Ministry by that Act and the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to this Act with respect to certified schools shall have effect accordingly.

(2) The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six (which requires contributions to be made by local authorities in respect of persons sent to training schools) of, and of the Fourth Schedule to, this Act shall apply, with such modifications (including additions or exceptions) as the Ministry may prescribe, to such schools as are mentioned in the preceding sub-section and subject to any such modifications the expression "training school" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be construed as including any such school:

Provided that the Ministry shall obtain the approval of the Ministry of Finance to the contributions prescribed by it under the said section one hundred and twenty-six as the contributions to be made by local authorities in respect of persons sent to any such school.

108.—(1) A local authority may, with the approval of the Ministry, undertake, or combine with any other local authority in undertaking, or contribute such sums of money upon such conditions as they may think fit, towards, the purchase, establishment, building, alteration, enlargement, rebuilding or management of a training school:

Provided that the Ministry before giving such approval shall be satisfied that the proposed expenditure is reasonable and, where it is proposed to purchase, build or establish a new school, that there is a deficiency of training school accommodation which cannot properly be remedied in any other way.

(2) In the event of a deficiency of training school accommodation, it shall be the duty of every local authority concerned to take, either alone or in combination with other local authorities, appropriate steps under this section to remedy the deficiency.

109.—(1) The Ministry may classify training schools according to the age of the persons for whom they are intended, the religious persuasion of such persons, the character of the education and training given therein, their geographical position, or otherwise as it thinks best calculated to secure that a person sent to a training school is sent to a school appropriate to his needs, or as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.
(2) The managers of a training school shall be bound to accept any person who in pursuance of this Act is sent or transferred to their school or otherwise to their care, unless—
   (a) the school is a school for persons of a particular religious persuasion not being that of the person whom it is proposed to send or transfer; or
   (b) the school is a school provided by a local authority which is not, or by a combination of local authorities no one of which is, liable to make contributions in respect of the person whom it is proposed to send or transfer; or
   (c) the managers of the school satisfy the Ministry that there are already as many persons detained in that school, or, as the case may be, otherwise under their care, as is desirable.

(3) The provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Act shall have effect in relation to the administration of training schools and the treatment of persons sent thereto.

110.—(1) Any person who has been ordered to be sent to a training school and who—
   (a) escapes from the school in which he is detained, or from any hospital, home or institution in which he is receiving medical attention; or
   (b) being absent from his school on temporary leave of absence or on licence, runs away from the person in whose charge he is, or fails to return to the school upon the expiration of his leave, or upon the revocation of his licence; or
   (c) being absent from his school under supervision, fails to return to the school upon being recalled, may be apprehended without warrant and brought back to his school; and (notwithstanding any enactment regulating the time within which and the court before which proceedings may be brought) any such person may, whether or not he is brought back, be brought with the authority of the Ministry at any time before a court of summary jurisdiction having jurisdiction where he is found, or where his school is situate; 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—

(i) if he is under the age of sixteen, to be brought back and to have the period of his detention in the school increased by such period not exceeding six months as the court may direct; or

(ii) if he has attained the age of sixteen, to be brought back and to have the period of his detention so increased, or to be sent to a Borstal institution for two years.

(2) Where a person is under the last preceding sub-section brought back to his school, the period of his detention shall (notwithstanding any limitations contained in this Act upon the period during which he may be detained in a training school) be increased, over and above any increase ordered by a court, by a period equal to the period during which he was unlawfully at large.

(3) The expenses of bringing a person back to a school shall be borne by the managers of the school.

(4) If any person knowingly—

(a) assists or induces or attempts to induce a person to commit any such offence as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section; or

(b) harbours or conceals a person who has committed such an offence, or prevents him from returning;

he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(5) If a court of summary jurisdiction is satisfied by information on oath that such an offence as aforesaid has been committed and that there is reasonable ground for believing that some person named in the information could produce the offender, the court may issue a summons requiring that person to attend at the court on such day as may be specified in the summons, and to produce the offender, and if he fails to do so without reasonable excuse, he shall, in addition to any other liability to which he may be subject under the provisions of this Act, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.
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
their care and who is under the age of seventeen should be sent to a training school, they may apply to a juvenile court, and that court may, if it thinks that it is desirable in his interests to do so, order him to be sent to such a school.

112.—(1) A child or young person who runs away from a person to whose care he has been committed under this Act may be apprehended without warrant and brought back to that person, if he is willing to receive him, and, if he is not willing to receive him, may be brought—

(a) if the order committing him to the care of that person was made by a court of summary jurisdiction, before a juvenile court acting for the same petty sessions district or place as that court; or

(b) in any other case, before a juvenile court having jurisdiction in the place where he was residing immediately before he ran away; and that court may make any order with respect to him which the court might have made if he had been brought before it as being a child or young person who, having no parent or guardian, was beyond control.

(2) A child or young person who runs away from any person with whom he has been boarded out by a welfare authority to whose care he has been committed as a fit person may be apprehended without warrant and brought back to that person, or to such other person as the authority direct.

(3) Any person who knowingly—

(a) assists or induces, or attempts to induce, a child or young person to run away from a person to whose care he has been committed as a fit person or with whom he has been boarded out by a welfare authority to whose care he has been so committed; or

(b) harbours or conceals a child or young person who has so run away, or prevents him from returning;

shall on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.
113.—(1) The local authority for the purposes of this Part of this Act shall in relation to any county or county borough be the council of that county or county borough as the case may be.

(2) A local authority may where they consider it necessary to do so for the purposes of this Part of this Act acquire any land either by agreement or compulsorily in accordance with the provisions of the next succeeding sub-section.

(3) Where a local authority desire to acquire otherwise than by agreement any land which they consider necessary for the purposes of this Part of this Act they may apply to the Ministry for an order vesting such land in them, and the Ministry shall have power to make such an order, and the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of section twenty-two of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland), 1934, as amended from time to time, shall apply for the purposes of this section as if—

(a) the purposes for which the local authority may acquire land thereunder included the purposes of this Act;

(b) references therein to the Ministry of Health and Local Government were construed as references to the Ministry; and

(c) the expression “local authority” were construed as meaning a local authority for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

PART VIII.—FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

114. The expenses incurred by the Ministry in carrying the provisions of this Act or of the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, into effect, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing words) expenditure incurred in connection with the provision and maintenance of remand homes or the maintenance of training schools and expenditure incurred in the payment of any grant which the Ministry is authorised to pay under the succeeding provisions of this Part of this Act and any administrative or other expenses incurred by the Ministry under the said Acts, shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.
115.—(1) Any expenses incurred under this Act by a county council shall be defrayed out of the county fund as a county-at-large charge and any expenses incurred under this Act by the council of a county borough shall be defrayed out of any rate or fund applicable for the purposes of the Public Health Acts (Northern Ireland), 1878 to 1949, or out of such other rate or fund as the Ministry of Health and Local Government may on the application of the council approve.

(2) Subject to the succeeding provisions of this Part of this Act any expenses incurred under or by virtue of this Act or the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, by a welfare authority shall, to such extent as they are not met out of grants payable to the authority under section one hundred and nineteen of this Act, be defrayed as if those functions had been conferred on them by the Public Health and Local Government (Administrative Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, and section twenty-five of that Act shall have effect accordingly.

116.—(1) The Ministry may pay grants of such amounts as the Ministry of Finance may approve towards so much of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred by the managers of a training school as is approved by the Ministry.

(2) Local authorities, managers of training schools and persons who are for the time being trustees thereof may borrow for the purposes of meeting expenditure incurred or to be incurred in respect of the purchase, erection, extension, alteration or equipment of training schools and loans may be made from the Government Loans Fund for those purposes and the Government Loans Acts (Northern Ireland), 1939 to 1948, shall have effect as if in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 3 of the First Schedule to the Government Loans Act (Northern Ireland), 1939, there were inserted after the words "for primary or secondary schools" the words "or for training schools within the meaning of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950."

(3) Grants payable under this section shall be paid at such times and in such manner and subject to such conditions as to records, certificates, audit or otherwise
as the Ministry may, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, determine.

(4) The conditions on which any sums are paid or loans are made under this section towards the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in connection with the provision of a site for, or with the purchase, erection, extension, alteration or equipment of, a training school, may include conditions for securing the repayment in whole or in part of the sums paid in the event of the school ceasing to be a training school, and, notwithstanding anything in the constitution of the school or of the managers thereof, or in the trusts, if any, to which the property of the school or of the managers is subject, the managers and any persons who are trustees of any of the said property may accept those sums on those conditions, and execute any instrument required for carrying those conditions into effect, and shall be bound by those conditions and by any instrument so executed and have power to fulfil the conditions and the obligations created by the instrument.

117.—(1) The Ministry with the consent of the Ministry of Finance may defray or contribute towards any fees or expenses incurred by persons undergoing training approved by the Ministry with a view to, or in the course of, their employment for the purposes of this Act, or of the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, or their employment by a voluntary organisation for similar purposes, and may with the like consent defray or contribute towards the cost of maintenance of persons undergoing such training.

(2) The Ministry may pay grants of such amounts, and subject to such conditions, as it may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine towards expenses incurred by any body of persons in providing courses suitable for persons undergoing training as aforesaid.

118.—(1) The Ministry may pay grants of such amounts and subject to such conditions as it may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine towards expenses incurred or to be incurred by any voluntary organisation, in circumstances such that it appears to the Ministry requisite that the grants should be made.
for improving premises in which voluntary homes are being carried on or the equipment of voluntary homes, or for securing that voluntary homes will be better provided with qualified staff.

(2) A welfare authority may, with the consent of the Ministry, make contributions to any voluntary organisation the object or primary object of which is to promote the welfare of children.

(3) The conditions on which any grants are paid under this section towards expenses incurred or to be incurred by any voluntary organisation may include conditions for securing the repayment in whole or in part of the sums paid in the event of the premises ceasing to be a voluntary home, and, notwithstanding anything in the constitution of the voluntary home or the voluntary organisation, or in the trusts, if any, to which the property of the home or of the organisation is subject, the trustees, or other persons having for the time being control or management of the said property, may accept such sums on those conditions and execute any instrument required for carrying those conditions into effect, and shall be bound by those conditions and by any instrument so executed, and have power to fulfil the conditions and the obligations created by the instrument.

119.—(1) The Ministry shall pay to a welfare authority in respect of each financial period grants towards the expenditure incurred by them during that period for the purpose of the discharge of their functions under this Act or the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, the amount of such grants to be determined by the Ministry with the consent of the Ministry of Finance but not to exceed in the aggregate the amount by which one-half of the expenditure so incurred is greater than the arrears, if any, of payments due in respect of that period by the welfare authority to the Ministry under the next succeeding sub-section.

(2) A welfare authority shall pay to the Ministry in respect of each financial period an amount equal to such proportion, not exceeding one-half, as the Ministry may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine, of so much of the expenditure incurred during that period by the Ministry under sections one hundred and
seventeen and one hundred and eighteen of this Act as the Ministry may with the like consent allocate to that welfare authority.

(3) Any expenditure incurred after the fifth day of July, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and before the date of commencement of this Part of this Act by a welfare authority under any enactment repealed by this Act for purposes similar to the purposes of any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have been incurred by the authority in the initial financial period for the purposes of such provisions.

(4) Grants payable under this section shall be paid at such times and in such manner and subject to such conditions as to records, certificates, audit or otherwise as the Ministry may, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, determine.

(5) In the calculation of the expenditure of a welfare authority for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of grant payable to them by the Ministry under this section in respect of any financial period the authority shall bring into account all sums received by them during that period under or by virtue of this Act, including sums reimbursed to the authority during that period under sub-section (4) of section eighty-one of this Act or under the next succeeding section.

(6) A welfare authority may as part of the expenditure incurred by them for the purposes of this Act make payments to any parent or guardian of, or other person connected with, a child in their care in respect of travelling, subsistence or other expenses incurred by the parent or guardian in visiting the child or attending his funeral if it appears to the authority that the parent, guardian or other person would not otherwise be able to visit the child or attend the funeral without undue hardship and that the circumstances warrant the making of the payments.

120. Where a child has been boarded out from a voluntary home under sub-section (2) of section one hundred and one, and where the Ministry is satisfied—

(a) that his ordinary place of residence in Northern Ireland cannot be determined; and

(b) that it has not been possible to make or enforce a contribution order under the succeeding provisions of this Part of this Act in respect of him;
the Ministry may reimburse the welfare authority the whole of the expenditure incurred by the welfare authority in respect of his maintenance or otherwise in relation to him under this Act; but nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving any person from any liability imposed on him by this Act in respect of that child.

121.—(1) The provisions of this section and of the next two succeeding sections of this Act shall have effect in relation to—
(a) persons received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act;
(b) children and young persons committed to the care of a fit person under Part III of this Act;
(c) children and young persons ordered to be sent to a training school under Part III of this Act.

(2) It shall be the duty of the father and mother of every such child or young person as aforesaid to make contributions in respect of him in accordance with the following provisions of this Part of this Act, but, in respect of a person to whom paragraph (a) of the preceding sub-section applies only so long as that person has not attained the age of sixteen.

(3) A person who has been received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act and has attained the age of sixteen and is engaged in remunerative full-time work shall so long as he remains in the care of the welfare authority be liable to make such contributions in respect of himself as the welfare authority may determine.

(4) Where a child or young person has been committed to the care of a fit person, not being a welfare authority, contributions under this section shall be payable to that person to be applied by him in or towards the maintenance, or otherwise for the benefit, of the child or young person.

(5) Contributions under this section shall be payable—
(a) in respect of a person received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act or of a child or young person committed to the care of a welfare authority
as a fit person, to the welfare authority; and
(b) in respect of a child or young person ordered to be sent to a training school, to the council of the county or county borough within which the person liable to make the contributions is for the time being residing.

(6) Any sums received by the council of a county or county borough under paragraph (b) of the last preceding sub-section shall, subject to such deductions as may be prescribed in respect of services rendered by them, be paid over by them to the Ministry and of the amount so paid over—
(a) not less than one-half thereof shall be appropriated in aid of moneys provided by Parliament for the purposes of this Act; and
(b) there shall be paid to the council of each county or county borough so much of the remainder thereof as appears to the Ministry to relate to persons in respect of whom that council is liable to make contributions under section one hundred and twenty-six of this Act.

122.—(1) A court of summary jurisdiction, acting for the petty sessions district in which any person resides who under the last preceding section is liable to make contributions in respect of any person received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act, may make an order requiring the person liable as aforesaid to pay such weekly sum on foot of those contributions as the court, having regard to his means, thinks fit.

(2) A court which makes an order committing a child or young person to the care of a fit person or sending him to a training school may at the same time, and any court of summary jurisdiction acting for the petty sessions district in which any person resides who under the last preceding section is liable to make contributions in respect of a child or young person, may subsequently at any time make an order requiring that person to pay such weekly sum on foot of those contributions as the court, having regard to his means, thinks fit.

(3) An order made under either of the two preceding sub-sections is in this Part of this Act referred to as a “contribution order” and the person against whom such order is made is in this Part of this Act referred to as a “contributor.”
(4) An application for a contribution order in respect of—

(a) a person received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act or a child or young person committed to the care of a welfare authority as a fit person;

(b) a child or young person committed to the care of a fit person not being a welfare authority;

or

(c) a child or young person ordered to be sent to a training school;

may respectively be made by the welfare authority, fit person or by the council of the county or county borough entitled to receive contributions after at least fourteen days’ notice served by registered post on the person against whom the application is made.

(5) A contribution order may specify the period during which it is to remain in force and, unless such period is specified in the order, the order shall, subject to any variation or rescission thereof made by a court under the next succeeding sub-section, remain in force—

(a) where the order relates to a person received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act, until he attains the age of sixteen;

(b) where the order relates to a child or young person committed to the care of a fit person, so long as the order for such committal remains in force; and

(c) where the order relates to a child or young person ordered to be sent to a training school, until he ceases to be under the care of the managers of such a school, so, however, that no contributions shall be payable under any such order in respect of any period during which he is out on licence or under supervision from the training school.

(6) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Minister under sub-section (1) of section one hundred and twenty-five of this Act to remit the whole or any part of any payment required to be made under a contribution order, a court of summary jurisdiction acting for the petty sessions district in which the contributor resides may, on the application of the welfare authority, council or other person entitled to receive
contributions payable under a contribution order, after fourteen days' notice given to the contributor or on the application of the contributor after fourteen days' notice given to such welfare authority, council or other person as the case may be vary or rescind the contribution order.

(7) Where a contributor has not been present at the sitting of the court at which the contribution order is made, the contribution order shall be served on him in manner prescribed by rules of court and shall be binding on him unless within the time prescribed as aforesaid he makes an application to that court for the rescission or modification of the order on the ground that—

(a) he is not liable under the last preceding section;
or
(b) he is unable to contribute the sum specified in the order;

and on hearing any such application the court may confirm the order with or without modifications, or may rescind it.

(8) A contribution order may be enforced in like manner as an order made under the Summary Jurisdiction (Separation and Maintenance) Act (Northern Ireland), 1945, for the payment of any weekly or other sum, and accordingly the provisions of section six of that Act shall apply to the enforcement of a contribution order:

Provided that where the contribution order was made by a court of assize or quarter sessions the said section six shall in its application for the purposes of the enforcement thereof have effect as if references therein to the same petty sessions district as the court which made the order were construed as references to any petty sessions district in the county or division of the county for which the court of assize or quarter sessions was held when it made the contribution order.

(9) A contributor shall give notice of any change of address to the welfare authority or council to whom he has been ordered to pay contributions under this section, and if without reasonable excuse he fails to give such notice he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds.
123.—(1) This and the next succeeding section shall apply to any such children or young persons as are mentioned in sub-section (4) of the last preceding section who are illegitimate.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (3) of section three of the Illegitimate Children (Affiliation Orders) Act (Northern Ireland), 1924 (in the succeeding provisions of this Part of this Act referred to as "the Act of 1924") where an affiliation order is made or is in force (whether at or after the commencement of this Part of this Act) in respect of any child or young person to whom this section applies the court on making the order may, and any court of summary jurisdiction acting for the petty sessions district in which the putative father is for the time being residing may at any time subsequently, order the payments under the affiliation order to be made to the authority or person who if the child or young person were legitimate would be entitled to receive contributions under a contribution order, and all payments so made to that authority or person shall be applied in like manner as if they were made under a contribution order.

An application for an order under this sub-section in respect of a child or young person may be made by any authority or person by whom, and in the circumstances in which, an application might be made for a contribution order in respect of that child or young person if he were legitimate.

(3) Where an order made under this or the next succeeding section is in force—

(a) if the putative father changes his address, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the person who immediately before the change was entitled to receive payments under the order, and, if he fails so to do, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two pounds;

(b) section eight of the Act of 1924 (which relates to the duties of collecting officers) shall not apply in relation to the affiliation order.
(4) The making of an order under sub-section (2) of this section with respect to an affiliation order shall not, where the putative father was, at the date of the order committing the child or young person to the care of a fit person or ordering him to be sent to a training school, cohabiting with the mother of the child or young person, be taken to relieve him from his obligation under this Part of this Act to make contributions in respect of the child or young person, except to the extent of any sums actually paid under the affiliation order to the person entitled to receive contributions.

(5) The making of an order under sub-section (2) of this section with respect to an affiliation order shall not extend the duration of that order, and that order shall not in any case remain in force (except for the purpose of the recovery of arrears)—

(a) in respect of a child or young person committed to the care of a fit person, after the order for his committal has ceased to be in force;

(b) in respect of a child or young person ordered to be sent to a training school, after he has been released from his school, either absolutely, or on licence or under supervision:

Provided that, where an affiliation order would, but for the provisions of this sub-section, have continued in force, the mother, or any person entitled to make an application for an order under the Act of 1924 may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction acting for the petty sessions district in which she or he is for the time being residing, for an order that the affiliation order may be revived, and that payments thereunder may until the expiration thereof be made to the applicant at such rate (not exceeding the maximum rate allowed by the law for the time being in force with respect to affiliation orders) as may be proper, and the court may make such an order accordingly; and where such an order is so made, any power to vary, revoke or again revive the affiliation order or any part thereof, being a power which would but for the provisions of this sub-section be vested in the court which originally made the affiliation order, shall be exercisable by a court of summary jurisdiction acting for the same petty sessions district as the court which made the order under this sub-section.
124.—(1) If no affiliation order is in force with respect to any child or young person to whom this section applies, a welfare authority, or, as the case may be, a council, who if the child or young person were legitimate might apply for a contribution order in respect of him, may, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding sub-section, make application to a court of summary jurisdiction having jurisdiction in the place where either the mother or the putative father of the child or young person resides for a summons to be issued under section two of the Act of 1924. A welfare authority or council making an application under this sub-section is in this section referred to as "the applicant."

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment limiting the time within which application may be made for an affiliation order, an application under the preceding sub-section may be made—

(a) in respect of a person received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act, within three years from the time when he was received or last received into the care of that authority or of another welfare authority from whom the care of such person was taken over by such first-mentioned authority;

(b) in respect of a child or young person—

(i) committed to the care of a welfare authority as a fit person; or

(ii) ordered to be sent to a training school of which the managers are the applicant; within three years from the coming into force of the relevant order;

(c) in respect of a child or young person with respect to whom a welfare authority are liable to make contributions to the managers of the training school where the child is, within three years from the coming into force of the relevant order.

3) In any proceedings on an application under this section the court shall hear such evidence as the applicant may produce, in addition to the evidence required to be heard by sub-section (3) of section one of the Act of 1924, and shall in all other
respects, but subject to the provisions of the next
succeeding sub-section, proceed as on an application
made under the said section two.

(4) An order made on an application under this
section may, notwithstanding anything in sub-section
(3) of section three of the Act of 1924, be so made as to
provide that the payments or a part of the payments to
be made thereunder shall be made to the applicant or
to such other person as the court, in accordance with
the provisions of the Act of 1924, may direct.

(5) Rules made under section ten of the Act of
1924 may make such provision as may be necessary or
expedient for giving effect to the provisions of this and
the last preceding section.

125.—(1) The Minister may in his discretion remit
the whole or any part of any payment ordered under
either of the last three preceding sections to be made
to a person entitled to receive contributions thereunder.

(2) Where, by virtue of an order made under any
of the last three preceding sections, any sum is payable
to the council of a county or county borough, the council
of the county or county borough in which the person
liable under the order is for the time being residing shall
be entitled to receive and give a discharge for, and, if
necessary, enforce payment of, any arrears accrued
due under the order, notwithstanding that those arrears
may have accrued at a time when he was not resident
in that county or county borough.

(3) In any proceedings under any of the last three
preceding sections of this Act a certificate purporting
to be signed by the clerk to a council for the time being
entitled to receive contributions, or by some other officer
of the council duly authorised in that behalf, and stating
that any sum due to the council under an order is overdue
and unpaid shall be evidence of the facts stated therein.

(4) Nothing in this or in the last four preceding
sections shall apply in relation to a training school
order made on the application of a welfare authority
in their capacity as such, but the sending of a child or
young person to a training school under such an order
shall not affect any contribution order made under this
Act or any power of the welfare authority to obtain such an order, and for the purposes of the enactments relating to affiliation orders, he shall, while under the care of the managers of a training school, be deemed to be still maintained by the welfare authority.

126.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, the local authority named in a training school order as being the authority within whose area the person to whom the order relates was resident, shall make in respect of him, throughout the time during which he is under the care of the managers of a training school, such contributions to the expenses of the managers of his school as may be prescribed, and for this purpose different contributions may be prescribed in relation to different circumstances and in relation to different schools or classes of school. For the purposes of this sub-section the person to whom a training school order relates shall be presumed to have resided in the place where the offence was committed or the circumstances arose which rendered him liable to be sent to a training school, unless it is proved that he resided in some other place.

(2) A court by which a training school order is made shall cause a copy thereof to be served forthwith on the local authority named in the order, and if that authority desire to contend that the person to whom the order relates was resident in the area of some other local authority or was resident outside Northern Ireland they may, by notice in writing given at any time within three months after the service upon them of the order, apply for the variation of the order—

(a) if the order was made by a court of summary jurisdiction, to a court of summary jurisdiction acting for the same petty sessions district or place; and

(b) if the order was made by a court which was not a court of summary jurisdiction, to a court of summary jurisdiction having jurisdiction in the place where that court sat, or in the place from which the person to whom the order relates was committed for trial; and if, upon the hearing of the application the court is satisfied that the person to whom the order relates was resident in the area of that other local authority, or was
resident outside Northern Ireland, the court may by order vary the training school order by substituting therein the name of that other authority or, as the case may be, a statement that the said person was resident outside Northern Ireland.

Notice of any application under this sub-section shall be given to the other local authority concerned, if any, and to the clerk of the court, and the clerk of the court shall give to the parties to the appeal fourteen days' notice of the date fixed by the court for the hearing thereof.

(3) Any person aggrieved by an order made under the last preceding sub-section, or by a refusal to make such an order, may appeal to a court of quarter sessions in the manner provided by Part VI of the Summary Jurisdiction and Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1935, and, for the purposes of an appeal from such a refusal, the refusal shall be deemed to be an order.

(4) An order made under this section by a court of summary jurisdiction or by a court of quarter sessions shall have effect retrospectively as from the making of the training school order, and all necessary payments by way of adjustment shall be made accordingly.

(b) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply in relation to a training school order which—

(a) is made on the application of a welfare authority in their capacity as such; or

(b) is made by reason of the commission of an offence under section twenty of this Act; or

(c) relates to a child or young person stated in the order to have been resident outside Northern Ireland;

but in the first mentioned case the welfare authority on whose application the order is made shall, throughout the periods during which the child or young person belongs to either of the following classes of persons, that is to say—

(i) persons under the care of the managers of a training school, not being persons out on licence or under supervision;

(ii) persons out on licence or under supervision from a training school;
make such contributions in respect of him to the expenses of the managers of his school as the Ministry may determine to be reasonable, regard being had to the average expenses of the managers (including establishment and administrative expenses) fairly attributable to persons belonging to the class in question.

(6) In determining for the purposes of this section the place of residence of a child or young person, regard shall not be had to any period during which he resided in any place either as an inmate of a school or other institution, or while boarded out under this Act by a welfare authority to whose care he has been committed, or in accordance with the requirements of a supervision order or a probation order or the conditions of a recognizance.

127. Where a child or young person is by an order of any court made under this Act removed from the care of any person, and that person is entitled under any trust to receive any sum of money in respect of the maintenance of the child or young person, the court may order the whole or any part of the sums so payable under the trust to be paid to any person to whose care the child or young person is committed, to be applied by that person for the benefit of the child or young person in such manner as, having regard to the terms of the trust, the court may direct.

PART IX.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL.

128. (1) There shall be established as soon as may be after the passing of this Act a body to be known as the Child Welfare Council (in this section referred to as "the Council") and charged with the duty of—

(a) advising the Ministry upon any matter referred to them by the Ministry in connection with the performance by the Ministry of its functions under this Act or under the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950;

(b) making representations to the Ministry with respect to any matter affecting the welfare of children and young persons.

(2) The Council shall consist of a chairman and such other members appointed by the Minister as the Minister thinks fit, of whom the majority shall be persons...
appointed as being specially qualified to advise upon matters relating to the welfare of children; and the Council shall include members having such other qualifications as appear to the Minister to be requisite or desirable for the purpose of securing the efficient performance by the Council of their functions under this Act.

(3) The term of office of members of the Council shall be such as the Minister shall determine; but a member may resign his membership by giving to the Minister notice in writing signed by him; and the Minister may terminate the appointment of any member by giving to that member notice in writing to that effect.

(4) The Ministry may nominate one of its officers to act as secretary to the Council.

(5) The Council may regulate their own quorum and procedure.

(6) The Ministry with the consent of the Ministry of Finance may pay to any member of the Council the amount of any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him in connection with the business of the Council.

129.—(1) The Ministry may from time to time cause such local inquiries to be held or such investigations to be made as the Ministry sees fit in relation to any matters concerning the performance by any authority of any functions which under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this Act or the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1960, are to or may be performed by that authority.

(2) For the purposes of such inquiries the provisions of section sixty-five of and the Seventh Schedule to the Health Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1948 (which relate to inquiries) shall have effect in relation to the Ministry as the said provisions have effect for the purposes of inquiries in connection with matters arising under that Act in relation to the Ministry of Health and Local Government.

(3) If after such inquiry the Ministry is satisfied that there has been any failure on the part of the authority to perform any such function as aforesaid, the Ministry may make an order declaring that authority to be in default and directing them for the purpose of remedying the default to take such action within such time or times as may be specified in the order.
(4) If the authority so declared to be in default by such an order fail to comply with any requirement thereof within the time specified thereby for compliance with that requirement the Ministry may make such arrangements for the due performance of that function as appear to the Ministry to be necessary or expedient. Any expenses (including administrative expenses) incurred by the Ministry in the making or carrying out of such last-mentioned arrangements may be recovered by deduction from the amount of any grant payable by the Ministry to the authority under this Act, and shall, to such extent as they are not so recovered, be recoverable by the Ministry as a civil debt due to it by that authority.

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect any existing rule of law or the provisions of any other enactment relating to the enforcement of a statutory duty whether under that enactment or otherwise.

(6) In this section the expression "authority" includes a welfare authority, a local authority and any committee of a welfare authority or local authority, and any other body or association of persons whether corporate or unincorporate performing for the time being any functions regulated under or by virtue of this Act or the Adoption of Children Act (Northern Ireland), 1950.

130.—(1) Where a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the court that he is a child or young person, the court shall make due inquiry as to the age of that person, and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming at the hearing of the case, but an order or judgment of the court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of that person has not been correctly stated to the court, and the age presumed or declared by the court to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the true age of that person.

(2) Where in any charge or indictment for any offence under this Act or any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, except an offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, it is alleged that the person by or in respect of whom the offence was committed was a child or young person or was under or had attained any specified age, and he appears to the
court to have been at the date of the commission of the alleged offence a child or young person, or to have been under or to have attained the specified age, as the case may be, he shall for the purposes of this Act be presumed at that date to have been a child or young person or to have been under or to have attained that age, as the case may be, unless the contrary is proved.

(3) Where, in any charge or indictment for any offence under this Act or any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, it is alleged that the person in respect of whom the offence was committed was a child or was a young person, it shall not be a defence to prove that the person alleged to have been a child was a young person or the person alleged to have been a young person was a child in any case where the acts constituting the alleged offence would equally have been an offence if committed in respect of a young person or child respectively.

(4) Where a person is charged with an offence under this Act in respect of a person apparently under a specified age it shall be a defence to prove that the person was actually of or over that age.

131. In any proceedings under this Act a copy of an entry in the wages book of any employer of labour, or if no wages book be kept a written statement signed by the employer or by any responsible person in his employ, shall be evidence that the wages therein entered or stated as having been paid to any person, have in fact been so paid.

132. Subject to the provisions of this Act, all orders of a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act shall be made, and all proceedings in relation to any such orders shall be taken, in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts (Northern Ireland).

133.—(1) An appeal to a court of quarter sessions from an order of a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act may be brought under and in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of the Summary Jurisdiction and Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1935, in any of the following cases and by the following persons respectively, that is to say—

(a) from an order committing a child or young person to the care of a fit person, a training
school order or a supervision order, by the child or young person or his parent or guardian on his behalf;

(b) from an order requiring a person to enter into a recognizance to exercise proper care and guardianship over a child or young person, by the person required to enter into the recognizance;

(c) from a contribution order, by the contributor;

(d) from an order made under section one hundred and twenty-seven, by any person aggrieved thereby.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting any right of appeal to a court of quarter sessions or any other right of appeal conferred by any other enactment (including an enactment contained in this Act).

134.—(1) The Ministry may, with the approval of the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, make rules for prescribing the procedure to be followed and the forms to be used for the purposes of proceedings under or in consequence of Part III of this Act.

(2) The Ministry may make regulations providing for any matter in regard to which regulations may be made under this Act and generally for the purposes of carrying this Act into effect.

(3) All regulations made under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made and if either such House, within the statutory period next after the day on which such regulations are laid before it, resolves that the regulations be annulled, the regulations shall thereupon cease to have effect, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder or to the making of new regulations.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression “statutory period” means a period comprising ten days at least on which the Senate or the House of Commons (as the case may require) has sat, but not being in any case shorter in duration than twenty days, such days being reckoned without regard to whether they are comprised in one or in more than one session of Parliament.

135. An order under this Act may be revoked or varied by any subsequent order.
136. The Ministry may appoint for the purposes of the enactments relating to children and young persons (including this Act) such number of inspectors (being persons having special qualifications or experience in the care of children) as the Ministry of Finance may approve, and may pay to the person so appointed such remuneration and allowances as the Ministry may with the consent of the Ministry of Finance determine, and they shall perform such duties as the Ministry may from time to time direct. Any inspector appointed under this section may enter any place where a child is maintained under the provisions of this Act, and sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section one hundred and two of this Act which relates to the power of the Ministry to inspect voluntary homes shall extend in like manner to any place other than a voluntary home in which a child is maintained under this Act.

137.—(1) A document purporting to be a copy—
(a) of an order made by a court under or by virtue of any of the provisions of this Act; or
(b) of an order made after the commencement of this Act under section thirty-eight of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947, sending a person to a training school or committing him to the care of a fit person; or
(c) of an affiliation order;
shall, if it purports to be certified as a true copy by the clerk of the court, be evidence of the order.

(2) The production of a copy of the Belfast Gazette containing a notice of the grant, or of the withdrawal or surrender, of a certificate of approval of a training school shall be sufficient evidence of the fact of a certificate having been duly granted to the school named in the notice, or of the withdrawal or surrender of such a certificate, and the grant of a certificate of approval of a training school may also be proved by the production of the certificate itself, or of a document purporting to be a copy of the certificate and to be authenticated as such by the seal of the Ministry.

(3) Any notice or other document required or authorised by this Act to be served on the managers of a training school may, if those managers are a local authority or a joint committee representing two or more local authorities, be served either personally or by post upon their clerk, and in any other case, may be served either
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.

**Interpretation.**

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;
"local authority" means the council of any county or county borough;
"managers," in relation to a training school established or taken over by a local authority or by a joint committee representing two or more local authorities, means the local authority or the joint committee as the case may be, and in relation to any other training school, means the persons for the time being having the management or control thereof;
"Ministry" means the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland and the expression "Minister" shall be construed accordingly;
"parent," in relation to any child or young person, or other person:
(a) who is illegitimate, includes his putative father;
(b) who has been adopted in pursuance of any enactment, means the person or persons by whom he has been adopted, or last adopted, to the exclusion of his natural parents;
"place of safety" means any remand home, any home provided by a welfare authority under Part IV of this Act, or constabulary station, or any hospital, surgery, or any other suitable place, the occupier of which is willing temporarily to receive a child or young person;
"police officer" means a district inspector of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, or head-constable thereof acting on his behalf;
"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made by the Ministry.
"probation order" has the same meaning as in the Probation Act (Northern Ireland), 1950;
"public place" includes any public park, garden, sea beach or railway station, and any ground to which the public for the time being have or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise;
"relative" means a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt, whether by consanguinity or affinity, or in consequence of adoption and, in relation to an illegitimate child, a person who would be so related if the child were legitimate;
"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.

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.
(2) References in any Act to places of detention provided under section one hundred and eight of the Act of 1908 shall be construed as references to remand homes provided under this Act.

(3) References in any Act, instrument or other document to reformatory schools or industrial schools and to youthful offenders and children sent thereto or detained therein shall be construed as including references to training schools and to children and young persons sent thereto or detained therein, and references in any Act, instrument or other document to orders committing a child or young person to the care of a fit person under any of the provisions of the Act of 1908 shall be construed as including references to orders of the like nature made under this Act.

(4) References in any Act, instrument or other document to juvenile courts under the Act of 1908 shall be construed as including references to such courts under this Act.

(5) References in any Act, instrument or other document to any enactment repealed and re-enacted with or without modifications by this Act shall be construed as including references to the corresponding provision of this Act.

(6) The references in the First Schedule to this Act to any offence under sections eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one or twenty-four of this Act shall be construed as including a reference to any offence under the Dangerous Performances Acts, 1879 and 1897, or under Part II of the Act of 1908.

140. The amendments specified in the second column of the Sixth Schedule to this Act (being amendments consequential upon the passing of this Act) shall be made in the enactments respectively specified in the first column of that Schedule.

141.—(1) The enactments set forth in Part II of the Second Schedule to the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland) 1949, being enactments of the existing poor law which were repealed by sub-section (4) of section thirty-four of that Act except in so far as they relate to children within the meaning of that Act are hereby repealed so far as they relate to such children.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the Seventh Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.
142.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950.

(2) This section shall come into operation on the passing of this Act and any other provisions of this Act shall come into operation on such day as the Ministry may appoint and different days may be appointed for different purposes or different provisions of this Act.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO WHICH SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF THIS ACT APPLY.

The murder or manslaughter of a child or young person; infanticide.

Any offence under sections twenty-seven, fifty-five, or fifty-six of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, and any offence against a child or young person under sections five, forty-two, forty-three, fifty-two or sixty-two of that Act, or under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885.

Any offence under the Punishment of Incest Act, 1908, in respect of a child or young person.

Any offence under sections eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one and twenty-four of this Act.

Any other offence involving bodily injury to a child or young person.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Constitution of Juvenile Courts.

1. For the purposes of this Act there shall be formed in each county and county borough a panel of persons having special qualifications for dealing with juvenile cases, and the Governor of Northern Ireland shall appoint persons as members of such panels, and such persons shall hold office for such terms as may be specified in the instrument appointing them but may be appointed for a second or subsequent term.

2. Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph, a juvenile court shall be constituted of a resident magistrate who shall be chairman and two persons selected from such panel as aforesaid of whom one at least shall be a woman.
3. A juvenile court at which the chairman is present shall have power to act notwithstanding that any other member fails to attend and remain present during the sitting of the court and all acts done by the court shall notwithstanding any such failure be as valid as if that member had so attended and remained.

4. (1) The decision of a juvenile court upon any matter before it shall be by a majority of the members and shall be pronounced by the chairman, or other member at the request of the chairman, and no other member of the court shall make any separate pronouncement thereon:

Provided that where the chairman and one other member only attend and remain present during the sitting of the court the decision of the court shall in the event of disagreement between the chairman and that other member be the decision of the chairman and shall be pronounced by the chairman.

(2) Where during or after the hearing and before the determination of any matter before a juvenile court it appears to the chairman that there is, or is likely to be, any difference of opinion between the members, he shall cause the deliberations of the court upon that matter to be conducted in private, and may if he thinks fit adjourn the case for that purpose.

6. The clerk of petty sessions for the petty sessions district in which a juvenile court sits, or his deputy, shall be the clerk of that court.

6. Regulations made by the Ministry shall—

(a) make provision for selecting the members of a panel who are to take part in the constitution of juvenile courts;
(b) designate the areas (each comprising one or more than one petty sessions district) in which the several juvenile courts are to exercise jurisdiction;
(c) provide for anything which is necessary or expedient for giving due effect to the provisions of this Act.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Appeal Tribunals.

Constitution and Meetings.

1. An Appeal Tribunal shall consist of the following members, that is to say:

A chairman, who shall be a practising barrister-at-law of not less than seven years' standing, appointed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland;

A member having experience in children's welfare work appointed by the Minister;

A member appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Northern Ireland Branch of the British Medical Association.

2. An officer of a Government department shall not be appointed a member of an Appeal Tribunal.

3. Any decision of an Appeal Tribunal shall be made by the chairman after consultation with the other members.
4. An Appeal Tribunal may give directions with respect to the practice and procedure to be followed in any proceedings before the Tribunal and anything incidental to or consequential on such proceedings.

5. The Ministry may nominate one of its officers to act as clerk of an Appeal Tribunal.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS AS TO ADMINISTRATION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS AND TREATMENT OF PERSONS SENT THERETO.

General Provisions.

1. The Ministry may make rules for the management and discipline of training schools, and different rules may be made as respects different schools or classes of schools.

2. No substantial addition to, or diminution or alteration of, the buildings or grounds of a training school shall be made without the approval in writing of the Ministry.

Treatment of Pupils.

3. A minister of the religious persuasion to which a person in a training school belongs may visit him at the school on such days, at such times and on such conditions as may be fixed by rules made by the Ministry, for the purpose of affording him religious assistance and instruction.

4. If it appears to the managers of a training school that a person who has been ordered to be sent to their school requires medical attention before he can properly be received into the school, or that a person detained in the school requires such attention, they may make arrangements for him to be received into and detained in any hospital, home or other institution where he can receive the necessary attention; and that person, while so detained, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be under the care of the managers of the school, and shall, for the purposes of section thirty-seven of the Mental Health Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, be deemed to be detained in the school.

Power to Place out Pupils.

5. At any time during the period of a person's detention in a training school the managers of the school may grant leave to him to be absent therefrom in the charge of such person and for such period as they think fit, but during such period he shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be under the care of the managers of the school, and the managers may at any time require him to return to the school.
6.—(1) At any time during the period of a person's detention in a training school the managers of the school may, 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.
(2) Upon a person being so discharged or transferred as aforesaid, the Ministry shall cause notice to be sent to the local authority liable to make contributions in respect of him.

10. The provisions of section seventy-two of this Act shall apply in relation to the transfer of persons to training schools and orders made for that purpose as they apply in relation to the sending of persons to such schools and orders made for that purpose.

11. Where a person detained in a training school is transferred to the care of the managers of another school, he shall be conveyed to his new school by and at the expense of the managers of the first-mentioned school.

Powers and duties of Managers and other Persons in Charge of Pupils.

12.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, all rights and powers exercisable by law by a parent shall as respects any person under the care of the managers of a training school be vested in them:

Provided that, where a person out on licence or under supervision from a training school is lawfully living with his parents or either of them, the said rights and powers shall be exercisable by the parents or, as the case may be, by the parent with whom he is living; but it shall be the duty of any such parent so to exercise those rights and powers as to assist the managers to exercise control over him.

(2) The managers of a training school shall be under an obligation to provide for the clothing, maintenance and education of the persons under their care, except that while such a person is out on licence, or under supervision, their obligation shall be to cause him to be visited, advised and befriended and to give him assistance (including, if they think fit, financial assistance) in maintaining himself and finding suitable employment.

13. Every person who—
   (a) is authorised by the managers of a training school to take charge of a person under their care, or to apprehend such a person and bring him back to the school; or
   (b) is authorised by a local or welfare authority or, being a probation officer, is authorised by a court, to take to a training school a person ordered to be detained therein;
shall, for the purposes of his duty as aforesaid have all the powers, protection, and privileges of a constable.

Superannuation of Officers.

14. The managers of any training school may, as part of the expenses of the management of the school, pay, or contribute towards the payment of—
   (a) a superannuation allowance or gratuity—
      (i) to any officer who retires by reason of old age or permanent infirmity of mind or body;
      (ii) to any officer, who, in accordance with the terms of his appointment, is required to vacate his office by reason of the death, or the retirement on account of old age or permanent infirmity, of another officer;
(iii) to any dependent of an officer who has died in the service of the school:

Provided that no payment or contribution in respect of any such superannuation allowance or gratuity shall be made unless it is made in accordance with rules approved by the Ministry with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance for regulating the grant of such allowances and gratuities, or unless it is specially sanctioned by the Ministry.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

1. Any Order in Council, order, or regulation made, any certificate given, any deposition taken and anything done under any enactment repealed by this Act shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been made, given, taken or done under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

2. Any rule, warrant or licence under any enactment repealed by this Act and re-enacted, with or without modifications, by this Act shall have the like effect, and the like proceedings may be had therein and in respect thereof, as if it had been made, made and confirmed, or granted, under this Act.

3. Where immediately before the commencement of Part I of this Act the keeping of any children in any premises was lawful under the provisions of the Act of 1908, as amended by the Children (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland), 1931, limiting the number of children who may be so kept, a person shall not be guilty of an offence under the said provisions by reason only that the number of children kept by him in those premises exceeds the number which by virtue of this Act may lawfully be kept therein, so long as—

(a) any conditions imposed under the said provisions are complied with, and
(b) no child is kept in the premises who was not kept there immediately before the commencement of Part I of this Act.

4. Any person who at the commencement of Part III of this Act is under section twenty of the Act of 1908 being detained in a place of safety may be so detained until he can be brought before a juvenile court under this Act.

5. Nothing in this Act shall render invalid any summons pending at the commencement of Part III of this Act for bringing a child or young person before a court of summary jurisdiction with a view to his being committed under section twenty-one or under Part IV of the Act of 1908 to the care of a relative or other fit person or with a view to his being sent to a certified school, but the court before which the child or young person is brought under the summons, if it is constituted as a juvenile court, shall proceed as if he had been brought before it as being a child or young person in need of care or protection, and if it is not constituted as a juvenile court, shall adjourn the case until it can be so constituted and shall then proceed as aforesaid.
6. Where before the commencement of Part III of this Act an order has been made under the Act of 1908 committing a child or young person to the care of a relative or other fit person, this Act shall have effect in relation to the child or young person as if the order were an order made under this Act:

Provided that notwithstanding anything in this Act the order shall not have effect for any longer period than the period for which it would have had effect if this Act had not passed.

7. This Act shall apply in relation to a school which at the commencement of this Act was a certified reformatory school or a certified industrial school as if the certificate for the school were a certificate of approval issued under this Act.

8. Where a child or young person had at the commencement of Part III of this Act been ordered to be sent to a certified school but has not reached the school, the like proceedings may be had and the like things done for the purpose of securing that he is sent to a school, and with respect to his custody in the meantime, as might have been had or done if that Part of this Act had not passed.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule this Act shall apply in relation to persons who at or after the commencement of Part VII of this Act are lawfully detained in, or out on licence or under supervision from, or are absentees from, a certified school, as if they were persons detained in, or out on licence or under supervision from, or absentees from, a training school under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the periods for which such persons are liable to be detained in training schools and to remain under the supervision of the managers shall (except so far as increased by virtue of the provisions of this Act relating to persons guilty of misconduct in schools or of escaping, running away or refusing to return when recalled) be such as if this Act had not passed.

10. Where a child or young person has before the commencement of Part III of this Act been ordered to be sent to a certified school, it shall be the duty of the local authority, if any, who under the Act of 1908 were liable to provide for his reception and maintenance in the school to make such contributions in respect of him as would by this Act be required to be made if he had been sent to the school under a training school order and they were the local authority named in that order as being the authority within whose area he was resident; and if in any such case as aforesaid—

(a) it had not been determined at the commencement of Part III of this Act who are the authority who are responsible as aforesaid; or

(b) proceedings might but for the passing of this Act have been had for varying a determination as to that question; the like proceedings may be had for determining the question and for varying any determination in respect thereof as might have been had if this Act had not passed.

11. Where a child or young person has before the commencement of Part III of this Act been ordered to be sent to a certified school at the instance of a welfare authority, or a board of guardians whose
functions in respect of him have been transferred to a welfare authority
the welfare authority concerned shall be under the like obligation to
make contributions to the expenses of the managers of the school as
they would be under if he had been sent to the school by virtue of a
training school order made on their application in their capacity as a
welfare authority.

12. Where before the commencement of Part III of this Act a
child or young person has been committed to the care of a relative or
other fit person or has been ordered to be sent to a certified school, and
an order is in force at the commencement of that Part requiring any
person liable to maintain him to contribute to his maintenance, or
requiring the whole or any part of any payment under an affiliation
order to be paid to a person named in the order, this Act shall apply in
relation to the order as if it had been made under this Act, and where
the order provides for the making of payments to the inspector of
reformatory and industrial schools it shall, by virtue of this Act and
without more, be deemed to provide that the payments shall be made
to the council of the county or county borough within which the person
liable to make the payments is from time to time resident.

13. Where in pursuance of section fifty-three of the Act of 1908
a child has been boarded out by the managers of a certified school, this
Act shall apply in relation to that child—
(a) if the managers are a local authority, as if he had been
committed under this Act to the care of a welfare authority
and had been boarded out by them under Part V of this Act;
(b) if the managers are not a local authority, as if he were out
on licence from the school.

14. Where before the commencement of Part III of this Act a
child or young person has entered into a recognizance under the proviso
to sub-section (4) of section fifty-eight of the Act of 1908 or under
section sixty of that Act, the provisions of section sixty-seven of this
Act shall apply as if such an order as is mentioned in that section had
been made placing him under the supervision of a probation officer,
and the recognizance shall cease to have effect.

15. The repeal by this Act of the provisions of the Act of 1908
relating to places of detention shall not render illegal the custody of a
child or young person in such a place unless and until a remand home
for the area in question has been provided in substitution therefor,
and when such a home has been provided, the children or young persons
in custody in the place of detention shall be transferred to and kept in
custody in the home.

16.—(1) Where immediately before the commencement of Part I
of this Act, a child was being relieved by a welfare authority under the
enactments relating to the relief of the poor, the provisions of this Act
shall apply to him as if, at the commencement of parts IV and V of
this Act, he were in the care of the authority under section eighty-one
thereof:

Provided that if the child has then attained the age of sixteen, or
is being relieved under the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland),
1949, together with a parent or other person in charge of him who has
attained that age this paragraph shall not apply if it appears to the
authority more appropriate that the child should be treated as a person
for whom assistance is being provided under the National Assistance
Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, or for whom together with a parent or
other person in charge of him accommodation is being provided under the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949.

(2) If, immediately before the commencement of Parts IV and V of this Act, the cost of the relief referred to in the last preceding sub-paragraph was recoverable by the welfare authority therein referred to from another welfare authority, the provisions of sub-section (4) of section eighty-one of this Act shall apply to the child as if the first-named authority had received him into their care as a child ordinarily resident in the area of the other authority.

17. Where, immediately before the commencement of Parts IV and V of this Act, a resolution passed under section one of the Poor Law Act, 1889, as extended to Ireland by the Poor Law (Ireland) Act, 1892, was in force with respect to a child, it shall, as from such commencement, be deemed to be a parental rights order made under section eighty-two of this Act by a juvenile court.

18. Anything done before the commencement of Parts IV and V of this Act under any order made under the Pauper Children (Ireland) Act, 1898, being an order or regulations relating to the boarding-out of children and in force immediately before the commencement of these Parts, shall be deemed to have been done under the corresponding provision of this Act.

19. Any land which immediately before the commencement of this Act was held by a welfare authority solely for the purposes of a children's home shall be deemed to have been acquired and held by them under this Act for the purposes of a home to be provided under Part V of this Act.

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

Consequential Amendments.

Enactment.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 8).

In sections one and two for the word “sixteen” substitute the word “seventeen.”

The Criminal Evidence Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 9).

In the First Schedule, for the reference to Part II of and the First Schedule to the Act of 1908 there shall be substituted a reference to Part II of and the First Schedule to this Act.

The Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 (13 & 14 Geo. 5, c. 21).

In sub-section (4) of section forty for the words “twenty-two and twenty-three of the Children Act, 1908” substitute the words “seventy-nine and eighty of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950.”

The Illegitimate Children (Affiliation Orders) Act (Northern Ireland), 1924 (14 & 15 Geo. 5, c. 27).

At the end of sub-section (2) of section two add the words “or may be made pursuant to section twelve of the Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland), 1949, or pursuant to section one hundred and twenty-four of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, by a welfare authority or council authorised in that behalf”. 
The Malone Training School Act (Northern Ireland), 1926 (16 & 17 Geo. 5, c. 22).

Enactment.

Section one—
in sub-section (1) insert at the beginning the words "Subject to the following provisions of this section."

in paragraph (b) of sub-section (2)—
for the words from "shall continue" to "1908" there shall be substituted the words "be a training school for the purposes of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950";

and

at the end of the paragraph there shall be added the words "and the agreement scheduled to this Act shall have effect accordingly;"

for sub-section (3) there shall be substituted the following sub-section:

"(3) The enactments hereinafter in this sub-section mentioned shall, in their application to the Reformatory School and the Borstal Institution, be subject to the following modifications, respectively:

(a) Section one hundred and twenty-six of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, shall not apply.

(b) In Part I of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, the Minister of Home Affairs shall be substituted for the Governor of Northern Ireland, except in the provisions which relate to the approval of regulations by the said Governor and Privy Council."

Section three—
in sub-section (3) for the words "under Part IV of the Children Act, 1908" there shall be substituted the words "under the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950."

The Indictments Act (Northern Ireland), 1945 (1945, c. 16).

In the First Schedule—
in Rule 12, for the words "sub-section (4) of section thirty-two of the Children Act, 1908" there shall be substituted the words "sub-section (4) of section twenty-nine of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950."

in Form 6 in the Appendix to the Rules, for the words "section 12 of the Children Act, 1908" there shall be substituted the words "section 11 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950."
Amendment thereof.

For section eleven substitute the following section—

11.—(1) A child shall not for the purposes of this Act, be treated as included in any family as respects any period—

(a) during which his or her detention in a training school is authorised under or by virtue of any provision of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, or under or by virtue of section thirty-eight of the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947, and the child is not absent from the school on licence;

(b) during which there is in force an order under the said Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, committing the child to custody in any place to which he or she may be committed on remand; and

(c) during which the child is liable to be detained by virtue of section fifty-five of the said Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, and is not discharged on licence.

(2) A child shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as included in any family as respects any period during which there is in force an order under the said Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, committing him or her to the care of a welfare authority.

(3) A child in respect of whom there is in force a parental rights order made under section eighty-two of the Children and Young Persons Act, (Northern Ireland), 1950, shall not for the purposes of this Act, be treated as included in any family:
Enactment.

The Family Allowances Act (Northern Ireland), 1945—cvid.

Amendment thereof.

Provided that this sub-section shall not have effect as respects any period during which the child is, under section eighty-four of the said Act, allowed by the welfare authority, or directed, to be, either for a fixed period or otherwise, under the control of a parent, guardian, relative, next of kin or friend of the child.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that references in this section to a parental rights order include references to any resolution which by virtue of any provision in the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, is deemed as from the commencement of that Act to be a parental rights order.

The Perjury Act (Northern Ireland), 1940 (1940, c. 19).

In sub-section (2) of section thirteen, for the words "the Children Act, 1908" there shall be substituted the words "the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950."

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

Enactments Repealed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session and Chapter.</th>
<th>Short Title.</th>
<th>Extent of Repeal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 &amp; 7 Vict., c. 92.</td>
<td>The Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1843.</td>
<td>Section fourteen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &amp; 11 Vict., c. 84.</td>
<td>The Vagrancy (Ireland) Act, 1847.</td>
<td>In section three the words &quot;or causing or procuring or encouraging any child or children so to do.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 &amp; 26 Vict., c. 83.</td>
<td>The Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1862.</td>
<td>Sections eight and eleven.</td>
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<td>31 &amp; 32 Vict., c. 59.</td>
<td>The Irish Reformatory Schools Act, 1868.</td>
<td>Section twenty-five.</td>
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<tr>
<td>42 &amp; 43 Vict., c. 34.</td>
<td>The Children's Dangerous Performances Act, 1879.</td>
<td>The whole Act.</td>
</tr>
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<td>45 &amp; 46 Vict., c. 75.</td>
<td>The Married Women's Property Act, 1882.</td>
<td>Section twenty-one.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session and Chapter</td>
<td>Short Title</td>
<td>Extent of Repeal</td>
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<tr>
<td>52 &amp; 53 Vict., c. 58.</td>
<td>The Poor Law Act, 1899.</td>
<td>The whole Act so far as it is in force in Northern Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 &amp; 56 Vict., c. 5.</td>
<td>The Poor Law (Ireland) Act, 1892.</td>
<td>The whole Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 &amp; 61 Vict., c. 52.</td>
<td>The Dangerous Performances Act, 1897.</td>
<td>The whole Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 &amp; 63 Vict., c. 50.</td>
<td>The Poor Law Act, 1899.</td>
<td>The whole Act, so far as it is in force in Northern Ireland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &amp; 5 Geo. 5, c. 58.</td>
<td>The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914.</td>
<td>Sub-section (2) of section twenty-eight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 &amp; 17 Geo. 5, c. 22.</td>
<td>The Malone Training School Act (Northern Ireland), 1926.</td>
<td>In section one, paragraph (c) of subsection (3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 &amp; 22 Geo. 5, c. 5.</td>
<td>Children Amendment Act (Northern Ireland), 1931.</td>
<td>In sub-section (3) of section three, the words from &quot;and shall&quot; to the end of the sub-section.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>The whole Act.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session or Year and Chapter.</td>
<td>Short Title.</td>
<td>Extent of Repeal.</td>
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<td>23 &amp; 24 Geo. 5. c. 31.</td>
<td>The Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1933.</td>
<td>Section two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945, c. 15.</td>
<td>The Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland), 1945.</td>
<td>Section thirty-one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946, c. 7.</td>
<td>The Shops Act (Northern Ireland), 1946.</td>
<td>In sub-section (1) of section twenty-nine the words from &quot;and particulars&quot; to the end of the sub-section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947, c. 3.</td>
<td>The Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947.</td>
<td>Sub-section (5) of section thirty-eight.</td>
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<td>So much of Schedule VII as relates to Act of 1908.</td>
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**1950. Chapter 6.**

An Act to amend the law relating to the adoption of infants; to regulate the making of arrangements by adoption societies and other persons in connection with the adoption of infants; to restrict further the making and receipt of payments in connection with the adoption of infants; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.

[14th February, 1950.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty and the Senate and the House of Commons of Northern Ireland in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—
MR KENNEDY: The first witness we wish to call is Father Peter McCann, whose evidence will be taken by my learned friend Mr Comerton.

THE VERY REVEREND PETER McCANN, called and sworn
Examined by MR COMERTON

MR COMERTON: I think, Sir, you have before you a statement of Father McCann, and I am sure you have also looked at the earlier stage that we have a submission to you in general terms in May 1984. There is a certain amount of overlap but I think in this context that is the evidence which is before you. With your permission, I will take you through Father McCann's statement.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

MR COMERTON: Father McCann, you have a copy of your own statement in front of you. Is that correct?
A Yes.

Q Subject to any interruption by myself where I want you to elaborate or take any additional points, perhaps you would just take the tribunal through your statement until you are stopped.

A "I was ordained as a Priest of the Diocese of Down and Connor in 1947, and immediately after my ordination I was appointed as Chaplain to St. Patrick's Industrial School, Milltown, Falls Road" - that was the name of it at the time. "St Patrick's School was an institution run under the auspices of the Diocese of Down and Connor under the control and management of the order of Lay Brothers known as the De La Salle Order, and it has been in existence for a long number of years. It provided residential accommodation and training in practical subjects to juveniles who had been found guilty of criminal misdemeanours. I held the post of Chaplain in the Industrial School for a period of nine years. In 1956 - it should be 1956 not 1950 - the Industrial School was moved to its present site on the Glen Road where it became constituted as St Patrick's Training School and where it still operates. When my period as Chaplain came to an end I was appointed as Curate to several parishes in the Diocese, then became Administrator of St Colmcille's Parish and I am presently the Parish Priest of St Malachy's Parish in the centre of Belfast.

"2. Setting up and history of De La Salle Boys' Home at Kircubbin:

"The Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 made provision for children who had been made the subject of Care Orders in Juvenile Courts on a separate basis from those who were regarded as Junior offenders. For these children the then local Welfare Authorities run by the County Councils were required to establish and maintain homes and the Board of Governors of St Patrick's Training School decided that they ought to make similar provision in the voluntary sector for children of Catholic Faith who were likely to be the subject of Care Orders. The property at Rubane House, Kircubbin, was purchased and the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the boys' home was held in September 1950. Its membership was substantially the same as that of St Patrick's Training School and the meeting was attended by the Brother Provincial of the De La Salle Order who was invited by the then Bishop, the Most Reverend Dr Daniel Mageean, to appoint Brothers of his Order to provide staff for the running and maintenance of the Home. Since the opening of the home this has been the arrangement for its management. All Brothers
St. Patrick's Boys' School,
Milltown, Falls Rd,
Belfast.
10th July, 1950.

Dear Rev Father,

At a special meeting of the School Governing Board which was held on the 31st March last, His Lordship Most Reverend Dr. Mageean, presided. After a long discussion on matters arising out of the new Children and Young Persons Bill which came into operation on the 1st April, it was decided to establish a Senior Voluntary Home, for Catholic Orphan and destitute boys.

His Lordship has since purchased "Rubane House" Kircubbin, and has asked the De La Salle Brothers to operate the Home on behalf of the Diocese. The Ministry of Home Affairs refused to make any financial contribution towards the capital expenditure and the entire cost had to be met by way of a long term Loan. In order to meet the interest on the Loan, I have been authorized by His Lordship to organise an Annual Flag Day in the Diocese. I have formed a working Committee to organise the function, and they would appreciate the co-operation and assistance of your parochial organizations in this work of charity.

I know you will appreciate the necessity for such a Home in Northern Ireland and will realize that its future success depends entirely on the support of the Priests and Catholic people of the Diocese.

With kind wishes.

I am, dear Rev Father,
Yours respectfully,

Superior.
variation it will be in the fact that whereas children could be kept in Workhouses for lengthy periods, we will definitely be against their retention in a Welfare home for any considerable length of time.

As you know, we are fully aware of the present difficulties about Nazareth Lodge, but there is nothing which we can do straightway. Candidly, I think the question of the overcrowding at Nazareth Lodge could best be raised by your Church in the first instance. We realise that a building licence for a new Home for babies was refused, but I think we have much better grounds now for helping your people to get a licence from the Ministry of Finance, and if you would like us to raise this matter again, we shall be very pleased to do so.

If I can be of any further assistance to you in this matter, do not hesitate to get into touch with me.

Yours sincerely,

St. Patrick's Reformatory & Industrial School,
Milltown,
Falls Road,
Belfast.
Agreement made and entered into this THIRD day of OCTOBER, one thousand nine hundred and fifty between THE MOST REVEREND DANIELMageean, D.D., of "Mistree", Comerton Road, Belfast, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Down and Conner, Right Reverend Monsignor James (Archdeacon) Hendley, P.P., V.G., of St. Paul's Presbytery, Falls Road, Belfast, aforesaid, Reverend Daniel Rhades, P.P., of St. John's Presbytery, Falls Road, Belfast aforesaid, Reverend Patrick J Mullally, B.A., S.T.L., of 545, Ormeau Road, Belfast aforesaid, and Reverend William B. Tulcelty, B.A., S.T.L., of St. Malachy's College, Antrim Road, Belfast aforesaid (hereinafter called "the Trustees") of the one part and THE MOST HONOURABLE BROTHER ATHANASE EMILO of Maisan St. J.B. De La Salle, 476, Via Aurelia, Rome, Superior General of the De La Salle Brothers (hereinafter called "the Superior General") of the other part WHEREAS the Trustees hold the lands hereditaments and premises situated and known as Rubane House, Kircubbin in the County of Down containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabouts statute measure in fee-simple Upon Trust for such Roman Catholic religious educational or other charitable purposes in the Diocese of Down and Conner as the person who shall for the time being be the Roman Catholic Bishop of the said Diocese shall by writing under his hand from time to time direct AND WHEREAS it is the intention of the Trustees with the consent of the said Most Reverend Daniel Mageean that the said lands hereditaments and premises should be used and occupied for the charitable purposes of St. Patrick's Training School, Milltown, Belfast, which is carried on for the maintenance education training and wellbeing of Roman Catholic children committed to its care from time to time AND WHEREAS the Trustees have arranged with the Superior General that the said lands hereditaments and premises be placed under the care and superintendence of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (De La Salle) (hereinafter called the "Order") upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between the Trustees and the Superior General as representing the Order, as follows:-

1. The said lands hereditaments and premises (hereinafter referred to as "the school premises") shall be called and known as "The De La Salle Boys' Voluntary Home" and shall continue Diocesan property.
FRANK KERR & CO.  
SOLICITORS.  
THOMAS H. CAIRNS.  
JOSEPH O'HARA.  
JAMES O'HARA, LL.B.  
HARRY I. CAIRNS.  
TELEGRAMS,  
"FRANK KERR, BELFAST."  
TELEPHONE NOS. 23291-2.  

3, WELLINGTON PLACE,  
BELFAST.  

26th May, 1950.  

Your Lordship,  

Rubane House, Schilinville,  
Kircubbin.  

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship’s cheque for £30,000 on account of the balance of purchase money herein, for which we are much obliged.  

we will not lodge the cheque until the 31st inst. when we hope to complete with the Vendor’s Solicitors.  

We are,  

Your Lordship’s obedient servants,  

Most Rev. Daniel Laeseen, D.D.,  
"Libbrean",  
Somerton Road,  
Belfast.
St. Patrick’s Boys’ School,

MILLTOWN,
FALLS ROAD,
BELFAST.

6th May 1950.

Sir,

I beg to attach herewith an Application Form for registration as a Voluntary Home. In recent weeks, my Order purchased a property known as "Rubane House" Kircubbin, which will be made available for the reception of boys coming into the care of the various Welfare Authorities in Northern Ireland.

The property consists of a large Mansion, Coach-yard, farm buildings and two hundred and fifty acres of land. The purchase price of the holding amounting to £35,000, has been made available by way of a loan from the Munster & Leinster Bank Ltd., and is repayable over a period of twenty years at 4 per cent, per annum.

The new venture which we are anxious to undertake in the interest of orphan and destitute children, is going to place an impossible burden on our shoulders unless we receive financial assistance from the Ministry or Welfare Authorities. It is proposed to meet the capital expenditure from sale of livestock and farm produce and we hope at a later stage that our work may win the support of the charitable public. I should mention that as a Teaching Order we have no appeal to charity and depend entirely for our support on the personal salaries of the Brothers who are employed as teachers in our Schools.

Considerable alterations and improvements will have to be carried out before the buildings can be made available for the reception of children and I am to enquire if your Ministry would be prepared to give financial assistance towards the project. The following is a rough estimate of the proposed alterations:

- **Ablution-room.** Installation of twenty wash-hand basins, ten shower-baths, six lavatories, plastering walls, tiling floors, enlarging windows etc. £2,000.

- **Coach-yard.** Carry out the necessary alterations to provide Recreation-hall, three classrooms, shoemaker's shop, tailoring shop, and sixteen lavatories. £5,000.

- **Boys' Kitchen.** Installation of new "Agga Cooker" and other equipment. £700.

P.T.O.
15th June 50.

Sir,

With reference to my application for a loan to purchase farm machinery, for use at our new farm "Rubane House" Kircubbin I beg to inform you that I have now placed an order with Messrs James Elliott & Co., Portaferry, for the following items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaporising Oil Tractor, complete with cover.</td>
<td>353.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 in. Two Furrow Plough.</td>
<td>42.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson Mower, 5 feet.</td>
<td>79.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato Spinner.</td>
<td>66.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferguson Trailer, Tipper with Hitch.</td>
<td>146.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total: 690.00

In support of my application I would point out that this property has been purchased in the names of several Trustees of whom His Lordship Most Reverend Daniel Mageean is one. The property has been handed over to me and will be operated by members of my Order (De La Salle Brothers) as a Voluntary Home for boys coming into the care of Welfare Authorities. I hold the same position in respect of the above Institution and deal with all communications with Government Departments. This Institution is under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I also have authority to operate the School Bank Account. If the Ministry should see fit to accede to this request I am prepared to guarantee its repayment on any conditions which may be set out in writing.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Secretary.,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Loans Branch,
Stormont,
Belfast.

Manager.
HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE INQUIRY

Date:

On Behalf of the De La Salle Brothers

Statement 6: Section 9 Request – Rubane House Finances

I, Br Francis Manning will say as follows;

1. There is no single document, or series of documents, which can comprehensively outline the financial position of Rubane House between 1950 and 1985 to which I can refer. This statement draws on various types of documents and seeks to come to some conclusions but the passing of Brothers and the loss of documents makes it impossible to compile a complete financial history. In particular the annual audited accounts and financial statements referred to with the minutes of the Governing Board are not available.

2. Rubane House was established in 1950. The letter from Partrick’s Training School was instrumental in the creation of the Home and was evidently a personality with an in depth knowledge of the child care system in NI, both within the Welfare and Voluntary sectors. By letter of 15th October 1950 specifically instructed that was to ‘deal with local bodies & Ed [education?] office until Rubane House [was] well established.’

3. The mechanism for the purchase of Rubane House remains unclear. It would appear that the property was bought by the Bishop of Down and Connor for £32,500. Surviving papers suggest that the source of the funds were (i) Bishop Mageean £10,000 (although Minutes of the 10th June 1950 suggest he borrowed this money from a Parish Priest) and (ii) St Patrick’s Orphan Society £25,500 (conflicting figures ranging from £20,000 to £25,500 are quoted. Further loans, perhaps negotiated by and authorised by the Bishop under the Maynooth Statutes were obtained from the Munster and Leinster Bank, Milltown School (St Pats) and St Patricks’ Orphan Society. These funds clearly covered the capital expenditure of the purchase together with what I assume to be ancillary expenditure in furnishing and equipping the Home. Records, which I believe were prepared by and updated by are attached hereto within Exhibit 1. They detail that the loan to the Bishop, with interest, was repaid in full by December 1954 and that £10,000 was still owed to the St Patrick’s Orphan Society by 31st December 1967. The Diocese
MAGGEAN, D.D., of "Listowel" Comerton Road, Belfast, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Down and Conner, Right Reverend Monsignor James (Archdeacon) Hendley, P.P., V.G., of St. Paul's Presbytery, Falls Road, Belfast, aforesaid, Reverend Daniel Rhodes, P.P., of St. John's Presbytery, Falls Road, Belfast aforesaid, Reverend Patrick J Mullally, B.A., S.T.L., of 545, Ormeau Road, Belfast aforesaid, and Reverend William B. Tumulty, B.A., S.T.L., of St. Malachy's College, Antrim Road, Belfast aforesaid (hereinafter called "the Trustees") of the one part and THE MOST HONORABLE BROTHER ATHANASE EMILE of Maison St. J. B. De La Salle, 476, Via Aurelia, Rome, Superior General of the De La Salle Brothers (hereinafter called "the Superior General") of the other part WHEREAS the Trustees held the lands hereditaments and premises situated and known as Rubane House, Kirkubbin in the County of Down containing two hundred and fifty acres or thereabouts statute measure in fee-simple Upon Trust for such Roman Catholic religious educational or other charitable purposes in the Diocese of Down and Conner as the person who shall for the time being be the Roman Catholic Bishop of the said Diocese shall by writing under his hand from time to time direct AND WHEREAS it is the intention of the Trustees with the consent of the said Most Reverend Daniel Mageean that the said lands hereditaments and premises should be used and occupied for the charitable purposes of St. Patrick's Training School, Milltown, Belfast, which is carried on for the maintenance education training and wellbeing of Roman Catholic children committed to its care from time to time AND WHEREAS the Trustees have arranged with the Superior General that the said lands hereditaments and premises be placed under the care and superintendence of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (De La Salle) (hereinafter called the "Order") upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED by and between the Trustees and the Superior General as representing the Order, as follows:-

1. The said lands hereditaments and premises (hereinafter referred to as "the school premises") shall be called and known as "The De La Salle Boys' Voluntary Home" and shall continue Diocesan property.
9. The Superior General shall be responsible for keeping the staff of Brothers efficient and for providing Brothers as he may deem necessary for the efficient working of the School. The salaries of the Brothers shall in the case of qualified teachers be the recognized scale for qualified teachers in Primary Schools paid by the Government of Northern Ireland, and in the case of each of the other Brothers shall be at the rate of £50 per annum.

10. The Brother Superintendent with the sanction of the Committee to have the liberty of appointing and discharging other officials in connection with the School except the Chaplain who will be appointed and changed at the discretion of the Bishop.

11. That the Order have facilities to hear Mass at 7.30 a.m. each morning and to have Confessions once a week and Benediction on certain days at a suitable hour. The Bishop shall appoint a special Chaplain as soon as possible, the question of Chaplain's duties, salary and residence to be arranged between the Bishop and the Superior General. The Chaplain shall not be a member of the Committee.

12. The Committee shall have facilities for holding their meetings and visitation of the School premises. Also representatives of the Government and Local Authorities having boys committed to the School shall be entitled to visit the School during ordinary school hours.

13. The Brother Superintendent shall have his accounts audited once a year by a Chartered Accountant, and a Financial statement as well as a General Report submitted to the Committee.

14. The Brother Superintendent will be expected to run the School on the most careful and economical lines for the benefit of the School.

15. In the event of a substantial decrease in the number of boys resident in the school or of a decrease in the income of the school or for any other cause, so as to render it impossible for the Brother Superintendent to meet the liabilities of running the School or for any other reason it should become necessary for the Brothers to withdraw from the School the present agreement may be rescinded by six months' notice duly given in writing by either party.

16.
St. Patrick’s Boys’ School,

MILLTOWN,

FALLS ROAD,

BELFAST.

6th May 1950.

Sir,

I beg to attach herewith an Application Form for registration as a Voluntary Home. In recent weeks, my Order purchased a property known as "Rubane House" Kircubbin, which will be made available for the reception of boys coming into the care of the various Welfare Authorities in Northern Ireland.

The property consists of a large Mansion, Coach-yard, farm buildings and two hundred and fifty acres of land. The purchase price of the holding amounting to £35,000, has been made available by way of a Loan from the Munster & Leinster Bank Ltd., and is repayable over a period of twenty years at 4 per cent, per annum.

The new venture which we are anxious to undertake in the interest of orphan and destitute children, is going to place an impossible burden on our shoulders unless we receive financial assistance from the Ministry or Welfare Authorities. It is proposed to meet the capital expenditure from sale of livestock and farm produce and we hope at a later stage that our work may win the support of the charitable public. I should mention that as a Teaching Order we have no appeal to charity and depend entirely for our support on the personal salaries of the Brothers who are employed as teachers in our Schools.

Considerable alterations and improvements will have to be carried out before the buildings can be made available for the reception of children and I am to enquire if your Ministry would be prepared to give financial assistance towards the project. The following is a rough estimate of the proposed alterations:

**Ablution-room.** Installation of twenty wash-hand basins, ten shower-baths, six lavatories, plastering walls, tiling floors, enlarging windows etc. £ 2,000.

**Coach-yard.** Carry out the necessary alterations to provide Recreation-hall, three classrooms, shoemaker’s shop, tailoring shop, and sixteen lavatories. £ 5,000.

**Boys’ Kitchen.** Installation of new "Agga Cooker" and other equipment. £ 700.

P.T.O.
"Rubane House" Kirkubbin, Co. Down.

(a) Name or organisation or society responsible for the Home.
    De La Salle Brothers, Milltown, Belfast.

(b) If a local committee exists, the name and address of
    (i) the chairman and

    (ii) the secretary

(a) Particulars as to whether the Home is an Orphanage, Training Home, shelter or other type of institution.
    Orphanage and Training Home.

(b) Usual length of stay in home. School leaving age.

Religious denomination of the Home  Catholic.

Particulars as to any special conditions of admission to the Home.
Boys sent by the Welfare Authorities.

Name and designation of the person: BR 39

Number of staff who are
    (i) men New establishment, staff not yet appointed.
    (ii) women

Total number, excluding staff, for whom accommodation is available at present.
Seventy.

Number of children at present maintained in the Home: none

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Under 2</th>
<th>2 - 4</th>
<th>5 - 8</th>
<th>9 - 13</th>
<th>14 - 16</th>
<th>Over 17</th>
<th>Total</th>
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Number of children at present boarded out from the Home:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Under 2</th>
<th>2 - 4</th>
<th>5 - 8</th>
<th>9 - 13</th>
<th>14 - 16</th>
<th>Over 17</th>
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<td>Boys</td>
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<td>Girls</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
reply to your letter of the 16th August regarding a 
Home for children at Rubane House, Kirkcubbin, I am 
to you that the Ministry approves of the establishment 
Home. With regard to the other questions in your 
the Home is expected to come into operation at the 
end of September;

the estimated number of boys to be accommodated 
immediately is 30, and when the Home is fully 
operating, 60;

all the boys will be of compulsory school age.

Ministry desires to take this opportunity of giving 
sent to the proposed establishment of a voluntary 
school within the Home. It is understood that the 
public primary school is some two miles away, and I 
out that many of the boys who will be accommodated 
will require a degree of supervision which it would 
difficult to give if they had to attend a school at 
stance from the Home.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) E. SHANKS

for Secretary.


tary,
of Education,
ough,
venue,
which the child has attended, or, if the child has not attended a school, from the last teacher of the child;

(d) a certificate in such form as the local education authority may require from the school medical officer of the health authority for the area in which the parent of the child resides to the effect that the child may, in his opinion, be employed in the manner proposed without prejudice to his or her physical development and that the employment will not, in his opinion, render the child unfit to obtain proper benefit from his or her education.

4.—(1) A licence for the purpose of these Regulations shall be in a form approved by the Ministry and shall specify the name of the person to whom the licence is granted, the name of the child to be employed, the period of employment and such reasonable restrictions and conditions as to the employment of the child as the authority considers desirable;

(2) a local education authority shall not grant a licence for a period in excess of six months.

5. The holder of a licence shall, at least seven days before the child takes part in any entertainment, notify the local education authority within whose area the entertainment is to take place of the forthcoming employment of the child and where the licence was not granted by that local education authority shall present the licence to that local education authority for inspection.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland this 8th day of November, 1952, in the presence of

(L.S.)

R. S. Brownell,
Secretary.

Voluntary Homes

Regulations, dated 25th July, 1952, made by the Ministry of Home Affairs under sub-section (1) of Section 101 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950.

1952. No. 131

The Ministry of Home Affairs, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by sub-section (1) of Section 101 of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Children and Young Persons (Voluntary Homes) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1952.

2. These Regulations shall come into force on 1st October, 1952.
Voluntary Homes

3. (1) In these Regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:

"the Act" means the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950;
"administering authority" means the person or persons carrying on the voluntary home;
"child" means a person under the age of eighteen;
"Fire Service" means in the area of the County Borough of Belfast the Belfast Fire Brigade and elsewhere in Northern Ireland the Northern Ireland Fire Authority;
"home" means a voluntary home as defined by Section 98 of the Act;
"primary school" has the same meaning as in the Education Act (Northern Ireland), 1947;
"the Ministry" means the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland;
"training school" has the same meaning as in the Act.

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

4. (1) The administering authority shall ensure that each home in its charge is conducted in such a manner and on such principles as will further the well-being of the children in the home.

(2) The administering authority shall make arrangements for the home to be visited at least once in every month by a person who shall satisfy himself whether the home is conducted in the interests of the well-being of the children, and shall report to the administering authority upon his visit and shall enter in the record book referred to in the Schedule hereto his name and the date of his visit.

5. (1) The administering authority shall appoint a person to be in charge of the home:

Provided that any person in charge of the home immediately before these Regulations come into force shall be deemed to have been appointed to be in charge of the home under this paragraph.

(2) The person in charge of the home shall compile the records referred to in the Schedule to these Regulations and shall keep them at all times available for inspection by any inspector appointed by the Ministry.

(3) The person in charge of the home shall be responsible for the custody of the medical records of each child and shall keep them at all times available to the medical officer or to any inspector appointed by the Ministry.
6. The administering authority shall ensure that so far as is practicable each child in the home attends such religious services and receives such religious instruction as are appropriate to the religious persuasion to which he belongs.

7.—(1) The administering authority shall appoint a medical officer for each home in its charge.

(2) The duties of the medical officer shall include —

(i) the general supervision of the health of the children (excluding their dental health);

(ii) the general supervision of the hygienic condition of the premises;

(iii) attendance at the home at regular intervals with sufficient frequency to ensure that he is closely acquainted with the health of the children;

(iv) the examination of the children at regular intervals;

(v) the provision of such medical attention as may be necessary, other than dental treatment;

(vi) the giving of advice to the person in charge of the home on matters affecting the health of any of the children or the hygienic condition of the premises;

(vii) the supervision of the compilation of a medical record for each child in the home containing particulars of the medical history of the child before admission, so far as it is known, of his physical and mental condition on admission, of his medical history while accommodated in the home and of his condition on discharge from the home.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of this Regulation, the administering authority may appoint more than one medical officer and may divide the preceding duties among them as it sees fit.

8. The administering authority shall make suitable arrangements for the dental care of the children in the home.

9.—(1) The administering authority shall notify the Ministry forthwith —

(i) of the death of any child in the home and of the relevant circumstances;

(ii) of any accident in the home resulting in serious injury to a child or a member of the staff;

(iii) if known to the administering authority, of the death of any child who dies within two months of ceasing to be in the home and of the relevant circumstances so far as they can by reasonable enquiry be ascertained;

(iv) of any outbreak among the children in the home under five years of age of infective gastro-enteritis, and of any
outbreak of infectious disease among any of the children which the medical officer regards as sufficiently serious to be so notified.

(2) Where a child dies in the home or contracts an illness or sustains an accident which the medical officer considers to be serious, the administering authority shall notify the circumstances forthwith to the parent or guardian of the child, and, if the child were placed in the home by a welfare authority, to that welfare authority.

10.—(1) The administering authority shall obtain the advice of the Fire Service before opening a new home or making any structural alterations to an existing home, and shall arrange for the periodic inspection of each home in its charge by the Fire Service.

(2) The administering authority shall ensure that periodic fire drills and practice are carried out in each home in its charge, so that the staff, and so far as possible the children, are well versed in the procedure for saving life in case of fire.

(3) The administering authority shall report to the Ministry forthwith any outbreaks of fire in any home in its charge.

11.—(1) The person in charge of a home shall ensure that generally order is maintained by his personal influence and understanding and that of his staff, and resort to corporal punishment shall be avoided as far as possible.

(2) Where correction is needed for minor acts of misbehaviour, the punishment shall take the form of forfeiture of rewards or privileges (including pocket money) or temporary loss of recreation; provided that a light tap of the hand may occasionally be applied to the hand of a child with the object of indicating urgent disapproval rather than that of inflicting pain.

(3) Other forms of corporal punishment shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) It shall be inflicted only on the hands or posterior with a light cane and shall not exceed six strokes in the case of a child over 10 years of age, and 2 strokes in the case of a child over 8 and under 10 years of age. No child under 8 years of age shall be so punished.

(b) It shall not be administered by any person other than the person in charge of the home or in his absence his duly authorised deputy.

(c) A second member of staff shall invariably be present to witness the proceedings.

(d) No caning shall be administered in the presence of another child.

(e) Any child known to have a physical or mental disability shall not be subjected to corporal punishment without the sanction of the medical officer.
(4) Particulars of the administration of corporal punishment under paragraph (3) of this Regulation (giving the name and age of the child concerned, the offence and the number of strokes of the cane awarded him) shall be entered in the record book referred to in the Schedule to these Regulations.

(5) At the commencement of each quarter the administering authority shall furnish to the Ministry a return giving particulars of corporal punishment imposed during the preceding three months.

12.—(1) The Ministry may give directions limiting the number of children who may at any one time be accommodated in the home.

(2) The Ministry may give directions limiting the period during which any child may be accommodated in a home.

(3) The Ministry may direct any child to be removed from a home and to be placed in another home or in a welfare authority home or to be boarded out, or to be otherwise dealt with.

(4) The Ministry may require the administering authority to furnish returns of the children in a home or boarded out from the home in such form as the Ministry may from time to time direct.

13. The Ministry may give directions to the administering authority prohibiting the provision for the children in any home in its charge of clothing specified in the directions.

14. The administering authority shall furnish to the Ministry on demand such information as the Ministry may from time to time require as to the facilities provided for the parents or guardians or relatives of children in the home to visit and communicate with the children, and shall comply with any directions given by the Ministry as to the provision of such facilities.

15. The administering authority shall forthwith give notice to the Ministry when a person in charge of a home ceases to be in charge of that home, and of any new appointment to the position.

16. Where a primary school or a training school is established or maintained within a home, these Regulations shall not apply to any child during that part of the day in which he is attending the primary school or to any child who has been committed to the training school.

17. Where in the opinion of the administering authority it is desirable in the special circumstances of any situation that the provisions of one or more of the foregoing Regulations should not apply, a special arrangement may be made with the prior consent of the Ministry.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland this twenty-fifth day of July Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-two in the presence of

(L.S.)

(Sgd.) J. B. O'Neil,
Assistant Secretary.
Memorandum by the Home Office on the Conduct of Children’s Homes

INTRODUCTION

1. This memorandum on the conduct of children’s homes has been prepared for the guidance of local authorities and voluntary organisations, and is intended to be read with the Administration of Children’s Homes Regulations, 1951. The contents are based on experience gained by Home Office inspectors in visiting children’s homes and on advice tendered to the Secretary of State by the Advisory Council on Child Care. It deals with the needs of children who, for one reason or another, cannot be boarded out and are brought up in children’s homes; and it is written in the main with direct reference to children living as members of small groups of mixed ages and both sexes who are in care for an indefinite period and who look to the local authority or voluntary organisation for their upbringing. But most of what is said is applicable to all children’s homes; and recommendations relating specifically to large homes are contained in Appendix I.

2. In paragraph 427 of their Report the Curtis Committee stated the main requirements for the substitute home in the following words:—“If the substitute home is to give the child what he gets from a good normal home it must supply:—

(i) Affection and personal interest; understanding of his defects; care for his future; respect for his personality and regard for his self-esteem.

(ii) Stability; the feeling that he can expect to remain with those who will continue to care for him till he goes out into the world on his own feet.

(iii) Opportunity of making the best of his ability and aptitudes, whatever they may be, as such opportunity is made available to the child in the normal home.

(iv) A share in the common life of a small group of people in a homely environment.”

TYPE AND SIZE OF CHILDREN’S HOMES

3. The aim when providing new homes for children in long-term care is to enable each child to live as a member of a small group. The number of children in a home of this kind (referred to in this memorandum as a family group home) may vary from eight to twelve. If the home is a house in a street (perhaps a villa type house or two semi-detached houses, suitably adapted) the children gain by living as members of the local community and by taking a full part in its social activities as do children living with their own parents. Many local authorities are setting up small homes of this kind. Rather larger homes, taking up to about twenty children, are also being established. It is important that the children will be able, out of school hours, to mix with their school friends. While every children’s home should have a garden, the children should be encouraged to join with others in outside play.

4. In the family group home, the age range should be wide, say from three to fifteen years, with boys and girls growing up together. It will be desirable sometimes to include children under the age of three in the group (for example, where they have older brothers or sisters in the home), or on occasion to keep
children beyond the age of fifteen. The conditions of normal family life can most nearly be reproduced in this way, and the children will not require to be moved at a specified age to some other children’s home and so lose contact with those whom they are fond of and trust. In homes accommodating children of a wide age range and both sexes, the special problems arising in adolescence call for sympathetic guidance and wise, unobtrusive supervision. It will not generally be right to place in a mixed family group home older children coming into care, but this may not apply where several children from the same family are received into care and should be kept together.

5. The standard of care provided in a home will be determined by the success with which the staff are able to take the place of parents and to meet the children’s individual need for interest and affection. It is essential that the conditions offered to staff should be such as to attract and keep men and women of the high quality needed for this work.

6. It is on the understanding and devotion of the staff, more than on anything else, that the happiness of the children depends. The household and members of staff, besides being familiar with the stages of development throughout childhood, should be temperamentally fitted for the difficult task of maintaining the balance between giving the children the affection that they need and being too possessive in their attitude towards them. The housemother in charge of a family group home should be given the fullest possible responsibility, and should not be subordinate to the person in charge of some other children’s home.

7. The staffing should be sufficient to allow the housemother time to join in the child’s activities and to talk with them, and thus to provide the children with the adult companionship which is necessary to their normal development. It is undesirable for one housemother to live alone with the children; she needs adult companionship, and a housemother living alone may sometimes be subject to undue strain. In family group homes taking from eight to ten children, a resident housemother and assistant, or two housemothers, should be sufficient, with adequate domestic help. In homes taking eleven or twelve children, it will be an advantage to have in addition one full-time domestic assistant, preferably resident; and in these the employment of a married woman as housemother, with the husband going to outside work, is a good way of securing a man’s influence and interest in the household.

8. It is considered that the staff required for a home taking about twenty children of a wide age range and both sexes might be a married couple (the husband usually going to outside work), one resident housemother, one resident housefather, cook, daily domestic assistant, and part-time help with the garden where required.

9. If a home is to be well run it is essential that the conditions should be such as to enable the staff to retain pleasure and freshness in their work. Adequate time off and holidays, giving opportunity for outside interests, and provision for seeing their own friends in the home (see also paragraph 34), contribute to the well-being of the staff and consequently of the children. At the same time, there should be sufficient flexibility in the arrangements to ensure continuity of care. Where relief staff are employed, it should be arranged, whenever possible, for the same people to go to the same homes.

10. It is hoped that local authorities and voluntary organisations will release suitable members of their staffs to take a full course in child care provided through the Central Training Council in Child Care, and will encourage others to attend refresher courses. A valuable feature of the refresher courses is the opportunity they afford to the staff of different homes to meet and discuss their work.

FURNISHING AND EQUIPMENT

11. The aim should be to create an environment not luxurious but of a reasonable standard of comfort, in which both staff and children will feel at home and which will help the children to develop a proper pride in their surroundings.
Decoration and furnishing which are good in design and bright and attractive in colour will encourage the children to take an interest in their home, and to enjoy taking care of it. This applies equally to chair- and bed-covers, curtains and rugs, which should be in attractive colour schemes. There should be a room for play and a quiet room for reading and other such occupations; one of these rooms may serve also as the dining room. It will do much to produce the atmosphere of a normal home if staff and children share most of the rooms in the house, though the need of the staff for some privacy should not be overlooked. If there is not room in the house for a workshop for hobbies and crafts, the possibility of converting an outhouse or garage into a workshop should be considered.

12. The bedrooms should be furnished as far as possible as would be in an ordinary household without uniformity, and there should be opportunity for the exercise of individual taste in the arrangement of furniture, the choice of colour schemes and the display of personal possessions. Sufficient chests of drawers and wardrobes should be provided to give each child space to keep his own clothes, and there should be bedroom rugs and a chair for each child. The need for bedroom mirrors for older boys and girls should not be overlooked. At least one of the rooms used by children should be furnished as a comfortable sitting room with easy chairs. Every child should have an individual place in which to keep his personal possessions; he should be entitled to regard this as a private place which should not be disturbed by the staff without his knowledge.

RECEPTION OF CHILDREN

13. As reception centres are established (see the memorandum which accompanied Home Office Circular No. 128/1949 of 4th July, 1949), the need for initial assessment in long-stay homes will diminish. It will be necessary however, for some time to place direct in long-stay homes children whose needs have not been assessed. Children may arrive at the home still subject to the strain and bewildermnt of leaving familiar people and surroundings, and some may suffer from the effects of ill-treatment or under-nourishment. Many of the recommendations contained in the memorandum on reception centres are applicable to the reception of children direct into long-stay homes. Children who have been in a reception centre will come to the long-stay home with a known history, and will have had time to get over the first effect of separation from their homes.

14. Where a child is to be admitted to a home, whether on coming into care or subsequently, it is of the greatest importance that he should be treated considerately; the need to put the child at ease and to gain his confidence should be reflected in the arrangements for the journey, and the escort should, if possible, be known to him. The housemother should have full information about the child before he comes, so that he can be greeted by name and made to feel that he is not a stranger. This kind of friendly welcome will be all the easier if it has been possible for him to visit the home once or twice beforehand. On arrival, he should be shown round the home and, if he has a brother or sister or friend there, he should see him at once. Children should be allowed to bring with them any personal possessions to which they are attached and these should be treated with respect. Children leaving a reception centre to go to a children's home should take with them clothes that they have become used to. Staff should not be discouraged if a newly admitted child does not respond to kindly approaches for a time, as this may be due to his distress at leaving home or to previous unhappiness or neglect.

RELIGIOUS UPBRINGING (REGULATION 4)

15. A child who has to grow up away from his own parents needs even more than any other the comfort and help of a religious faith and the inspiration to right thinking and right doing which it gives. A religious upbringing must be founded on the example of the people with whom a child lives; if they are sincere in their convictions, even though of a different denomination, the teaching
and guidance that he receives will have added significance. Their influence will be seen in the development of his personal faith and of his sense of service to others.

16. A child's understanding of religion is quickened by the attitude and example of those about him; he will learn from them to say prayers suited to his age, and become familiar with Bible stories and with the lives of people whose faith has inspired them to serve their fellows. Unless it is impracticable, every child should attend the services and the Sunday school of his own denomination so that he may take his part in its observances and activities, and be prepared to become a full member of a corporate religious body. The housemother should be ready to discuss with any child religious or other questions which he may raise, and where desirable to arrange for him to talk with a minister of religion or other adviser of his own persuasion with whom it is hoped that she will maintain friendly contact. The teaching which a child receives at his church, his Sunday school and at his day school will be strengthened in daily life by the sympathy and understanding of those around him in the home.

DAILY LIFE IN THE HOME

17. It is the practice in some homes, particularly large homes, for the staff to be known by names suggestive of institutional life, such as master or superintendent. Names like these are alien to the idea of family life, and their use by the children is to be discouraged. If a home is run in the right spirit, this will be reflected in the easy manners and the bearing of the children.

18. The aim of any routine should be to create for the children the feeling of security and well-being which is found in a happy family. Regular times for meals and for bed help to create a pattern of security in the child's mind. Within this framework there should be variety and sometimes the unexpected event or excursion. It may be unavoidable in the larger homes to announce some events of the day, such as meal times, by a gong or bell, but the children should be accustomed to telling the time by the clock and should be taught to practise punctuality as a way of showing consideration for others.

19. Much of the children's happiness as they grow up will depend on the ease and confidence with which they mix with other young people. Meal times in the home provide a valuable opportunity for social training as well as an occasion on which the group comes together as a family. The staff should have meals with the children, and should expect them to talk freely. Tables should be attractively laid, with flowers on the table whenever possible. The children should become accustomed at an early age to the use of knives, forks, spoons, tumblers and cups and saucers, and should be expected to pass dishes to each other and to help themselves. If meals are regarded as social occasions, it follows that ample time should be allowed for them. The older children should be encouraged to help the younger ones at meals, keeping in mind the need to teach the younger ones to look after themselves. It is unreasonable to expect the other children always to wait until the slowest has finished.

20. Each child should feel at bedtime that he is specially wanted and cared for. In many homes a bedtime story is told to the group; whether or not this is done, it is important that the housemother should find time to talk with each child as she says goodnight to him. In this way she will often hear the worries of the older children and will be able to give to each child the individual interest which he needs.

21. It is important that each child should have the hours of rest he requires; he should not go to bed unduly early or too late. As a general guide, the following hours of sleep are considered to be desirable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age in years</th>
<th>Hours of sleep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1—2</td>
<td>14—16 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2—4</td>
<td>13—14</td>
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<tr>
<td>5—7</td>
<td>12—13</td>
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<td>8—10</td>
<td>11—12</td>
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<tr>
<td>11—13</td>
<td>10—11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14+</td>
<td>9—10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
22. Care should be taken to see that children are warm in bed at all seasons of the year; underblankets should always be provided. A feeling of warmth and comfort will play a part in preventing such happenings as night terrors and bed wetting.

23. Bed wetting cannot be attributed to any one cause; if effective help is to be given, the child must be studied as an individual. The trouble may be due to an organic cause, to delay in learning bladder control, or to emotional disturbance due to loneliness, a sense of being left in strange surroundings, or of not being wanted. A feeling of hopelessness about the habit may cause it to persist. A child who persistently wets the bed should be seen by the medical officer so that he can advise on treatment or, if necessary, refer the case to a hospital or child guidance clinic.

24. Understanding and consideration on the part of the staff are of the first importance. Bed wetters should not be separated from other children, and members of the staff dealing with the child or with the wet bed should proceed in a matter of fact way, and should never exhibit impatience, disgust or anxiety. Mackintosh sheets should be used only when necessary; when they have to be used, a thin blanket should be placed between the mackintosh and the bed sheet. Sheets should always be changed after being wet. Bed wetters should not be required to wash their sheets. There is nothing to be gained by restricting drinks unreasonably, but it is undesirable that any child should drink large quantities late in the evening. There should be easy and lighted access at night to a lavatory, and where necessary the children should have their own chamber pots.

**RECREATION**

25. Play is as necessary to children as food and sleep; through it they develop in mind, body and personality. Play should not be thought of only in terms of organised activities. The children should be given ample opportunity to play and amuse themselves in their own way, and should be encouraged in initiative, resource and self-reliance. They should be taught to use the facilities of the neighbourhood, for instance, the public library, and allowed a reasonable choice of their own books.

26. Indoors, the children should have a varied supply of play material, including materials for dressing up; hobbies should be encouraged, and opportunity given to look at picture books, to read newspapers and periodicals suited to their age, and to listen to the gramophone and wireless. Children should be encouraged to choose their programmes, and not have the wireless on continuously. There should be small tables at which the children may play games or pursue hobbies, and arrangements should be made, if possible, for a child to have some place, where a half-finished model or other cherished piece of work can be left with safety.

27. Fresh air, sunshine and activity are essential to the health and the full physical and mental development of children. Much of their time should be spent out-of-doors. Where the garden is large enough, part of it should be set aside for the free use of the children. Sand-pits in suitable conditions and if properly looked after, provide happy occupation for small children. The keeping of pets gives children the experience of caring for living things and develops a sense of responsibility. Bicycles, besides being popular, provide training for the older children in independence and road sense. The children should be taught to look after the bicycles as well as to enjoy their use. Outings and treats should be arranged. As opportunity offers, the children should be helped in the observation of growing and living things and in the life of the countryside.

**PERSONAL HYGIENE**

28. Children need training in how to use and look after their toilet articles, which they should regard as their own property and be able to identify easily. Individual towels, face cloths, tooth brushes (with individual tooth paste or powder) and brushes and combs should be provided and clearly marked by name or initials, or, in the case of children too young to read, by symbols which they can
recognise. Towels should be hung so that they dry and are not in contact
supervision may be necessary in the use and care of these articles, but the aim
should be to train the children as quickly as possible in habits of personal clean-
liness and independence. Baths, with clean water for each child, should be
taken at least twice a week, just before bed, and the children should be trained
to bathe themselves. Bedtimes naturally vary with the ages of the children, and
it should be possible to plan some bathing each night without interfering with
evening activities. The children's hair should be washed regularly, and attention
given to the cleanliness of their heads. Children should be trained in regular
habits and encouraged to report constipation; an apertient should never be given
as a matter of routine, but only where it is required in the individual case. The
needs of the adolescent girl should be provided for.

DRESS AND FOOTWEAR

29. Uniformity of dress is to be avoided. The disadvantages of central pur-
chasing should be weighed against its advantages. There should be variety, and
opportunities for individual choice. Children attending school or a youth organi-
sation should wear the kind of clothes that are required. From an early age,
children should accompany the housemother when she is buying their clothes.
Older children should be taught something of the prices and suitability of clothes
and materials, and the girls should be encouraged to make attractive clothes for
themselves. Uniformity should be avoided also in such matters as the dressing
and cutting of hair.

30. Great care should be taken to provide children with correctly fitting boots
and shoes. They must be of adequate length with flexible soles to allow proper
use of the foot muscles, and the heels should fit comfortably. The passing of
part-worn footwear from one child to another carries with it the risk of injury
and possibly infection to the feet: where it is done, only well-fitting boots or
shoes which are in good condition and not in any way misshapen should be passed
on. It is important also to see that the feet of socks or stockings are of sufficient
length after laundering as well as when new.

MONEY AND PERSONAL POSSESSIONS

31. Learning to handle money is an essential part of a child's training in
everyday matters. Children should have a reasonable and known amount of
pocket money. While pocket money will usually be given weekly, it may be
helpful on occasion to give a larger sum for a longer period so that the experi-
ence of weighing the usual limited expenditure against the making of some
special purchase may be possible. Older children should be allowed whenever
possible to undertake shopping for the home, and to buy things for their own
use. Younger children should be allowed to accompany the older children or
housemother on shopping expeditions, and themselves be trusted to make simple
purchases such as small birthday presents. Those nearing school-leaving age
might be given an allowance to cover the purchase of clothes and personal
necessities and so learn to take a greater pride in their own things. Unless
some arrangement of this kind is made, a child may start work without knowing
how to lay out money on personal needs.

HELP IN THE HOME

32. Boys and girls should be expected to take a moderate share in the daily
running of the home, but not at the expense of sleep, meals, education or
to help in the house. Older children, in assisting members of staff, should
progress from light routine tasks, such as dusting, bed-making and washing up,
to skilled work, such as cooking, bottling, ironing and making things for the
home. It is sometimes forgotten that a share in the running of the house means
a share in the interesting as well as in the dull occupations. Older children
could be given some responsibility for planning meals, purchasing household
demonstrations or exhibitions of domestic interest in the neighbourhood.
CONTACT WITH RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

33. The child's link with his own family and relatives should be preserved wherever possible, and the staff of the home can help to strengthen the link by getting to know visiting parents. Visits by relatives and friends should be encouraged, and there should be no undue restriction as to times. Normally, the letters sent and received by a child should not be read by the staff of the home; exceptionally, the head of the home after consultation with the children's officer in the case of homes provided by a local authority, may find it necessary to supervise correspondence.

34. It is essential that children should learn to make friends outside the home and should be used to meeting other young people and to visiting ordinary homes. Both children and staff should be encouraged to invite their friends to the home; the children may thus experience the pleasure of giving as well as receiving hospitality. It is important that a child who has no parents or other relatives who visit him, or whom he visits, should be befriended individually by local people who are on friendly terms with the staff of the home. Women's Voluntary Services, Youth Organisations, Rotary Clubs and other bodies are ready to make arrangements of this kind for children in home.

HOLIDAYS

35. The summer holiday is an important event in the lives of children, and it is specially desirable that children who are being brought up in children's homes should have an annual holiday of the kind best suited to their needs. In a family group home, there is something to be said for the group going away together for the children's holiday, the children sharing their experiences with those who look after them in the home. Children who live in a community life in larger homes will be likely to benefit by a complete change of surroundings, such as may be found with suitable relatives or in private foster-homes where they may see something of normal family life. Members of youth organisations, such as scouts and guides, should be given opportunity to go to camp or to take part in other holiday arrangements. There will be scope to arrange for older children to join others in using youth hostels. Organised camps or holiday homes, catering for large numbers, should be used with discrimination; younger children are likely to find such places exhausting. The aim should be to arrange as far as possible for each child to have the kind of holiday which, beside giving him pleasure at the time, will widen his interests and provide him with those experiences and memories which are so important in the pattern of young lives.

DIETARY

36. Menus should be varied and well-balanced. Contact should be maintained with the local Food Office so that ration permits may be altered as circumstances change. Breakfast should be served always within one hour of rising and should include a main dish. Mid-day dinner will often be taken at school. Where this is not done, application should be made for the additional food allowed for five main meals a week based on “school meals” rations, and dinner should generally consist of meat or fish and two vegetables (green leafy vegetables being served about three times a week) followed by a suitable pudding. The children should have a high tea (including, whenever possible, meat, fish, cheese or egg) and a light supper; alternatively, if preferred for the older children, a light tea and a substantial supper should be provided. Children should be encouraged to drink sufficient water, which should be readily available between meals and at meals.

37. Protein should be given twice daily, and can with advantage be included in all three main meals. Adequate quantities of salads and fresh fruit should be given. Milk should be tuberculin tested or pasteurised, and each child should have not less than a pint a day, including school milk. Children under five should have the special allowance of cod liver oil and orange juice available for them. Regulation 3 and the Schedule, item 5, require records to be kept of the food provided. The records should be examined from time to time by persons visiting the home on behalf of the local authority or voluntary organisation.
38.

The Ministry of Health have published a
booklet, "Feeding the One to Fives," obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office
(Sales Offices), price 6d. (post free, 7½d.), or from any bookseller.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

39. Regulation 5 requires the appointment of a medical officer for each local
authority and voluntary home. His duties include regular attendance at the
home and, as far as practicable, the periodic routine examination of the children,
the provision of suitable medical attention as required, the supervision
of medical records, and general supervision of the health of the children and
hygiene of the premises. He should take an interest in the progress of the
child and in their general welfare. It is, therefore, desirable that he should
visit frequently, and get to know the children and the staff. Regular visits will
enable the staff to keep him informed of matters which are not of sufficient
consequence to justify a special call. The fullest possible information as to
the previous medical history of each child and his family should be available
to the medical officer. It is particularly important that this should include
details of any immunisations. Regulation 6 requires arrangements to be made
for dental care of the children.

40. Sick children can be provided with treatment under the National Health
Service, but payment will have to be made for the general supervision and the
routine examinations which are outside its scope. Although it is desirable that
one doctor should undertake all the duties of medical officer, a local authority
may have to make special arrangements for their homes by employing their own
medical staff.

41. The advice of their Medical Officer of Health could be sought with
advantage on all medical matters affecting homes provided by a local authority,
including the appointment of the medical officer for the home, matters concerned
with the health of the staff, precautions against the spread of infectious disease,
and, where appropriate, the medical aspects of the planning of accommodation.
Voluntary organisations may also find it an advantage to seek the advice of the
appropriate Medical Officer of Health on such matters. It is desirable for the
local Medical Officer of Health to be informed of the outbreak of any non-
notifiable disease, such as gastro-enteritis, in any child's home.

42. It is recommended that the frequency of medical examinations, dental
inspections, and other routine arrangements should be as follows:

(a) Medical examination—
On admission.
At least monthly for children aged 0—1 year.
At least quarterly for children aged 1—5 years.
At least yearly for children over the age of 5.
On discharge.

(b) Weight (in a single garment)—
On admission.
Weekly—for children aged 0—6 months.
Monthly—for children aged 6 months to 2 years.
Quarterly—for children aged 2 years and over.
On discharge.

(c) Height (for children aged 2 years and over)—
On admission.
Quarterly.

(d) Dental inspection—
This is very desirable for children over the age of 2 and, if possible,
should be arranged shortly after admission and at intervals of not more
than six months.
Medical records—

Individual records should be kept showing condition on admission, and progress, and should include a record of sickness. Dates of immunisations should be noted. Condition on discharge should be recorded.

Suitable medical record cards for children aged five and over, and similar cards for children under the age of five, can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (Sales Offices), price 15s. 2d. per hundred for the cards, and 10s. 2d. per hundred for the continuation cards, including purchase tax in each case. The cards should be ordered under the references “Home Office RHM” for children aged five and over, and “Home Office RNM” for children under five, and the continuation cards under references “Home Office RHM (C)” for children aged five and over, and “Home Office RNM (C)” for children under five. The cost of the carriage is 1s. 2d. per hundred for the cards and 10d. per hundred for the continuation cards. (See Home Office circular 18/51 of 23rd January, 1951 and circular letter of 23rd January, 1951.)

43. Children attending local education authority schools will be examined by the school medical service at intervals. A member of the staff of the home should endeavour to be present, and should tell the doctor anything of note about the child just as a parent would.

44. While a good standard of cleanliness should be maintained in the home, this need not be carried so far as to produce an institutional atmosphere. Personal cleanliness among those employed in the kitchen is essential, and kitchen waste should always be stored in covered bins pending removal. The larder window should be efficiently fly-proofed, but should allow adequate ventilation.

45. When numbers of children live together there is a risk of epidemics and precautions must be taken to prevent the spread of infection. One of the most important methods (too often neglected) of preventing epidemics is the early diagnosis and isolation of the first case. The sick room, which should be a bright room and within call of a member of staff, should be ready for immediate use. In homes for fewer than about twelve children, arrangements should be made to enable a suitable room to be brought into use as a sick room at any time. If a sick child has to be kept apart from the others he should be provided with toys or books or suitable interests, and will need extra attention and mothering. If a child has to be admitted to hospital, the staff of the home should keep in frequent touch with him both by letters and visits, and there should be no delay in taking him back when he is ready for discharge.

46. In view of the close contact between staff and children, it is desirable to safeguard the well-being of the children by ensuring, as far as is possible, that the staff are free from any disorder likely to harm the children. A medical examination, including an X-ray of the chest, before appointment, and an X-ray of the chest subsequently at yearly intervals, is advisable, and local authorities and voluntary organisations are recommended to consider what measures should be taken to this end, and to consult the Regional Hospital Board as to ways and means of arranging for X-ray examinations.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (REGULATIONS 8 AND 9)

47. The advice of the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade should always be obtained on fire precautions and on fire drills. The subject is dealt with in full in Appendix II. Open coal, electric or gas fires should be provided with fixed fireguards, and in rooms used by young children, radiators and hot pipes should be suitably guarded. Medicines and disinfectants should be kept in locked cupboards to which children cannot get access. Where windows, verandahs or staircases are potentially dangerous, or where there are main roads, ponds, rivers, etc., in the vicinity, the risks should be assessed, and suitable safety measures taken.
DISCIPLINE

48. Some form of discipline is necessary in every community, if the general well-being is to be maintained. Most children are difficult at times, and those coming into care may be specially difficult at first. Many will be disturbed by removal from their homes, and some will never have had a chance of learning not to be such as would be likely to undermine the self-respect of children or to lessen their sense of responsibility for their actions. In general, the consideration will provide the example which is likely to influence in the right way all members of the group.

49. The difference in the relationship existing between staff and children and between parents and their own children calls for a careful approach to discipline in a children's home. Children who have lacked affection previously and who have become possessive and jealous about persons or things will need considerable treatment; it would be useless, and often harmful, to punish for this kind of behaviour. Where, on the other hand, correction is needed, it should aim at helping the child towards self-discipline and a developing sense of responsibility towards the people with whom he lives. It is by patience and interest, and the understanding of each child's problems and needs that the staff will win response and loyalty from the children.

50. Appendix III deals with the subject of discipline and the effect of the relevant Regulation.

EDUCATION AND THE HOME

51. Local authorities and voluntary organisations should do all that interested parents would do to enable a child to obtain and take advantage of opportunities of education and training suited to his ability. In the child's interests, the staff of the home should keep in close touch with the school and watch each child's progress there. The children should be given every facility to enable them to take part in handwork, sewing and cookery classes, and, if they wish, to buy the things they have made. They should be free to join in out-of-school activities. Children should always have a quiet place at home where they can do their homework undisturbed.

52. Training in health and hygiene is one of the responsibilities of the housemother, and in this she will be helped by the teaching given in most schools. Children are interested in their physical development, and want factual information about it as they grow up. The housemother should be ready to answer questions in a way appropriate to the age and intelligence of the child.

53. The staff of the homes should take advantage of the opportunities offered by many schools through parent-teacher associations and open days to acquaint themselves with the life of the school. Children's enjoyment of prize-giving, sports day and school functions may be greatly increased by having present someone belonging to them.

CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT

54. When children are ready to leave school and go out to work advantage should be taken of the facilities provided by the Youth Employment Service for advising them on their choice of a suitable occupation and helping them to find satisfactory employment. Children usually come into contact with the Service through the schools they are attending. Youth Employment Officers visit schools and give preparatory talks on the choice of employment to groups of boys and girls in their last year at school, and at a later stage arrangements are
made for school leavers to be interviewed by a Youth Employment Officer and to receive personal advice about the type of work best suited to their individual capacities. It is important that children in homes should attend for interview, and that a member of the staff of the home who knows the child's abilities and particular interests should be present. The placing facilities of the Youth Employment Service are available not only to young people on leaving school but at any time up to the age of eighteen. The Service has also certain responsibilities for keeping in touch with the boy or girl after he has been found work and until he reaches the age of eighteen. The objects of this procedure (called "review of progress") are to ensure as far as possible that the placing has been satisfactory, and to provide young workers with opportunities for discussing their progress and their problems with a Youth Employment Officer and for receiving such further vocational advice and assistance as may be necessary. The Youth Employment Service administers a scheme of training and maintenance grants under which young workers with special aptitude for a particular skilled industrial occupation (for which training facilities are not available within daily travelling distance of their homes) can receive financial assistance to enable them to take up training in that occupation with employers in other areas. Youth Employment Officers welcome the co-operation of those concerned with the care of the children. Those responsible for homes in which education is provided within the premises should ensure that full use is made of the facilities provided by the Youth Employment Service.

PROVISION FOR CHILDREN ON LEAVING CHILDREN'S HOMES

55. It is recognised that the transition to life outside cannot always be easy for those who have been brought up in a children's home. It is accordingly important that the older children should be prepared for this and should be given every opportunity to become self-reliant. For example, it will be helpful if they can have for a time before they leave a room of their own to accustom them to the conditions of increasing independence. It will usually be desirable for children to leave the home on reaching school-leaving age, or soon afterwards, although there can be no hard and fast rule and it may be right in exceptional cases for children to remain in the home beyond that age. The retention of girls in homes to do domestic work is deprecated. While children should leave the home well-equipped, they should retain some familiar articles of clothing as well as taking with them their personal possessions.

56. Section 19 of the Children Act, 1948, empowers local authorities, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to provide hostel for young people who are or have been in care and have reached school-leaving age. Where hostels are provided, local authorities should make use of their power to accommodate in them young people who have not been in the care of a local authority, and thus to enable those who are, or have been, in care to meet and live with others from ordinary homes.

AFTER-CARE

57. Where a child has left the care of a local authority or voluntary organisation since reaching school-leaving age, the local authority in whose area he is living, unless satisfied that the welfare of the child does not require it, have a duty to advise and befriend him until he reaches the age of eighteen. This task will normally be undertaken by the children's officer and staff, but the local authority, if satisfied in the case of a child who has left the care of a voluntary organisation that the organisation have the necessary facilities, may arrange for the voluntary organisation to undertake his after-care. The housemother or housefather should have a close link with the child, and co-operation between them and those responsible for after-care will often be of value.
58. It is hardly practicable to confine consideration of this subject to the records which should be maintained in respect of children who are in children's homes. For this reason, what follows is related to the maintenance of records in respect of all children in the care of local authorities and voluntary organisations.

59. It is essential that a comprehensive record should be kept of every child in care. These records will provide the material on which informed decisions about a child's future can be taken, and will form a continuing account of a child's progress including his progress at school. They will serve also as a means of checking whether action that should be taken has been taken, for example, whether a child should be restored to his parents, whether a child should be boarded out, and whether, if he is boarded out, the requisite visits have been paid to the child in his foster home. The building up of reliable records is not easy, and the staff should be given a full allowance of time for this work, which will be of value not only in relation to the individual child but also in the wider field of improving the knowledge of the treatment of children in care.

60. There should be a personal case history for every child in care. This might consist of a folder containing:

   (a) The basic record of all relevant information about the child and his family, including reports completed at the reception centre;
   (b) history sheets with a continuing record of matters of consequence in the child's life, including relevant information about his health;
   (c) copies of all reports, including school reports, court orders or correspondence concerning the child; and
   (d) certificates, including birth certificate, photographs and other papers which the child may like to have later.

61. It will be wise to keep the entries in the history sheets factual and as simple as possible. Opinions about a child change and may vary from worker to worker; over-elaboration should be avoided, as records can quickly become the master and not the servant of those who use them.

62. It may not always be easy for the local authority or voluntary organisation to decide to whom the full records of the children should be made available. In the case of a local authority, it is to be expected that they will be seen by the child's supervisor. It is considered that the person in charge of a child's home should ordinarily have full information about the child. When a child is boarded out, sufficient information (including information about his health) should be given to the foster parent. In general, it is to be expected that it will be to the child's advantage if those immediately responsible for his care are informed about his background.

63. When a child is placed in a children's home, it will be for the responsible officers of the local authority or of the voluntary organisation to decide in what form information is to be given to the person in charge of the home. It is contained in the history sheets, and copies of reports of interest should usually be given.

64. A central register of children in care is no doubt maintained by all local authorities and large voluntary organisations, and this would serve as an index to the personal case history folders. The records to be maintained by children's homes may be summarised as follows:

   (a) record of children admitted to the home, showing name, date of birth, religious persuasion, dates of admission and of leaving, and a record of absences;
   (b) daily register of children in the home;
(c) personal case history for each child in the home, with a continuing record of matters of consequence in the child's life;

(d) log book of events of importance in the life of the home;

(e) records of the food provided;

(f) record of weight and height (see paragraph 42 above);

(g) punishment book.

It is intended that the log book mentioned at (d) above should contain not a list of occurrences of everyday interest, but a record of events of importance such as affect materially the running of the home, that is, matters of which an official visitor to the home should take account. (See Regulation 3 (2) and the Schedule as to the records required to be kept.)

CONCLUSION

65. The success of family life within a children's home will be seen in the degree to which a child who has been brought up there feels himself to be an individual with rights and responsibilities, equipped to take his place in the world. Every aspect of life within the home should contribute to this end, since the aim of all that is done is to produce stable, happy and self-reliant citizens.

HOME OFFICE.

July, 1951.

APPENDIX I

(See paragraph 1 of the memorandum)

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING SPECIFICALLY TO LARGE HOMES

1. This appendix contains recommendations relating specifically to large homes, and particularly to those which are organised neither as group homes nor as boarding schools. The appendix is to be read in conjunction with the memorandum which, though written in the main with direct reference to children in care for an indefinite period who are being brought up in family groups, applies for the most part to all long-stay children's homes and, with necessary modifications, to short-stay homes.

2. The size of some homes, and the nature of their premises and organisation, are such as to make them in greater or lesser degree institutional in character and thus particularly unsuitable for young children. It is of the first importance that all possible steps should be taken to lessen the disadvantages of the large home.

3. Where the children do not go out to school, the home should be run as far as possible as a boarding-school with arrangements for the children to spend the school holidays with parents, relatives or foster-parents. It will be all to the good if some of those attending such a school are children living in their own homes. In other cases, the home might be organised, after suitable adaptation of the premises, in family groups, each under the charge of a housemother, so that the conditions of a family group home are reproduced as nearly as possible. Where the nature of the premises makes this impracticable, it may be possible to adopt a house system. Whatever the method of organisation, the aim should be to secure that certain members of the staff have continuing responsibility for the care of certain children, so that constant change is avoided.

4. A defect of some large homes is that there is insufficient recognition of a child's need of occasional privacy, and that the children may never know what it is to be alone. Some small rooms, comfortably furnished and provided with small tables for study and quiet occupation, should always be available. There will be need for rooms with equipment for games and physical exercise, and for play in bad weather.
5. Reference is made in paragraph 17 of the memorandum to the undesirability of the children's using names suggestive of institutional life, such as master or superintendent, which are alien to the idea of family life.

6. The serving of all meals for the whole home in a central dining room is not conducive to a family atmosphere or to social training, and should be avoided where possible. As far as practicable, the staff should take the meals with the children who should usually be kept within their own family or house group at table, with their own housemother or helper. Wherever possible, the housemother should give her children at least one meal a day (perhaps tea) in a room set aside for the use of the group.

APPENDIX II

(See paragraph 47 of the memorandum)

ON FIRE PRECAUTIONS

1. All children's homes must have adequate fire precautions and means of escape, but the measures to be adopted will vary widely with the age and number of the children and the type of building; the extensive precautions necessary in a large nursery, for example, will have no place in a family group adopting measures which are over elaborate or which might tend to differentiate the home too much from neighbouring premises.

2. The Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade should be asked to arrange for visits to all children's homes, and to advise on the suitability of the measures already adopted; he should be consulted also at the planning stage when premises are to be adapted to provide a home or when a new home is to be built. He should be asked to advise on fire drills, and, if there is no standing arrangement with the manufacturers for maintenance, to inspect patent fire extinguishers and other apparatus which may deteriorate.

3. Although the necessary fire precautions will vary widely, some features are common to most homes. The provision of adequate alternative means of escape, a simple but efficient warning system, and a method of rapid communication with the fire brigade are essential; fire drills should be held at frequent intervals to accustom the children to a routine that they may have to carry out in emergency. A good time for surprise drills is shortly before normal waking time. The need to hold fire drills more frequently in short-stay homes than in long-stay homes should be borne in mind.

4. While fire precautions and means of escape must be adequate, care should be taken to see that as far as possible they do not interfere with the running of the home or with the internal or external appearance. This is particularly important with family group homes which, for example, will often be given an institutional appearance by an external steel fire escape; where an external escape must be provided, it should be sited, if possible, at the side or rear of the house. Similarly, internal escape ladders should be sited so that they do not restrict unduly the use of the rooms or spoil the appearance of living rooms. Escape hatches should be placed so as to interfere as little as possible with the normal life of the home.

5. Means of escape such as patent lowering lines, transportable ladders, chutes and similar equipment have various disadvantages and cannot usually be recommended with any degree of confidence for use in children's homes.
APPENDIX III
(See paragraphs 48 to 50 of the memorandum)

ON DISCIPLINE

1. Reasonable compliance with a code of conduct devised in the interests of the group is necessary, and this can be secured as children become socially adjusted. There may be special difficulty in the case of adolescent children who come into care and who have not learned to live as members of a group. Children can be helped most effectively by staff who understand their needs and can exercise imagination in their relations with them; an important factor is that children should be confident of, and secure in, the immediate and continuing interest of the staff.

2. Speaking broadly, happy children are good children. All children are naughty sometimes; their growing sense of personality leads them to trials of strength with authority and with each other. But if a child misbehaves persistently, there is need to discover what is wrong. Misbehaviour may be only naughtiness which can be dealt with by simple corrective measures, or it may be irrational conduct due to some underlying emotional disturbance, or a mixture of both. In the second case, punishment is not likely to eradicate it; those in charge of the child should direct their efforts to seeing that his difficulties are resolved. A child may, for instance, behave aggressively, sometimes because of an emotional disturbance such as jealousy, or a sense of inferiority, sometimes because he has found that it pays in getting his own way. In the one case, the feeling of jealousy or inferiority must be cleared away; in the other, the child has to be educated to control his desires and harmonise them with the interests of other individuals and of the group.

3. When correction is needed it should aim (as is suggested in paragraph 49 of the memorandum), at helping a child to develop self-discipline and a sense of responsibility towards the people with whom he lives. It should follow the fault as quickly as possible and, once over, the matter should not be brought up again. The aim should be to correct the child in such a way as to bring home to him the effect of his action on the group. Measures which are purely punitive in intention and effect make no contribution to a child's education.

4. As long as correction does not take a form which is likely to damage a child's self-respect, it is usually to his advantage to feel that he has paid for his fault and that the account is closed. Some deprivation of treats or of special kinds of food (for example, ices or a portion of his sweets) may be justified on occasion. At the same time, the privileges and treats which children enjoy should be regarded as a normal part of the life of the home and not as things which are given or withdrawn by way of reward or correction. The withholding of normal meals is open to objection, as is the practice of keeping a child in bed during the day. Regular meal times and bed times help to convey a sense of security, and interference with them as a punishment should be avoided. An early bedtime may be the right course to take with a child who has become irritable through tiredness.

5. It may be right sometimes to make a child help someone whom he has hindered by bad behaviour (taking care that help in the home is not degraded to the level of a punishment), or to give up some part of his pocket money towards the cost of making good something that he has spoilt wilfully or through disobedience or wanton carelessness. It is important that children should not be left with a sense of resentment. For this reason, mass punishment for the offences of individuals cannot be justified.

6. The effect of Regulation 11 is to prohibit corporal punishment of any kind, except:

(a) smacking the hands of boys and girls under the age of ten; and

(b) caning (applied by the person in charge of the home), in the manner and to the extent permitted by the Regulation, boys who have reached the age of ten but not school-leaving age.
7. The provision for corporal punishment as referred to in the preceding paragraph has been included in the Regulations for use as a last resort. While it might seem natural to smack the hand of a small child in need of correction, to practise this indiscriminately would be to risk aggravating the condition of some children, who are troublesome because they are emotionally disturbed as a result of past experience. Although provision for corporal punishment has been made in the Regulations, it is open to any local authority or voluntary organisation to instruct their staffs that it is not to be used.

8. The Regulations do not attempt to prohibit specified punishments (other than corporal punishment of a kind not provided for in Regulation 11), because there would be inevitable omissions from any list of objectionable punishments. For example, no person with understanding of children could think a punishment suitable which had the effect of frightening a child, of isolating him from his fellows, or of leaving him unoccupied for long periods. Children should never be shut in dark places, or “sent to Coventry,” or made to wear distinctive dress or left for long in an empty room. If it is necessary to remove a child from companions because he is hysterical or for some other good reason, one of the staff should be with him or within reach so that he cannot feel himself deserted. The setting aside of a quiet room may in itself provide a refuge for a child who needs to be alone.
(c) personal case history for each child in the home, with a continuing record of matters of consequence in the child’s life;
(d) log book of events of importance in the life of the home;
(e) records of the food provided;
(f) record of weight and height (see paragraph 42 above);
(g) punishment book.

It is intended that the log book mentioned at (d) above should contain not a list of occurrences of everyday interest, but a record of events of importance such as affect materially the running of the home, that is, matters of which an official visitor to the home should take account. (See Regulation 3(2) and the Schedule as to the records required to be kept.)

CONCLUSION

65. The success of family life within a children’s home will be seen in the degree to which a child who has been brought up there feels himself to be an individual with rights and responsibilities, equipped to take his place in the world. Every aspect of life within the home should contribute to this end, since the aim of all that is done is to produce stable, happy and self-reliant citizens.

HOME OFFICE.

July, 1951.

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(See paragraph 1 of the memorandum)

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13
1. "Rubane House" Voluntary Home.

Date of Discussion on 14th November, 1950

Present: Mr. O'Neill.
Mr. Shank.
Mr. Nixon.
Miss Forrest.

"Rubane":

(a) Accommodation: It was agreed that, on the basis of present arrangements, the number of boys to be accommodated should be up to a maximum of 30. Later on, when further adaptations had been carried out, consideration could be given to the question of raising the maximum. Bro. BR 39 said he had quite a good chance of acquiring the steward's house on the estate and if he was successful in this, it would provide further useful accommodation.

(b) Fire Protection: It was agreed that the Ministry would contact the Fire Authority and arrange for an inspection.

(c) Drinking Water: Bro. BR 39 said that a 1,000-gallon tank was being provided to store drinking water, and pumping equipment would raise the water from a well near the premises. Taps in the Home delivering drinking water are clearly labelled to that effect.

(d) Sewage: Bro. BR 39 said that his architect had this matter well in hand. A septic tank would be installed and he was advised that arrangements which should satisfy the sanitary authorities would be completed.

(e) Finance: Bro. BR 39 explained that "Rubane" would be run by the de la Salle Order, but nevertheless it would have to stand on its own feet as an independent unit like other institutions run by the Order. There were no general funds to which it could resort. The incomes of the Brothers and monies raised from charitable sources were the only funds, apart from state and local authority grants, which were available.

It was intended to have elementary school educational facilities available inside the Home and to this end the Ministry of Education were prepared to recognize the appointment of two trained teachers and to pay their salaries. There would also be other general staff, supervisors, a farm steward, a matron, possibly, female cooks and maids.

On the question of grants to voluntary homes, it was stated on behalf of the Ministry that financial assistance under Section 118(1) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1950, could only be made in respect of improvements to premises and the better provision of staff effected after the voluntary home was in operation, and provided the Ministry was satisfied that the voluntary body responsible had already provided accommodation and staff to recognized and normally adequate standards. In the case of "Rubane" it was agreed that generally speaking the adaptations carried out in providing the Home would not qualify for grant. Nevertheless, the Ministry would examine proposals for the future with care and sympathy. It was also suggested that Bro. BR 39 should write to Welfare Authorities with a view to securing their support under Section 118(2) of the Act.
The first meeting of the Governing Board of the De la Salle Boys' Voluntary Home was held at "Ardbane House", Arklow, on the 27th day of September, 1950. His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Mageean, presided. Also present were the Right Rev. Most Rev. Dr. Johnstone; Rev. Fr. Rhodes, P.P. St. John's; Rev Fr. Dr. Molloy, P.P. Ballycrahe; Rev Fr. Higgins, Adv. St. Peter's; Rev Fr. Bradley, Adv. St. Patrick's; Rev. Fr. Geoghegan, Adv. St. Mary's, and Rev. BR 12 and Rev. BR 39 submitted a general report on the progress that had been made towards establishing a Voluntary Home for boys. The position was considered to be satisfactory.

The question was then discussed and it was agreed that a sum of £2,000 (seven thousand) would be necessary to carry out the immediate needs as regards furnishing. A meeting of the board of directors was held to consider the matter and it was decided to proceed with the project. The home was opened on the 1st of December, 1950, and the first group of boys moved in.
for boys and staff were then discussed. The Board, while admitting the coachhouse building to be quite substantial, agreed with the suggestion that it would be advisable to erect new classrooms and retain the coachhouse block for future development. BR 39 was given authority to communicate with the architect and Ministry of Education with a view to providing permanent classroom accommodation. The question of providing a Chaplain was then raised and His Lordship said he hoped to have a priest available in November. It was decided to renovate the house known as "The Bungalow" as a residence for the Chaplain. The Chaplain's salary was fixed at £150 p.a. plus £100 for maintenance.

BP 1 agreed to send the necessary staff of Brothers as soon as the essential alterations were complete.

Dec. 8th, 1950 was provisionally fixed for the official opening and dedication of the new dormitory.

*Signature*
21/11/1950

F.S.
My Lord Bishop, Right Rev. and Very Rev. Father,

I am pleased to submit for your consideration a report on the working of the Home since our last meeting on October 30th. 1951.

We have at present thirty-five boys drawn from the various County Welfare Authorities and St. Patrick's, Milltown. Of the Welfare boys, three each are from Belfast and County Armagh, two from Co. Tyrone and one from Fermanagh. The Ministry of Pensions is responsible for one boy while twenty-three are boarded out from Milltown. With the exception of two all these boys are still attending school. The two in question are serving their time the village of Kinsburn — one at the grocery business and the other at motor engineering. During the year five boys were discharged from the Home and from recent reports all are doing very well. There is an excellent spirit among the boys who are very healthy and apparently very happy and content at Rubane. As the day's routine is well balanced as regards schooling, work and play this happy spirit is only to be expected. Every attention is given to keeping the boys in good health and periodic visits from doctor, dentist and optician are essential safeguards in this respect. Glowing tributes from Ministry and Welfare officials have been voiced regarding the excellent health enjoyed by all the boys. During the year we availed of a visit to the Mass Radiograph Centre, Belfast and the reports were very satisfactory. This year we had also the good fortune, thanks to the of enjoying a fortnight's stay at the holiday camp at Glenariff, a visit which was of great benefit to all the boys. The spiritual welfare is ably and devotedly attended to by our Chaplain, Rev. (name deleted), who is very much esteemed by all the boys both as a priest and a good friend. In addition to the boys had the advantage of a two days retreat under the sympathetic guidance of a Redemptorist Father. (name deleted) for his thoughtful kindness in providing film show. Every week is to be sincerely thanked.

In the autumn of '52 work was commenced on the new classrooms which are expected to be ready by the end of May. On their completion additional accommodation will be available in the house near the farmyard. The money to pay for the classrooms: (£13619) has already been raised thanks to the herculean efforts of Brother (name deleted) and the De La Salle Voluntary Worker's Committee. The water supply to the house is just as precarious as ever but as there was and is the possibility of getting the public supply it was thought better to await developments and not risk unnecessary expense. Our fire-escape ladders are almost complete and while agreeing with the recommendations of both Fire and Home Office authorities are much cheaper and more in harmony with the House than the Catswalk originally planned.
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Details are to be submitted by BR 12.
The Third Meeting of the Governing Board of De La Salle Boys' Home

Held at St Patrick's School, Milltown
on October 30th, 1951

Chaiman: Most Rev. Dr. Mageean

The third meeting of the Governing Board of the De La Salle Boys Voluntary Home was held on October 30th, 1951 at St Patrick's Training School under the chairmanship of the Chairman, Most Rev. Dr. Mageean, and at which there was a full attendance of members. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted and signed by the Chairman, Most Rev. Dr. Mageean. General agreement endorsed the reading of the General Report.

Great concern was expressed at the shortage of the water supply and the need for safe means of ensuring a steady supply was stressed. It was noted that water would not be laid on to the Rubane district for some time and therefore any provision for a steady supply of water would have to be met with by the Home. For the present the only method was to draw water to the House.

It was agreed that a General Purpose Committee be appointed to advise on matters that may arise in the period between meetings of the Governing Board. The following were appointed...
My Lord, Right Rev. and Very Rev. Fathers,

I am pleased to submit for your consideration a general report on the work and progress of the Home since the last Annual Meeting of the Committee of Management. But first I should like to welcome your Lordship and each member of the Committee and to thank you sincerely for coming to Rubane for the present meeting.

Since this time last year, our numbers have increased from 49 boys to 63. Of this total, 34 come from Nazareth Lodge; 26 from the various County Welfares; 3 were sent in directly by the General Purposes Committee. Fifty-three of the children in the Home are from the Diocese of Down and Connor.

In last year's report anxiety was expressed at the dangerous state of the Chapel ceiling. With your Lordship's kind approval a new ceiling has now been erected and the Chapel itself has been completely painted. The moulding and plaster work was carried out by [redacted] and the painting was done by [redacted] from Milltown, who was kindly lent to us for the purpose by BR 39.

During the year the "Old School" premises were also partly renovated: a kitchenette and a bedroom having been fitted and furnished for the use of our Chaplain, and two other rooms converted into dormitories for the boys, thus increasing accommodation for an extra dozen or so children. The school playground was completed, too, by the erection of iron railings which add considerably to the safety of the school-yard.

The Ministry of Home Affairs continues to make periodical enquiries about the water supply. We have been informed by the North Down Rural Council that a scheme to bring the water mains to Rubane Corner will commence in the very near future. We have asked the Council if it would extend the mains to the Home, but there has been no decision...
The boys stayed at Kilmore House, Glenariff. Activities included football, volleyball, table tennis, bingo, fishing, swimming, rock climbing, treasure hunts, films at local cinema, discos, treks in forest park, visits to places of interest, Ballycastle, Giant's Causeway Carrick a rede rope bridge.

Other records suggest that at times holidays were also undertaken to Scotland and Waterford.

10. The procedures which the De La Salle Order had in place to oversee the operation of Rubane House;

10.1. Board of Governors:

Prior to 1975 and the coming into effect of the Children and Young Persons (Voluntary Home) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1975, the Home was under the control of the Board of Governors who in turn delegated the day to day management of the Home to the De La Salle Order. Membership of the Board of Governors from time to time was determined by the Bishop for the time being of the Diocese and always consisted of five or six Priests of the Diocese of Down and Connor under the chairmanship of the Bishop. The Parish Priest of Kirkubbin Parish was always a member of the Board of Governors and in the exercise of his pastoral duties paid regular visits to the Home to administer to the spiritual needs of the residents and any other needs that were apparent to him. In the history of the Home there had been a total of thirty one meetings of the Board of Governors in a thirty three year period.

10.2. General Purposes Committee:

The Minutes of the Board of Governors, dated 30th October 1951, report that it was decided by the Board to set up a General Purposes Committee to advise on matters that might arise between meetings of the Governing Body which it had been decided were to take place annually. This Committee met frequently over a ten year period and meetings of this Committee were kept some of which are exhibited here to as Exhibit 8. With the passage of time, it became increasingly difficult for the General Purposes Committee to render regular and useful assistance and eventually it lapsed as an effective body. On 21st November 1978 at its Annual Meeting the Board of Governors, who throughout the years had continued to meet on an annual basis to review the running and development of the Home, decided to form a Management Committee.

10.3. Management Committee:

This Committee was established on 5th February 1979 and its role was both executive and advisory. It was responsible to the Governing Body and it met a minimum of six times a year. Its main function was to supervise the management of the Home and to advise the Officer in Charge in all matters pertaining thereto.

The Management Committee undertook responsibilities for the appointment of lay staff, determining the terms and conditions of service and dealing with the employment and dismissal of members of staff and performing its role as adjudicator in decision-making circumstances requiring the resolution of grievances or consideration of breaches of discipline by staff. As well as formal meetings, members of the Management Committee visited the Home regularly between meetings. Every part of the building was inspected - kitchens, dormitories, school rooms and recreation areas. All members of staff were interviewed individually and in an informal manner. Staff where invited to convey any complaint or suggestion through the members of the Committee to the Board of Governors.
First Meeting

of

General Purposes Committee

Held at: St. Patrick's School, Milltown

on:

January 21st at 1952

Chairman: Rev. Fr. Walsh, P.P.

At the third general meeting of the Governing Board of the De La Salle Boys Voluntary Home held on the 30th October 1952, it was recommended that a General Purposes Committee be appointed to advise the Brother Director of the Home on financial matters. The Chairman of the Governing Board, His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Maguire, appointed the following members of the Board to serve on the General Purposes Committee:

Rev. Fr. Walsh, P.P.
Rev. Fr. [Name redacted]
Rev. Fr. [Name redacted]
Rev. Fr. [Name redacted]
Rev. Fr. [Name redacted]
Rev. Fr. [Name redacted]

A preliminary meeting of the body was held on 30th November 1952 at 4 o'clock at St. Patrick's Boys School, Milltown, in order to elect the various office-holders. Apologies were tendered on behalf of Rev. Fr. [Name redacted], P.P., who was unavoidably absent.

Rev. Fr. [Name redacted], P.P., proposed
That Rev. Sr. Walsh be nominated Chairman and on the motion being seconded by Rev. Sr. Aher, Very Rev. Sr. Walsh then took the chair.

He was elected Secretary and Rev. President seconded the motion.

A short informal discussion then took place regarding the farm and its use as a means of training the boys as agricultural workers. The view was expressed that training as agricultural workers would not appeal to the majority of the boys who were from cities or towns. Such a training was almost a preliminary preparation for emigration to lands where opportunities and facilities for farm workers were advertised as being better than in the homeland. It was, on the other hand, shown to be almost a duty to stem the flight from the land, and agricultural training would actually assist in that respect. Wages of farm workers compared favourably with and in certain cases were superior to those of tradesmen. It was, however, finally agreed that discussions on this aspect of training were rather premature as difficulties, chiefly financial towards establishing a model training farm were great. The next meeting was fixed for Feb 25th at Rathmore House.

W. Walsh,
19/1/52.
Second Meeting

General Purposes Committee

Held at Rubane House
Feb 25th 1952

Chairman Rev Fr Walsh, P.P.

The second meeting of the General Purposes Committee was duly held at Rubane House on Feb 25th at twelve noon, at which there was a full attendance of the Committee.

The Minutes of the previous meeting held at Milltown on Jan 21st were read by the secretary, passed by the Committee and signed by the Chairman, Rev Fr Walsh.

1. Dismantling of Cottages

Sanction was given to the proposed dismantling of the vacant cottages at Rubane Corner. This work was to be done by a local firm of builders for the value of the stones only—all other fixtures, slates, and timber especially to be used for the new silo which is in the process of being built.

2. Repairs

A discussion took place regarding the
advisability of either putting a new roof on the cattle byre or effecting part repairs. A rough estimate - which would in all probability be a maximum one - gave £500 for complete re-roofing while part repairs would approximate £10 or £80. As a new roof would eventually have to go on it was thought that periodic part repairs would be inadvisable. On a show of hands voted for (total) re-roofing while and favoured partial repair work.

Piggery

The completion of another piggery pen was approved if it being agreed that the pig market was a good proposition and an excellent source of income.

Ducks & Greenhouse

It was agreed to proceed with repairs to the Darrow Chutes and the Garden Greenhouse as such repairs were essential and the outlay would not be too great.

Livestock

The policy of carrying a comparatively large number of dairy cattle was approved as the profits were considered good and the time now ripe for such a policy.

Regarding the present seating accommodation in the Chapel which was considered inadequate it was agreed to place an order for new benches with the Midtown workforce as their charge.
would be very reasonable.

The next meeting was provisionally
fixed for the month of June, the exact day
to be later determined by the Chairman in
consultation with the Committee members.

A meeting was called for April 2nd and 1953,
but no one was sent a summons to attend. The
Chairman said that the two leading business
men who were present were the farmers and were
not aware when this was required, in the
line of machinery. They also viewed the
farm of another farmer which was proposed to
be bought in order to accommodate a new
family. The agreement was reached on
agreed to the purchase of a washing machine.

Apostolos were received from the remaining
members of the committee regretting their inability
to attend.
By letter dated June 17th, 1953, the Pope
most Rev. A. Magi, appointed a new
Grand Chapter Committee. The members of
the Committee are:
Rev. Dr. Forde, M.B. Bailey, Rev. C. Forde

"RUB-116"
Boys' town on the Irish Sea

(By Michael Cannon)

BELFAST, Saturday.

"THERE is no such thing as a bad boy." Words spoken by the founder of America's Boys' Town, Irish-born Father Flanagan, have come ringing down the years since he first uttered them long ago, when he commenced his great work on behalf of the youth of the U.S.A.

And nowhere have they found a more ready response than in the Boys' Town of the Six Counties—St. Patrick's Training School in Belfast, where the role of "Father Flanagan" is played by Tipperary-born Brother Stephen.

To the Northern city ten years ago came the young de la Salle, inspired with the ideals of his Order's founder, St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle.

For years he has labored to make the Order's foundation a reality of all that is spiritual, moral and social. Eight years ago, Brother Stephen was appointed Rector of Milltown and since that time he has worked to make the men and boys of the Order's house into the boys they are today.

On the spit of land between Strangford Lough and the Irish Sea this house stands. It has been acquired as the nucleus of a Boys' Town in the North. Bishop Maginn of Down and Dromore came to the registry of the De La Salle Order in 1951, to set the house for De La Salle boys.

Several years later, the Bishop of Down and Connor, Most Rev. Dr. Maginn, has presented the property of the Order's house to the De La Salle Order, which will in future take charge of the spiritual and temporal welfare of boys of all denominations. The Bishop on December 16, arranges for the De La Salle boys to come to Strangford Lough and will be received and dedicated by the Bishop of Down and Connor.

Plus school farms

The plan will be transformed into a reality in the coming months. Already some of the boys are being taught for the move. The school will be completed in the near future, and the number is expected to reach 100 in the near future.

It is hoped to provide elementary and secondary education, trade for the boys, and what should prove most interesting of all, a model farm, including dairy, poultry, stock raising, etc., with a greenhouse, etc., to be of practical use to the boys.

Attention to education, the farm, and trade is now being given, and Brother Stephen is in charge of the boys.
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND), 1950.

I hereby certify that the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland has in accordance with the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland), 1950, registered Rubane House, Kircubbin, Co. Down, as a Voluntary Home.

Assistant Secretary.

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont,
Belfast.

8th January, 1951.
Ministry of Home Affairs is prepared, in certain circumstances, to consider applications from voluntary organisations for grants towards improving the premises or equipment of a Voluntary Home, or for securing that the Home is later provided with qualified staff. These grants will be designed to help cases which are doing valuable work but which are prevented by lack of funds from making improvements themselves.

The Ministry does not intend that these grants should weaken voluntary effort by taking the place of voluntary donations and endowments, and it is thought that the larger organisations will have adequate income from such sources to cover their requirements. Where, for example, an application is made in respect of a number of Homes run by a voluntary organisation, the resources of the organisation as a whole will be taken into consideration. Generally, grants will be made only to organisations with limited resources maintaining individual homes.

Grants will not be paid towards the acquisition or construction of new premises towards the ordinary maintenance or general management of a home.

Conditions may be imposed when grants are made, including conditions for the repayment of the grant in whole or in part if the premises ceasing to be a Voluntary Home. The Ministry will also require to be satisfied that the finances of the organisation are such as will enable it to rely on its functions as regards general maintenance, etc.

The Ministry will require the following information and documents to be included with each application for grant:

1. the name and address of the voluntary organisation and of the Home in respect of which the application is made;
2. certified copies of the income and expenditure accounts and balance sheets for the Home for the preceding financial year or years. Where the voluntary organisation is responsible for other Homes similar particulars should be given in respect of the whole organisation;
3. a statement by the voluntary organisation, certified by the Chairman and Treasurer, or other appropriate persons, that the organisation is able to meet only a proportion (to be specified) of the cost of the proposed improvements;
4. a detailed statement of the purpose for which the grant is applied for, and of the estimated cost. If the grant is to be towards the provision of qualified staff, particulars should be given of:
   (i) the number of children accommodated in the Home,
   (ii) the existing staff,
   (iii) the duties which the proposed new member(s) of the staff will undertake,
   (iv) the qualifications of the proposed new member(s), and
   (v) the salary to be paid.
attention. The running of the farm and supervising the reconstruction and remodelling of various parts of the house kept both Brothers busy during the next few uneasy months.

Formal opening of the Boys' Voluntary Home by His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Magowan, on Dec. 15th, 1950, was presided over by His Lordship during the grounds and house, followed by Sionnach High Mass at which his Lordship presided.

Rev. Fr. G. M. Donald, C.S.S.R., Prior of Clonard Monastery, Belfast, preached an eloquent and scholarly sermon on the needs of orphaned and abandoned boys, at the same time paying a graceful tribute to the excellent capabilities of the Rev. Dr. Male Boys to fulfill this need. The congregation was representative including clergy of the district, officials from stone, officials and Ministry of Education.

Despite this formal opening, the first complement of boys did not arrive until Jan. 13th, 1951, owing to final arrangements, chiefly sanitary, being incomplete. In the meantime arrived at Rabbans had been assigned to the duties of Secretary, Chiefly Sanitary, being insufficient. The first group of boys, sixteen in all, arrived from Milltown on Jan. 17th, 1951. Of this first group arrived from Milltown, 13 from the various Welfare Authorities (1 from Co. Down Welfare, 2 from Co. Tyrone, 1 from Co. Tyrone, 1 from Ministry of Pensions, 1 Volunteer).
My Lord Bishop, Right Rev. and Very Rev. Fathers,

I beg to submit for your consideration a report of the working of the school since our first meeting held at Rubane on Sept. 27.

January 16 of this year saw the arrival of the first group of boys who were to make Rubane House their home for many years. The group, sixteen in number, is composed of five Welfare cases, etc., Ministry of Pensions, one voluntary and ten boarded out from Milltown by [BR 39] in virtue of his power as Manager. Of these, six, two were formerly resident in Nazareth Lodge. The boys as a whole are very good both in and out of class. At work they are both willing and diligent and in class show—with a few exceptions—a very good average intelligence. At present two temporary classrooms are occupied. The small numbers necessitate the grouping of two and three classes together—unavoidable under present circumstances—but which an increase in numbers ought to remedy. In this connection a visit was paid us quite recently by Mr. McCullin, Staff Inspector for School Sites, who has forwarded to his Department a report regarding the suitability of classrooms and his recommendations are as to grants to build and furnish the classrooms.

The statement of Income and Expenditure which you have received testify to the heavy expenses incurred in furnishing, renovating and altering the house in order to make it suitable for its purpose as a Voluntary Home. Despite this heavy outlay many improvements still need to be done and more expense will have to be borne. As [BR 39] expended the monies shown in the statement he personally will be able to answer any questions regarding them. To date I have been responsible for the opening up of the basement; the preparation of the chapel's house; the purchase and erection of a Layng Hut; the constructing of a Septic Tank. To open up the basement 2,500 to 3,000 cubic feet of earth was removed, the earth piled back, graded and re-sodded, retaining wall to height of basement window sills capped with concrete, and the road around the house which had to be removed in order to do this work replaced. Light and air have now been allowed into the basement doing away with the continued use of artificial light which would otherwise be required. The total cost was £230. Repairs and alterations to the house set aside for the Chaplain, amount to £125. As accommodation in the house isn’t nearly sufficient for the different activities of the boys a Layng Hut was purchased and erected in the yard close to the house to serve as a hall and playroom. The exact figure for this work is not yet available but the total for the purchase, dismantling, re-erecting, and improvements including a wooden floor will not exceed £200. Our plans for the Septic Tank have been approved by the Newtownards Urban Council. As it was the Newtownards Unit Council architect who drew up the plans for the proposed tank the approval could hardly be withheld. Work on the tank will commence once the unfavourable weather disappears.

Like all initial ventures which lack a steady or constant source of income the financial aspect looks large and our particular case is no exception. The estimated wages bill for the year will run to approximately £2,000; this includes staff of 3 Brothers, Farm Workers and Domestic Help. At a conservative estimate of 30/- per head, maintenance allowance alone will mount yearly to another £2,000.

I have been informed that a number of Catholic boys—subject to Welfare Organisations—are at present in various non-Catholic Institutions and Orphanages. He personally will deal with this point and any steps he may have taken to remedy the situation. As late as yesterday we had an inspection visit from members of the Belfast Welfare Authorities and are now awaiting their decision as regards Catholic boys to us. We have room for ten more officially but if the necessity arises we will accommodate all those whom the Belfast Welfare may
There was 4 lay canteen staff.
There was 4 lay domestic staff attached to the chalets.
There was 2 lay farm staff.

5. How Rubane House was financed; 1967-1974

The Home was purchased by the Diocese for £35,000 but it was up to the De La Salle Order to repay the loans together with interest. Responsibility for the repayment of the loans fell on the Brothers.

There were three main ways or raising money to meet these liabilities and to maintain the Home

5.1. Voluntary Workers Committee
This was formed under the energetic hand of BR 39 from the beginning was busy organising flag days, collection boxes, raffles, bazaars, door to door collections etc. This Committee was responsible for paying off the loan and interest of £10,000 to His Lordship Dr. Mageean, £5,000 to the Munster & Leinster Bank and £25,000 to the Diocesan Orphan Society. This money had been borrowed to pay for the property and to make the necessary alterations according to Ministry regulations. Up to 1962, this Committee contributed approx. £49,000 to the upkeep and maintenance of the boys in the Home and since then has added another £82,600 to pay for the building of Chalets, School and renovations to the Main House, which commenced in 1967. In the twenty years, it has raised well over £140,000.

5.2. Development of the Farm
Up until 1972 and under the management of BR 12, the farm contributed £55,000 in round figures to the Home. During these years also, the farm itself was developed and maintained at a very high standard of efficiency. This naturally increased the valuation of the farm - sometimes it was felt at the expense of more pressing needs of the Home.

5.3. Maintenance Charge for each boy

a. Local Government Welfare Committees
Originally, there were very few Welfare boys in the Home but during the fifties and sixties the ratio of Voluntary boys to Maintained boys worked out at an average of 1:1. Since 1970, the position changed rapidly and in 1974 -there were no boys who were not as least partially maintained by some Welfare agency. Since the Home opened in 1950, up to 1974 the Welfare had contributed £185,722.

It should be noted that prior to 1972 the Welfare Authorities did not contribute any maintenance for 'Voluntary boys' and the upkeep of these boys fell entirely to the Order and the effectiveness of their various sources of alternate income.

b. Diocesan Orphan Society Fund
The Diocese also made some maintenance contributions. A General Purposes Committee, set up by Bishop Mageean in 1952, contributed towards the maintenance of each Volunteer boy in the Home from the Diocesan Orphan Society Fund.

c. St. V. De Paul Society
This Society supported a number of boys on the same basis. Together they provided approximately £54,000.

d. Private Donations
These came to £19,382
My Lord Bishop, Right Rev. and Very Reverend Fathers,

I beg to submit for your consideration a report on the working of the school since our last meeting held on Feb. 21st of this year. At that time we could only report on having sixteen boys in the home, but since that date I am pleased to say that our numbers have more than doubled there being thirty-four boys under our care at the present moment. Of this number 20 have been boarded out from Milltown, three are private and the remaining eleven are from the various County Welfare Authorities. Three boys have been confided to our care by Co. Tyrone Welfare; two by Derry; two by Fermanagh; and one each from the Belfast Welfare and the Ministry of Pensions. One boy formerly under the care of Down Welfare has since left us and has been boarded out to a Catholic family in the Newtownards district. I must say that the same high standard as set by the first group of sixteen is being maintained and we are very pleased with the general all round high standard of behaviour. Full recreational facilities are available for the boys they having organised games daily, hurling, football, etc., the most popular. A film show is given to them once a week on the premises and every Sunday the local parochial film show is also available to them thanks to the thoughtful generosity of Father Walsh. Though well catered for in the recreational line they are no less well served and attended to in the spiritual aspect and it is a privilege of having Holy Mass every morning while we are most attentive and devoted to their spiritual welfare.

Now that our numbers have increased we are awaiting a visit from officials from the Ministry of Home Affairs who have to authorise this increase from the point of view of suitability of accommodation. An extra classroom has also necessitated and the temporary use of the Laying Hut as a classroom, but now that has left the Steward's house we intend that it be used as sleeping accommodation for the female domestic staff and as classrooms till such time as the new classrooms are built. By moving the staff to this house we will thus have an extra dormitory. Our plans for the proposed new classrooms incorporating

2 classrooms approximately 25' x 22'
1 additional room 25' x 22' separated from one of the classrooms by a movable partition
Assembly Hall
Physical Education room (50 x 22) can be formed.

Staff Room

have been drawn up, submitted to the ministry and now await final approval. The estimate (approximate) for building these classrooms was £2,000 which we do not expect to see up until the figures for '52 will be at least in the region of £12,000. Taking the official grant of 65% into consideration that still means we will have to pay about £4,000.

The renovating and furnishing of Rubane still continues and now that winter is fast approaching our present concern is the heating of the house. We have bought a number of portable radiators serviced by electricity as we have been advised that this is the most economic under the present circumstances, and expect that they will be of advantage to the boys during the cold weather. In order to comply with the Fire Service Recommendations in the matter of fire-escapes, we asked for estimates towards erecting a cat-walk on the specifistatic laid down by the Ministry. As the estimate received was considered to be far too much—over £600--the Ministry have been approached with a view to their approving something that will be cheaper but equally as effective in the matter of safety. It was also essential to make the steps outside steps leading to the boys lavatory and the surrounding area as near as possible accident proof and so we had protective iron railings installed in both places, and so far we can report no serious accident. The general health of the boys is safeguarded by periodic visits from the local doctor and both doctor and dentist from Milltown. Closely associated with the state of the boys health is the supply of water to the house which is giving us quite a lot of trouble and worry. Up to the present the well is definitely unable to supply the house with sufficient water and as there is no possibility of our getting a supp...
17th December, 52.

Dear Mr. Hillan,

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th inst., with copy of the letter which you have received from the Chief Inspector of Taxes, and the following are my views on the points raised in the letter:

(1) There are at present 40 boys in residence at the Home whose ages range from 8 to 15 years. The boys of school-going age are receiving full-time instruction in elementary education with handicrafts and school gardening as extra subjects. The 10 boys over 14 years of age are receiving full-time instruction in all the branches of farming. There is at present in course of erection a school building which will provide a large classroom to be used as a manual training room with a view to giving senior boys a training in woodwork and metalwork.

(2) 5 Brothers and 10 boys are engaged full-time in farm work, and are assisted by 4 farm labourers who are employed on a weekly basis.

(3) The answer to this question is included in (1).

(4) The contributions of £69.10. 0., which was received from boys' parents, refer to two boys who were admitted to the Home at the request of The Belfast Child Guidance Clinic.

(5) None of the land was let in 1951.

(6) All the land was worked by the Trustees.

(7) The Home is managed by a Governing Board appointed by the Trustees who are responsible for the finances of the Home. The Governing Board has arranged with the De La Salle Order to provide teachers and operate the Home generally on behalf of the Board of Management under an agreement dated the 6th November, 1950.

With reference to the Deed of Covenant, I have been speaking to Mr O'Hara (who was responsible for drafting the Deed), and he has promised to have a word with you. It appears to me that some explanation is necessary as to why my name is given on the Deed of Covenant as trustee and not on the Indenture of the 15th June, 1950. I am a member of the Board of Management of Kircubbin and also act as Secretary and

/Treasurer
August 31 - In the evening, left with Mr. [Blank], Fire Officer [Blank], gave instructions to try on fire drill and put all the boys through this drill.

August 30 - Left for Downpatrick and was replaced by [Blank].

BR 17

September 4 - [Blank] and [Blank] sent to bed with chicken-pox, on orders of Dr. Graham. The A.O. said the boys were not to be moved to Milltown as arranged. Mother Superior of Nazareth Lodge notified of this order.

Meeting of Sub-Committee at which they decided that the boys were to go to Milltown on Thursday, Sept 24th. The boys from Nazareth Lodge to come to Rulane.

Oct 4th - Arrival of 26 (Twenty-six) boys from Ballinafeagh and transfer of 17 (Seventeen) boys to Milltown.

Oct 4th - Boys began potato-picking at own request.

Mr. Carter, Staff Inspector, and Mr. Kelly viewed the site regarding its use as a woodwork room. Mr. Keable thought it should suit fine. Remaining Milltown Boys left for Milltown 3: (Three).

Oct 11th - Arrival of [Blank], [Blank], [Blank], master of Belfast Street.

Oct 23rd - Returned to Downpatrick for [Blank] who was resident in Rulane April-May.
When I visited Nazareth Lodge on 11th November, Reverend Mother mentioned several points of interest:

Mr. McKendall has now completed his report on Fox Lodge and it is to the effect that the premises are not worth repairing.

The Orphan Society, having heard that they cannot get grant from us, consider that they probably won't be able to afford to maintain more than 80 children in St. Joseph's Babies' Home instead of 120.

Reverend Mother now wonders if perhaps they may yet manage to place the Fox Lodge 2-5 year-olds in a wing of the Babies' Home, as I suggested long ago. However, there are obvious difficulties of dividing the cost. I don't quite see how the subject can be tackled, except by Reverend Mother herself in the first instance.

She also tells me she is sending 25 boys to their Homes in Australia soon and may send another 20 later. Rubens can't absorb all their output and this is how they are to be disposed of. This is being arranged by a priest from Australia now collecting children here. She wondered if [redacted] could cope with the negotiations and formalities for her. I said I didn't see why he shouldn't do so.

(Intd.) K.B.P.
27.11.55

No action is necessary regarding A pending receipt from Mr. Headquaters of the proposed new place. E written reference is made of 6.10.55 3/2/55 3/2/55 3/2/55

Dr. Hilliger,
For any observations please, regarding B above.
The fifth paragraph of your minute dated 6.10.55 please.

[Signature]
Jan 1st
Return of boys from holidays

Jan 2nd
Rev. Fr. Coyle, C.S.S.R., arrived this morning to conduct a short Retreat for the boys.

Jan 12th
Today received letter from Ministry of Education granting a boys from Rubane here to attend the Intermediate School to be erected in Portaferry.
and if agreement on this point had been reached with Board of Managers of Intermediate School.

Jan 19th
travelled to Portstewart's Chest Hospital for periodic check-up.

Jan 27th
J. Mc Ginley (Ministry of Pensions) arrived today with Miss Tripic.

Feb 3
BR 12 attended meeting at Ministry of Education to discuss our position in regard to the proposed new Intermediate School at Portaferry.

Feb 10
S. Belfast Welfare arrived on 630 bus at Rubane Corner.

Feb 11
Miss Forrest, B of W Welfare, made a short visit and was of the opinion that the Administration were well advised.

Feb 12
called and asked if we would be satisfied with less sick for the boys. Owing to great want in various schools the Ministry were trying to determine how much each school must. We were unwilling to reduce our quota.

Feb 13th
Wrote to Shankill St. Clinic re chest x-ray for. Requested to do so by Belfast Welfare.
Jan 1st

Return of boys from holidays

Jan 2nd

Rev. Fr. Cotter, C.S.S.R. arrived this morning to conduct a short retreat for the boys.

Today received letter from Ministry of Education granting if boys from Rubane have to attend Intermediate School to be treated in Portaferry, and if agreement on this point had been reached with Board of Managers of Intermediate School, travelled to Portaferry Chest Hospital for periodic check-up.

J. McGlinshey (Ministry of Pensions) arrived today with Miss Tymie.

Jan 19th

BR 12 attended meeting at Ministry of Education to discuss our position in regard to the proposed new Intermediate School at Portaferry.

Feb 3

% Selfless Welfare arrived on 6.30 bus at Rubane Corner.

Feb 10

Miss Vincent, B. of Home Affairs gave a short visit and was of the opinion that the position here is satisfactory.

Feb 11

Wrote to Shankill St. Clinic re chest x-ray for requesting to do so by Belfast Selfless.
Feb 14th. In of Pensions informed us that they would like us to keep J. in Glenchey. Miss Freer was against this idea but Miss Tryne eventually got them to agree.

Feb 3rd Meeting at Ministry of Education regarding the proposal to have our school recognised as a Special School attended. This meeting was called owing to the Ministry enquiring if the boys from Ralene have to attend the Intermediate School due to be erected at Portaferry. As a result we would then have to attend the Intermediate at Portaferry. If we were recognised as a Special School...
School the boys would like to attend. Portalgoy Intermediate is decided for at present.

Feb 6th. Sent £500 to Sea Magooan, part payment on loan of £10,000.

Feb 9th. Film strip projector arrived in the evening.

Feb 10th. MHD. Belfast welfare arrived on train 1:30 and met him on arrival.

Feb 11th. Miss Forrest, Home Affairs, paid a short visit and expressed the view that the dormitories were

(Handwritten note: "it is clear and said...")

...now if we could be satisfied with less milk for the boys. Owing to work in various schools the Ministry were endeavouring to determine how much milk each school really used. He told him that we were unwilling to reduce quantity.


[Redacted] also called to see how boys were.

Feb 15th. Write to Dawson St. Clinic asking for his help today in that he attended the clinic in Belfast and would be of assistance in that respect.

Feb 23rd. New boys and BR 56 moved into the

Flowers House.

Feb 24th. The four [redacted] brothers, to Clough Welfare, arrived today, accompanied by Mr. Sorrenson.


Mar 9th. [Redacted] from Welfare left for Rome with his father.
Dear Sir,

The County Medical Officer has recommended that the above-named pupils, being educationally sub-normal, should receive special educational treatment in a special class in a Primary School. As there is no special class which these pupils could attend, the Down County Education Committee have decided that they should remain at De La Salle Boys' School, Kircubbin and be given individual attention suited to their needs. I have to add that the Ministry of Education has approved of this proposal and that I have the permission of the Manager of your school to notify you of the children's handicaps and to ask you to arrange that they should have as much individual attention as possible.

Yours faithfully,

The Principal,
De La Salle Boys' P.S.,
KIRCUBBIN.

Director of Education.
The Sixth Meeting
Of the
Governing Board of De La Salle Boys, USA
held at Rubare House
on March 30th 1954

Chairman: Most Rev Dr Mageean

The sixth general meeting of
the Governing Board of De La Salle Boys,
Voluntary Home was held at Rubare House
on March 30th 1954 under the chairmanship
of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr Mageean.
Members for mobilizing attendance were received.

Most Rev. Dr Mageean, the
chairman, signed the minutes of the previous
meeting as all present accepted them.

Dealing with the difficulty of the
boys having to attend the new Intermediate
School in Portaferry, it was thought better
that they remain at Rubare and in order to
make this possible it was advised that

try to have the present school
recognized as an Intermediate or ask for
a special school with full facilities of an
Intermediate. As the Ministry were disposed to
be very helpful in this matter it was thought
that this would not be too difficult.

A discussion of the proposed new
wing all thought that the matter should

BR 12
The Fourth Meeting
of the
Governing Board of De La Salle Boys Home

held at: St. Patrick's School, Milltown
on: February 3rd, 1953

Chairman: Most Rev. Dr. Mageean

The Governing Board of the De La Salle Boys Voluntary Home held its fourth general meeting on February 3rd, 1953, at St. Patrick's, Milltown, under the chairmanship of Most Rev. Dr. Mageean. There was a full attendance of members, with the exception of one who was unable to attend owing to illness.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted and duly signed by the chairman, Most Rev. Dr. Mageean. A general report on the year's work was then read and received general approval.

The possibility of accommodating 50 (fifty) boys from Margaret's House at Rutland was then discussed. It was pointed out that extra accommodation could be provided if certain alterations and repairs were carried out to the Stvacaro House at present in use as classrooms. Provided the recommended alterations were effected the Ministry of Home Affairs was prepared to recognise the House as suitable to accommodate at the maximum.
24 (Twenty four) trips for the number from Nazareth House was set in excess of this figure it was thought advisable to proceed with any alterations or repairs to the Stewart House.

Permission was given to carry out repairs to the farm buildings particularly the roof of the forge, mouth of the stalling and any tassments requiring attention.

Ingequeen
11 June, 1953.
NOTES OF DISCUSSION AT THE MINISTRY ON 6TH JUNE, 1952.

Present:

Mr. J.B. O'Neill
Mr. J.G. Dunlop
Mr. E. Jackson
Miss K.B. Forrest

Ministry of Home Affairs

Rubane Voluntary Home

BR 12 referred to the large number of boys now in Nazareth Lodge and indicated that consideration was being given to the possibility of transferring about 40 of them to Rubane. The boys he had in mind were those aged 10 years and upwards. Rubane has no accommodation for these boys at the moment but it was proposed, subject to the Ministry's consent, either to adapt the present outhouses for use as living quarters or to resort to the building of additional accommodation. The latter course was preferable to BR 12 as this would leave the outhouses free for use as workshops of various kinds where the lads in the Home would be taught handicrafts, etc.

In the discussion which followed it was generally agreed that there was no satisfactory alternative to the housing of the Nazareth Lodge boys at Rubane and that boys of the age group concerned should not be brought up exclusively under feminine influence as they would if kept at Nazareth Lodge. It was further recognized that the proposed changes would necessitate approving of Rubane for the accommodation of a total of 80 boys.

In reply to a query by Mr. O'Neill, BR 12 indicated that in the matter of outside contact with other boys most of the lads in his care at the moment were allowed home leave at holiday times, etc.; that special arrangements to visit private families were made for boys who were without homes of their own and that various sporting activities, swimming, hurling, rounders, etc., were encouraged. In the matter of hurling, a team from Rubane Home plays in the local League - home and away games being a regular feature.

BR 12 also stated that he hoped the water supply would shortly be augmented by a link-up with the mains.

On the question of a grant towards the cost of the additional accommodation which may be necessary, Mr. O'Neill explained that this was a matter which was being considered at a higher level but that he was hopeful of such grants being made available in cases where the Homes themselves were able to prove their inability to defray the costs. He advised BR 12 to have plans prepared for the improvements which were considered necessary and to submit them to the Ministry for consideration in due course.

Mr. O'Neill further undertook to embody his remarks in a letter to BR 12 as soon as the position about the payment of grants had been clarified.
with the Ministry plans for altering the
compound. Buildings were to be drawn up.
In respect, authorisation was given to
spend not more than £3,000 (three thousand)
was requested to
enquire from the Local Education Authority
regarding the provision of class under the
School Meals Scheme for the boys. As there
was no meals Centre from which fabrics
could be delivered it was suggested that
perhaps the Local Authority would give
a grant for the use of the kitchen at
Antone House.

Dealing with the admission of boys
it was ruled that all boys sent from
Milltown and from Welfare Authorities
were to be accepted. For boys sent by
parents or any other responsible authority
it was decided that a weekly fee of £3-0-0
(three pounds) be asked for. In case of
exceptional circumstances it was left to the
discretion of the Brother Director whether
or not the fee ought to be reduced.

His Lordship intimated that he would
appoint a General Purpose Committee, which
would meet monthly to discuss any relevant
matters.

Mageean,
30 March, 1954.
Dear BR 12,

I am now in a position to confirm the arrangements to which we tentatively agreed at the discussion held at the Ministry last month in regard to the additional accommodation to be provided at Rubane. I enclose herewith for your records a copy of the notes taken at that discussion, which, I think, sets out the position.

The Ministry agrees to extending the premises at Rubane to provide for a total accommodation there of 80 boys. The Ministry will also be prepared to consider the question of making a grant towards the expenditure involved in carrying out the necessary improvements. The amount of the grant will, of course, have to be considered when the cost of the improvements is known. It is suggested, therefore, that you should proceed with the preparation of the plans and the Ministry will be pleased to discuss these with you at your time.

Yours sincerely,

BR 12

Be La Salle Boys' Voluntary Home,
Rubane,
Kircubbin,
Co. DOWN.
July 23rd 1917

Miss Wright: Armagh Welfare arrived with the four brothers.

March 6th

[Blank]

March 9th

[Blank] (Armagh Welfare) left this afternoon with his Father. The puck had arrived the previous day and invited that [Blank] was to go back to Downpatrick with him. Ring welfare and informed them of this attitude.

March 12th

Dr. Scott (A.M.O) arrived today to examine the boys and assess their I.A. Visit from Mr. Dickinson P.T. Inspector who saw boys & gave them a P.T. table.

March 17th

Dr. Graham examined all the boys.

March 19th

Dr. Scott & [Blank] made the annual school medical examination.

March 23rd

Miss Byrnes, Ministry of Pensions visited the two charges and expressed her approval of the progress both boys were making.

March 25th

Dr. Simpson, Miss Forrest & Mr. Wright, Architect, all from Home Affairs called and studied the layout of the house in relation to the proposed new Wing.

March 26th

[Blank] Armagh Welfare arrived today accompanied by their brother and Mr. Sewery A. O. for Armagh Welfare.

Meeting of the governing board under the chairmanship of Most Rev. Dr. Mageean.
The Annual Meeting
of the
Governing Board of De la Salle Boys' Home

held at Rubane House
on March 30th 1954

Chairman: Most Rev. Dr. Mageean

The sixth general meeting of
the Governing Board of De la Salle Boys' Home was held at Rubane House
on March 30th 1954 under the chairmanship of the Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Mageean.

A motion by Admiral, of attendance received.

Accordingly, the chairman, signed the minutes of the previous
meeting as all present accepted them.

Dealing with the difficulty of the
boys having to attend the new Intermediate
School in Portaferry, it was thought better
that they remain at Rubane, and in order to
make this possible, it was advised that

try to have the present school
recognized as an Intermediate, or any rate
a special school with full facilities of an
Intermediate. So the Ministry were disposed to
be very helpful in this matter. It was thought
that this would not be too difficult.

In discussions, the proposed new
wing, all thought that the matter should

BR 12
be weighed a little more and that there
would be no danger in having the new
building erected. At the meeting were present
in favor of the College a Scotch farmer
and that point to give the decision. A
Scotch farmer, who was speaking, had
also expressed that perhaps the inclusion
of another Scotch farmer would help in
the problem of further accommodation. As the decision of
the farmers would qualify as a factor
in the College system, it was felt that
the inclusion of another Scotch farmer would
help. The additional accommodation and at
the same time keep the area in touch with
the present trend of Scotch Affairs in that
matter. The Boardship applied for re.
It pointed out that Edinburgh, where
the College system was in operation and
report on the advantages or disadvantages
of the method.

It was held that the water supply
problem would improve, but in the meantime
all that could be done was to await the
decision of the Rural Council. In the latter
and hope that it would be favorable.

C. Maclean
25 April 1959
The Seventh Meeting

of the

Governing Board of De La Salle Boys Home

held at St Patrick's School, Milltown

on April 25th, 1955

Chairman Mr Rev Dr Magrane

The seventh general meeting of the Governing Board of De La Salle Boys Voluntary Home was held at St Patrick's, Milltown, on April 25th, 1955, under the chairmanship of Mr Rev Dr Magrane. Apologies for inability to attend were received from...

The Chairman, Mr Rev Dr Magrane, signed the minutes of the previous meeting as all present accepted them.

Accommodation:

BR 12

informed the meeting that Mazaran Lodge decided to send from sixteen to eighteen boys through Redene could only accommodate eight at the host. In this connection gave a detailed account of a visit to the Burmara Home and read a report on the working of the Cottage system in England. As a result of the discussion that followed Brother were instructed to inquire into the cost of erecting:

BR 12

in House for the Chaplain. Full use of the Farm House should then be available for accommodation.
The Lordship expressed disappointment with the position generally and in particular with the reduction in the farm income for the past two years and also the Bank Overdraft which was £333.50 this year though 80% of last year's. The difference was due to the fact that in 1953 the cattle were cleared before Dec 1st while they were still on hand in 1954. The overdraft was liquidated partly in January when the cattle were sold.

The deficiency of £350.00 of income against expenditure for the year was explained by the following facts:

1. Less than £2.00 a week was forthcoming for the boys though the overall cost of maintenance was £5.00 a week.

2. Included in the deficiency was repayment of loan account.

No action was taken as to how the deficiency was to be met in the future except by increasing the farm income.

Water was reported that the Neighbours' Council were bringing the matter to Rubane Corner but that it was the responsibility of the State to take at the root of the matter. It was suggested that a grant would be...
that, subject to His Lordship’s approval, a house should be built for the Chaplain on the site suggested by ___ BR 12 ___. The other members of the Board agreed to this proposal after ___ BR 12 ___ had stated that, if a house were built, the premises at present being used by the Chaplain would facilitate the admission of a further sixteen boys. This concluded the business of the meeting.
15th May. Free day for boys.

23rd. DL 367

25th. DL 367

26th. Visited Home. Left on employed in post office.

3rd June

4th. Returned. Began small and gable work on building.

5th. More work.

1st July

2nd. Playing football matches between the boys of the Home and the boys of the Public School. The Home boys won both matches.

3rd. Boys went to Chesterfield's Circus.

Belgian provided transport and were admitted.

7th. Boys admitted.

27th. Boys go to hospital (mumps).

1st Aug. Welfare Boys Leave for summer holiday.

3rd. in bed.

3rd. Boys are in Glenriff for camp holiday.

15th. Boys return from camp holiday.

17th. Welfare children return from holiday.

20th. School as usual.

31st. Leaves S. Leu's Manor House.

31st. BR 17

1st Sept. Bro. appointed head of the House, replacing Mr. Smith main on his sick leave.

17th. Arrived in the up at duty as head houseman, replacing
My Lord, Right Rev. and Very Rev. Fathers,

I am pleased to submit for your consideration a general report on the work and progress of the Home since the last Annual Meeting of the Committee of Management. But first I should like to welcome your Lordship and each member of the Committee and to thank you sincerely for coming to Rubane for the present meeting.

Since this time last year, our numbers have increased from 49 boys to 63. Of this total, 34 come from Nazareth Lodge; 26 from the various County Welfares; 3 were sent in directly by the General Purposes Committee. Fifty-three of the children in the Home are from the Diocese of Down and Connor.

In last year's report anxiety was expressed at the dangerous state of the Chapel ceiling. With your Lordship's kind approval a new ceiling has now been erected and the Chapel itself has been completely painted. The moulding and plaster work was carried out by [Redacted] and the painting was done by [Redacted] from Milltown, who was kindly lent to us for the purpose by BR 39.

During the year the "Old School" premises were also partly renovated: a kitchenette and a bedroom having been fitted and furnished for the use of our Chaplain, and two other rooms converted into dormitories for the boys, thus increasing accommodation for an extra dozen or so children. The school playground was completed, too, by the erection of iron railings, which add considerably to the safety of the school-yard.

The Ministry of Home Affairs continues to make periodical enquiries about the water supply. We have been informed by the North Down Rural Council that a scheme to bring the water mains to Rubane Corner will commence in the very near future. We have asked the Council if it would extend the mains to the Home, but there has been no decision...
De La Salle Boys' Home, Rubane.

On the 3rd October Dr. Simpson and I visited Rubane House, Kircubbin, Co. Down.

There were 65 boys in residence. Twenty-four are the financial responsibility of Welfare Authorities and two the financial responsibility of the Special Care Authority. The school was on holiday for potato digging and the boys were helping to gather potatoes in the fields. We saw them later coming in for lunch. They all appeared happy and in good health.

The present staff at the Home is BR 17 one Prefect, one Housemaster, & BR 17 Secretary and two Primary Schoolteachers. BR 17 told me that he is now better satisfied with the housekeeping and domestic arrangements at the Home. There is a full-time daily cook and two non-resident domestics.

BR 17 has had a considerable amount of improvements carried out during his term of office. The kitchen had been redecorated and a new Aga cooker provided. It is hoped to have the dining-room redecorated as soon as possible. It has also been necessary to replace the roof in the Chapel owing to dry rot. A new office has been erected adjacent to the school building as the former office was required as sleeping accommodation for one of the Brothers.

There are now four dormitories (three with six beds and one with nine beds) in the Steward's House, which has been in use since 1953. Two W.C.s are available for night use, but all boys wash and bath in the cloakroom of the main building. The Chaplain also has his quarters in the Steward's House and two Brothers reside there at night. This leaves a total of 27 beds in the Steward's House, plus 44 beds already approved of in the main building - a total of 71 beds at Rubane Children's Home.

Outdoor play activity at this Home has greatly improved with the provision of a concrete yard between the school and the main building where tennis, basket-ball and rounders are played. There is also a good variety of indoor activity (T.V., radiogram tape-recorder, billiards, table-tennis). Films are shown weekly and next winter BR 17 hopes to introduce "boat making" which he feels should prove attractive to boys of this age. One of the main difficulties at this Home is the lack of indoor play space and the Management Committee are at present considering the possibility of extension or the provision of two cottage homes in the grounds.

A teacher has now been appointed for the Special Class at the Primary School. BR 17 however, would like to have Rubane registered as an Intermediate School, as he feels that this would give the boys a more practical education and leave them better equipped for jobs on discharge. The Director informed us that he had now reached a satisfactory arrangement with the County Council regarding the water supply to Rubane. The Fire Authority have agreed that a 3" pipe will be sufficient for their needs and the Education Authority are to make a grant of 63% to bring the water supply as far as the school building.
As the Secretary was away it was not possible to inspect all the statutory records. Dr. Scott continues to carry out the routine school medical examination and Dr. Graham is on call when required. Fire drill is carried out monthly. The Fire Authority recently completed a full inspection of Rubane, including the Steward's House, and at the time of our visit the recommendations were being carried out. Due to increased running costs it is proposed to increase the weekly charge for a boy at Rubane from £3: 0: 0 to £3: 10: 0 per week.

SIGNED: A. C. Wright

John W. Simpson

16th October, 1957.

P.C.

Apart from the fact that the home now has accommodation for a total of 71 boys and continues to function satisfactorily, we express no comment other than the joint report.

As far as it is concerned, it was made clear at the discussion with BR 39 and BR 13 on 18.10.55 that the Ministry was no reason for extending the living accommodation for the boys. My notes of this discussion are at present with the typist and will be passed to you in due course.

EDP
Mr. W. Duff
Mr. A. Alexander
Mr. E. Jackson
Miss K.B. Forrest
Miss M.A.E. Wright

Mr. Duff paid tribute to the good work of the De La Salle Order at Rubane. He then referred to the conditions existing in 1953/54, when the Ministry in view of the apparent shortage of accommodation had been favourably inclined to grant-aiding an extension of the Home and had actually made provisional arrangements in the 1955/56 Estimates for a possible grant of £2,000 towards the cost. The scheme then contemplated had, however, been abandoned and the Management Committee, without any grant from public funds under Section 118 of the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950, had since found other means of increasing the number of child places from 30 in 1950 to the present-day total of 71.

Mr. Duff further indicated that the Ministry's present policy - a policy which had recently been reiterated by the Minister to representatives of the local welfare committees - was opposed to the making of grants for the extension or enlargement of voluntary homes. In these circumstances and having regard to the existing credit squeeze Mr. Duff could see no prospect of any grant for an extension of the accommodation at Rubane.

Outlining the history of Rubane, Mr. Duff indicated that in 1950, when the premises were acquired at a cost of £45,000, the number of boys who could be accommodated was limited to 30. It was, however, recognised that ways and means must be found to provide additional accommodation.

One reason for the abandonment of the extension scheme put forward in 1953 was due to the occupant of the Steward's House on the estate having surrendered his tenancy for a small fee. As a result accommodation became available for a further 27 boys, the cost of which would otherwise have involved an outlay of about £20,000. Extra accommodation had also been made possible by the construction of a primary school which replaced the apartments hitherto used for classrooms and made them available for the ordinary purposes of the Home.

At the present time the Home had accommodation for a total of 70 boys, but there were 64 in residence at the moment and several admissions now pending from local authorities would fill the Home to capacity. There would therefore be no room for the overflow from Nazareth Lodge unless the existing accommodation at Rubane could be extended.

In his further remarks Mr. Duff also gave the following information:-

The shortage of ready cash and the lack of suitable R.C. foster homes were serious hindrances to the introduction of a regular boarding-out policy. Many of the children, including those received from welfare authorities, were also unsuitable for boarding out because of various sub-normalities. At this stage Mr. Duff mentioned that many of the boys had undesirable parents who would be an annoyance to foster parents.

Child adoption was, however, being encouraged as far as possible at St. Joseph's Babies' Home. 45 children had been adopted from this Home in 1955, 57 in 1956 and the total to date in the present year was 56.

Boys were being transferred from Nazareth Lodge to Rubane at an average of 12 per annum. This was an arrangement introduced with the full knowledge and approval of the Ministry in order to guard against these lads spending all their boyhood under completely feminine influences.

/As
It seems to me that the Roman Catholic Church is prejudiced against Welfare Authority Homes, and that from the outset they have not been prepared to give them a fair trial. In my opinion, if that Church would drop that attitude and make greater use of the Welfare Authority Service the result would be that larger numbers of Roman Catholic children would be boarded out instead of being kept in institutions. It is also possible, indeed, that the better and more expert investigation of home conditions would not necessitate the removal of some children from their homes. If the number of Roman Catholic children in care so warranted, I have little doubt that the Welfare Authorities would have to staff Homes with employees of that persuasion.

Another point is that Elementary Schools are run in conjunction with some of these Voluntary Homes. I may be doing an injustice, but there is always the risk of the incentive to keep up the numbers rather than that the Order concerned should lose the salary of a qualified teacher by reason of a reduction in numbers of children on the rolls.

I think the remedy lies with the Roman Catholic Church. If it is the determined policy of that Church to foster Voluntary Homes to the exclusion of the Welfare Authorities then they must be prepared to do so at their own expense.

1st November, 1957

[Signature]
Reference: T.165

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont, Belfast.

D/FG

De La Salle Boys' Home, Rubane

On the 8th of October we visited Rubane Boys' Home, Kirkcubbin, Co. Down.

There were 78 boys in residence, 26 sleeping in the Stewards' House and 50 in the main building. Dr. Simpson pointed out to BR.17 (redacted) that this was definitely overcrowding and that the numbers should not be permitted to rise above 70. BR.17 (redacted) said he realised this, but it was difficult for him to refuse deserving cases. He had been forced to refuse three such cases within the last week because there wasn't room for another bed in the present dormitories.

However he hoped that numbers would be reduced very soon. An additional dormitory, which accommodates two boys, had been brought into use in the Stewards' House. Four boys were waiting to be called to the Merchant Navy, two other boys were soon to be brought before the Court for committal to St. Patrick's Training School. Two boys, (redacted) and (redacted), had been transferred to Muckamore that morning. There are still two Special Care boys in residence but it is not proposed to transfer them at present. The Management Board are still considering the extension of this Home and BR.17 (redacted) is hopeful he will be able to put architectural plans for this project before the Board at their next meeting.

We were shown the new swimming pool (a cement construction surrounded by an iron railing) which has been provided in the

/garden
I am directed by the Minister of Home Affairs to inform you that a report has been received from the Ministry's inspectors to the effect that there are seventy-eight boys residing in the Home under your charge, whereas the maximum number for which the existing premises can provide accommodation without overcrowding should not exceed a total of sixty-one.

While it is realized that there may be occasions when a few boys beyond the normal maximum of seventy-one may require accommodation in the Home, the Ministry trusts that you will use your utmost to effect a reduction in the number of boys present in the Home and ensure that the limit of sixty-one boys is not exceeded except for periods of a few weeks in cases of exceptional emergency.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

E. JACKSON

for Secretary

Belles Boys' Voluntary Home,
Hove,
SUSSEX.
On the 13th of April I visited Rubane Children's Home. Brother BR 17 informed me that there had been no further developments regarding the extension of residential accommodation at Rubane. He had hoped to have the matter settled at the Committee Meeting on the 3rd of March, but as the Bishop of the Diocese has been ill and unable to attend it was not possible to obtain his approval.

Plans for the new Intermediate School have been submitted to the Ministry of Education and it is understood that a 66-2/3% grant will be forthcoming for this project. However Mr. Ó Móin, Ministry of Education, has stated that the work to extend the residential accommodation to house at least 100 boys must be commenced before or at least concurrently with that of the Intermediate School. Although the eventual plan is to build 3-6 cottages, Brother BR 17 thinks it will be sufficient to provide one cottage for 20 boys initially, together with a new recreation hall, dining-room and kitchen. The cost of the project is estimated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate School</td>
<td>£44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation Hall</td>
<td>£4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining Hall, Kitchen and Staff</td>
<td>£12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each Cottage</td>
<td>£7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alterations to Chapel</td>
<td>£3,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The approval of the Bishop will be sought at the first possible opportunity.

On the day of my visit there were 77 boys in residence and 2 in hospital (had been admitted to hospital the previous day owing to an accident in a hurling match.) I pointed out to BR 17 this number was 8 in excess of the authorisation and he should take steps to reduce the number to 71 without delay. A high percentage of the boys are leaving on Sunday for the Easter vacation and it is expected that several will not be returning.

Brother BR 17 was pleased to tell me that he had now obtained the services of a trained nurse (the gardener's wife) who is willing to assist in times of illness. A further visit will be made to this Home after the Easter holidays.

Signed  M. E. Wright

Date  31.4.60

Miss Wright, it is most disappointing to find that despite our efforts last year this Home has still too many boys in it. I don't propose to take any action pending the outcome of your further visit. If the Bishop's grave concern at the
Continued discussion gathered some idea of what his proposals are for a re-allocation of acres once the new cottage and the other units are provided.
Rubane

To see attached application from BR 17, please.

Although apparently in the special circumstances of Rubane an enrolment of 100 is sufficient to justify the establishing of a Secondary Intermediate School, judging by the rapid increase in the number of boys accommodated in Rubane since it opened in 1951, prudent planning would seem to call for accommodation for at least 120.

I think therefore, that we need to have full details (with fairly accurate estimates of cost) of what is required in the way of sleeping, living, recreation, kitchen, dining, sanitary and ablution accommodation for 120 boys plus staff.

The proposals put forward by BR 17 are far from complete and do not even cover the requirements of 100 boys.

He asks for -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New dining-room</td>
<td>£10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New kitchen</td>
<td>£15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 chalets (10 boys per chalet)</td>
<td>£7,000 each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New recreation hall</td>
<td>£8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and then goes on to suggest that rooms left vacant in the Home on the initiation of this scheme should be utilised as follows:

Old Dining Room - use as storeroom and provide additional toilets there.

Kitchen - extend (This, I think, is intended to form part of the new kitchen premises.)

3 Dormitories left vacant by provision of 3 chalets

Convert ground-floor dormitory into Staff Room.

- Staff Room into Staff Dining Room.
- Staff Dining Room into Manager's Office.
- middle front dormitory on first floor into Medical Inspection Room.
- either one of adjoining dormitories into Sick Bay.

This submission leaves an awful lot of questions in the air. The principal ones that occur to me are -

New Dining Room and Kitchen

To accommodate how many?
Is catering to be centralised?
Any meals to be taken in chalets?

/Recreation Hall
This means that approximately 50 places are occupied each year by boys from Nazareth Lodge.

The Home is at present certified by the Ministry of Home Affairs for 120 boys, but for the past two years that number has often been exceeded by as many as 10 boys extra, which has resulted in over-crowding in every department, but particularly the Dining Room.

In view of this overcrowding the Trustees have in recent months given serious consideration to the question of improving the existing kitchens at the Home and it is generally accepted that the provision of a new kitchen, dining room and a recreation hall are absolutely essential.

Our Architect estimates that the provision of this accommodation is likely to cost approximately £6,600.

The Ministry of Education has on several occasions drawn the attention of the Managers to the lack of Intermediate Secondary Education at the Home and has suggested that a minimum of 120 pupils be necessary in order to provide an economic unit. The possibility of sending those boys to the Intermediate School for home tuition has been explored from various angles without success.

The Managers feel that in view of the present number of boys at Home and enquiries they have received from various sources that Home would need to be extended in the near future to cope with some 120 boys.

As a general principle it has been decided that any extension to the existing accommodation should be on the cottage system, which would provide living accommodation for the boys and the existing house could then be used for providing accommodation for resident - say sick bay and general administration.

It/
De La Salle Boys' School,
Robonah,
Kirougba,
RENTOURARDS,
Go. Down.
7th February, 1961.

Dear Mr. Visitor,

Either you did not receive my last letter, or I have misunderstood what was required for submission to the District Council. I was under the impression that it was plans only which you needed, but in speaking to BR 77 over the weekend, he told me you knew nothing about it. Well, I shall do my best to put you right in the picture.

1. The Oratory: This will probably be the first scheme to commence and should start within the next six or eight weeks. A temporary wooden wall will be erected behind the altar and the contractor can then remove the gable and carry on with his extensions as planned. This will not delay the use of the Oratory. The cost is estimated in the region of £1,000. We shall bear this item ourselves as overhead expenses.

2. School: Sketch Plans of the new Intermediate School have been approved by the Ministry of Education and the Architect has been asked to prepare Working Drawings and Specifications without delay. The Ministry will grant 60% of the total cost of that particular "School Block" with the exception of the Recreation Hall. Our share, roughly estimated at £20,000 will be subscribed to by the Voluntary Workers' Committee with the possible aid of a Government Loan. I cannot see work commencing there until well after Easter.

3. Dining Hall: Here the position has changed more times than I like to remember, and has entailed countless interviews with both the Ministry of Education and the Down County Local Education Committee. I feel I am within my rights in claiming 100% grant, and little by little I am coming nearer and nearer to getting it. As it stands at the moment, they will give us 100% grant on the building of a Servanty and on the equipment of both Dining Hall and Servanty. Originally they refused any financial help whatsoever. I am still agitating for a fully-equipped kitchen where we can prepare our own School Meals (for which I claim the Local Education Committee should re-imburse us) and discontinues delivery of meals from the Central Kitchen. I also maintain that they should pay us some grant for the building of the Dining Hall. The Local Education Committee have asked for Working Drawings and Specifications of the new Dining Hall and Kitchen which I shall send them together with a renewal application for 100% grant. I have a strong feeling that I shall get most of what I am asking. If I don't, it won't be for want of trying, and in which case I shall turn to the Ministry of Home Affairs and see if I cannot interest them in the project. Costs of these buildings are in the region of £12,000.

4. Recreation Hall & Cottages: The question of grant for the Recreation Hall is at present under consideration by the Ministry of Home Affairs. They have placed all our other extension schemes in the hands of the "McDonaghie Committee" (an advisory committee to the Ministry) and I am awaiting their findings. I think the cost of the Recreation Hall will be in the region of £25,000. I have made no move on the Cottages as yet, although accommodation here is truly "bursting at the seams" and should receive immediate attention. To date we have 82 boys occupying accommodation originally meant for 70, and we have a waiting list of six urgent cases seeking admission. But at
the same time, I think the planning of the Cottage requires the most careful and minute examination, necessitating far more time than I have just now at my disposal. So I have no choice but to wait until I get many of the other matters finally settled. I think you will agree that the construction of the Cottages would entail procuring first hand information on existing Cottages run by other bodies in similar circumstances. So the plans of the Cottages which you have are not meant to be final. At some future date, unknown as yet, it is hoped to build one Cottage to relieve the intolerable congestion.

I think I have given you all the information at my disposal and shall send you a copy of the Annual Report & Financial Statement to be furnished at the Governing Board Meeting next month. If there is any further information which I may have forgotten, please let me know.

I trust you are keeping well and have escaped the 'flu'. Most of us here got a slight touch of it, but, thank God, all of the boys escaped it so far. [Redacted] wishes to be remembered to you. He is well settled in [Redacted] and seems to be very happy and contented. He now bears the very distinguished name of Brother [Redacted].

Very best wishes,

Yours respectfully,