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HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE INQUIRY

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being heard before:

SIR ANTHONY HART (Chairman)

MR DAVID LANE

MS GERALDINE DOHERTY

held at

Banbridge Court House

Banbridge

on Wednesday, 28th May 2014 commencing at 10.00 am (Day 40)

MS CHRISTINE SMITH, QC and MR JOSEPH AIKEN appeared as Counsel to the Inquiry.

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                          APPEARANCES
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     On behalf of the Health & Social Care Board:
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    Ms Moira Smyth BL
    Ms Eileen Finnegan, solicitor
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1 Wednesday, 28th May 2014 (10.00 am)3 Submissions on finance by COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY (cont.) Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. CHAIRMAN: 5 Mr Aiken. 6 Chairman, Members of the Panel, good morning. MR AIKEN: 7 When we paused last evening, we were in 1958. just looked at a memo from the Secretary at the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Minister, then Walter Topping, in relation to Mr McAteer's second application, the 1958 11 application, for second track funding which was to the 12 welfare authority asking for money for both homes as 13 a grant under section 118(2), and the welfare committee in the city of Derry had recommended nothing for Bishop 15 Street based on their examination of the accounts, but, 16 in fact, double for Termonbacca compared to what 17 Mr McAteer had asked for. 18 The memo that we looked at last evening had the 19 Secretary indicating that from his examination of the 20 material and based on the policy that operated from 1950 21 he recommended refusal on the merits unless it was considered by the Minister politically expedient to 22 23 grant the approval. 24 There we stopped with the cliffhanger.

receive overnight from a core participant request for

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advance notice of the outcome, which I refused, and I note the television media have arrived today to hear 3 what happened, but the position before we look at precisely what happened, two days after the minute that went up to the Minister Mr McAteer submitted another application directly to the Ministry of Home Affairs. If we can look at SND-13588, please. This is of 24th July 1958. So the memo we looked at last evening was 8 22nd. This memo of 24th makes an application to the Ministry under section 118(1), so the first track of 10 11 funding, for a capital grant for the installation of two 12 new boilers at Termonbacca, which were expected to cost, 13 and we can see in the second paragraph, £1,000. today's money that's £20,000. 14

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On 8th August Mr Jackson from the Ministry writes back, indicating that further information is required, and when that information has been provided, the application will be forwarded to the Maconachie Committee, which is the Training Schools and Children's Homes Committee that we looked at the setting-up of yesterday. So Mr Jackson's letter is at SND-13582 and SND-13583.

What I intend to do this morning is pick up the pace now we have the general framework and I am going to give you, Members of the Panel, a number of references as we

Page 5

go without pulling up all of the material that shows the sequence of what occurred in terms of the development of the policy, but if there are occasions when I am going too quickly and there is a particular document you want more time, if you can indicate that to me, then we will pause.

So the memo has gone to the Minister about the welfare authority stream of funding and this further application has come in directly for capital grant funding, and as that's being processed we don't have documents that record the actual decision-making by the Minister in respect of the welfare authority grant that he was being asked to look at by the Secretary, but we do know that on 12th August, so four days after

Mr Jackson has written back about the boiler funding, at SND-12979 we can see the Ministry writing back to the town clerk in the city of Derry. Just maximise that, please. So the Londonderry County Borough Welfare Authority writing to the Secretary there and indicating that:

"I am directed by the Minister of Home Affairs to inform you that, after giving the matter very careful consideration, the Ministry has decided that contributions under section 118(2) of the Act towards the running expenses of a voluntary children's home

cannot properly be approved. It is accordingly
regretted that the approval sought by the welfare
authority in the present instance cannot be given."

Now that rejection was discussed by the Londonderry County Borough Welfare Authority, by their committee on 2nd September. They note three points about it and they refer the matter to the Northern Ireland Association of Welfare Committees. If I can just give you the reference, that's at SND-6000. That record they create of their recommendation on considering matters appears to have made its way back to the Ministry. That reference is at SND-5999. Annotations from October 1958 on that document show the Ministry's thinking that the Londonderry County Borough Welfare Authority would be able to properly explain the reasons for the refusal to the Northern Ireland Association of Welfare Committees when it met.

The Welfare Committee then discussed the matter further on 15th September 1958. That's at SND-12982. On 16th September the clerk wrote to Mr McAteer informing him that the grant couldn't be made and providing him with the Ministry's letter of 12th August of 1958. That's at SND-12978.

Then on 26th September Mr McAteer received a further letter, this time from the Private Secretary at the

Page 7 1 Ministry of Home Affairs -- if we bring up, please, SND-6004 -- indicating that the matter had been looked at -- looked into in detail. We can see the author 3 indicates that: "The Ministry has come to the conclusion that the payment of contributions toward the running expenses of 7 a voluntary children's home under section 118(2) of the 8 Act would be improper use of that provision." They indicate: "Incidentally a similar interpretation is placed by 10 11 the Home Office authorities on the corresponding provision in their children's code. 12 13 Therefore, the Ministry has no alternative but to 14 withhold approval of the Londonderry County Borough 15 Welfare Authority's latest proposal in this connection." 16 Now we see a reply at SND-6003 from Mr McAteer on 17 30th September 1958. He in his letter, if we can bring that up, please, SND-6003 -- you will see in the last 18 19 paragraph: 20 "All that is needed here is a right act of will." 21 He indicates: 22 "The public purse is on a very good bargain."

time -- and it is part of the Ministry's thinking we

He says they are getting £12,000 of first class

welfare work for a mere £1,000. Now at this point in

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- have not brought up -- there are still no welfare
 authority children placed in Termonbacca.
- So if we can just pause there on that issue, which

 does get fleshed out a little more, but we move back

 then to the boiler application that Mr McAteer began,
- 6 because --

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- 7 CHAIRMAN: Not so fast, please. Yes.
- MR AIKEN: Mr McAteer has received, as we saw, communication
 from Mr Jackson looking for more material in order that
 it can be given over to the Maconachie Committee, and on
 foot of that Mr Maxwell then takes up the pursuit of
 this grant in place of Mr McAteer, and on
 2nd October 1958 at SND-5851 we can see him writing to
 the Ministry, having taken up the application, and
 replying to some of the points raised by Mr Jackson.

On 8th August -- and I am just going to give you the references for this -- on 8th August Mr Jackson writes back -- sorry. He is replying to Mr Jackson's letter of 8th August about the information that's required and giving some further detail about the application.

That application in relation to the boiler then moves through its technical stages, including through the Ministry of Finance. So there is a lot of papers about an analysis of what was being done and whether that was necessary and appropriate, and those references

begin at SND-5850 and they go in reverse through to SND-5838.

So that process is taking place when Mr McAteer writes again on 3rd October about the welfare authority grant that has been refused -- if we can look at SND-6001, please -- and this is the reply to that letter that we saw encouraging the will. It is giving a detailed response from the Ministry as to the thinking behind the refusal. You can see in the third paragraph they have a debate about the content of a passage in Hansard and then:

"The basic principle is that it is not the intention to supplement the funds of voluntary homes by government grants. It is hoped with the cooperation of the organisers to use the facilities of voluntary homes where long-term institutional accommodation is called for",

and to complete the picture in the penultimate paragraph of column 1871:

"It was hoped that the voluntary homes would cooperate with the welfare authorities by using the facilities provided by the authorities for boarding out children in voluntary homes whose cases did not call for long stay institutional accommodation.

In terms of finance these three aspects of the one

Page 10

problem contemplate that while voluntary homes will continue to be independent charitable organisations, responsible for their own financial upkeep, a welfare authority will pay a home for the maintenance of any child accepted by the home from the welfare authority for institutional accommodation and conversely will take over and pay the cost of boarding out any children in voluntary homes who in the opinion of the managers would be better boarded out than indefinitely sequestered in an institution. It is to be regretted that more use has not been made of this last mentioned practice, which might have reduced the strain upon their accommodation and funds, at times felt by some of the homes.

The use of section 118(1) is in a rather different category and should not be confused with the 118(2) welfare grants that we were looking at. The Minister here is charged with the duty of ensuring that certain physical standards", which might be including qualified staffing to take an example of babies' home, "are maintained in voluntary homes. If a home cannot maintain or reach those standards, it is the duty of the Ministry to withdraw its certificate of registration.

Many of the homes have been in existence for a long time and to conform to the necessary standards major works of improvement but not of increase of capacity or

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replacement may be needed. Since Parliament has recognised the value and place of these voluntary homes in the general child welfare scheme, it is perfectly logical for Parliament to provide in section 118(1) that where the financial circumstances were such that the home could not from its own resources cope with the full cost of conforming to the standards, assistance could be given from government funds and therefore indirectly in part from local funds under the cost-sharing principle to avoid the regrettable alternative of the withdrawal of registration and so the loss of facilities provided by the home. It is quite obvious in this connection that contributions of this kind should be made only from one source and that individual welfare authorities cannot be allowed to duplicate or supplement assistance given by the government after full review of the needs of the case. All grants made under section 118(1) have been made in strict conformity with the principles enunciated above.

Having very carefully reviewed the subject and having reached the conclusion indicated, the Ministry, as the Private Secretary indicated in his last letter, made inquiry of the Home Office, which administers a provision in the English" -- please scroll down -- "in the English Act couched in identical terms as to the

interpretation placed by the Department on the English provision and it was ascertained that the interpretation in England was exactly the same as that reached independently here.

The small grant earlier approved cannot be taken as a precedent" -- that's the first grant that we saw of £250 in 1957 -- "since it was approved before the recent intensive re-examination of the intention of the Act had been made.

I hope this rather long letter will make the position out to -- make the position clear to you and that you appreciate the substantial grants already made under section 118(1) to several homes, including Termonbacca, are adequate proof that the will to help where such help is within the structure of the Act is by no means wanting."

You can see that's written by Mr Duff, who is described as the Assistant Secretary at that point in time. There ends the issue over this section 118(2) application, but -- and I will give you at the end the references for it -- you will recall that in 1957 the application from Bishop Street came under the Welfare Services Act, and although it was referring in Mr McAteer's application to both old people and children, that grant was given and it continued to be

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given every year thereafter to Bishop Street, and, in fact, when we get into the Board territory post-'73, we will see it continuing to be given. The provision in that Act is obviously different from what we are concerned with in section 118(2).

So we then go back to the boilers at Termonbacca that Mr Maxwell has taken up. There is a detailed memo from Mr Jackson of 29th December 1958 where -- and it is at SND-5836 and SND-5837. I am not going to spend any time on it, but Mr Jackson analyses the application -- if you want, you can bring it up on the screen for me just so it is there -- analyses the application, having received the technical reports from the Ministry of Finance on costs.

If we just scroll down to the next page, please, just at the end he indicates that -- he raises the same issue about the financial need issue and about the wider organisation and their funds and accounts and says:

"Were this an ordinary, straightforward case the next step would be to refer it to the Children's Home and Training Schools Committee", so the Maconachie Committee, "for their advice, but the fact that general financial assistance has been provided by the Minister — by the mother house in the past suggests that the Ministry should now ask Mr Maxwell if there's any reason

why the entire costs of the new scheme should not be met out of the funds at the disposal of the mother house."

So he is signalling, "We could send the application on were it not this -- about this issue suggesting that there isn't the financial need", which is the principle that the Ministry effectively applied.

Mr Duff on 31st December. That's a memo at SND-13562.

This is as handwritten memo, and I am just going to summarise it at this stage. It is at SND-13562 and goes on to the next page at SND-13563. So he looks at the technical aspects of what the legislation could cover and the issue of financial need and then suggests writing to -- if we just scroll down, please -- just stop there -- he suggests writing:

"From an examination of the accounts and the home -of the home available to the Ministry it is not apparent
to the Ministry that the St. Joseph's authorities are
prevented by lack of funds from meeting the whole of the
cost of this work. If, however, any special
circumstances exist which in the opinion of the home
authorities justify financial assistance from the
government, the Ministry will be prepared to consider
these in relation to the question of grant."

So having carried out the same analysis, looking at

the accounts, taking the view that this will be paid for by the mother house, this is his suggestion as to how it should be dealt with, and he says, and you can see at the bottom:

"The financial position of the home is too vague at the moment to send the papers to the Maconachie Committee."

If we just -- scroll up for me a little, please, just to the top -- bottom of the page before. Yes.

Just stop there. We see him recording a discussion again about trying to get the accounts from the mother house and he is recording that:

"... couldn't be established 100% to our satisfaction unless we could see the accounts of the organisation as a whole and discover the true financial relationship between the central organisation and its member homes. Messrs McGlade", who I think is a political representative in the Republic of Ireland, "and and BR39", so that's BR39

BR39 of De La Salle, who is based in St. Pat's, "told us recently that there was no hope of getting this."

How those individuals were aware of the position ---

How those individuals were aware of the position -perhaps it was because application had been made in
England, perhaps they were made in the Republic of
Ireland as well, but it was being indicated that the

- 1 congregation won't change its position on not providing 2 its accounts.
- Now on 8th January of 1959 Mr Duff then writes
- a memo arising from what was written to him and that's
- 5 at SND-13559. He writes to the Secretary in the
- 6 Ministry. If you just maximise that for me, please. He
- 7 talks again about the policy of taking the finances of
- 8 the whole organisation into account. You will see in
- the second -- third paragraph down he says:
- "But I am convinced that the work will be done
- whether we contribute or not and that in the end will
- not deprive the children of one crust from their daily
- 13 rations."
- 14 Then he says:
- "I think the Nazareth Order has already done very
- well indeed from section 118(1) and I shouldn't -- and
- I should be extremely reluctant to recommend any grant
- in this case.
- 19 As Mr Alexander says in his minute, the question
- 20 resolves itself simply into whether we are to have our
- 21 future policy as ..."
- 22 CHAIRMAN: I think that's "to base our future policy".
- 23 MR AIKEN: My apologies.
- "... to base our future policy", I think that might
- be, "on the [something] local -- on the local financial

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position of ..."
              It might be "on the invisible local financial
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        provision".
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    MR AIKEN:
                "Ostensible".
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             "... of the ostensible local financial position of
        Nazareth establishments ..."
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                "These Nazareth establishments", perhaps.
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                "... (in which case we shall permanently continue
    MR AIKEN:
        to pay grants) or whether we are to take into account
        the total resources of the order which we shall never be
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        able to ascertain but which we surmise are very ample"
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        or "suspect are very ample."
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             Now just pausing there, he makes this comment about
        the Nazareth Order having already done very well indeed
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        from section 118, and in fairness to him what he is
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        referring to, we looked at yesterday the records showing
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        the amount of grants given between 1955 and 1958.
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         just look at that, please, SND-5800. Overnight I did
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        some analysis just to understand what he might have been
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        referring to.
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             When you take all of the grants between --
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        essentially one goes back early to 1951, but up to this
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        point in time in 1958 a total of £47,050 had been
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        awarded in capital grants amongst and we know from
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        yesterday there were twenty voluntary homes at this
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point in time.
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- Now of that 47,000, which in today's terms is
- 3 £961,000 --
- 4 CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Not so quickly.
- 5 MR AIKEN: I am sorry. So the total of grants awarded as
- 6 recorded on this sheet up to 1958 is £47,050, which
- 7 equates in today's terms to 961,000.
- 8 CHAIRMAN: That's to all the voluntary homes?
- 9 MR AIKEN: To those who are of the twenty --
- 10 CHAIRMAN: On the list.
- 11 MR AIKEN: -- on this list. There are essentially six homes
- who receive money out of the twenty. Of the £47,050
- total the Nazareth homes received £32,980.
- 14 CHAIRMAN: What does that equate to in modern -- present day
- 15 terms?
- 16 MR AIKEN: £674,000. The two other homes that received some
- funding, we can see them listed, Glendhu and Manor
- House, and Glendhu get some staff costs, as did Nazareth
- 19 Lodge on the next page. They received between them
- 20 £14,070, which in today's terms was 287,000.
- 21 So breaking that down into percentage terms, the
- Nazareth Order up to 1958 had received 70.1% of all
- grants given to voluntary homes.
- 24 The other point that comes out of the various
- documents that we have looked at, and I haven't

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highlighted it as we have gone for reasons of speed, but the Ministry draws attention to the fact that there are voluntary organisations like Dr Barnardo's, for instance, who never receive any voluntary funding.

Now if we look again at Mr Duff's memo at SND-13559, he makes another point, that he is convinced that the reality of the position is that this work will get done anyway and it won't deprive the children, in his language, of a crust from their daily rations. This is being written in January '59. In fact, he doesn't know this, but he is right. The work was actually completed the previous November. We can see that at SND-13561.

"The Reverend Mother showed us over the premises.

Central heating by oil installed last November is

a great asset to the home."

That arises from an inspection that was carried out a month after Mr Duff's memo, but it is recording what was told to the inspectors as to when the system was installed and operational.

Now his memo -- then the Secretary writes to them or records at SND-13560, please -- on 20th March 1959 there is a memo from the Secretary to Mr Duff recording:

"I have now discussed this case with the Minister and he agrees that we should try to draw the Order on

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        the lines suggested in Mr Alexander's minute of
         31st December 1958."
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             Then it records there is going to be a visit from
        the Home Office:
             "... and we are going to raise this subject with the
        Home Office about their policy in relation to similar
        grants in Great Britain."
            So the Ministry has already found out the Home
        Office's policy on the section 118(2) grants by welfare
        authorities and they are now signalling when the Home
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        Office visit, they are going to try to find out how they
        deal with the capital grants under section 118(1).
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    CHAIRMAN: Just if we go back a little,
        Mr Alexander's minute of 31st December '58, did that
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        include a suggestion that the Ministry try and find from
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        the Order what its overall financial position was as
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        opposed to the local accounts?
                     Now then on 25th March 1959 at SND-13554
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    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
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        the Ministry reply to Mr Maxwell, on the direction of
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        the Minister, referring to the application and the
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        Ministry indicating in paragraph 2:
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             "The Ministry must be satisfied among other things
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        that the home in question is prevented by lack of funds
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        from meeting the cost of improvements, etc, from its own
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                     In determining this question in this case
        resources.
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where the application is in respect of one of a number of homes run by a voluntary organisation, the Ministry desires to take into consideration the resources of the organisation as a whole and it will accordingly be necessary for the Ministry to be informed of the financial position of the Order of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth. I am accordingly to request you to be good enough to obtain and to furnish for the Ministry's information accounts for the past two or three years, which will clearly reveal the resources of this organisation as a whole, and a statement from its headquarters explaining the exact financial relationship existing between the central organisation and its member homes or other establishments."

If you scroll down, please:

"On receipt of this data your application will be given further careful consideration."

I am not going to bring it up, but on the same date -- and just for the record at SND-13557 -- Mr Alexander also writes to the Home Office identifying the problem and asking for the Home Office's approach to dealing with it.

On 1st April 1959 at SND-13553 Mr Maxwell writes back indicating that he has referred the matter to the congregation, but he also points out the difficulty as

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he sees it. He says:
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"I have sent a copy of the letter to the Reverend Mother of the home concerned ... I think, however, it may be most difficult to have the matter attended to exactly in the way you wish as the Sisters of Nazareth are a worldwide organisation. However, I will see what can be done particularly on the lines as set out in the third paragraph of your letter, which would indicate a general statement rather than a detailed one."

On 8th April -- and I am not going to bring this up -- but at SND-13556 the Home Office indicate they are going to come and visit and the matter will be discussed.

Then on 10th April Sister Placidus, if we look at SND-13552 -- so it is "Mother Vicaress" but signed "Sister Placidus":

"With reference to the recent appeal for grant made to you by St. Joseph's Home, Termonbacca" -- so this seems to come from Hammersmith itself --"towards the cost of improving the heating installation at these premises and your letter to Mr Maxwell, we wish to state that each separate community of the Order of Nazareth is expected to support itself. These houses are situated in different parts of the world and are independent financially of the mother house, except in cases where

an individual branch house may be in debt. When this occurs, the mother house may give a loan which is expected to be repaid as soon as possible. The mother house of the order is chiefly concerned with the spiritual supervision."

In fact, this may be -- it is not clear from the top -- it may come from Termonbacca itself rather than from Hammersmith, but we can check that.

Now that's the position that's being set out. I am not going to bring them up, but when we look at inspections -- some of them will come up as we go for other reasons -- but you are aware that, in fact, it appears that Hammersmith did have control over finances, because permission had to be sought and given for a shed to be built, cattle to be sold, tractor to be replaced and ultimately for the major building works that we come to in Termonbacca.

The Ministry then writes back on 13th April at SND-13550. It acknowledges the letter and refers to the letter to Mr Maxwell and asks:

"... to be furnished with accounts for the past two or three years, which would clearly reveal the resources of the organisation as a whole, and I am to enquire whether the Ministry may in due course expect to receive these documents."

You will see, in fact, the letter from Mother

Vicaress does come from Hammersmith. So this is the

Ministry of Home Affairs writing to the mother house in

Hammersmith asking when they can expect to receive the accounts.

Now the next day, following this letter at SND-13547, Mr Alexander writes a long note. It is shorter than I remember, but he records a discussion that he's now had. He's obtained a note from the Home Office as to their policy in making grants to voluntary organisations.

"Their authority refers to their Children's Act. It is the same as ours. In GB financial need must be established and where the application is in respect of one of a number of homes run by a voluntary organisation the resources of the organisation as a whole must be taken into account."

Then he says this:

"Marks of the Children's Department, who was my correspondent, ends his letter as follows:-

'I understand that we have had several applications in the past for grants to Nazareth Houses, but as we have never', underlined -- just scroll down, please -- 'managed to persuade them to produce accounts of the Order, the applications have not been pursued'."

1 Now Mr Maxwell then takes up the issue again and suggests a meeting at the Law Courts with 3 representatives from the Ministry. That meeting took place on 14th May 1959 -- if we look at SND-13543, please -- and we can see Mr Alexander's memo following that meeting, and you can also see there are lots of people within the Ministry who saw it after it was written, and he indicates that he and Mr Jackson saw Mr Maxwell. 10 "A lengthy discussion on Nazareth organisation 11 developed ..." 12 He said: 13 "I doubt if Mr Maxwell or indeed any of the people in the local Nazareth homes are fully aware of the 15 set-up, financial and otherwise, of the central 16 organisation. It was clear, however, that the central 17 organisation does exercise considerable administrative 18 control over the satellite homes. Mr Maxwell quoted one 19 instance where in the early days of St. Joseph's the 20 organisation of the home had become extremely defective, 21 misappropriation of home funds by members of staff, etc, 22 and the central organisation stepped in with very 23 drastic action, including discharge of employees." 24 Now we have no documents as to what that's about. 25 "On the financial side Mr Maxwell said that while

each separate home was expected to stand on its own feet financially, the mother home in London would -- could and would help with cash advances in years in which local income was inadequate. We told Mr Maxwell that we were already aware of these finances from an examination of the accounts of St. Joseph's, in which the transactions appeared as loans and that as far as we could see no attempt was being made to repay.

Mr Maxwell explained this by saying that the home would be told that these advances were not to be regarded as out-and-out grants and that the mother house would expect repayment if the resources in any year would permit of this, eg if they got a substantial legacy."

In fairness we do see there is one council note where £1,000 was being paid back towards payments that have been received from Hammersmith.

"I told Mr Maxwell that all the information he had given us merely confirmed in my mind the rightness of the Ministry's attitude in insisting that for purposes of determination of financial need the resources of the organisation as a whole should be taken into account and that as far as the Ministry was concerned, the matter must be regarded as resting with the Ministry's request for a sight of the accounts and balance sheets of that

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         organisation.
             I mentioned that in England the Home Office took the
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         same line and that, in fact, no grant had ever been paid
         to a Nazareth home there, because the Home Office had
        never managed to persuade the central organisation to
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        produce accounts.
             My impression is that Mr Maxwell felt he had no case
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         to press if we were going to regard the organisation as
         a whole for grant purposes and he left us saying that he
        would return to Derry, inform the local people of his
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        discussion with us and tell them that he thought they
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        had better step up their efforts locally to raise
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        money."
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             You can see from the annotations on the side that
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        Miss Wright, Miss Forrest see this as well as others
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         and:
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             "This may now be", I think that's, "filed pending
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        any ..."
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    CHAIRMAN:
                I suspect it means "put aside".
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                "Put aside."
    MR AIKEN:
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                "Pending any further ..."
    CHAIRMAN:
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                "Move."
    MR AIKEN:
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    CHAIRMAN:
                "... move by the Nazareth people."
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             In other words, the Ministry's view is the ball's in
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         their court.
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    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
                That's what it would seem to me.
    CHAIRMAN:
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                      If we scroll down, please, we can see
    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
         a series of further -- just stay, please, at the
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        handwritten annotations.
                                   Thank you. You can see that
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         a view is expressed I think by Mr Duff that --
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    CHAIRMAN:
                I think it says:
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             "My forecast is that we shall hear no more about
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         grants to Nazareth establishments in Northern Ireland."
                     As we will shortly see, that forecast was
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    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
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        wrong, and the matter was dealt with slightly
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        differently. So the effect of that was that in -- by
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         the end of 1959 the two applications that run along the
        first two tracks of capital grant under (1) and through
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         the welfare Authority under (2) were both declined, but
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         the other avenue to make grant to Bishop Street under
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         the Welfare Services Act through the welfare authority
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        via the Ministry of Finance and local government did
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        happen.
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             Now the picture then moves to 1964, not because
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         there might not be other material and similar
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         applications may or may not have been made, but we don't
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        have any that show that happening, but we do have this
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         issue coming to the fore again in 1964, because you will
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recall the questionnaires are completed for the Child

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Welfare Council. Bishop Street indicates its resources are satisfactory, but Termonbacca indicates that it would like to do something and like to rebuild or provide better accommodation, and I am not going to bring them up, but those two references again are at SND-7801 for Bishop Street answering questions 18 and 19 in the negative and Termonbacca at SND-7808 answering them in the positive.

Now that form that was completed by the Sisters of Nazareth in Termonbacca may have been completed at a council meeting of the same date, because if we look at SND-15254, we can see that this note indicates:

"The council met and voted to pay the bills. Since our last meeting Mother General has granted permission to erect a building for the boys at the cost of £25,000 and also granted permission to transfer £3,000 on deposit and to transfer £1,000 from the farm to", a different account, "to help for proposed building."

So you can see as another example the degree of control from Hammersmith in terms of finance and, as we saw last week, on 4th February 1964 Dr Simpson and Ms Hill had visited, and the record of the foundation book showed discussions about the building project and about expressing a view that they would talk at Stormont about a grant for the project. That's at SND-18258.

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In June 1964, and just in passing, because I didn't give you this when we were looking at it on the last occasion, at SND-14255 the Mother General is recorded as having given permission to build a farm shed and pointing out that a third grant will be available from the Ministry of Agriculture. So there was grants coming because the farm was a normal operating farm.

Then we have on 1st July 1964 the then Minister of Home Affairs, Bill Craig, prepares a detailed memorandum for the Cabinet -- if we look at, please, SND-6017 -- and this is to do with the mooted building project at Termonbacca, and you can see he says:

"An approach has been made to my Department for a grant towards the cost of major improvement at St.

Joseph's, Termonbacca. It's a registered voluntary home, 90 boys. The present standards of accommodation at this home fall considerably below what my Department would regard as desirable in a home for deprived children and major improvements could certainly be said to be necessary. No plans of the proposed improvements have yet been prepared, but a figure of £50,000 has been mentioned as a possible cost involved."

In the council book it was 25,000, but:

"Under section 118 my Department is empowered, subject to the Ministry of Finance, to pay grants

towards expenses incurred by voluntary organisations in improving the premises or equipment of voluntary children's homes or in providing qualified staff. Apart from such grants, the voluntary homes are financed entirely by voluntary efforts except insofar as they accommodate children who are in care of welfare authorities ..."

Now at this point in 1964 you have a small number of children who are placed in Termonbacca by the welfare authority:

"... for whom they charge a weekly maintenance rate. Voluntary homes are subject to inspection by my

Department and have to be conducted in accordance with regulations made by the Department. Before paying grants from public funds to voluntary homes it's been the practice of my Department to satisfy itself that there's a real financial need and that the home in question is unable to meet the cost of necessary improvements from its own resources.

A serious difficulty arises in attempting to apply this test in the present case. While it is clear from the accounts that St. Joseph's cannot finance the proposed improvements from its own immediate resources, the home cannot with certainty be said to be entirely independent, since it is under the auspices of the Order

1 of Nazareth, a worldwide foundation with headquarters in St. Joseph's is known to have received substantial contributions" -- he gives examples in '53 3 to '57 -- "from these headquarters. On learning of these contributions" -- scroll down, please -- "in connection with a previous application for grant" -- so that's the boiler application that we have looked at from 1958 -- "my Department sought details of the financial position of the Nazareth Order as a whole, but was informed that the Order requires each of its member 10 11 houses to be self-supporting and will make payments to 12 them only when they are in serious financial 13 difficulties. It was explained that the payments are loans and the mother house expects them to be repaid, 15 although, in fact, St. Joseph's has not so far made any 16 repayments. No details of the financial position of the 17 Order were forthcoming and it is extremely unlikely that 18 the Order would disclose such details to my Department. 19 In Great Britain the legislation on this point is 20 similarly worded and my Department understands that in

In Great Britain the legislation on this point is similarly worded and my Department understands that in connection with applications for grant from homes of the Nazareth Order in England and Wales requests for details of the accounts of the Order as a whole have been made. These details have not been forthcoming and the applications have not been pursued. In Scotland,

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however, grants have been made to homes of the Nazareth Order and assurances that the homes are required to be self-supporting have been accepted, though it has been hinted that a more restrictive approach may be necessary in future. These differences may be regarded as reflecting the different roles of voluntary children's homes in various parts of the United Kingdom. The proportion of homeless children cared for by voluntary organisation is very much higher in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain and is rather higher in Scotland than in England and Wales.

I should point out that the waiving of the strict needs test in this case, ie by reference to resources of the Order as a whole, could conceivably give rise to difficulty in resisting claims from other multi-home voluntary organisations, such as the Salvation Army, which may have ample funds available at headquarters and could possibly constitute a source of embarrassment to other Departments in their consideration of any financial aid to be given to bodies with close religious affiliations. On the latter point in particular I welcome the views and assurances of my colleagues. Any further requests for details of the financial position of the Nazareth Order as a whole will undoubtedly be refused, as in the past, and to deal with

the applications for grant in this way would be tantamount to outright refusal. While such refusal would be a quite proper exercise of the Ministry's discretion" -- please scroll down -- "I feel that in deciding the issue, due weight should be given to the following considerations:

- (1) Relatively much greater reliance is placed on voluntary homes in Northern Ireland than in other parts of the United Kingdom.
- (2) That in the special Northern Ireland circumstances it could safely be assumed that quite a large number of the children voluntarily accommodated in homes like Termonbacca would, if these homes were not available, have to be accommodated at much greater expense by the welfare authorities.
- (3) That there is no doubt that the children in this home have at present an undesirably low standard of accommodation and there is at the very least no guarantee that the right sort of improvements or indeed any improvements will be made if there is no possibility of grant aid.
- (4) That the role of voluntary organisations in the child care field is at present under consideration by the Child Welfare Council. In addition, there are currently indications that Roman Catholic organisations

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would be receptive to suggestions for introducing a more enlightened and up-to-date approach in voluntary child care. My Department would naturally wish to foster such an approach and as far as possible would use the availability of grant to achieve this. In view of these factors I think it would be undesirable for my Department to adopt what might be regarded as a negative approach at the present time.

In all the circumstances I propose, unless my colleagues foresee the possibility of embarrassing repercussions in other fields, to refer the whole question to the committee set up by my predecessor, the late Judge Hanna, under the chairmanship of Miss Bessie Maconachie, MP. The terms of reference of this committee include the consideration of proposed improvements or modifications of children's homes on which the function of the committee is to advise the Minister whether or not the circumstances appear to be such as to call for special financial assistance from public funds under the Act. The committee contains representatives from the Child Welfare Council and the local authorities."

Now the Cabinet met on 7th July 1964 and the agenda for the Cabinet is at SND-6016, but this is discussed at SND-6011. So this is the Cabinet meeting that takes

1 place on 7th July 1964. Just scroll down, please. We can see all the Ministers are present. I wonder can we 3 try to make that -- the bottom section of the page larger still, please, if that's possible, the bottom section of page 2. I want to try to get -that's excellent, but can you try to get all of the annotation? If you take it back out. We have missed a bit on the left side. Thank you. Thank you. 8 So the Minister introduces his memorandum. 10 "He explained the difficulty in grant aiding St. 11 Joseph's, where major improvement are needed, arose from 12 the fact that the home was not entirely independent, 13 since it was under the auspices of the Order of Nazareth and had received financial assistance from the Order. 15 It had not been possible to obtain details of the 16 finance of the Order as a whole, and while it was clear 17 that St. Joseph's could not meet the cost of the 18 improvement from its own resources, the question now 19 posed was whether a grant could be made without the 20 financial position of the Order being obtained. The Minister of Finance asked if St. Joseph's had 21 22 received any grants in the past and the Minister of Home 23 Affairs replied that a small grant for kitchen 24 improvement had been given in 1958" -- that's the very 25 first grant that was given -- "but no inquiries about

finances had been made.

The Minister of Agriculture enquired if St. Joseph's could be regarded as being in a privileged position in comparison with, say, Dr Barnardo's if they were exempted from producing accounts. The Minister of Home Affairs replied that if Dr Barnardo's asked for a grant, they would be required to produce the accounts of their organisation as a whole. To this extent St. Joseph's would be in a privileged position if they were exempted from producing accounts.

The Prime Minister asked if the government would be considered to be acting unreasonably in requiring

St. Joseph's to produce details of their" -- and if we can scroll down, please -- "details of their financial position. The Minister of Home Affairs said that when his Department had attempted to obtain details of the financial position of the Order in the past, the applications for grants had always been withdrawn. The embarrassment which had now arisen resulted from the practice of giving grants in the past without the accounts being required. It was, however, now necessary to decide on the policy to be adopted for the future.

The Minister of Home Affairs explained that in England and Wales it was the practice to ask for details of the accounts of the Order as a whole, but no details

were ever produced and the applications were not pursued. In Scotland ..."

It refers to what's said in Scotland as per the memo. The recognition that there was greater reliance on the voluntary homes in Northern Ireland:

"The Minister of Commerce said he thought the position of St. Joseph's was no different from that of the De La Salle home in Kircubbin, for which it seemed a grant had been refused. If the case of St. Joseph's were referred to the Maconachie Committee, it was possible that payment of grant might be recommended by the committee and in that event the government would be placed in an embarrassing position."

Now as it turns out, as we will see slightly later, what the Minister of Commerce is saying there is, in fact, wrong.

"The Minister of Finance said that as the amount which is now required for St. Joseph's is substantially greater than anything in the past, he felt that the Minister of Home Affairs should make a further attempt to obtain the necessary information about the home's financial position. The Minister of Home Affairs commented that it was likely that a further refusal would be forthcoming. The Minister of Labour and National Insurance observed that at least if the

information was refused, the government would be in a stronger position politically.

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A suggestion that as St. Joseph's accommodated a number of children from Donegal, the amount of any grant proposed should be in proportion to the number of Northern Ireland children in residence was also considered.

It was decided that the Minister of Home Affairs should review the position in the light of the discussion and refer the matter to a further Cabinet meeting."

Now this memo was prepared by Bill Craig and Bill Craig who was at the Cabinet meeting was the Minister of Home Affairs. On 22nd July Bill Craig was replaced by Brian McConnell as the Minister of Home Affairs, and he prepared the next memo, the memorandum for Cabinet of 15th January 1965 at SND-6024. In this memo he corrects a number of points that other Ministers had raised at the last Cabinet meeting. He wants, first of all, to refer his colleagues to his predecessor's memo and the review that was sought:

"In putting the matter once more before my colleagues I should like first to clarify some of the points which arose during discussion.

In the first place my Department has at no time paid

a grant to a voluntary organisation ... without first enquiring into the financial position of the home concerned."

That's right, because the documents we have seen showed the accounts being looked at:

"It was in the course of such an inquiry in the case of Termonbacca that the availability of loans to this home from the mother house of the Nazareth Order first came to light. There has been no evidence of any similar contributions from a parent organisation in the case of any other applications for grants, including those from other homes of the Nazareth Order.

I have looked at the comparison that was made between this home and Dr Barnardo's. The latter organisation has never, in fact, sought grants of this kind from the Ministry and its financial arrangements are entirely centralised. Individual homes belonging to Dr Barnardo's are not required to be financially self-supporting.

A grant has not been refused in respect of the De La Salle Boys Home at Kircubbin. In August 1961 the then Minister of Home Affairs agreed that an application on behalf of this home should be referred to the Maconachie Committee. It has not yet been possible to reach final agreement on the form of development which will be the

subject of the application. Although the De La Salle

Order is worldwide, there is no reason to suppose that

it could or would provide financial assistance for this

particular home; the establishment of this home was

financed largely by means of a bank loan on which a debt

of more than £20,000 was still outstanding in 1959."

In later documents we will see, in fact, this has been erroneously referred to, because there is actually a management committee set up to control Rubane, although it's being operated by the De La Salle Order.

"The number of ..."

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Sorry. An independent management committee.

"The number of children from Eire in St. Joseph's was also mentioned."

Reference is made to a survey carried out in 1957:

"... indicate that no more than 28% of the children in the two Roman Catholic children homes in Londonderry were of Eire origin."

He points out:

"This is, however, a two-way traffic. Roman

Catholic children under two years of age coming into

voluntary care in this area are cared for in Fahan. The

obligation on public authorities in Northern Ireland to

care for deprived children doesn't depend on the place

of origin. If the benefits available under the

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Children's Act to deprived children resident in Northern Ireland were limited to those who had been born in Northern Ireland, it would also be difficult to defend publicly and to administer.

As was proposed at the meeting of 7th July, a further attempt has been made to obtain details of the finances of the Nazareth Order, but the mother house has once again firmly refused to supply such details. My Department has once again been assured that the payments previously made to St. Joseph's by the mother house are indeed loans and that there is a stricter than legal obligation to repay them in due course.

It was made clear in my predecessor's memorandum that there is no doubt as to the urgent necessity of radical improvements in the accommodation provided at this home, but it might assist my colleagues' consideration of the question if I pointed out that if the case were referred to the Maconachie Committee and whatever that committee might recommend, I would in no circumstances contemplate a grant of more than 50% to 75% of the cost of the project. This will still leave a substantial contribution to be raised voluntarily either from local sources or from the mother house. Any grant paid could thus be regarded as representing no more than a fair share of the costs of providing

adequate support for children whose maintenance would, but for the existence of this home, fall entirely upon the welfare authorities in Northern Ireland.

I should accordingly be grateful if my colleagues would consider this question again in light of my predecessor's memorandum and these observations and decide whether this application should be referred to the Maconachie Committee."

The Cabinet met on 27th January 1965. Go, please, to SND-6023. It was the sixth item on the agenda that was discussed. We can see:

"Introducing his memo, the Minister of Home Affairs explained that the Maconachie Committee had been set up as a buffer between his Department and Parliament to which applications for grant under the 1950 Act could be referred.

The Minister of Finance suggested and it was agreed that this particular case should not be referred to the committee. The Minister of Home Affairs should offer grant at the rate of 25% while offering to reconsider the question if the authorities responsible for the home would agree to release those details of the finances of the Nazareth Order which had been sought."

We can see at SND-14258 on 16th March 1965 the Sisters in Termonbacca record that Mr McAteer tells

Page 44 1 them -- you will see: "Since the last meeting Mr McAteer had word from 3 Stormont saying they would give grant of 25% of the cost of the boys' new building." Now what communication there was between Mr McAteer, Mr Maxwell and the mother house over this we don't have 7 any documents produced to us that show that as yet. 8 Now while that application in respect of Termonbacca is progressing, Mr McAteer has another go at the second revenue stream, and perhaps if we pause there for 10 11 a short break. 12 CHAIRMAN: Yes. I have a technical problem with my computer 13 in any event. So we will rise hopefully for no longer 14 than ten minutes. 15 (11.17 am)16 (Short break) 17 (11.27 am)18 CHAIRMAN: I am back online in any event. 19 MR AIKEN: Chairman, Members of the Panel, just before we 20 broke we had watched the Cabinet discussing the issue of 21 the section 118(1) grant and particularly in the context 22 of Termonbacca, and I indicated then that Mr McAteer had 23 renewed his attempt to get a grant under section 118(2) 24 via the County Borough Welfare Authority, and the

application goes in in 1965. I am not going to bring up

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1 the pages, but just for your note the city accountant looks at the application, recommends the payment of the 3 £500 that was sought. That's at SND-13017. 1st March the Welfare Authority approves it at SND-13018. appears that the Welfare Authority, though, was keen at that point to understand -- and this is at SND-13024 --7 how many residents from Londonderry were actually in the home and whether any other welfare committee contributed 8 to these grants. Mr McAteer replied on 1st April 1965 10 at SND-13025. If we can just bring that up, please, 11 because it serves a wider purpose. It is SND-13025. 12 Just maximise that for me, please. He indicates there 13 is difficulty about the figures, particularly for the children. Gives the figures for Bishop Street. Then he 14 15 says: 16 "As to Termonbacca only ten were born within the 17 borough, but about thirty others are born of Derry City mothers." 18 19 So that indicates perhaps -- SND228 was referring to 20 mother and baby homes, and it perhaps indicates what was 21 happening where illegitimate children were concerned. 22 He then says:

"A further number are thought to be attributable to Derry City fathers, but statistics do not carry us any further."

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Then he says:

2 "There is no other welfare committee makes a grant
3 to either home."

Just for the record -- I am not going to bring it up -- the town clerk on 30th March 1965 wrote to the Ministry seeking approval -- SND-13023 -- and on 2nd April 1965 the Welfare Committee itself resolved to request that, while it had decided to approve the grant, subject to the Ministry, it decided to write to Tyrone and Londonderry County Welfare Authorities asking them to join in the contribution.

We have only a response from one at SND-6071 on 10th April 1975 -- perhaps we could bring that up, because it serves a wider purpose -- Londonderry County Welfare Authority. We can see towards the bottom of the page -- in fact, just if you maximise that small portion at the bottom beginning "Grant". Yes. Just there, please. They have got a letter from the Londonderry County Borough Welfare Authority stating that, subject to Ministry approval, they proposed giving a grant and asking about, because only a proportion of the residents in both homes emanated from Londonderry City and no other welfare committee makes a grant, Londonderry County should consider joining the city authority in the making of these grants.

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Londonderry County resolves to inform Londonderry
City that, as county cases admitted to these voluntary
homes are paid for on the basis of the agreed standard
charge levied, committee is not in favour of making
a revenue grant.

It may turn out as we look across Northern Ireland when we look at other homes in later modules that the practice of what Mr McAteer was attempting to do may turn out to be unique to the Londonderry County Borough or the City Welfare Authority in asking them to make a grant of this type. Unfortunately there is no material to let us see what the outcome of this was, although to the extent that one can safely speculate from silence it is clear from other material which I will be flagging up to you at the end that, as I said, the Bishop Street grant via Welfare Services Act did continue and this is the last example of this type of application for Termonbacca.

So it's a matter for you, but it is possible this was the last time this was attempted by Mr McAteer, and presumably if the consequences were that it didn't succeed, then it stopped as an avenue.

Now that takes us back to the rebuilding of

Termonbacca, and when we broke, we had looked at the

Cabinet position of writing, saying, "Well, you can have

25%. If you give us the accounts, we will look at it again".

On 29th September 1966 then Minister McConnell, if we look at SND-6031, please, produced another detailed memo for Cabinet. It essentially dealt with his proposal to abolish the Maconachie Committee and also with his recommendation for a substantial grant to be made to the De La Salle home at Rubane and explaining why their position was different from the Nazareth Order.

So if we can just look at that, please. If we can just maximise this even more, please, and then just scroll down as it is read. If you just maximise the first half even. Thank you.

So he raises first the question relating to the role of the Maconachie Committee. He says:

"I have been reviewing the position of the committee in light of recent developments, particularly the Cabinet decision that the Termonbacca grant should not be referred to it and the recent report on the role of voluntary homes by the Child Welfare Council."

That's the fourth Child Welfare Council report that we have of 1966.

"I have come to the conclusion that applications for grant should no longer be referred to this committee.

- In reaching this conclusion I had in mind particularly the facts:
- (1) that the committee had not met for more than five years;

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- (2) that it is not really in a position to gain such experience of the problems involved as to give its recommendations real weight and value;
- (3) that it has no statutory basis and no right of entry to the establishments it is supposed to visit;
- (4) (as was recognised in the Termonbacca case) that it is always a possibility that such a body could make embarrassing or unacceptable recommendations; and
- (5) that the final responsibility in these matters is laid firmly by statute on myself and my department (subject to the consent of the Ministry of Finance).

In view of the earlier discussions I thought it proper that my colleagues should be consulted."

Scroll down, please. Just keep scrolling until we get the start. No. Yes.

"The second question concerns a proposed grant to the voluntary home for boys run by the De La Salle Order at Rubane. This home accommodates 80 boys. For many years it has suffered from serious overcrowding, unsuitable premises. Protracted negotiations have taken place over proposed improvements. Agreement has now

been reached on a redevelopment. Process is expected to cost about 130,000. The managers have raised 50,000 by voluntary contributions but half of that is required for a new intermediate school being built.

The position here differs from that at Termonbacca in that, although it is staffed by the De La Salle Order, Rubane is an independent home within the Diocese of Down & Connor and is managed by a local voluntary committee which is responsible for its finances. There is no question in this case of a large undisclosed source of funds being available from which the current project could be financed."

We will see this management committee or voluntary committee when we come to look in module 3 at Rubane.

"There is no doubt that the services of this home are likely to be needed for many years to come."

He proposes to offer a grant of up to 50,000:

"Half of this will be recovered from local authorities with whom the question will be fully discussed before any offer is made."

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"While this may seem a large sum to be offering to a voluntary home, I am satisfied that it is appropriate and that it is not likely to raise any serious difficulty."

He then says:

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"Voluntary homes play a very much larger role in Northern Ireland than do their counterparts in Great Britain. More than 500 of the children in voluntary homes have been there on a voluntary basis and at no cost to the welfare authorities."

Then he says this:

"If the voluntary homes were not doing this job and the children were accommodated in welfare authority homes, the cost to public funds could range from a minimum of £7.10.- to a maximum of £13.-.- weekly for each child. The welfare authorities are fully aware of Even for the children in voluntary homes who are in care of welfare authorities the cost to public funds is very much lower than that of welfare authority homes. The welfare authorities appreciate this also. Despite the size of this grant, it will still bring the total of grants to voluntary homes since 1950 only to the level of about £6,000 annually. Considering only the purely voluntary cases (and this is by no means the full extent of the voluntary homes services) it represents a total cost to public funds of a mere £12 annually for each voluntary child. If the children were in care, the very minimum cost to public funds would be £360 per child annually.

I should also mention that at an early stage of negotiations when one of my predecessors expressed some misgivings about a proposed grant to this home, the question was one of increasing ..."

That is more specific about the issue of a school in Rubane.

So he set out his grounds for encouraging his colleagues to support the proposition that he was making towards making a grant at Rubane.

The Cabinet met then on 27th October 1966. That's SND-6028. This was shortly after Bill Craig returned to be the Minister of Home Affairs. He returned on 7th October, taking over from Mr McConnell. The proposal in Brian McConnell's memo of 29th September was approved.

If we just scroll down a little, please. Scroll down, please. Can we just see -- if you enlarge the bottom portion at 3 for me, please. So the Minister indicates that he confirmed with Ms Maconachie she wouldn't be upset if the committee lapsed. There's a question raised by the Minister of Commerce which is replied to. Scroll down, please. So he said -- back up a little, please:

"The Minister of Home Affairs added that while he was not particularly happy about extending the principle

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of state grants to voluntary homes, the present proposal would undoubtedly result in considerable economies to the public purse. Replying to further points, he said the only safeguard against an intake of children from the Republic lay in relating the grant to the cost of meeting ascertained local needs.

The proposals in the memorandum were approved."

So that sees a substantial grant being made to Rubane and at that time 50,000 would have been almost £700,000.

Now before we complete the picture with the Termonbacca rebuild -- and we have no documents that we found in PRONI relating to this -- but it is clear from the Termonbacca council book, if we look at SND-14269, please, that on 16th February 1968 the Ministry of Home Affairs have made a further grant towards the cost of a new minibus. Just scroll down, please:

"Now received a letter from the Ministry of Home
Affairs stating that they are considering making a grant
of £500 or 50% of the cost of the minibus, whichever is
less. This we will not receive until after April 1st.
Our share of the proceeds ..."

So there's a reference to an application being made in respect of a minibus and an offer of 500 or 50% of the cost.

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Then we return to the issue of major grant for the new premises at Termonbacca in 1970, and the then

Minister of Home Affairs, recently deceased, Sir Robert

Porter, QC, provided a memorandum of 3rd February 1970.

If we can look, please, at 6035, this is a memorandum

that he prepared for Cabinet. If you just -- would you

maximise the first half of the page and then we will

scroll down, because that makes the text as large as

possible? Yes.

So he refers to the previous memorandums that we have seen and refers again to the issue of section 118 and the standards of accommodation. Then says:

"Before paying grants from public funds to voluntary homes it is the practice to examine accounts of the organisation to establish that there exists a real financial need for assistance."

We saw where the previous application rested with a letter to the Order asking for the accounts:

"Although loans are available from the mother house, the member homes are required to be self-supporting.

Any requests for details of the financial position of the Order as a whole have here and elsewhere always met with a firm refusal.

At the Cabinet meeting in January 1965 a grant of 25% of the cost should be offered together with an offer

to reconsider if details of finances were released.

The offer was made to the home, but no progress resulted due to the financial difficulties. Efforts were made by the home towards the raising of finance towards the project. In March 1966 my Department asked St. Joseph's to consider the matter further, and in particular to consider the possibility of introducing more enlightened methods of care. The proposals so far put forward had been limited because of cost, and my Department was concerned lest these would perpetuate the existing system of segregation of sexes and dormitory sleeping.

After discussion with my Department St. Joseph's has produced acceptable plans on modern lines for new house units where children will live with staff. The cost is estimated to be £93,500 and a formal application for a grant of 50% of the cost has been made."

Now you may recall when we looked at inspections in the council book, we had the meeting taking place in 1967 with Miss Forrest on the ground along with two other representatives from the Ministry, and the record talks of them explaining about how you should move into a family home unit style, and that was then being taken forward and these plans reflecting that were produced.

"Since the date of the last submission my Department

has learned from Scotland that they have not thought it necessary to seek information about the financial position of parent organisations and that, although there is discretion to vary the percentage grant, the normal pattern followed is to allow 60% of the estimated costs or actual expenditure, whichever is the lesser."

Then it sets out the position in England and Wales.

"The proportion of homeless children cared for by voluntary organisations is much less than in Northern Ireland. The situation will be radically changed by the 1969 Act. There most voluntary homes will become either controlled, ie have a preponderance of local authority managers, in which cases the total costs will be borne by the local authority, or they will be assisted, ie they will have a minority of local authority managers, in which cases the costs of running will be borne by the voluntary organisations (fees being paid by local authorities for children in their care) but the homes will be eligible for 100% exchequer grant on necessary building work."

So the assisted mechanism here appears to be broadly similar to what was already existing, but with perhaps more representation by the local authority on the Management Board of the homes or effectively -- control seems to be effectively -- it will remain in the name of

a voluntary home, but it will in effect be a state-run home.

"My Department will study this new development, but having regard to the extensive use of voluntary homes in Northern Ireland, it may not be appropriate at the present time to contemplate a similar development."

Then this is said:

"The Reverend Mother General of the Order visited my Department last year and confirmed that each member house was expected to be self-supporting in its own area and that, where loans were made available, they were under a stricter than legal obligation to make repayment. There is no reason to doubt this position and indeed the accounts indicate repayments of substantial debts to the mother house. Further, it is difficult to argue that the accounts of an organisation covering some 60 or 70 foundations scattered throughout the entire world and covering a wide range of social need have any significant bearing on a children's home in Londonderry.

St. Joseph's, Termonbacca, has now accumulated the sum of £20,000 towards the project and Mr", that's Frank, "Guckian, Chairman of the Termonbacca Aid Association, has informed us that before the end of 1970 they hope to have a further £15,000 raised for the home;

1 at present they have £10,000 towards this target figure. This will leave a balance of 58,500 to be met. 3 Because of the urgency of need for worthwhile improvements and the special difficulties in Londonderry, my colleagues may feel that a grant of approximately 50%, say £45,000", which in today's money 7 is £607,698, "would be appropriate in present 8 circumstances. My view and that of ..." Special difficulties in Londonderry. This is now 10 1970 that we are talking about. 11 "This would leave some 18,500 still to be met by 12 voluntary effort in addition to the 35,000 already 13 raised or promised from voluntary sources and, of course, the day-to-day expenses of running the home continue. 15 16 The grant would be payable ..." 17 We have had the 1968 Act come into force. So it's 18 the same provision as 118 but it is now section 152 of 19 the 1968 Act: 20 "... and would be subject to the usual conditions of 21 repayment in whole or in part in the event of the 22 premises ceasing to be used as a voluntary home." 23 He then makes the point: 24 "50% of the grant would be recovered from the 25 welfare authorities, who would undoubtedly make greater

use of the improved facilities for children in their We will discuss the proposal with the welfare In December 1969 31 of the 71 children in authorities. residence at St. Joseph's, Termonbacca were in the care of welfare authorities ..."

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So we can see even by this stage in 1969 about 60% are still voluntary placements.

"... care of welfare authorities, and with closer cooperation between the statutory and voluntary organisations, it may well be that many more of the children in the home would be accepted by the authorities as being within their statutory responsibility, thus relieving the home of their cost of maintenance.

The question of grant is clearly a statutory responsibility of my Department but in view of the previous considerations of this application I would be most grateful if my colleagues would consider it again in the light of changed circumstances."

So the Minister is signalling that, "We haven't been able to get the accounts. If we continue to insist on that, there won't effectively be a grant. There has been interaction with the Ministry. The proposals being put forward will involve modern child care practices.

I think that we should contribute", and effectively 50%

1 of the cost of the redevelopment is proposed by him as the grant that should be made. 3 He indicated that there would be discussion with the welfare authorities about it and that can be seen -there was a meeting --6 CHAIRMAN: Just before we turn to that, you did give us 7 I think, but I didn't catch it, the present day value of 8 the £45,000. 9 MR AIKEN: Yes. £607,698. Now in passing -- and I have raised this with 10 11 Mr Montague -- there obviously is a meeting that takes 12 place between the Ministry and Hammersmith and 13 unfortunately the file that that might be in is one of the five or six files that are -- appear to be 15 destroyed, and I have asked Mr Montague -- and 16 Mr Canavan can do likewise -- to check in Hammersmith 17 whether there isn't a record of, whether kept in 18 a Mother General type foundation book or some other form 19 that will show this meeting, some form of minute that 20 might have been kept by the Mother General when she came 21 back to report on --22 CHAIRMAN: We haven't been given any correspondence from the 23 Mother General to the Mother Superior in Termonbacca, 24 Nazareth House respectively reporting on the outcome or 25 confirming the outcome of the meeting.

- 1 MR AIKEN: No.
- 2 CHAIRMAN: One would assume that either or both of the local
- 3 heads of the houses would have been at the meeting.
- 4 Perhaps not.
- 5 MR AIKEN: It is unclear.
- 6 CHAIRMAN: We don't know.
- 7 MR AIKEN: The surmise -- we can take from this that
- 8 a meeting took place, and we know at least the Mother
- General was at it. One might surmise that the General
- 10 Council of the Order will have reflected on this,
- because obviously by this point in time we are now
- 12 talking about huge sums of money that are being
- potentially foregone by this policy of not producing the
- 14 accounts. So one would expect some decision-making
- documentation relating to that and I know Mr Montague is
- 16 going to take that forward to see if anything can be
- found.
- 18 CHAIRMAN: We know from what we have heard already that the
- 19 Order's records show that the Mother General suggested
- in 1959 that they should consider changing in
- 21 Termonbacca from the type of provision that was being
- 22 made to the type of provision that's now being planned
- 23 --
- 24 MR AIKEN: Yes.
- 25 CHAIRMAN: -- ten years later. So one might assume that

somewhere in Hammersmith there would be some record or other of the meeting we are talking about. 3 This has been pieced together from files Yes. other than the Termonbacca file that we can't find, but it is mostly from government material, apart from the council book for Termonbacca, which helps show the issues over finance at times being discussed, but there must be one would have thought some further material in Hammersmith where Hammersmith were engaged in this discussion and I know that's going to be looked into. 10 11 Yes, Mr Canavan? 12 The requests were made last night and an e-mail 13 was sent this morning specifically identifying the type of material which may be in existence. So that will be 15 forwarded, if anything can be found, or an explanation 16 provided to the Inquiry. 17 That's an illustration of a point I intend to CHAIRMAN: 18 make on behalf of the Panel at the end of this module, 19 which is there may well be a number of issues which the 20 Inquiry wishes to pursue with an individual core 21 participant. Documents may therefore be sought and 22 produced of this particular type as an example. 23 Therefore we may well continue to pursue matters even 24 though the public hearings in relation to this module 25 have finished.

1 The Order does understand that. MR CANAVAN: Disclosure is a continuing responsibility on them. As material is 3 found, it will be forwarded. MR AIKEN: So what we have is the memo going to Cabinet and 5 an indication that there is going to be discussion with the welfare authority to explain the impact, because obviously now £45,000 is a substantial sum to be divided up between the welfare authorities to be clawed back, and that discussion and the fact it is going to be done 10 by way of staged payment, as we saw when we were looking 11 at the inspection material, can be seen at SND-6120. 12 was considered on 11th March 1970. As we can see, if we 13 just maximise the size of that, please, you can see in a letter dated 3rd March: 15 "The Ministry have advised that St. Joseph's Home 16 has now produced plans for the modernising of the home 17 which were likely to cost in the region of 93,000." 18 The indication of the grant and how it is going to 19 be spread over the financial years. So one might 20 surmise this is taking on board the types of complaints 21 that were being made previously about loading a very substantial financial clawback into a particular year on 22 the welfare authorities. 23 24 At SND-6131 on 16th September there is another 25 committee minute just that records that the cost has

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        gone up of the project, as inevitably is the more modern
        way, to 103,500. I am not going to bring up the pages,
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        but we saw when we looked at the inspections in passing
        the grants being paid. So in 1971 there are payments at
        SND-14327, SND-14328, SND-14330 and SND-14331.
        there are more payments in 1972, SND-14332, SND-14333
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        and SND-14334.
             Now on 30th March 1972 then we have the Parliament
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        of Northern Ireland being prorogued by the Northern
        Ireland (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972 and effectively
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        the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland takes on
        through the NIO responsibility for the operation of the
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        Ministry of Home Affairs via Direct Rule, and on 10th
        January 1973 then a further grant of this time £12,500,
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        which in today's money is 131,935, which brings the
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        total towards this build of grant to 57,500, so just
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        slightly more than 50%, and in today's terms that was
        a total contribution of 740,000. We can see that at
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                     This is the council book recording the
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        further receipt of the grant.
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    CHAIRMAN: Yes.
                    I think the detailed figures were set out
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        in Sister Brenda McCall's statement --
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    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
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                -- and it was unclear what the origin of the
    CHAIRMAN:
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        £12,500 was --
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- 1 MR AIKEN: Yes.
- 2 CHAIRMAN: -- or, more accurately, under what head it was
- being given, whether it is revenue or capital, but it is
- 4 clear it is a capital payment.
- 5 MR AIKEN: It is. It appears to reflect the increase in the
- build cost and therefore bringing the grant up to still
- 50% of the build cost.
- 8 CHAIRMAN: Those of us with long memories will remember that
- 9 inflation was very severe at that time.
- 10 MR AIKEN: There are a series of references that show that
- 11 12,500 coming about. I am just going to give you them
- 12 for the record. Representatives now from the NIO
- visited in December '72. That's at SND-14336. That was
- following a request from the congregation in September
- 15 '72 for an increase in the grant. That's at SND-14280,
- and discussions that were said to be taking place
- 17 between the then MP John Hume and Mr Whitelaw, who was
- the first Secretary of State, discussions in his office
- in November '72 at SND-14336.
- If we just look at HIA-2719, please, HIA rather than
- 21 SND, this is a document from -- it seems to have been
- 22 an attempt to get away from retrospectivity and a more
- clear child care capital programme in terms of budgetary
- 24 allocation in subsequent years, and this is written in
- 25 August 1973 and it is intimating the spend to come over

- the next number of years as far as those projected budgets were concerned in 1973.
- If we just scroll down a little, we can see that -
 just a little further, please:
- To this programme should be added the agreed programme for voluntary homes as follows."
- 7 Then we have set out a number of voluntary grants 8 that are going to be made. That includes £10,000 to St. 9 Joseph's, Termonbacca.
- 10 Now --
- 11 CHAIRMAN: The figures in brackets, are they percentages?
- MR AIKEN: That's my assumption, but I can't -- I can't be sure that that's the case.

14 There the picture I am afraid -- we seem to have 15 been able to find more elderly material than modern 16 material. There is no reason to suspect that the same 17 type of process didn't continue, because we can see in 18 May 1983, for instance, after Termonbacca has closed, 19 Bishop Street make an application for a capital grant 20 for replacement windows. That's at SND-13422. 21 application seems to have been processed and was 22 successful, because we can see a letter from the Mother 23 Superior on 11th July 1984 at SND-13409 where she thanks 24 the Department for the funding that was received. 25 this stage we are now still called Child Care Branch but

Page 67 1 we are in the Department of Health & Social Services as from 1974. 3 Similarly we can see in 1986 an application for grant in respect of fire prevention work. That's at SND-13331. That then passed up through various processes of finance -- don't bring the pages up -- but at SND-13309, and then as that's being processed a concern is expressed at SND-13308 that if you are 8 going to give a grant to a home -- if we just bring up, 10 please, SND-13308 -- you are aware the issue over the 11 per capita funding at this point has been going on, and 12 this is some analysing the application and the accounts 13 and raising the issue of the fact it seems to be running at a loss. His initial reaction is that: 15 "Grant should not be afforded at this stage in view 16 of the substantial deficits for the three years." 17 He advises that: 18 "The reason why the home is continuing to run at 19 a loss should ..." 20 MS DOHERTY: "Be established." 21 MR AIKEN: Yes. 22 "... should first be established." 23 I am grateful. 24 "The Department could not undertake to fund if 25 a home/organisation was not financially viable, which

would appear to be the case in the Nazareth House circumstances."

So concerns being raised that the homes -- like anything, you don't want to pour money into something that's not going to survive, and that seemed to arise, if we look at SND-13307, from a document that gave the impression -- have I got it wrong? Yes. You can see if we just scroll up a little, please -- yes. Keep going up. You can see the type of deficits that are being suggested in the accounts for the children's home.

Now I haven't had the time or the capacity to carry out an examination of the accounts, but there seems to have been a number of sets of accounts, because there were a number of operations going on as part of the Bishop Street facility, and how the accounts were framed in terms of what may have been placed in one set of accounts and therefore not placed in the other isn't something that I have been able to look at, but the suggestion from these figures are that a substantial deficit was emerging in '84, '85, '86, although those who then look at these figures comment on what perhaps to an accountant might appear something that would require explanation. So the likes of, if you look at the administration, in '86 it manages to be three times or more what it was in '84 and similarly the property is

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        three times what it was in '84. So question -- and
        equally the '84 maintenance payments are at 61, then '85
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        it is 19 and '86 it is 92. So issues were being raised
        about the shape of these accounts and that they didn't
        appear to be easily capable of being understood.
        can see that the old people's home then was being said
         to be running also at a substantial deficit.
            Just scroll down a little, please.
                                                 Just scroll on
        to the next page. You can see:
             "A large deficit couldn't be sustained by a central
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        body over a long period."
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             So concerns being expressed if a grant is going to
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        be given about whether the home is sustainable.
            Advice is sought from the Social Services
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         Inspectorate about that and also of the Board about the
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         intended use of the home. If we can look, please, at
        SND-13305, you can see this is the Child Care Branch
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        writing to Mr O'Brien. He is the Social Services
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        Inspector who has provided reports on Bishop Street that
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        we looked at last week. He is asking -- or the author
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        of this note, Ms Harson, is asking for Mr O'Brien's
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        opinion on the viability of Nazareth House as
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        a children's home for the next five years.
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               Well, if we pause at that point, just looking at
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         the previous document you showed us --
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- 1 MR AIKEN: SND-13306, please.
- 2 CHAIRMAN: -- you drew attention to a very substantial
- overall deficit, although there is an indication at the
- 4 end that it is hoped that the old people's home part of
- 5 Bishop Street was now -- one may be brutal about it --
- 6 trading financially.
- 7 MR AIKEN: Yes.
- 8 CHAIRMAN: But on any showing the children's home aspect of
- the operation was running at a very substantial loss,
- which was getting larger, although there is an issue as
- 11 to whether or not the figures themselves are accurate in
- the sense it is not clear what is attributed to each
- 13 heading --
- 14 MR AIKEN: Yes.
- 15 CHAIRMAN: -- but overall it is running at a substantial
- deficit.
- 17 MR AIKEN: Yes. The one health warning to that is in the
- documents we are going to look at now in April and
- 19 May 1987 -- and this is why perhaps some work will need
- to be done by the Board and the Department to explain
- certainly at this period exactly what's happening,
- 22 because it may be that we are about to see an injection
- of cash from the Board going back in, and it may be,
- therefore, that these figures are missing, ie there were
- payments to be made that hadn't been agreed and

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eventually when they are agreed, they are going in,
        which then writes off some --
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                Yes, but if one stands back from the detail,
         there's an argument, for example, as to whether or not
        the charges for previous years were too low and there
        could be a backdating of an increase, and we know from
         the material we have received in or around this period
        that there were constant discussions about the level of
        the weekly charge and so on and whether it was
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        realistically set, matters of that sort, but it does
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        appear to be the case, whether or not there is
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        an injection of cash by the Board, that there is
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        an increasing realisation certainly on the part of the
        Department that may suggest that the children's home
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        aspect of Nazareth Street (sic) is simply not
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        sustainable.
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    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
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                Is the corollary of that that it was the Sisters
    CHAIRMAN:
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        were carrying the debt that was building up; in other
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        words, until somebody puts money in, a deficit has
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        accumulated which on the face of it is the
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        responsibility of the sisters?
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               Yes, save that it is difficult from this document
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        to take those conclusions potentially, because we know
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         it continues until 1998 and that by the early '90s
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- whatever has gone on at this point in time has got
- resolved.
- 3 CHAIRMAN: Yes.
- 4 MR AIKEN: How it was resolved is not entirely clear from
- 5 the material as available at the moment.
- 6 CHAIRMAN: Well, perhaps the point I am looking at is not so
- 7 much what happened at the end of the exercise, but if we
- 8 stop at this point in 1987 or thereabouts, there's
- 9 a realisation that, however large it may actually prove
- to be, the Sisters have accumulated and are continuing
- to accumulate a deficit on the running of the children's
- 12 home --
- 13 MR AIKEN: Yes.
- 14 CHAIRMAN: -- and unless the money is found from somewhere
- presumably the Sisters have to meet that deficit with
- their bankers.
- 17 MR AIKEN: Yes.
- 18 CHAIRMAN: So they have to find the money, and there are
- 19 various ways they can seek to do that, one of which is
- to look to government.
- 21 MR AIKEN: Yes, and that's what we see happening, and there
- isn't complete clarity on this, but there is a debate
- then that ensues in April and May 1987 between the
- Department and the Western Board as to what happened to
- funding of between 65,000 and potentially another 50,000

Page 73 1 that was earmarked for Nazareth House, and there is a suggestion -- there is definite clarity that they received a cheque for £47,642 and that's at SND-14769, but if we look at a memo of April '87 at SND-13186, please, we can see it being said: "The Sisters of Nazareth, Nazareth House, Londonderry have contacted Mr O'Brien to confirm that -or to inform that the " --8 9 CHAIRMAN: "Western Board". -- "Western Board have paid 47,642 by way of 10 MR AIKEN: 11 one-off grant towards the home's deficit. Denis has in 12 mind that the grant sum was 50,000." 13 Then you can see an annotation written of: 14 "65,000 is being suggested." 15 CHAIRMAN: "See attached papers" it says. 16 MR AIKEN: "Has called me to check." 17 They are trying to collate the papers relevant to 18 the deficit funding issue. You can see the question 19 that's being asked, whether the matter was with the 20 Department or left to the Board. 21 There is then a letter of 17th April from SND502 to 22 Mr O'Brien at SND-13182. She says: 23 "I had promised to contact you regarding Nazareth 24 House's capitation charge and would advise you that the 25 monies we received were on a non-recurring basis ..."

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             So a one-off deficit payment, as it were:
             "... and that means therefore as a Board we are
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         still not in a position to increase the capitation
         charge other than by the cost of living increase.
         I-have asked our finance department to attend to this at
         this moment -- at the moment, but as you will
7
         appreciate, it means the problem in Nazareth will
         continue to be a problem, and I didn't know whether or
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        not it was proper to bring this to your attention, as
         I~am sure I am not going through the proper channels,
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        but in fairness felt I ought to alert you to it."
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             That's followed by a memo of 11th May at SND-13181.
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         If we just maximise that. So we looked at the minute of
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         17th April:
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             "I spoke to Denis O'Brien, who has been in contact
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        with SND502 of the Western Board. The Board paid the
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         47,000 to Nazareth House, the deficit for the year ended
         '85/'86."
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             So we can see that was filling back in some of that
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        hole, as it were, that was appearing on the balance
21
         sheet.
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             "Denis pointed out that the home had an accumulated
        deficit and that 65,000 had been allocated to the Board
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         from shortfall to" --
25
                  "Provide assistance."
    MS DOHERTY:
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1 MR AIKEN: -- "provide assistance to voluntary children's homes. As Nazareth House is the only voluntary home in 3 the Western Board area, the full allocation should have gone to it. When he asked what had happened to the rest of the 65,000, SND502 told him that the Board had paid an outstanding bill of £8,000 to Rubane and she could 7 not say what became of the rest of the allocation." 8 We can see: "I attach a copy of a letter allocating to the Board a further 50,000 specifically for Nazareth House, which 10 11 Denis suggested to SND502 could be used to increase the 12 per capita rates. A copy of SND502's response is also 13 attached." 14 On 12th May at SND-13180 we can see this being 15 further discussed, saying the same matters. If we just 16 scroll down a little further, there is reference to 17

using some of it to pay Rubane, and SND502 is not able to say what happened to the rest.

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"Although the Board's total allocation could have gone to Nazareth House, Rubane was also a voluntary home and I would accept that the 8000 paid was properly used. Do you wish to take up the balance with the -- take up the question of the balance with the Western Board?"

I am not sure I am able from the papers we have to take that any further, but what we can see is in April

- 1 1987 -- so there's a suggestion that 65,000 was 2 allocated and 47 of it went.
- There then is a further £50,000 allocated, which we will see at SND-13183. Now it is described in this budget allocation letter from the Department as -- at
- 6 2(c), if we just scroll down, please:

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"£50,000 for increased payments to Nazareth House children's home in connection with the implementation of the Hughes Report."

Now it is not stated any further as to what that 10 11 means, but if you think back to the memo from 12 Mr O'Brien, he said -- he referred to another 50,000 and 13 how that could be used towards the capitation charge. 14 We can see that at SND-14769, please. We can see -- if 15 you just scroll down -- this is a record of the per 16 capita charge, and you can see the 47,000 coming back in and then the various increases that occur in the 17 18 following years.

So we move from a position in '88 where £193 per week is paid to a position in '93 where £418 per week is paid. So there is a substantial -- you know, within five years there is more than 100% increase in the weekly rate that was paid, and there are indications of other payments, and by that I mean in 1989, for instance, if we look at SND-8093, we can see £10,000 is

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being paid. SR2 is writing saying:
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- 2 "I take this opportunity to thank you for the sum of 3 £10,000 to increase the capitation fee."
- We can see in July 1992 at SND-8497 SR2 writing to
 the Western Board looking for additional funding. Just
 scroll down, please. Scroll down a little further.
- 7 Stop.
- 8 "I would like to thank you for your continuing 9 support.
- Therefore I must ask you to consider making
 additional funds available to allow us to achieve the
 aforementioned aim."

13 That's to do with the additional staff.

The reply, SND-8498, of 22nd July doesn't really 15 appear to address that issue. It may address other 16 issues in the letter. There is no real mention of 17 a response to the funding request other than suggesting a reduction in a number of places and then referring to 18 19 effectively the Foyle Community Unit contract 20 and suggesting discussion with the unit managers about 21 staffing requirements, but we can see then in 19... --22 September 1993 at SND-8140 a cheque being enclosed to cover two further members of staff. If we look 23 24 SND-8143, please, you can see that SR2 is writing here 25 thanking the Foyle Community Unit for the cheque of

51,000 to cover night coverage and a down payment to help the cash flow.

Then in December '94 at SND-6933 we can see the Department writing granting money for phones and fire recommendations and directing them to a new area for their applications.

Now we know and we saw -- if we just turn to SND-9803, please -- in November 1992 the Social Services Inspectorate report was raising -- just scroll down, please -- that current staffing was unacceptably low and setting out the disparity if one just looks at the figures between what's being paid and the costs of others, but you will recall we did look at some documents that indicated that you are not comparing like with like necessarily here and therefore what appears stark on the page may not be capable of being read in precisely that way.

But if I can summarise the position in terms of the Bishop Street funding issue, it is not clear that we have received all of the documents from either the Board, the congregation, the Department around this issue. It is -- what I have been able to present to you is a bitty picture that indicates there are clearly issues, that there constantly is a tension it seems between the home and what it was looking for, the Board

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         in terms of what it was giving and the Department in
         terms of what it was able to make available on whatever
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        basis to the Board. So it may be if we need to look at
         that any further, we will have to go back and ask the
         core participants to try and create a much more
         comprehensive picture of what's happening.
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             As I said to you in finishing, the grants that
        Bishop Street received at the instigation of Mr McAteer
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        did continue through the '60s and I am just going to
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        give you the page references for the record that show
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         that happening:
             SND-12991.
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                         That's 1961.
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             1962 SND-13001.
             They incrementally increase to £1,000 in 1965,
         SND-13014.
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             £1,200 in 1966 at SND-13031.
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             In 1967 it stays at £1200 at SND-13041.
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             Now again the documentation is not complete, but the
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        pattern suggests that there was an annual grant that was
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        given in this form to Bishop Street, because we can see
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         in 1974, if we look at SND-14350, please, the -- there's
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        a grant of £1,000 that comes from what is now the
23
         Western Board.
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                But surely these grants were being made for the
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support of the elderly people.

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1 MR AIKEN: They were, except that when the application process began with Mr McAteer, he was applying for both 3 and the figure that he came to was based on both, and then because that grant didn't run into the same difficulty as that under the 1950 Act, that continued, and in subsequent pages the number of old people and the number of children are given. Now whether by this point in time and the Board's 8 involvement it can be more precisely delineated as being towards the old people ... There is a foundation book 10 11 for Bishop Street from the Order from 1937 on, which --12 you will know we got great benefit out of the 13 Termonbacca version. We don't have as yet the Bishop Street version from '37 on, which may be a goldmine of 15 further information, and I understand from Mr Montague 16 that that book may have recently been found, and 17 hopefully then we will shortly receive it, but the position is that -- if you just scroll down so we can 18 19 see the reference that I am referring to, please. 20 The usual -- and this is why I say it seems to have 21 become a regular thing -- the usual annual grant of £1,000 was received from the Western Health & Social 22 23 Services Board, and in 1977 at SND-14296 we can see that 24 increasing. That's: 25 "The Western Health & Social Services Board have

increased their annual grant from £1000 to £2000 this year and are giving us an additional grant of £1000 for the refurnishing and general improvements to the home directly related to the care of the children."

So while there is a capitation fee debate raging, it seems that certainly -- we don't have this material from the Board, but there are references in the council books of the Order, and there may be more when we get the foundation book, and equally the Board can look at what they did in terms of finance, that there is a practice of these annual capital grants to Bishop Street, albeit their value is going down as the years go on, if I can put it that way, in real terms, because it is £1000 or £1200, which obviously hasn't the same impact in 1977 as it would have had in 1958.

There is also a record -- and I am not going to turn it up but just for -- we have talked about the Termonbacca farm and the council books indicate that that received substantial government subsidy and it appears to have been running at a considerable profit at times. There is a reference at SND-14259. I am not going to go into it, but we saw the undertakings had to be given in respect of grants that were made under the 1950 Act, and that caused difficulty for the Department whenever Termonbacca closed, and a summary of that

debate is at SND-6148, but it was resolved ultimately in 1987 with a very small repayment compared to what would have been due. I think the recoupment was of £65,000 potentially and a sum of £2000 was paid in recoupment at SND-6141.

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In closing can I thank the Panel for their patience in bearing with me on what is a complicated and dense subject and can I say again to put on record my thanks to Miss Dougan and Miss Caslin and Miss Rafferty for their help with a huge amount of work that had to be done to try and pull this together in some sort of manageable way. Obviously I hope it has been of some assistance to the Panel in understanding the mechanisms that were involved in the funding issue and the debates that arose over their interpretation and their management, and unless there's anything further that you'd like me to address, I don't propose at this point to say any more, save that certainly for the later period if there is more work that will be of value to the Panel, then we will have to ask for that from the core participants, because there's clearly an area where there are gaps that might possibly be still capable of being filled.

24 CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you very much, Mr Aiken. We

25 appreciate the massive amount of work that has gone into

1 presenting us with what is in many respects similar to a jiqsaw that still has quite a few missing sections, 3 but from which there is nonetheless a much clearer and helpful picture emerging as to the nature of the finances of both homes and their relationship to various forms of State and other public funding over the period we are primarily concerned with. No doubt we will have to return to this issue with other homes and, as you say, we may have to seek further information from various core participants either for these two homes or 11 other homes that we will be looking at later, but that's 12 a matter we can deal with by way of correspondence. 13 Our programme anticipates we will be receiving submissions from the Department and from the Trusts this 15 afternoon. 16 Potentially. MR AIKEN: 17 Well, we still have to complete our study of CHAIRMAN: Ms~Smyth's submissions. So we will rise now and we will 18 19 not sit before 2 o'clock. We will let you know as soon 20 as possible, ladies and gentlemen, after that when we 21 are ready. 22 Yes, Mr O'Reilly? 23 MR O'REILLY: Can I indicate, Mr Chairman, there will be no 24 oral submissions on behalf of the Department. 25 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That's very helpful. So we

- can look forward to giving Ms Smyth a clear run this
- 2 afternoon.
- 3 MS SMYTH: Chairman, I will be brief, in the region of
- 4 fifteen to twenty minutes at most.
- 5 CHAIRMAN: That's very encouraging. No doubt we would
- 6 appreciate that when we finished reading your
- 7 submissions, but we need to take a little time to do
- 8 that. So we will aim to sit somewhere after 2 o'clock.
- 9 We will notify you when that will be.
- 10 (12.47 pm)
- (Lunch break)
- 12 (2.00 pm)
- 13 Closing submissions by counsel for the Health & Social Care
- 14 Board
- 15 CHAIRMAN: I am sorry we kept you waiting, Ms Smyth, but it
- 16 took us rather longer than we had anticipated to read
- 17 your submission and two documents to which you made
- 18 extensive reference and which we wished to see in their
- 19 entirety. We are now ready to hear your closing
- submissions.
- 21 MS SMYTH: Very well, Chairman. Before I begin I should say
- I am going to mention certain witnesses and others named
- in the document by name. I do that on the basis clearly
- 24 that the anonymity provisions apply.
- 25 Members of the Panel, I begin my submissions with

the Inquiry's remit uppermost in my mind. I remind myself that the Inquiry is tasked with investigating if there were systemic failings by institutions of the State in their duties towards children in their care between 1922 and 1995.

The Inquiry will appreciate that these submissions are necessarily interim in nature, because although module 1 is about to close, I am very conscious that the work of the Inquiry is still at an early stage; as yet much work to do.

As I represent the Health & Social Care Board,
I~have paid particular attention in my written
submissions to some of the duties of its predecessors,
who in module 1 are Londonderry County Borough Welfare
Authority, Londonderry County Welfare Authority and the
Western Health & Social Services Board. I have set out
the section 81 duty in the 1950 Children and Young
Persons (Northern Ireland) Act. It was reenacted in
section 103 of the 1968 Children and Young Persons
(Northern Ireland) Act.

In my written submission I have considered certain lines of enquiry that were developed with some of the Health & Social Care Board witnesses, such as using section 103 to admit children who were privately placed in voluntary homes into the care of the State, and the

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Panel will know that by "privately placed" I mean those children in Termonbacca and Nazareth House who were placed there from a source other than the welfare authorities. You will see from my written submission that I say that neither the 1950 nor the 1968 Children & Young Persons Act gave welfare authorities in Northern Ireland authority to take such a step. My analysis is that even in the 1950s, '60s and '70s such a step would have amounted to significant State interference into the private lives of families and the arrangements those families chose to make for their own children. This would have required express legal authority.

Panel Members, you will see that I have asked you to reflect upon the evidence of SND502 when she talked about referrals forming the basis of section 103 intervention. I submit that this is an important piece of evidence and I ask you to think about the nature and development of our Social Services system here in Northern Ireland, which I think at its heart is referral-based and one which is responsive to identified and assessed need.

Panel Members, again remaining focused on the Inquiry's remit, I have also addressed in my written submission some of the duties that I say rested on the voluntary homes to notify welfare authorities and later

boards of key events in the lives of the children they were looking after. These duties that I chose to address were, first, the duty to notify the welfare authority when intending to board out a child, either permanently or for holiday periods, as set out in section 1 of the 1968 Act, and then also the duty to notify -- the duty on the voluntary homes to notify the welfare authority that a young person in the care of a voluntary home has reached school leaving age and ceased to be in the care of the organisation. That's as set out in section 103(2) of the 1950 Act and section 131(2) of the 1968 Act.

Now in my submission those are very important duties. Section 1 of the 1968 Act was aimed at ensuring the welfare authorities approved of boarding out arrangements and the aftercare provision in section 103(2) of the 1950 Act and section 131(2) of the 1968 Act were designed to ensure young people leaving care were receiving support.

Sadly, however it, appears in my submission neither of these duties were really complied with in Termonbacca or Nazareth House. In respect of the boarding out notice in section 1 of the 1968 Act I have found only one such notice, and the evidence from the -- in relation to one person who is named in the documents,

a SND132, and also the evidence from the applicants and Sister McCall and the documents combine in my submission to form a clear picture of the voluntary homes in Derry placing children with families arranged by local priests in the 1950s and '60s without the welfare authorities being notified.

Similarly the evidence is that the voluntary homes in Derry, often with the assistance of St. Vincent de Paul, made aftercare accommodation and sometimes employment arrangements without notifying the welfare authorities. From the examples that I gave in my written submission you can see that this occurred in the 1950s, '60s and '70s, spanning three decades.

Turning to the institutions, Members of the Panel,
I say that the tenor of the evidence given by the Health
& Social Care Board witnesses was that Termonbacca and
Nazareth House were indeed very large, imposing
buildings which were not ideal conditions in which to
place children. However, those same witnesses all
testified that they believed the children placed there
by them received good care and were safe there.

In terms of the relationship between the voluntary homes and the statutory sector in Derry I say that it is clear that this did evolve over time and in my written submissions I have identified some key things.

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The first it is the esteem in which voluntary societies and voluntary homes were held in Northern Ireland. One of the references in the document from the Child Welfare Council I think refers to them as "pioneers in child care".

The other theme is or another theme is the determination of the voluntary homes in Northern Ireland to retain their independence from the State. This is documented in the Child Welfare Report of 1966, which says that the voluntary homes -- which say -- says the voluntary homes resisted the Child Welfare Committee's attempts in previous years, 1956 and '60, to encourage voluntary homes to seek advice and help from the welfare authorities.

Another theme is the growing number of children who were being placed by the welfare authorities in the voluntary homes. There appears in my submission to have been a very sizeable shift in this direction in the Derry homes towards the late 1970s and early '80s.

Another theme, the final theme I think, that
I identify is that in Derry there was a conscious effort
on the part of the Western Board and Nazareth House in
the 1980s to develop a collaborative working
relationship, which I think is best evidenced in TL4's
involvement with Nazareth House, the assistance he gave

to SR2, and the high level of support and training that he offered to the staff there. In my submission the role undertaken by TL4 amounts to excellent social work practice, and I say that that is fortified by his obvious dedication to the job.

In terms of the evolving relationship between the two sectors in Derry it is my submission this was perhaps not the easiest fusion, because Termonbacca and Nazareth House were homes that were built up and developed as autonomous and self-financing institutions with long traditions stretching back to the late 1800s of admitting young children who were looked after by the Sisters really for the duration of their childhoods.

Then in the 1970s, as the '70s progressed, these same homes were gradually taking on children placed by Social Services when the children were older and had often come to the attention of Social Services because of the neglectful or abusive care they were receiving at home. Often these were children with very high levels of need, who exhibited emotional and behavioural disturbance, which was most likely rooted in their experiences in parental care.

Members of the Panel, it is perhaps interesting to note that whilst the collaborative working relations were developing between Nazareth House and the Western

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Board and TL4 was providing high levels of practical advice, support and guidance to the home, negotiations about funding were also taking place as between the home and the Western Board. In my written paper I set out some detailed correspondence and internal memos from the Western Board for the 1980s and 1990s, which in my submission demonstrate the following key points.

First, that the Western Board really valued and appreciated the services provided by the Sisters of Nazareth.

Second, that there was a professional will in the Western Board to meet the requests for increased funds.

Thirdly, the Western Board was genuinely constrained by its own inadequate budget.

In my submissions, my written submissions, I have asked the Panel to exercise caution when interpreting figures, for example, comparing weekly rates for a child placed in voluntary homes versus a child placed in a statutory home. The Panel should be careful that it is comparing like with like, as pointed out in TL19's recent witness statement dated 23rd May this year.

In this module I ask the Panel to place some weight on TL19's May 2014 statement, in which he explains the baseline for funding in the new boards in 1973, when they were created, and the implications of this for the

Western Board.

I also ask the Panel to note that this was not comprehensively addressed until the Capitation Formula Review Group was established in the 1990s to review resource allocation across the four Board areas and achieve a more equitable distribution of resources.

Turning now to the issue of sexual abuse and finally befriending, I say that there is good evidence that the Western Board had identified and signposted peer sexual abuse as an issue in the 1980s, and I have referred the Panel to the section relating to this in the Residential Child Care Policy booklet written by TL4 and published by the Western Board and distributed to all residential homes there in 1988.

I also say that it is important for the Panel to note that the Western Board took appropriately proactive steps to train staff in the residential homes in the area of sexual abuse, including peer sexual abuse, and the Western Trust responded in an effective and timely way to peer sexual abuse within homes in its areas by establishing the Bunting review and providing the waking night cover in Harberton House and Nazareth House. The evidence also points to the Western Board responding appropriately whenever allegations of a sexual nature were made by a child in its care.

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Finally, on befriending, in the evidence to date the Inquiry has heard the term "befriending" being used in association with just one witness and that is SND38, who, as the Panel is aware, was employed by the Sisters of Nazareth until his dismissal from their employment. It is my submission that is significant, because it corroborates what the Health & Social Care Board witnesses had to say about befriending in the Board area. They say that befriending by key workers was a very exceptional circumstance. You will recall that both SND500 and TL4 both only knew of two examples throughout their professional careers to date.

This also supports -- the fact that this is an isolated case where this term is -- the "befriending" term is used, Members of the Panel, also in my submission supports the evidence of TL4 and SND500 that there was no policy or practice approved by social workers in the Western Board whereby key workers were encouraged to take children home. Rather there was a specific written policy about befriending, which was set out in the Residential Child Care Policy booklet I~have already referred to, which was produced in 1988.

In my submission it is also significant that in his evidence to the Inquiry SND38 referred to himself as a befriender, but he is not referred to as a befriender

in any of the substantial volume of documents filed in connection with HIA127. The only reference to befriending is in a review report dated May 1989 prepared by SND38 himself where he recommends a befriender for HIA127.

I should also say that the Health & Social Care
Board rejects suggestions made in submissions yesterday
on SND38's behalf about a lack of care planning for
HIA127. The Inquiry will have read the detailed records
relating to HIA127, and in my submission those evidence
a comprehensive approach to planning for that young
person, and it is of note that those records also show
that SND38 pursued contact with HIA127 even after he was
placed with foster carers to the extent the child social
worker was asked to speak to him to back off.

In respect to SND38 the Health & Social Care Board submits that he was not a befriender. Rather he appears to have overstepped the mark in his role as key worker in Nazareth House, which undoubtedly encompasses the development of a meaningful relationship, but in a controlled setting.

Members of the Panel, in closing I wish to reiterate the Health & Social Care Board's continued support for the important work of the Inquiry and a commitment to continue to work collaboratively with the Inquiry team

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         in future modules. Thank you.
     CHAIRMAN:
                 Thank you, Ms Smyth. Well, we will rise now and
3
         spend the rest of the afternoon reading Mr Montague's
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         submissions, those we received, and we will therefore
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         resume tomorrow at 10 o'clock.
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     (3.00 pm)
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        (Hearing adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning)
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