

An Act to make better provision for furthering
British settlement in His Majesty's Oversea
Dominions. [31st May 1922.]

BE 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 :—

1.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State,
in association with the government of any part of His
Majesty's Dominions, or with public authorities or public
or private organisations either in the United Kingdom or
in any part of such Dominions, to formulate and co-operate
in carrying out agreed schemes for affording joint assistance
to suitable persons in the United Kingdom who
intend to settle in any part of His Majesty's Oversea
Dominions.

Power of
Secretary of
State to co-
operate in
schemes.

person, and to the duties of such persons with respect to such children or young persons.

(6) The Secretary of State, in any case where it appears to him to be for the benefit of a child or young person who has been committed to the care of any person in pursuance of this section, may empower such person to procure the emigration of the child or young person, but, except with such authority, no person to whose care a child or young person is so committed shall procure his emigration.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the court, instead of making an order as respects a child under this section, from ordering the child to be sent to an industrial school in any case in which the court is authorised to do so under Part IV. of this Act.

Maintenance
of child or
young person
when com-
mitted to care
of any person
under order of
court.

22.—(1) Any person to whose care a child or young person is committed under this Part of this Act shall, whilst the order is in force, have the like control over the child or young person as if he were his parent, and shall be responsible for his maintenance, and the child or young person shall continue in the care of such person, notwithstanding that he is claimed by his parent or any other person, and if any person—

(a) knowingly assists or induces, directly or indirectly, a child or young person to escape from the person to whose care he is so committed; or

(b) knowingly harbours, conceals, or prevents from returning to such person, a child or young person who has so escaped; or knowingly assists in so doing;

he shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two months.

(2) Any court having power so to commit a child or young person shall have power to make the like orders on the parent or other person liable to maintain the child or young person to contribute to his maintenance during such period as aforesaid, and such orders shall be enforceable in like manner as if the child or young person were ordered to be sent to a certified school under Part IV. of this Act, but the limit on the amount of the weekly sum which the parent or such other person may be required under this section to contribute shall be one pound a week instead of the limit fixed under Part IV.

(3) Any such order may be made on the complaint or application of the person to whose care the child or young person is for the time being committed, and either at the time when the order for the committal of the child or young person to his care is made, or subsequently, and the sums contributed by the parent or such other person shall be paid to such person as the court may name, and be applied for the maintenance of the child or young person.

(4) Where an order under this Part of this Act to commit a child or young person to the care of some relative or other

conditional, revoke the order on the breach of any of the conditions on which it was granted, and thereupon the youthful offender or child shall return to school, and if he fails to do so he and any person who knowingly harbours or conceals him or prevents him from returning to school shall be liable to the same penalty as if the youthful offender or child had escaped from the school.

(2) The Secretary of State may order—

- (a) a youthful offender or child to be transferred from one certified reformatory school to another, or from one certified industrial school to another;
- (b) a youthful offender under the age of fourteen years detained in a certified reformatory school to be transferred to a certified industrial school;
- (c) a child over the age of twelve years detained in a certified industrial school, who is found to be exercising an evil influence over the other children in the school, to be transferred to a certified reformatory school;

so however that the whole period of the detention of the offender or child shall not be increased by the transfer.

(3) Where a youthful offender or child is detained in a certified school in one part of the United Kingdom, the central authority for that part of the United Kingdom may, subject to the provisions of this section, direct the youthful offender or child to be transferred to a certified school in another part of the United Kingdom if the central authority for that other part consents.

For the purpose of this provision "central authority" means the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Scotland, or the Chief Secretary, as the case may be.

Power to apprentice or dispose of child.

70. If any youthful offender or child detained in or placed out on licence from a certified school, or a person when under the supervision of the managers of such a school, conducts himself well, the managers of the school may, with his own consent, apprentice him to, or dispose of him in, any trade, calling, or service, including service in the Navy or Army, or by emigration, notwithstanding that his period of detention or supervision has not expired; and such apprenticing or disposition shall be as valid as if the managers were his parents:

Provided that where he is to be disposed of by emigration, and in any case unless he has been detained for twelve months, the consent of the Secretary of State shall also be required for the exercise of any power under this section.

Offences in relation to Certified Schools.

Refusal to conform to rules.

71.—(1) If a youthful offender detained in a certified reformatory school is guilty of a serious and wilful breach of the rules of the school, or of inciting other inmates of the school to such a breach, he shall be liable upon summary conviction to

General
provisions
as to
children and
young
persons
committed
to the care of
fit persons.

Fit Persons.

111.—(1) The provisions of this section shall apply in relation to orders under this Act committing a child or young person to the care of a fit person, and in this section the expressions "child" and "young person" mean a person with respect to whom such an order is in force, irrespective of whether at the date of the making of the order, or at any subsequent date while the order is in force, he was, or is, a child or young person.

(2) The Ministry may make rules as to the manner in which children and young persons so committed are to be dealt with and as to the duties of the persons to whose care they are committed.

(3) A welfare authority may board out children and young persons committed to their care for such periods and on such terms as to payment and otherwise as they think fit :

Provided that—

- (a) the power of a welfare authority under this sub-section shall be exercised in accordance with any rules made under the last preceding sub-section as to the persons with whom and the conditions under which children and young persons committed to the care of welfare authorities may be so boarded out ;
- (b) in selecting the person with whom any child or young person is to be boarded out, the welfare authority shall, if possible, select a person who either is of the same religious persuasion as the child or young person or gives an undertaking that he will be brought up in accordance with that religious persuasion.

(4) The Minister may at any time in his discretion discharge a child or young person from the care of the person to whose care he has been committed, and any such discharge may be granted either absolutely or subject to conditions.

(5) The Minister in any case where it appears to him to be for the benefit of a child or young person may empower the person to whose care he has been committed to arrange for his emigration, but except with the

authority of the Minister no person to whose care a child or young person has been committed shall arrange for his emigration :

Provided that the Minister shall not empower such a person to arrange for the emigration of a child or young person unless he is satisfied that the child or young person consents or, being too young to form or express a proper opinion on the matter, is to emigrate in company with a parent, guardian or relative of his or is to emigrate for the purpose of joining a parent, guardian, relative or friend, and also that his parents have been consulted or that it is not practicable to consult them.

(6) An order committing a child or young person to the care of a fit person may, on the application of any person, be varied or revoked—

- (a) if the order was made by a court of summary jurisdiction, by a juvenile court acting for the same petty sessions district or place ;
- (b) in any case, by a juvenile court acting for the petty sessions district or place within which the child or young person is residing.

On an application under this sub-section the court may, in lieu of the variation or revocation applied for, make a supervision order ; and where such a supervision order is made section sixty-seven of this Act shall apply in relation thereto as if it were an order made under Part III of this Act ; but such a supervision order shall be of no effect after the time at which the person to whom it relates attains the age of eighteen.

(7) If, on an application made by the parent or guardian or any near relative of a child or young person committed by any such order as aforesaid, any court having power to vary or revoke the order is satisfied that he is not being brought up in accordance with his religious persuasion, the court shall, unless a satisfactory undertaking is offered by the person to whose care he has been committed, either revoke the order or vary it in such manner as the court thinks best calculated to secure that he is thenceforth brought up in accordance with that persuasion.

(8) Where the welfare authority are of opinion that any child or young person who has been committed to

6.—(1) At any time during the period of a person's detention in a training school the managers of the school may and, if the Ministry so directs, shall by licence in writing permit him to live with his parent, or with any trustworthy and respectable person (to be named in the licence) who is willing to receive and take charge of him :

Provided that, without the consent of the Ministry, a licence shall not be granted during the first twelve months of the period of a person's detention.

(2) The Ministry shall through its inspectors review the progress made by persons detained in training schools with a view to ensuring that they shall be placed out on licence as soon as they are fit to be so placed out.

(3) The managers of the school may at any time by order in writing revoke any licence and require the person to whom it relates to return to the school.

(4) For the purposes of this Act a person who is out on licence from a training school shall be deemed to be under the care of the managers of the school.

7. If a person under the care of the managers of a training school conducts himself well, the managers of the school may, with his written consent, apprentice or place him in any trade, calling, or service, including service in the Navy, Army or Air Force, or may, with his written consent and with the written consent of the Ministry, arrange for his emigration.

Before exercising their powers under this paragraph the managers shall, where it is practicable so to do, consult with the parents of the person concerned.

Misconduct of Pupils.

8. If a person detained in a training school is guilty of serious misconduct, the managers, if authorised by the Ministry so to do, may bring him before a court of summary jurisdiction and that court may (notwithstanding any limitations contained in this Act upon the period during which he may be detained in a training school) order him—

- (a) if he is under the age of sixteen, to have the period of his detention in the school increased by such period not exceeding six months as the court may direct ; or
- (b) if he has attained the age of sixteen but is under the age of seventeen, to have the period of his detention so increased, or to be sent to a Borstal institution for a period of two years ; or
- (c) if he has attained the age of seventeen, to have the period of his detention so increased, or to be sent to a Borstal institution for two years, or to be imprisoned for three months.

Discharge and Transfer.

9.—(1) The Minister may at any time order a person under the care of the managers of a training school to be discharged, or to be transferred to the care of the managers of another school.

PRIVATE

44. Although primarily concerned with the childcare system in Britain, the Curtis committee did give consideration to child migration. Given the many difficulties and experiences that child migrants have reported, this passage is worthy of quotation.

"We understand that organisations for sending deprived children to the Dominions may resume their work in the near future. We have heard evidence as to the arrangements for selecting children for migration, and it is clear to us that their effect is that this opportunity is given only to children of fine physique and good mental equipment. These are precisely the children for whom satisfactory openings could be found in this country, and in present day conditions this particular method of providing for the deprived child is not one that we especially wish to see extended. On the other hand, a fresh start in a new country may, for children with an unfortunate background, be the foundation of a happy life, and the opportunity should therefore in our view remain open to suitable children who express a desire for it. We should however, strongly deprecate their setting out in life under less thorough care and supervision than they would have at home, and we recommend that it should be a condition of consenting to the emigration of deprived children that the arrangements made by the Government of the receiving country for their welfare and aftercare should be comparable to those we have proposed in this report for deprived children remaining in this country."⁷

The report further stipulated:

"The emigration of deprived children should be subject to the condition that the receiving Government makes arrangements for their welfare and supervision comparable to those recommended in this report,"⁸

⁷ Page 193.

⁸ Page 182.

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children at one school broke into the room where the records were kept in order to discover the facts. They were, as a matter of fact, in a healthier state of mind than the child that asks no questions and shows no curiosity. Such children are likely to be filling the gap in their knowledge with romantic fantasies which may prove nearly fatal to their adjustment to the actual circumstances of their lives, however favourable these may be.

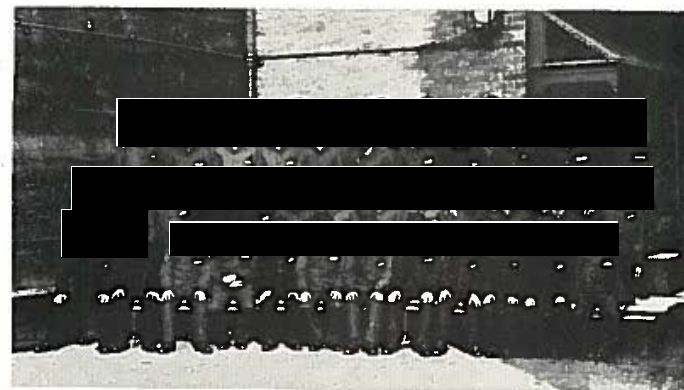
As regards the question of conveying the facts to others than the child itself, there is obviously a heavy responsibility on the person at home who conveys them for being sure that the person receiving them is to be trusted to use them rightly. This would, of course, not be true of anyone who could reproach the child with its origin.

As regards the children sent to country schools, there ought not to be much difficulty. No one would advocate dispersing the information to the members of a governing body. But it ought to be easy for the Principal to observe the confidential discretion practised by doctors and solicitors and to decide in what circumstances any part of the truth should be told. One witness with special experience in dealing with children removed from their homes told our Committee, "I prefer to choose staff who can be trusted with the material, with the reservation that they do not make too much of the facts."

It is more difficult when we consider how much should be told to a prospective foster-parent. People who have led very sheltered lives are liable to regard such things as illegitimacy or crime with too much excitement. But nowadays, when candid discussion of sex matters is the custom, such people cannot be very many. And, even so, would not the very difficulties have their uses? If the person arranging the placement feels hesitant about telling the truth to a couple of prospective foster-parents, may not that be a useful warning that, since they are unfit to be trusted with the facts, they are unfit to be trusted with a child? Or at any rate with that child?

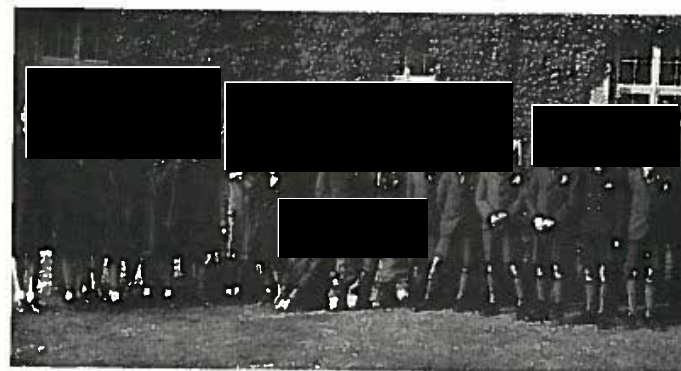
In any case, how much can be concealed? Is it not more or less a matter of degree? The Fairbridge Society declare that they take children "who lack ordinary family care and protection." Barnardo's are known to discriminate against no child on account of its origin. People taking children from either have probably a vague suspicion that some disaster is involved.

We are therefore unanimously agreed that full facts and records should be in the hands of some trustworthy person in the receiving country, that the communication of them to the people responsible for the child's welfare should be at his discretion, and that they should be accessible to the child if it wishes to know them. In the case of schools or orphanages the head of the institution might well be the trustworthy person. In any case the Children's Officer could probably keep them private but available to the children concerned.



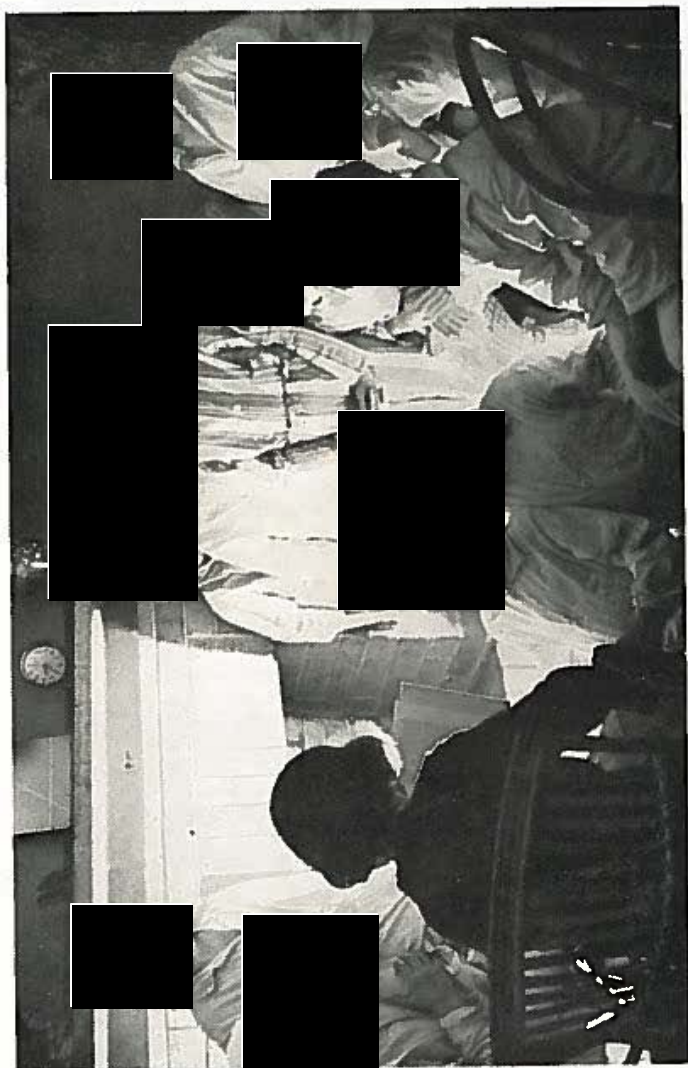
Two parties from Dr. Barnardo's Homes. One of the earliest groups to sail to Canada—from the photograph taken in 1883.

Photo Dr. Barnardo's Homes



The first post-war party to sail to Australia, in October, 1947.

Photo Dr. Barnardo's Homes.



Bedtime Story. A "cottage mother" and her family.

Photo Fairbridge Society

Preparation for emigration and the voyage out

Twenty-five years ago the report of the Canadian Welfare Group recommended the use of pre-emigration training before the children leave this country. Nevertheless no standardised practice obtains; indeed, the practice and the opinions of the societies vary widely.

On one hand, one society considers that it is enough if the children attend a party in London on the day before sailing. Here they meet their future companions and are introduced to the adults who will have the care of them on the journey. At the other extreme the witnesses representing the older societies told us that they considered that a period of six months to a year is needed to prepare the children for their new life.

Before the war several of these societies had their own pre-emigration homes, and hope to re-open some such places again. It has been suggested that the numbers now being emigrated are too few to justify the expense. But nothing has happened as a result of the war to invalidate the arguments for these homes. If the children brought forward by any one society are too few, it ought to be possible to pool resources and let the children all go to one centre.

To some extent this is being done by several societies, who assemble their children at Middlemore, a group of homes near Birmingham, founded 70 years ago for children who were to migrate to Canada. When the Canadian scheme closed down, Middlemore continued to function as a pre-emigration home and accepts children two years old and upwards not only from the societies but also from the local authorities. Such children are, of course, well known to the staff, who may make other arrangements if they consider a particular child unsuited to go overseas.

Unfortunately the duration of the pre-emigration stage of the children from the societies seems to be usually very short, one or two weeks only. It is better than nothing, for their escorts do join them at that stage and the children get to know them and the other children in the party. The contact with the escorts and making friends with them is of particular importance, as will be seen in the account given later of an actual voyage to Australia. But such a short time gives no opportunity for giving the children any sort of preparation or training, or for adjusting the difference between the British and Australian school curricula, an important point which is raised again later. The voyage, it must be remembered, lasts for five weeks. No one can expect smooth seas

H. 815/694.

4/12
Sat May, 1928.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Home Affairs to refer to sub-section (9) of Section 74 of the Children Act, 1908, which empowers a local authority to contribute towards the ultimate disposal of any inmate of a certified school for whose maintenance in such school the authority are responsible or towards whose maintenance the authority have voluntarily contributed, and to state that occasionally cases occur in which an opportunity presents itself for effecting the emigration of a child detained in a Reformatory or Industrial School in circumstances which offer a good prospect for the future welfare of the child.

In the majority of cases the disposal of a child by emigration will effect a substantial saving in the sum which would otherwise be expended in capitation grants by the Government and the local authority if the child were to complete its full term at the School. But apart from such financial considerations the Ministry considers it desirable in the interests of the children that when a suitable opportunity for emigration presents itself this should not be lost by reason of lack of funds. It will be realised that owing to the present prevalence of unemployment in this country it is difficult to ensure a means of livelihood for young persons on discharge from Certified Schools and it sometimes happens that in such cases young persons after discharge from the School drift back to a life of crime a result which might have been avoided had they been enabled to obtain work in the colonies.

In view of these considerations, the Minister would be glad to learn if your Council would be prepared to contribute one half of the net cost (not exceeding 25) of the emigration direct from the School of each child towards whose maintenance your Council contributes, the remaining half of the cost being borne by Government.

It is anticipated that the total cost of any one emigration is not likely to exceed £10 and in many cases it will be considerably less. It is moreover proposed to obtain, where possible, contribution from parents towards the emigration expenses of their children.

During the past three years the number of cases in which this Ministry has been asked for financial assistance in regard to emigration has been two, and it will, therefore, be seen that if your Council is prepared to agree to the present proposal the annual expenditure is not likely to be serious.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

(Sgd) W. A. Magill.
Assistant Secretary.

Des/9 8/10
4/5
The Clerk of each Co. Boro' Council;
The Secretary of each Co. Council
in Northern Ireland.

Letters should be addressed
"The Town Clerk
Belfast"



*City Hall
Belfast*

H.71/5068

Your Ref: HB15/694

31st May, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to your Circular letter of the 4th inst., Ref:HB15/694, I beg to inform you that the subject matter of this letter has been under the consideration of the Children Act Committee of the County Council for the Borough of Belfast, and they have instructed me to state that they cannot see that there would be any saving in the Capitation Grants paid by the Government and the Local Authority by the emigration of children in Industrial Schools, as in their opinion it would not be desirable except in very exceptional cases, when a child was being emigrated in the care of near relatives, that children under 16 years of age should be emigrated. They quite agree with you, however, that the important consideration in the matter is the welfare of the child. Their experience in the matter of emigration has led them to the conclusion that it is not the children who would be likely to drift back to undesirable surroundings who are usually accepted for emigration, in fact, they have usually found that the ones accepted are just such as would be successful at home. Further, they are convinced that the alluring advertisements appearing in the Press are having a very unsettling effect upon young people who are not without employment, and there have been cases in which children have thrown up their employment and even Apprenticeship as a result of these advertisements.

The Committee desire to remind you that on

W.39.

13
10th February, 1950.

Dear McWilliam,

I am extremely sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of the 29th December last on the question of the emigration of children to Australia, but we have been very busy here as you will realise with new legislation and it has not been possible to deal with the correspondence before this.

Our Children and Young Persons Bill will enable a Welfare Authority to procure, or assist in procuring, the emigration of any child in their care, but where the child is capable of giving his consent such consent will be necessary. Where the child is too young to form an opinion he must emigrate in company with a parent, guardian, or relative, or must be emigrating to join a parent, guardian, relative or friend. In all cases the parent's consent must, where practicable, be obtained and the Ministry's approval will also be necessary in each case. As regards children in training schools, the Managers may, with the child's consent and with the consent of the Ministry, arrange for his emigration and must, where possible, consult with the child's parents.

I do not visualise any child emigration on a large scale from Northern Ireland and, therefore, would prefer to leave it that we would deal with any cases arising on their merits. We would not, as a general principle, apply the limited definition of guardian which appears to have been adopted by the Scottish authorities.

Yours sincerely,



W. N. McWilliam, Esq.,
Cabinet Secretariat,
Stormont Castle,
Belfast.

/MEP.

B:AM.

Dear Dixon,

With particular regard to Section 17 of the Children Act, 1948, the Department of Immigration state that they have been advised that the attitude to Child Migration of the Secretary of State for the Scottish Home Department is as follows:-

- (a) Irregardless of whether a parent consents or not, the Secretary of State has the final word where a child maintained by a Local authority is concerned.
- (b) Except where a child goes to join a parent, relative, guardian or friend, he will withhold permission for emigration for all children of "tender years" - this being interpreted as all children under the age of ten years.

R. L. Dixon Esq., M.B.E.,
Commonwealth Relations Office,
LONDON.

1(c)

(c) After the necessary investigation and in consultation with the Local authority, children over the age of ten years may be allowed to emigrate providing that they themselves desire to go.

(d) The term "guardian" in Section 17 of the Children (1948) Act, is to be interpreted strictly as meaning an individual. The Secretary of State is not prepared to accept either the guardianship of Mr. Calwell, Australian Minister for Immigration (as is accepted under the Government Child Migration Scheme Agreement) or the guardianship of the Superior of a Home. Individual guardianship must be provided.

(e) A child of any age may be allowed to emigrate, providing all the authorities concerned are satisfied, if he/she goes to join a brother or sister already established in Australia - whatever the age of the brother or sister may be. An example of this being that of a child of five years of age having been granted permission to emigrate for the purpose of joining his brother who is not yet seven years old.

The term "children" in the foregoing covers all those maintained wholly or partially by a Local authority.

They fear that if the Secretary of State for Scotland has been correctly reported the consequences will be a virtual cessation of the migration to Australia, under the auspices of and for placement with voluntary child migration organisations approved by our respective Governments, of children maintained either wholly or partially by Local authorities responsible to the Scottish Home Department.

Could you please look into the matter urgently with a view to clarifying the position for the information of the Department

/or

G.R.

Department of Immigration here, and at the same time check the views of the Northern Ireland Government? I imagine there is not likely to be any change in the Home Department's attitude so far as England and Wales are concerned. The Australian authorities are particularly anxious that the interpretation of the term "Guardian" in Section 17 of the Children Act, 1948, should be established on a uniform basis throughout the United Kingdom.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) H. G. M. Bass.

J. M. J. +

1923

1923

Dear Mother General said that Major Macaulay is very anxious for us to send out children about 12 years of age to Australia and thinks the Government will pay their passage out & also for the Sisters who may accompany them. If they could be sent to Brisbane after an arrangement has been made with Archbishop Duhig, who is also anxious for Catholic girls to go there - the members agreed it would be a good thing but the scheme would need to be well thought out and none but Margaret & our children to be sent and to be entirely in the hands of the Sisters.

Linton - Dear Mother said that the Corporation want to make a public road of the land

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont, Belfast.

Reference _____

A.S.H.

In connection with the attached correspondence, Clause 94 of the Children and Young Persons Bill contains the provisions which we hope to apply in relation to the emigration of children who are in the care of Welfare Authorities. The clause is based largely on the relative section in the Children Act, 1948.

Under our legislation a Welfare Authority will, with the consent of the Ministry, be enabled to procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any child in their care. In all cases where a child is capable of giving his consent such consent will be necessary, but where the child is too young to form an opinion he must emigrate in company with a parent, guardian or relative or must be emigrating to join a parent, guardian, relative or friend. In all cases the parent's consent must, where practicable, be obtained.

If we are going to put forward any views on the subject of emigration to Australia, we will have to decide the age below which we deem a child incapable of giving his consent to the arrangements, and we will have to make up our minds as to whether we will recognise an Australian Cabinet Minister as a guardian for the purposes of the section and similarly if we will also regard the Superior of a Home for children in Australia as a suitable guardian.

Up to the moment under the old legislation this question of emigration has never, to my ~~mind~~ ^{knowledge} cropped up, but I do know that at the present time the Roman Catholic Church has a representative in Northern Ireland who is trying to make arrangements for the emigration of boys and girls to Australia. This scheme is being worked through organisations which have been set up in Australia by the Church and which provide institutions for the reception of children from the British Isles and give them a certain amount of training in various trades before placing them in jobs in the Commonwealth. I understand that at the beginning this scheme was not looked upon too favourably by the Roman Catholic Bishops in Northern Ireland on the grounds that the Roman Catholic population would be reduced! At the present time, however, the representative of the movement from Australia is working in close contact with the Bishops and the scheme is being worked mainly through the Roman Catholic voluntary homes in Northern Ireland.

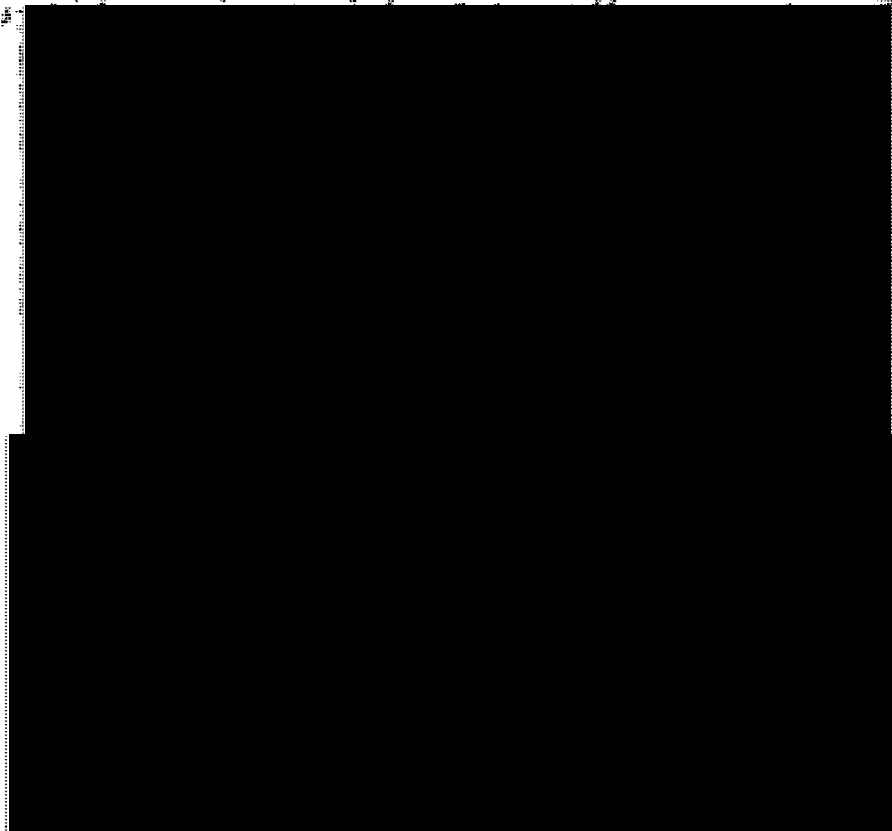
I don't know what procedure has been laid down by the Home Office in so far as England and Wales are concerned, but it is quite clear that the procedure in Scotland is at variance with that which obtains in England. On the question of age I think that the limit of 10 years fixed by the Scottish Home Department is a liberal one but I cannot understand why they refuse to accept the guardianship of the Minister for Emigration, or, indeed, the Superior of a Home. On the whole I would be inclined to the view that we here should be prepared to accept whatever arrangements exist in England since, in all probability, that will eventually be the scheme which will be applied in Scotland.

In Great Britain the Secretary of State has power by regulations to control the making and carrying out by voluntary organisations of arrangements for the emigration of children. We did consider a similar provision for our legislation but the Parliamentary Draftsman thought that we would be prohibited from doing so. The whole question is more likely to arise in connection with voluntary organisations than in relation to children in the care of Welfare Authorities.

As I have already said, I think we should ~~mainly~~ ^{mainly} reply to this letter to the effect ~~we will~~ ^{we will} ~~accept~~ ^{accept}

277

CATHOLIC CHURCH - AUSTRALIA - 1951 - 1952



Sending girls to Australia. Rev. Father General said he wished to ask the opinion of the Chapter on this matter and told the members that about two years ago a Catholic gentleman in London called him and asked us to send some of our girls out to Australia for the spread of Catholicity. The matter was brought before the General Council and all were in favour of it, if it could be satisfactorily arranged. When out in Australia Brisbane seemed to us the most suitable place for our girls - We spoke to Archbishop Duhig who not only approved of and encouraged the

proposal but was prepared to get a Hotel for them, but this we shall not require as we have now a large house in Brisbane. What we propose is, to send out for a beginning about 20 girls from 12 to 16 years old, under the care of two Sisters who will be allowed reduced passages, and as Queensland is a very Catholic State and considered the best for our girls, arrangements could be made to have them sent to our house in Brisbane, in the first instances, where they could help with the work and be trained more or less for situations for about two years or so. There are much better openings for girls in Australia than at home, and as a rule, they get on better. Care must be taken in the selection of these children so as to send out sensible, well developed healthy girls who are likely to turn out well, otherwise they may not get a good name for Hazarets House and we may not be able to continue sending them. The Agent General for Queensland has agreed to take out children under 12 years free, and those over 12 for £5-10 each. The remainder of passage money (about £32) to be paid back to the Government when these girls go to work and earn it.

This matter was discussed at some length - the majority approved of the scheme if it could be worked out - it would help to spread Catholicity. One Superior remarked that sending out children to Canada, through the Catholic Immigration Society was very satisfactory.

Sending Children to outside Schools.

The next matter discussed was that of sending out, when possible, the senior children boys and girls of the different Houses - the boys to find

1928. Emigration of the children in our Homes as as to spread Catholicity. Rev. Mother General said the Christian Brothers in Australia had offered to take 50 boys to a farm they had acquired there, and to be entirely responsible for their education etc. The offer will be availed of, as soon as the Brothers can make definite arrangements for the boys to go out. Reports very satisfactory of girls who had emigrated under the care of our Sisters and been received in our Home at Brisbane. The Bishop there is very interested in the scheme. A site for a new Foundation has been procured in Melbourne, this house might be used to receive children emigrated from the Home houses.

The majority of the children in the English homes emigrate to Canada under the care of the Catholic Rescue Society. Reports of these children are good and the supervision exercised over them in Canada is highly satisfactory.

17

1947.

Nottingham

Report of the [redacted] [redacted]

In October a number of children left for Australia
 leave for on the S.S. "Ormonde". Boys and girls from the Home
 in Meriden, Lasewood, Blakenham, Bristol and
 Sheffield English sailed from Tilbury Dock
 on 10th. Sister [redacted] and [redacted]
 accompanied them.

denominal
 relation

part of
 R.I.P.

of 3/6 per child per week up to the age of 14 years with a maximum payment by the Commonwealth of £1,000 per annum.⁴²

2.47 Juvenile migration was popular within the broader Australian community whereas adult migration was less so. One source noted that juvenile migration:

...generated the “feel-good” factor. Unemployment was high in the 1920s and adult migrants were competitors for scarce jobs. Many working class people and the Labor Party were cool towards, or opposed outright, to immigration. However, it was harder to be opposed to the arrival of deprived youngsters brought by Fairbridge or Barnardo’s, and equally difficult to be bitter towards young men brought by the Dreadnought Trust or the Big Brother Movement or the churches, intended for rural work at low wages which few Australians wanted.⁴³

2.48 In 1921 the Sydney Millions Club sponsored the arrival of the first official group of Barnardos boys, whose average age was 16 years.⁴⁴ In 1923, the first group of Barnardo girls arrived in Australia. In the same year the Fairbridge Farm School was re-established at Pinjarra (Western Australia). Further details of the Barnardos scheme are discussed in chapter 3. In 1925 the Big Brother Movement was launched, although they generally took older youths. In the mid-1920s the organisations bringing out child migrants became increasingly ambitious in their plans. In 1925 the Salvation Army chartered an entire ship to bring migrant boys and some married couples to Australia.⁴⁵

2.49 Until this time the major emphasis among the charitable and religious organisations involved in juvenile migration had been on creating a ‘new start’ in a new country for school-leavers rather than for younger children.

2.50 Catholic Church interest in child migration commenced in the 1920s. Dr Coldrey suggested that there were a variety of reasons for this but the main emphasis was on maintaining ‘Catholic numbers’ against the Protestants. He added that:

There were seven non-Catholic organisations, such as Barnardos, Fairbridge, the Big Brother Movement and the Millions Club, bringing numbers of children to Australia; no Catholic agencies. Some Catholic boys and young men were coming under the auspices of Fairbridge or the Big

42 Letters from the Commonwealth Department of Interior, dated 27.4.38 and NSW Department of Labour and Industry dated 9.5.38, attachment, confidential submission.

43 NAA, *Good British Stock*, Ch 3, p.1.

44 The Millions Club was formed in Sydney in 1916. Its aim was to settle ‘a million farmers on a million farms’ in NSW and Victoria.

45 Gill, pp.56-57.

2.69 Clause 6 of the Act stated that:

The Minister shall be the guardian of the person, and of the estate in Australia, of –

- (a) every evacuee child; and
- (b) every immigrant child who arrives in Australia after the commencement of this Act, to the exclusion of the father and mother and every other guardian of the child, and shall have, as guardian, the same rights, powers, duties, obligations and liabilities as a natural guardian of the child would have, until the child reaches the age of twenty-one years or leaves Australia permanently, or until the provisions of this Act cease to apply to and in relation to the child, whichever first happens.

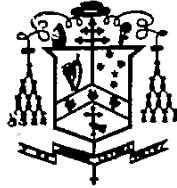
2.70 The Act made further provision for the delegation of these powers. Subsection 5(1) of the Act enabled the Minister to delegate his functions and powers as guardian:

...to any officer or authority of the Commonwealth or of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth all or any of his powers and functions under this Act (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers and functions may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters, or the child or class of children, specified in the instrument of delegation.

2.71 The Minister delegated his powers as guardian of child migrants to State welfare authorities shortly after the legislation was enacted. The Department stated that it was ‘not intended that the Commonwealth exercise direct control over the migrant children, but that State Authorities should assume that role’. Indentures were made between the delegated State Government welfare officials and voluntary organisations in which the organisations agreed to bear the responsibility for the care and welfare of the children placed under their care. The statutory scheme established by the IGOE Regulations:

...envisaged that the State authority would be primarily responsible for the supervision of the welfare and care of child migrants. The local State authority was likely to have better knowledge of the rights, powers and responsibilities of guardians and custodians under child welfare legislation and a better understanding of local conditions. In addition to this, officers of the State authority dealing with child welfare matters on a regular basis were

the legislation does in some ways modify the traditional role of a guardian. For example, the Act envisages delegation of the powers and functions of the Minister to State welfare authorities; and together with the regulations, the legislation provides inspection and other powers to State welfare authorities to supervise custody, and envisages that the State authority would be primarily responsible for supervision of the welfare and care of children covered by the Act. See Submission No.42, Additional Information, 9.4.01, pp.11-12 (DIMA).



St. Mary's Cathedral
Perth

For the past 70 years, the Archdiocese of Perth has been privileged to foster Orphanages for the material and spiritual uplift of Catholic children who have no parents or guardians to care for them. This notable work has been carried out by the Christian Brothers at their Clontarf and Castledare Institutions, and by the Sisters of Mercy at St. Joseph's Girls' Orphanage and St. Vincent's Foundling Home.

Many thousands of homeless Australian boys and girls have passed through the sheltering portals of these homes and just prior to the war, it was our privilege to add young citizens from the United Kingdom to our flock.

Since the inception, every year has witnessed new improvements and more up-to-date facilities to provide for the welfare and training of the boys and girls. The enterprise of the Christian Brothers, in providing not only Technical

training, but also Farm Schools, aiming at settling on the land, boys suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, is worthy of the highest possible praise.

I wholeheartedly commend the proposal to arrange for the reception of children from the United Kingdom at the Institutions in Western Australia and commend the Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association which is to arrange and control the migration scheme.

Archbishop of Perth.

Neomon Prendergill

per week and New South Wales 4/8 per week. These State differences remained in place throughout the next decade.⁶⁹

2.79 The Western Australian Department for Family and Children's Services provided the following detailed information on maintenance payments. In 1948 payments to child migrants up to 16 years were summarised as:

Commonwealth child endowment	10/- per week
State subsidy	3/6 per week
British Government subsidy	6/3 per week
Lotteries Commission	3/- per week
Total	£1.2.9 per week

In 1963 payments were:

Commonwealth child endowment	10/- per week
State subsidy	15/- per week
British Government subsidy	£1.5.0 per week
Lotteries Commission	10/- per week
Total	£3.0.0 per week⁷⁰

2.80 The Queensland Government provided the following information from Annual Reports for 1954-55 and 1956-57 for payments for child migrants under 16 years of age:

Commonwealth child endowment	10/- per week
State subsidy	12/6 per week
British Government subsidy	12/6 per week
Total	£1.15.0 per week

Where a child was still attending secondary school at 16 years of age, the State increased the payment to 25/- per week and payments from the other Governments ceased.

2.81 The Queensland Government noted that in 1954-55 the amount paid by the State Government to denominational homes for each State ward was 25/- per week. In addition to this amount, child endowment of 10/- per week was received for each child, making a total of £1.15.0 per week, the same amount received by the institution for each child migrant. In all instances, the cost of medical and dental treatment of the children and of school requisites was defrayed by the State, which also paid half the cost of buildings, extensions, repairs and other capital items.⁷¹

69 Sherington & Jeffery, *Fairbridge*, pp.262-63.

70 Submission No.135, pp.14-15 (WA Department for Family and Children's Services).

71 Submission No.146, Additional Information, p.4 (Queensland Government).

Contd.

I would the mother still be in contact with the child, then you should state that the mother wishes the child to be emigrated for the future benefit of the child. Trust this is clear.

Wishing you every blessing.

Yours sincerely,

B. H. S. H. S.
Secretary
EMIGRATION COMMISSION

()

()

St. Aquin's,
38 Strawberry Hill Road,
Twickenham.
7th June, 1946.

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Craven,
27 Tavistock Place,
Euston.

Dear Monsignor,

I am submitting for your consideration and that of the organisations in the United Kingdom that are interested in Catholic Overseas Settlement, the following statements and suggestions:

An entirely new and comprehensive Immigration policy for Australia has been recently agreed upon between the Governments of The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia. The Migration policy envisages the admission of 70,000 child and adult migrants annually. The Commonwealth Government is inviting all Church and other organisations who are interested in Migration to Australia to co-operate in its scheme to increase the population of that country by the addition of healthy and suitable child and adult Migrants.

Although the scheme has been approved in principle by the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments, there are certain details yet to be finalised, such as the extent of the financial assistance to be given to Church organisations that are co-operating with the Commonwealth Government in its Child Migration scheme. The expenditure in connection with the Commonwealth's Child Migration Scheme is to be jointly borne by the Governments of the United Kingdom, The Commonwealth and the Federated States of Australia, and in order to arrive at a common understanding concerning the whole working of the scheme, a large committee, consisting of about 50 members representing the Commonwealth and all the States, met at Canberra on 2nd April, 1946.

The Minister for Immigration presided at the meeting and he made the following statements in connection with the new Migration scheme:

It was at first proposed by the Government to secure 70,000 Migrants annually including 17,000 children.

That the British Youth Migration was sponsored by the Big Brother Movement, The Salvation Army, Fairbridge Farm Schools and different Church Organisations.

That, so far, the Big Brother Movement, N.S.W. was the only body that indicated its intention to engage in youth Migration, on a large scale, and its proposals hinged largely on the amount of financial assistance that might be granted to it.

That it was anticipated that various organisations would advance proposals for youth Migration from the United Kingdom.

That the States, except Queensland, were against taking boys from 15-19 direct from the United Kingdom and placing them in State-controlled training centres for learning farming methods. It was considered that such Migrants should be placed direct with farmers who apply for them.

The conference then appointed a special committee, consisting of 8 of its members in order to examine the whole matter of Child Migration. The report of this committee was as follows:

That the introduction of 17,000 Migrants annually, for a period of 8 years, would cost approximately £74,000,000.

That it did not favour the full Child Migration scheme as proposed by the Commonwealth Government, at present, on account of the shortage of labour and material, both of which would be essential to provide suitable housing accommodation for the Migrants. Moreover, the members considered that it might be difficult to secure the proposed number of children, owing to International complications on the Continent.

That full co-operation should be extended to all Church and Voluntary organisations that are prepared to engage in Child Migration.

Telephone:
POPESGROVE 7472



St. Aquin's,
38 Strawberry Hill Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.
(CHRISTIAN BROTHERS)

18th June, 1946

His Lordship, the Most Rev N. Farren, D.D. Bishop of Derry.

My Lord Bishop, are co-operating
The Catholic Hierarchy of Australia, with the
Australian Commonwealth's Immigration scheme for securing
several thousand adult and child migrants annually, in order
to prevent Catholic Migrants from being taken over by
Non-Catholic organisations, and also to build up the Catholic
population in Australia.

I have been selected by the Australian Bishops to assist
his Grace, the Most Rev Dr Simonds, Co-adjutor Archbishop
of Melbourne, in the work of Migration in the United Kingdom,
and he has asked me, in his absence in Rome and the occupied
countries, in connection with Migration, to request your Lord-
ship's permission to visit the Homes or Institutions for
children in your Diocese, with a view to select suitable
children, boys and girls, between the ages of 5 and 14 years
for the Australian Bishops' Migration scheme.

In 1938 the Bishops of Western Australia sent me on a
mission, similar to the present, in connection with Child
Migration, and I am taking the liberty to enclose a copy of
a letter which I received from the late Cardinal MacRory on
that occasion in connection with Migration,

I remain, my Lord Bishop, with respect.

Your obedient servant in J.C.

P. A. Coulson

SISTERS OF NAZARETH					
SAILING	NAZARETH HOUSE, BELFAST (F)	NAZARETH LODGE, BELFAST (M)	NAZARETH HOUSE, DERRY (F)	TERMONBACCA (M)	TOTAL
29/8/1938		1			1
17/2/1939				2	2
29/8/1947	9	7	13	27	56
00/00/1947				2	2
00/03/1950	1				1
28/1/1953				17	17
09/3/1953	2				2
00/04/1953		1			1
6/8/5/1953	6			4	10
21/2/1955	5				5
21/09/1956		1			1
24/12/1956		13			13
	23	23	13	52	111

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Department of Immigration
Australia House, London.

CHILD MIGRATION

Group Nomination No:

(This form is to be completed by the Overseas Representative of the
Sponsoring Organisation)

1. Name in full (in block capitals
surname first)

HIA 330

2. Full Postal Address (in block
capitals)

NAZARETH HOUSE
BISHOP ST, LONDONDERRY, N. IRELAND

3. Age 6 Date & Year of Birth

Place of Birth

HIA 330

4. Sex F. Weight

Church Denomination R.C.

5. Furnish name and address of parent, guardian or next of kin
(if father is living his name must be given)

6. Is there any record of mental disease in the child ?

No

7. Has he or she at any time been subject to fits ?

No

8. Educational standard

Good

Signed

Sr.

SR 84

For and on behalf of:

Catholic Council for Child Welfare
(Name of sponsoring organisation) Letchfield, Birmingham

Date: 15. 7. 47

PARENT'S OR GUARDIAN'S CONSENT (FATHER IF LIVING)

I

Sr.

SR 84

(insert full name, occupation & address)

of

Nazareth House, Bishop St, L'Henry

the { father
mother
guardian } of

HIA 330

hereby consent to my child/ward proceeding to Australia under the
Commonwealth Child Migration Scheme.

Dated this

15th

day of

July 1947

Signature

Sr.

SR 84

Witness

P. A. Coulson

qualification

Migration Officer

Address

38 Strawberry Hill Rd Twickenham

The Witness must be one of the following, viz., a Member or Official
of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, any Mayor,
Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law
Registered Medical Practitioner, Solicitor or Notary Public.

On completion this form should be forwarded to :

The Chief Migration Officer

accompanied by parents.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Declaration by Applicant.

NAME

HIA 330

Full Name in Block Capitals

ADDRESS

Regent House London W.C.2

1. Have you ever had any serious illness or surgical operation? If so, please furnish details
2. Have you or has any member of your family ever been in a Sanatorium or other institution or attended for the treatment of Tuberculosis?
3. Have you ever had Enuresis or any sign of disease of the Genito Urinary Organs?
4. Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from mental disease or epilepsy or been treated in an institution of any kind for these Diseases?
5. What medical attention have you required during the last twelve months?

I hereby certify that the information supplied by me to the Medical Examiner is correct in every particular:—

Signature of applicant which must be made
in the presence of the Medical Referee }

Results of Medical Examination.

AGE *6* HEIGHT, in Boots WEIGHT, Clothed

A. Heart *normal* F. Genito Urinary Organs *normal*

Blood Pressure *normal* G. Sight { without glasses BE LE *6/6*
with glasses (if worn) SE RE LE *6/6*
(Sneller's Type)

B. Lungs (Particularly Tuberculosis) Cause of defect in sight

C. Nervous System and Mental Condition *normal* H. Hearing *normal*

D. Intelligence *clear* I. Physique *Good*

E. Digestive Organs *clear* J. Skin *Clear*

K. Number of vaccination scars and date of operation *one*

L. Teeth *Good*

REMARKS (include particulars of any departure from normal conditions not fully set out in above.)

Teeth slightly decayed

In cases where the Medical Examiner is unable to describe the applicant as being in perfect health, he should state under "REMARKS" the exact nature of the defect which he finds and whether it is of temporary or permanent nature. Any disablement received on Active Service or otherwise should also be noted and commented on, and if a Pension is received the amount of it should be stated.

The presence of Pediculi should be noted. In the case of married women, if pregnant, please note the fact in "Remarks" column, and state number of months.

I certify that I have this day examined the above-named and am of opinion that the applicant is in good health and of sound constitution, and not suffering from any mental or bodily defect which would cause inability to earn a living

Date *16.7.47*

Signature and Qualifications

Address

W. H. D. Stewart
Chief Medical Officer
APPROVED
13 JUL 1947
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

TO:—

CHIEF MIGRATION OFFICER, AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

(Form K)



THE MIGRATION



ID

SURNAME

HIA 336

FIRST NAMES

HIA 336

CCWC REGISTRATION

AGE AT EMIGRATION

6

DEPARTURE LOCATION

UK

SENDING AGENCY

Unknown

SENDING ORDER

NAZ SRS

LOCATION SENDING ORDER

Belfast Lodge

SAIL DATE

24.12.56

SHIP

Strathnaver

DATE OF ARRIVAL

22.01.57

DESTINATION ORDER

Srs Mercy

NAZ SRS = Poor Sisters of Nazareth Srs Mercy =
 Sisters of Mercy St. Joseph's =
 Sisters of St Joseph Good Shepherd = Good
 Shepherd Sisters Salesians = Salesians of Don
 Bosco

In some cases, the sending order may be confused
 with the Catholic Home from which the child was
 sent. In these cases, the searcher should contact
 the Catholic Child Welfare Council (CCWC) in
 London rather than the religious order.

In some cases, there was no specific
 sending Order. Children were sent via
 one of a number of regional church
 agencies. More information on these
 agencies is available from the Catholic
 Child Welfare Council in London.

You must quote your CCWC registration
 number when searching for Catholic
 records in Britain.

Please also refer to your accompanying
 booklet.

3.

2.

20. Has child ever been in hospital? No.
21. If so, state complaint, date & hospital
22. Name & address of usual medical attendant.. Dr. McSorley.
Ormeau Rd., Belfast.
23. Is it necessary or has it been necessary for child to wear glasses?
If so, supply details.
24. Does child wet the bed? If so, how frequently: No.
25. Has child or any of the family or near relatives suffered from:
- (a) mental deficiency, insanity or mental disease . No.
 - (b) epilepsy or fits No. unknown about
 - (c) tuberculosis No. relatives.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing particulars are correct and that I conscientiously believe
HIA 336 . is a suitable child who will benefit by migration to Australia.

Date Signed SR 104 (Superior)....
for & on behalf of

SECTION B.

(To be completed by Parent or Guardian - Father, if living).

I (name in full)
of (address)
the {Father } of Do. Down
{Mother }
{Guardian}

hereby consent to my child/ward proceeding to Australia under the Commonwealth Child Migration Scheme and understand that the Minister of Immigration will become his/her legal guardian upon arrival in Australia.

Date . . 28/11/55 Signature
Witness Qualification F.E.T.
Address P.O. Co. Down

SECTION C.

In the event of the child named in this application leaving Australia before the completion of two years residence (unless he/she is repatriated for medical reasons within 12 months of arrival)

The Federal Catholic Immigration Committee,
(name of sponsoring organisation) agree to repay, before the child leaves Australia, the full amount of the financial assistance granted towards the cost of the child's passage to Australia as an assisted migrant.

Signed . . . Charles B. Wood.

Date 14th December, 1955

L.E.M. 3.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION

Ref No.

Group Nomination No. 16 JAN 1956 11 30AM

Commonwealth of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, AUSTRALIA HOUSE, LONDON

CHILD MIGRATION**SECTION A.***To be completed by Voluntary Organisation in conjunction with parents or guardian*

1. Name in full HIA 336 HIA 336
(in block capitals) (Christian Names) (Surname)
2. Full postal address *Nazareth Lodge, Ravenhill Rd., Belfast N.I.*
Telephone No. 41356
3. Date of Birth 13/10/1947 *13/10/1947* (Birth Certificate to be attached) Place of Birth *Downpatrick* Nationality *Irish*
4. Religion *R.C.*
5. Father { Name [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED]
Nationality [REDACTED] Occupation [REDACTED]
6. Mother { Name [REDACTED]
Address [REDACTED] *Co. Down*
Nationality [REDACTED] Occupation [REDACTED]
7. Brothers [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED]
Sisters [REDACTED]
8. Name and address of guardian (if applicable) *Mathew Superior*
Nazareth Lodge, Ravenhill Rd., Belfast
9. Names and addresses of any relatives in Australia
[REDACTED]
10. Educational Standard *Infants P & S*
(Attach school report)
11. Intelligence Quotient to be stated
12. Details of any recent Intelligence or Vocational Tests with dates
13. If child is in institutional care, state name of institution and date of child leaving parents'

14. State whether parents are still in contact with child and if so, reason for child's emigration *No*

15. (a) Has the child been committed to the care of any person or body as a "fit person", or is the child in the care of a local authority or the Managers of an Approved School? *Yes*

(b) If so, has the required consent of the Secretary of State to the child's emigration been obtained? *Yes*

Medical History

16. Sex *M* Height *3ft. 4 1/2"* Weight *35lb. 2 1/2s*

17. What illnesses has the child had (including infectious complaints)?

18. Has the child been vaccinated? *Yes* Date *17/11/55*

19. Has the child been immunized against diphtheria? *Yes* Date *Dec. 1955*

20. Has the child ever been in hospital? *No*

21. If so, state complaint, date and hospital.

22. Name and address of usual medical attendant *Dr. McSorley*

..... *Ormeau Rd., Belfast*

23. Is it necessary or has it been necessary for the child to wear glasses? If so, supply details

..... *No*

24. Does the child wet the bed? If so, how frequently *No*

25. Has the child or any of the family or near relatives suffered from:

(a) mental deficiency, insanity or mental disease *No*

(b) epilepsy or fits *No* *Unknown about*

(c) tuberculosis *No* *Relatives*

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the foregoing particulars are correct and that I conscientiously believe **HIA 336** is a suitable child who will benefit by migration to Australia.

Signed

SR 104

(Superior)

for and on behalf of

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

2.

Department of Immigration, Australia House, London, W.C. 2.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Declaration by Applicant.

NAME HIA 336

ADDRESS MAZARETH LODGE, REVANEMILL RD., BELFAST

1. Have you ever had any serious accident/illness or surgical operation? If so, furnish details . No.
2. Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from or been suspected of Tuberculosis? No.
3. Have you ever had Enuresis or any sign of disease of the Genito Urinary Organs? no.
4. Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from mental disease or epilepsy or been treated in an institution of any kind for these Diseases? No.
5. What medical attention have you required during last 12 months?
none.

I hereby certify that the information supplied by me to the Medical Examiner is correct in every particular:-

Signature of applicant which must be made in presence of Medical Referee. } SR 34

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Age . . . 5. Yrs Height 3. ft. 4. in Weight . . . 44 lbs

A. Heart Normal	F. Genito Urinary Organs Normal
Blood Pressure	Urine
B. Lungs Normal	G. Sight { without glasses RE RE LE
(Particularly Tuberculosis)	{ with glasses
X-Ray Report	{ (if worn)
C. a. Nervous System Normal	H. Hearing. Normal
b. Mental Condition. do.	I. Physique Average
D. Intelligence do.	J. Skin Normal
E. Digestive Organs do.	K. If pregnant, period pregnancy
	L. Teeth. Satisfactory

Remarks: (include particulars of any departure from normal conditions not fully set out in above).

In cases where Medical Examiner is unable to describe applicant as being in perfect health he should state under REMARKS exact nature of the defect he finds and whether of temporary or permanent nature. The presence of Pediculi should be noted.

Any disablement received on Active Service or otherwise should also be noted and commented on and if a Pension is received the amount of it should be stated.

I Certify that I have this day examined the above-named and am of opinion that the applicant is/is not in good health and of sound constitution and is/is not suffering from any mental or bodily defect which would cause inability to earn a living as-a

Date Signature & Qualifications

Address 446, Lisburn Road, Belfast

26/2/56

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION, AUSTRALIA HOUSE
LONDON W.C.2

13/11/57

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

For all persons sixteen years of age and over, and those under sixteen are accompanied by parents.
For persons under sixteen years accompanied by parents.

Part A. TO BE COMPLETED BUT NOT SIGNED BY THE APPLICANT PRIOR TO THE EXAMINATION

If you are in possession of a previous passport from which you are applying.

NAME (Full name in block capitals)

HIA 336

ADDRESS

NAME OF FAMILY DOCTOR

ADDRESS

1. Have you ever had any serious bodily ailment or surgical operation or any serious physical ailment?

2. Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from or been afflicted of suffering from tuberculosis in any form?

3. Have you ever suffered from any disease of the bladder or kidneys, sexual or reproductive organs?

4. Have you or has any member of your family ever suffered from mental illness or epilepsy or fits of any kind or been treated in an institution of any kind for these diseases?

What medical attention have you required during the last twelve months?

Signature of applicant in presence of the presence of the Medical Examiner

SR 34

EXAMINATION RESULTS

Part B. TO BE COMPLETED BY THE MEDICAL EXAMINER who should note and comment upon any abnormality/condition/active disease. If a permit is required the nature should be stated.

In cases where the Medical Examiner is unable to describe the applicant as being in perfect health he should state under "Remarks" the exact nature of the defect which he finds and whether it is of temporary or permanent nature. The presence of Pottill should be noted.

Age	5 yrs	Height	36 1/2	Weight	44 lb
Build	NORMAL	Visual Acuity		Right Eye	Left Eye
(i) Blood Pressure		Visual Fields		Right Eye	Left Eye
(ii) Lungs (particularly T.B.)	NORMAL	Heart		Right Eye	Left Eye
(iii) X-ray Report		General Condition		Right Eye	Left Eye
(iv) Nervous System	NORMAL	(v) Genito-Urinary System		Right Eye	Left Eye
(v) Mental Condition	NORMAL	(vi) Hearing		Right Eye	Left Eye
(vi) Intelligence	NORMAL	(vii) Speech		Right Eye	Left Eye
(viii) Digestive Organs	NORMAL	(viii) Teeth		Right Eye	Left Eye
(ix) Genito-Urinary Organs	NORMAL	(ix) Testes		Right Eye	Left Eye
(x) Urine		(x) Testes		Right Eye	Left Eye
REMARKS (include particulars of any departure from normal conditions not fully set out in the above)					

I certify that I have this day examined the above-named and am of the opinion that the applicant is in good health and of sound constitution and is not suffering from any mental or bodily defect which would cause inability to earn a living.

Signature and Qualifications

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



Australian Catholic Immigration Committee

SYDNEY BRANCH:
150, ELIZABETH STREET,
SYDNEY.

REVEREND FATHER W. A. NICOL, P.P.
DIRECTOR

London Office:
146a, St. Stephen's House,
Westminster, S.W.1.

CABLE ADDRESS: "CATHMIGCOM" LONDON.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATHMIGCOM" PARL. LONDON.

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5502.

20th December, 1951.

The Sister Superior,
St. Joseph's Home,
Termonbacca,
Derry.

Dear SR 106

We wrote to you on the 4th instant but feel that inadvertent the letter was wrongly addressed, having put Termonbacca, Londonderry, instead of Termonbacca, Co. Derry. Perhaps the letter has by this time found it's way to it's proper destination, however, in case it has not we desire to tell you that we have received a nomination for boys and have submitted the applications of [redacted] and [redacted]. In our previous letter we suggested [redacted] also but he comes outside the age group for this Tasmanian nomination of boys from 9 - 12, so we have had to withdraw him for the time being.

As you probably know already, it is now necessary to furnish 3 application forms, birth certificate, Baptismal certificate, school report, I.Q. report and case history in respect of each child. Some of these documents we already possess. We therefore set out below a list of the papers we are holding for each boy.

[redacted] Application Forms, Birth and Baptismal Certificates.

" " and Birth Certificate. (It would appear that his birth was not registered and we would be grateful if you would check on this. A Birth Cert. must be obtained if possible).

[redacted] Application Forms, Birth and Baptismal Certificate.

We would be grateful if you would let us know if these children are still available for emigration, and if so, we will be glad to have their I.Q. and school reports and case histories. At the same time perhaps you would be so kind as to let us have a list of any other boys whom you wish to be migrated to Australia and who fit into the specified age group.

Since our first letter we have noticed on our files an application for [redacted] presumably the brother of [redacted]. If this is so and you wish the brothers to be migrated together, we may possibly be able to fit them into a special nomination which has come through for W. Australia.

When submitting further applications, Father Nicol asks you to bear in mind the fact that if these children are anyway below

average, mentally or physically, they will be sent back.

Wishing you every Blessing for the coming Holy Season,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

M. Banning

Secretary to:
Rev. Father W.A. Nicol, P.P.

Australian Catholic Immigration Committee

SYDNEY BRANCH:
150, ELIZABETH STREET,
SYDNEY,

REVEREND FATHER W. A. NICOL, P.P.
DIRECTOR

London Office:
146a, St. Stephen's House,
Westminster, S.W.1.

CABLE ADDRESS: "CATHMIGCOM" LONDON.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATHMIGCOM" EARL, LONDON.

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5502.

SR 106

St. Joseph's Home,
Termonbacca,
Londonderry.

4th December, 1951.

Dear **SR 106**

We have just received a small nomination for boys aged 9 - 12 and as Fr. Nicol has left instructions for your boys to be given first consideration, I propose to submit the following boys whom we have on our files and who apparently would be eligible under this nomination:-

As you know, we require the following documents in respect of each child:- Application Forms, Birth Certificate, Baptismal Certificate, Confirmation Certificate if confirmed, Case History, I.Q. report and School Report. Many of these documents we have already. I therefore set out below the list of papers we are holding for each boy:-

Application Forms, Birth & Baptismal Certificates.

" " Baptismal Certificate. Birth was not registered.

" " Birth & Baptismal Certificate

, Only 1 Application Form and Baptismal Certificate.

We would be grateful if you would let us know if these children are still available for emigration, also if you have any other boys of this particular age group whom we could perhaps migrate with a later batch? If you wish these lads to be included in the next sailing of migrant children, we would appreciate it if you would furnish us with any documents which are missing from our files. We would point out that very careful selection is now taking place and, therefore, if children are anyway below average and do not come up to the required standard, they are being sent back.

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

M. Canning

Secretary to:
Rev. Father W.A. Nicol, P.P.

1951 J. M. J. +
On December 18th we were visited by Mr + Mrs Moss from the British Migration department also Mr Abbott "Child Welfare Department". Their object was to see how the migrants were being treated. Rev. C. Stinson "Director" of the "Catholic Migration Perth", was also here and was a tremendous help to us in entertaining and talking to them. All were pleased with the visit, and assured us the migrants looked very healthy, happy, and well cared for.

Christmas was a most enjoyable time for all. The people of Geraldton collected for a Christmas Tree for the children. Santa Claus came and put up a tree with a very useful present for each child. After the gifts were received, there was a party for old and young, of ice-cream cool-drinks, fruit, and sweets in plenty.

The children have been out to two matinees at the Radio Theatre, free of charge. Owing to a shortage of Priests we did not have mid-night Mass. The children sang the parts of the Mass on Christmas day in a most heavenly manner. The Christmas donations were very good £61.19.0 from "Whitford Broadcasting Network".