

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The Secretary of State may order—

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

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

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

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

Power to apprentice or dispose of child.

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

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

Offences in relation to Certified Schools.

Refusal to conform to rules.

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

93.—(1) Notwithstanding any agreement made in connection with the placing of a child in a voluntary home under this Part of this Act by a welfare authority, a welfare authority may at any time, and if required so to do by the Ministry or the managers of the home shall, remove the child from the home.

Accommodation of children in voluntary homes.

(2) Where possible a child in the care of a welfare authority shall not be placed in a voluntary home unless the person in charge thereof is of the same religious persuasion as the child or gives an undertaking that the child will be brought up in that religious persuasion and, in any event, no child in the care of a welfare authority shall be placed in a voluntary home which does not afford facilities for him to receive instruction in the religious persuasion to which he belongs.

94.—(1) A welfare authority may, with the consent of the Ministry, procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any child in their care.

Power of welfare authorities to arrange for emigration of children.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (5) of section one hundred and eleven of this Act shall apply with respect to children received into the care of a welfare authority under section eighty-one of this Act in like manner as the said provisions apply with respect to children and young persons committed under this Act to the care of a welfare authority as a fit person.

95.—(1) A welfare authority may cause to be buried or cremated the body of any deceased child who immediately before his death was in the care of the authority:

Burial or cremation of deceased children.

Provided that the authority shall not cause the body to be cremated where cremation is not in accordance with the practice of the child's religious persuasion.

(2) Where a welfare authority exercise the powers referred to in the preceding sub-section, they may if at the time of his death the child had not attained the age of sixteen recover as a civil debt due to them from any parent of the child any expenses incurred by them under the said sub-section and not reimbursed under sub-section (5) of section twenty-one of the National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, (which enables payments to be made out of the National Insurance Fund in respect of the cost of burial or cremation of certain persons).

1946, c. 23.

Fit Persons.

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

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

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

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

Provided that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Misconduct of Pupils.

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

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

Discharge and Transfer.

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

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont, Belfast.

Ref: 1000

T.47

HIA 354

A.S.E.

Please see the attached letter from Tyrone County Welfare Committee asking if the Ministry would approve arrangements for the emigration of this boy who is an orphan aged 8 ¹/₁₂ years. Sections 94 and 111(5) of the Children and Young Persons Act refer.

The scheme under which the proposed emigration would take place is administered by the Presbyterian Church in Australia. The boy's prospects would probably be brighter if he were allowed to emigrate under this scheme than if he were to remain at home.

The proviso to Section 111(5) of the Act, however, debar the Minister from authorising the emigration of a child unless he is satisfied that the child consents, or, being too young to form or express an opinion on the matter, is to emigrate in company with a parent, guardian or relative or is to emigrate for the purpose of joining a parent, guardian, relative or friend.

A child of eight years of age is obviously too young to form or express a proper opinion on the advantages or disadvantages of emigration. In the circumstances the Section would appear to debar any prospect of emigration in this case for the present.

A representative of the Dhurringile Training Farm has recently approached the Welfare Authorities in Northern Ireland (having previously ascertained that no objection to this course would be raised by the Ministry) to inform them of the facilities for emigration which they could offer in the case of suitable boys. It is possible that other requests for information may be received from Welfare Authorities.

particular
Whilst it is difficult to say at what age any child may reach the stage of mental development at which he is capable of forming a proper judgment on such a question, it is unlikely that such a stage would be reached before the age of twelve years at the earliest. I think, therefore, that unless the conditions laid down in paragraph 111(5) are satisfied we should not agree to the emigration of any child under that age.

P. Shanks

9th August, 1960.

Note:

A.S.E. spoke to the Minister about this yesterday afternoon. The Minister agrees generally. As it would probably be in the interest of the child, if he could emigrate under a scheme sponsored by a responsible body such as the Presbyterian Church he would be prepared to approve if a responsible officer or agent of the managing body of the Farm could take over the responsibility of the child on other reasonable arrangements for travel and subsequent care.

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont, Belfast.

T. 142

Secretary.

Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 33 of the Children Act, 1948, read as follows:-

"33. - (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations control the making and carrying out by voluntary organisations of arrangements for the emigration of children.

"(2) Any such regulations may contain such consequential and incidental provisions as appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or expedient, including, in particular, provisions for requiring information to be given to the Secretary of State as to the operations or intended operations of the organisation and for enabling the Secretary of State to be satisfied that suitable arrangements have been or will be made for the children's reception and welfare in the country to which they are going."

Section 62(3) of the Children Act, 1948, provides that the Act shall not extend to Northern Ireland.

There is no corresponding provision in the Children and Young Persons Act (N.I.), 1950, for the control by the Ministry of any activities of voluntary organisations in connection with the emigration of children. Mr. Leitch, Second Parliamentary Draftsman, informs me that the question of including similar provision in our Act was considered when the Bill was being drafted, but the view was taken that the control of emigration was a matter for the United Kingdom Government and that we had no power to legislate in the matter. The Minister's general responsibility for children in the care of Welfare Authorities and "fit persons" was, however, held to extend to control of any arrangements for the emigration of such children, and Sections 94 and 111(5) of our Act secure this control. These Sections read as follows:-

"94. - (1) A Welfare Authority may, with the consent of the Ministry, procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any child in their care.

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (5) of section one hundred and eleven of this Act shall apply with respect to children received into the care of a Welfare Authority under section eighty-one of this Act in like manner as the said provisions apply with respect to children and young persons committed under this Act to the care of a Welfare Authority as a fit person."

"111. - (5) The Minister in any case where it appears to him to be for the benefit of a child or young person may empower the person to whose care he has been committed to arrange for his emigration, but except with the authority of the Minister no person to whose care a child or young person has been committed shall arrange for his emigration.

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

You will see from the papers in front of File T.47 attached that the question of emigration of children coming within the scope of these Sections has also been raised, and that there is a difficulty as regards children who are too young to form a proper opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of emigration.

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont, Belfast.

T. 142

Secretary.

Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 33 of the Children Act, 1948, read as follows:-

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"94. - (1) A Welfare Authority may, with the consent of the Ministry, procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any child in their care.

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (5) of section one hundred and eleven of this Act shall apply with respect to children received into the care of a Welfare Authority under section eighty-one of this Act in like manner as the said provisions apply with respect to children and young persons committed under this Act to the care of a Welfare Authority as a fit person."

"111. - (5) The Minister in any case where it appears to him to be for the benefit of a child or young person may empower the person to whose care he has been committed to arrange for his emigration, but except with the authority of the Minister no person to whose care a child or young person has been committed shall arrange for his emigration.

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

You will see from the papers in front of File T.47 attached that the question of emigration of children coming within the scope of these Sections has also been raised, and that there is a difficulty as regards children who are too young to form a proper opinion on the advantages and disadvantages of emigration. The

/Minister

AUS-4192

Tel. No. : Whitehall 8100

Text. _____

Any communication on the subject
of this letter should be addressed
to:

THE UNDER SECRETARY
OF STATE,
HOME OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1

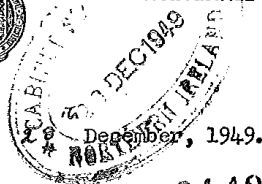
and the following number quoted—

903,435/86.

Your Ref. _____



HOME OFFICE,
WHITEHALL



Wm
Dear Mr William,

3148/

The enclosed copy of a letter from
the Office of the High Commissioner at
Canberra has been forwarded to our Children's
Department by the Commonwealth Relations
Office.

The letter has been very much delayed
and I should be grateful if you would be
good enough to let me have the views of the
Northern Ireland Government, as early as
possible, on the matters raised by the
Australian authorities.

Yours sincerely,

E. W. F. Holderness

W.N. McWilliam, Esq.,

VIG. COPY.

G.R.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
CANBERRA.

B:AM.

Ref: 7/138.0 (1) dated 11 "February" 1949 (1) (b)
15th August, 1949.

Dear Dixon,

Our attention has been drawn to certain Sections of the United Kingdom Children Act, 1948, (11 & 12 Geo. VI Ch. 43) which describe the powers of local authorities in the United Kingdom to arrange for the emigration of children and to the interpretation of these sections by the Authorities concerned insofar as it affects the introduction to Australia of children from the United Kingdom under the terms of the Assisted Passage Agreement and the provision for their Guardianship in this country made by the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-1948.

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

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

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

/(c)

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

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

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

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

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

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

/or

G.R.

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

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) H. G. M. Bass.

AUS-4193

~~18/1/50~~ L.F. 11. 1. 50.

~~26/1/50~~ 29th December, 1949

Dear Robinson, ~~7.2.50~~

3149/

The Home Office have sent us the attached copy of a letter from the Office of the High Commissioner at Canberra to the Commonwealth Relations Office. The letter seems to have been very much delayed.

The Home Office would be grateful for our views as soon as possible on the matters raised by the Australian authorities and I should be obliged if you would kindly let me have your observations.

Yours sincerely,

(Ed.) W. N. McWILLIAR

Asked Miss Wilkinson
to see if reply could be
expedited. (Ed.)

19/1/50

A. Robinson, Esq.

Spoke to Dickinson
22/2/1950

AUS-4202

Tel. No. :
Itehall 8100

Vmk.

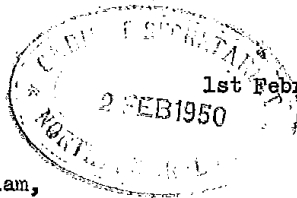
HOME OFFICE,

WHITEHALL,

S.W.1.

ref. 903,435/86.

four ref. ()



1st February 1950

Dear McWilliam,

I would be grateful if you could let me know if you are yet in a position to reply to my letter of the 28th December enclosing a copy of a letter from the Office of the High Commissioner at Canberra, requesting the views of the Northern Ireland Government on the interpretation of Statutes governing the emigration of children in care.

Yours sincerely,

J H Walker

W.N. McWilliam, Esq.,

*Spoke McWilliam
again 9/2/50 JH*

*Wm Walker
says we should have
reply on this known
2/2/50 JH.*

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Stormont, Belfast.

Reference _____

A.S.H.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As I have already said, I think we should merely reply to this letter to the effect that we will be ~~be~~ prepared to accept

whatever scheme is in existence in England and Wales and,
 at the same time, asking for information as to what is contained
 in this scheme.

90
2nd January, 1950.

Telephone: Belfast 63210.

Telegrams: "Homaff," Belfast.

Any reply to this communication should be addressed to

"THE SECRETARY"

and the following reference quoted:



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS,
STORMONT,
BELFAST,
Northern Ireland.

W.39.

13
10th February, 1950.

0527/

Dear McWilliam,

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

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

/MEP.

Copy passed to Mr. Kelly.

14th February, 1950.

Dear Holderness,

0547/

I am sorry for the delay in replying to your letter of 28th December (903,435/46) about a letter forwarded from the Office of the High Commissioner at Canberra. Under the Children and Young Persons (Northern Ireland) Act which received the Royal Assent to-day a Welfare Authority will be able to procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any child in their care, but where the child is capable of giving his consent such consent will be necessary. Where the child is too young to form an opinion he must emigrate in company with a parent, guardian, or relative, or must be emigrating to join a parent, guardian, relative or friend. In all cases the parent's consent must, where practicable, be obtained and the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs will also be necessary in each case. As regards children in training schools, the Managers may, with the child's consent and with the consent of the Ministry, arrange for his emigration and must, where possible, consult with the child's parents.

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

Yours sincerely,

Sir Ernest Holderness, Bart., C.B.E.

at S. Ballon has been and upon this

Plan for 1300

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT - CHILD EMIGRATION.

General Position regarding Child Migration. The position in Scotland and Northern Ireland with regard to the emigration of children to Australia, must be viewed at this time with dissatisfaction. Although in 1947 well over one hundred children were sent out to Australian Homes and Convents, the numbers since then have gradually dropped, and the last group sent out consisted of less than half a dozen children. There are, so far as can be ascertained, many reasons for this fall in numbers, the main ones being as follows:-

1 Attitude of the Homes and Convents in this country.

Of all the Homes from which it might be expected to obtain children for emigration, only one or two have so far been 100% co-operative. It would appear that a long term policy with regard to the children's future is not being taken, and that several factors contribute towards this viewpoint, the main ones being:-

- (a) Personal attachment to the children.
- (b) General dislike to letting the children leave the country.
- (c) Unwillingness to have the numbers in the Homes depleted.

Other factors having relation to the lack of response from the Convents are mentioned in Paragraph 4.

2 Attitude of Public authorities towards Child emigration.

Scotland. All children placed in Homes and chargeable to the Local authority are wards of the Home Department, i.e. the Secretary of State for Scotland, and the Secretary's permission must be obtained before the Local authority can consider allowing such children to emigrate. Under Section 17 of the Children (Scotland) Act of 1948, it is stated, "A local authority may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, procure or assist in procuring the emigration of any child in their care. The Secretary of State shall not give his consent under this section unless he is satisfied that emigration would benefit the child and that suitable arrangements have been or will be made for the child's reception and welfare in the country to which he is going, and that the parents or guardians of the child have been consulted or that it is not practicable to consult them, and that the child consents: provided that where a child is too young to form or express a proper opinion on the matter, the Secretary of State may consent to his emigration notwithstanding that the child is unable to consent thereto in any case where the child is to emigrate in company with a parent, guardian or relative of his, or is to emigrate for the purpose of joining a parent, guardian, relative or friend."/Unquote.

The Home Department in practice, is exceedingly co-operative insofar as the children for whom permission has already been sought are concerned, and they have, after the necessary investigation in no case refused permission. The local authorities vary with regard to helpfulness, but on the whole no serious objections have ever been raised to prevent a child leaving the country.

Northern Ireland. Up to the present time, no application has been made to Irish local authorities, as the necessity has not yet arisen.

3 Attitude of the Scottish and Irish Hierarchies towards Child Migration.

Scotland. The Scottish Hierarchy have, since the inception of the Catholic Scheme of Emigration to Australia, always shown great interest, and every encouragement has been given. A Report of the progress of the Scheme is presented to the Bishops' Meeting each quarter.

3 (Continued.)

N.Ireland. The Irish Hierarchy hold mixed views on the subject of emigration. His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh circulated information about the Scheme amongst the N.Irish Parish Priests in 1947., but other Bishops in the area have not responded to letters and circulars regarding emigration which have been sent to them.

4 Other Factors contributing towards the dearth of children for emigration.

1. Length of time between selection of children and sailing date. In this regard either parents or children or both get tired of waiting, and names are withdrawn.
2. High cost of outfitting, and inadequacy of Government Outfitting allowance. (this amounts to £4 per child.)
3. Attitude of parents towards Scheme. Some of these are traced through the Homes, others through the local authority. Information given to these people is often scanty, and their attitude is frequently one of suspicion.
4. Children not being selected young enough. Once they approach the age of fifteen years they are potential wage earners, and this is a great incentive to the parent to keep them at home.
5. Non-co-operation of some local authorities in tracing the parents.
6. Views taken by the Convents themselves - see Paragraph 1.
7. Lack of personal contact between representatives of the Scheme and the Clergy, Convents and local authorities concerned.

In summing up the foregoing Report, it is to be emphasised that there is no wish to emigrate children for whom adequate provision can be made in later years by parents or guardian. For these children, their rightful place is obviously in their own home with their parents, and it would be neither desirable nor judicious to urge their emigration. The majority of children in Homes however, are either illegitimate or have parents who are totally unable to provide a decent home and upbringing for their children. It is for these children that Emigration provides a complete answer to the question of the future. They are removed from parents who will exploit their wage earning capacities, given more chance of learning a trade or profession which will give them security, and above all, they are brought up in a completely Catholic atmosphere, thus removing all threat to their Faith which might well be endangered should they be returned to their own homes at school leaving age. To these children therefore, it is asked that every chance be offered, and every effort made to induce their parents to allow them to emigrate.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALREADY EMIGRATED FROM SCOTTISH AND IRISH HOMES.

<u>SCOTLAND.</u> and <u>N.IRELAND.</u>	1947	1948	1949.
Convent of the Good Shepherd, Colinton, Edinburgh.	7	7	1
Nazareth House, Lasswade.	27	-	1
Nazareth House Aberdeen.	11	-	-
Nazareth House, Cardonald, Glasgow.	-	-	1
Nazareth House, Kilmarnock.	-	-	-
Sayillum Park, Lenark.	-	-	-
Nazareth House Londonderry. N.I.	13	-	-
St Joseph's Termonbacca, Co.Derry. N.I.	27	-	-
Nazareth Lodge, Belfast. N.I.	23	-	-
From their own homes.	2	-	2

Approximately twenty-five children are now awaiting passages, and it is hoped to send them in August of 1949.

Home Affairs

Reg. No. **W** 39
Year 1946-51-52

File No. H 815/694.
Sec 142.

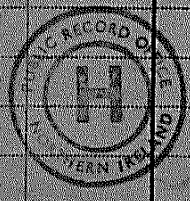
~~Deputy Secretary~~
TRAINING SCHOOLS
Emigration Grants
Reformatory & Industrial School
Inmates
1946-54-55
1957
1959

RED TO	DATE	REFERRED TO	DATE	REFERRED TO	DATE	REFERRED TO	DATE
	9.6.52						
	20/8/52						
	27/8/52						
	2/10/52						
	2.10.52						
	2.10.52						
	1.12.52						
	1.12.52						
	30.1.53						
	30.1.53						
	2.2.53						
	2/1/53						
	2/1/53						
	9/6/53						
	25/3/54						
	25/3/54						
	23/10/56						
	14.12.56						
	14.12.56						
	14.12.56						
	15/3/57						
	9.6.70						
	11.6.70						

FOR CLOSURE DATE STAMP ONLY
CLOSED
YEAR 1927
FIRST PAPER 1927
LAST PAPER 1959
FIRST PAPER 1959

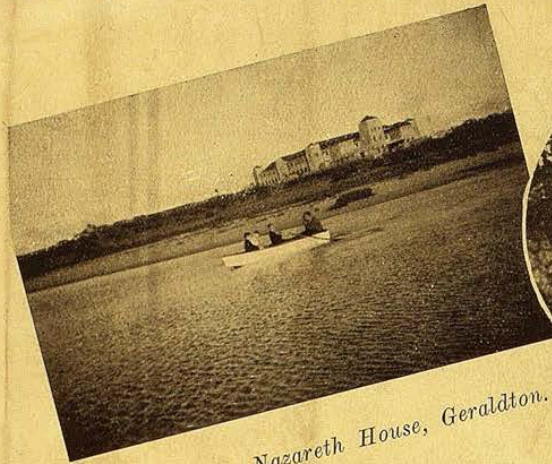
Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE
OF NORTHERN IRELAND
Ref HA 10/23
Acc

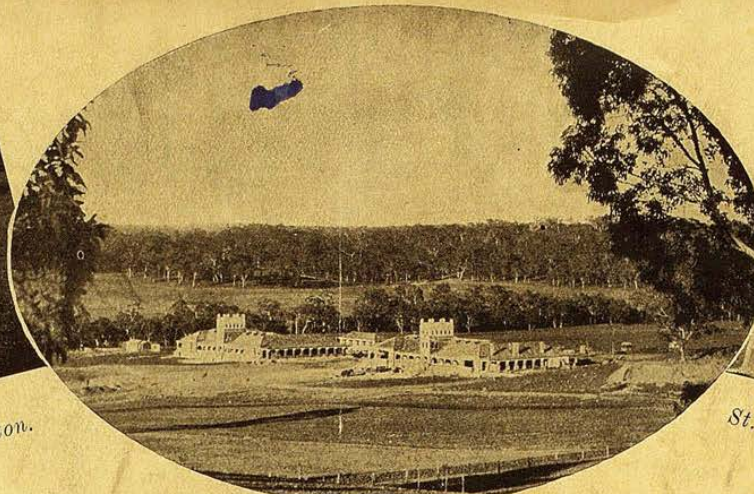


Files Annexed:—
W 1854 2008 607

39



Nazareth House, Geraldton.



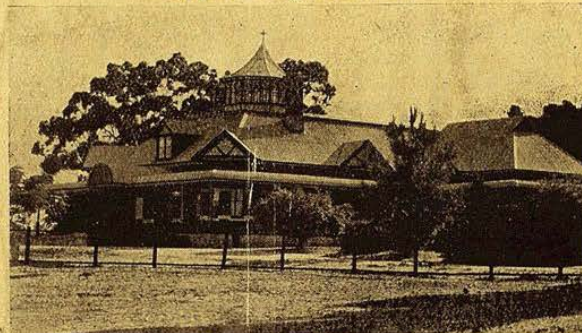
Approaching Bindoon.



St. Joseph's Orphanage, Subiaco.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' AND ASSOCIATED SCHEMES FOR

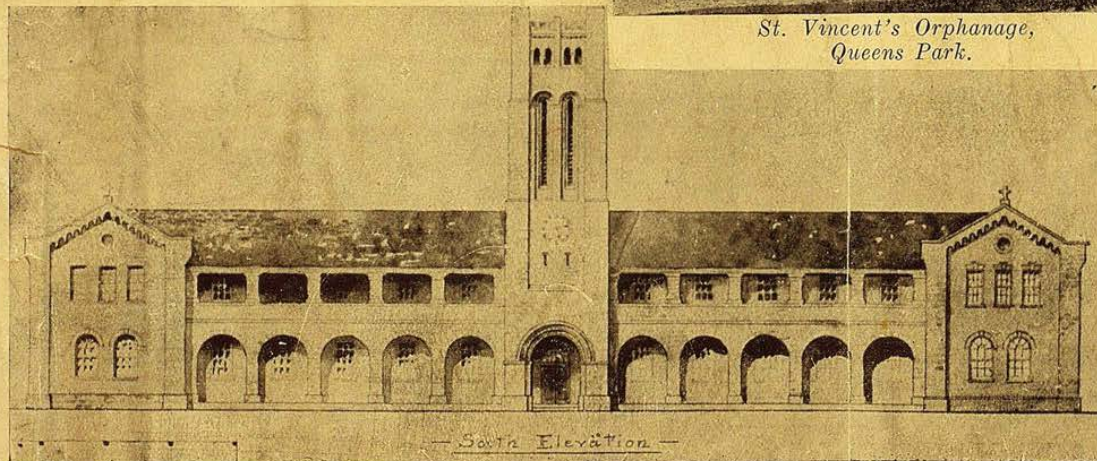
St. Mary's Agricultural School, Tardun.



*St. Vincent's Orphanage,
Queens Park.*

THE TRAINING OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

St. Peter's Intermediate Orphanage, Clontarf.



— South Elevation —



Boys Section

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS DOING FOR ORPHANED AND POOR BOYS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTIONS

A COMPREHENSIVE and well co-ordinated Scheme, under the Patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Prendiville (Archbishop of Perth), the Most Rev. Dr. Gummer (Bishop of Geraldton), and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Catalan (Lord Abbot of New Norcia), and conducted by the Christian Brothers, is in operation for orphaned and poor boys, and migrant boys who arrived before the second world war. This provides for their spiritual and temporal welfare, and is conferring upon them immense good. These boys (who give great hope for the future) are being trained to DEVELOP THEIR NATURAL GIFTS TO FIT THEM FOR THE FUTURE.

The capacity of the State to absorb these boys may be gauged from the following particulars regarding the area and stage of development of various industries.

The area of the State is 975,920 square miles, with an extreme length from N.E. to S.W. of 1,480 miles and breadth E. to W. of 1,000 miles. The coast line measures 4,350 miles.

The portion of the State more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes and closer settlement is the South-West Division, with an area of 93,305 square miles of which about 52,000 square miles have been alienated. It contains large areas specially suitable for mixed farming, dairying, potato and fruit growing, while considerable portions are covered with forests of great commercial value.

Immediately prior to the outbreak of the recent War there were 15,000 men directly engaged in gold mining, producing from 1939 to 1941, approx. £11,000,000 annually which represents approx. 75% of the total Commonwealth production. This dropped, of course, with loss of personnel for the war, but will be expected to increase again now that the war is over.

Whilst the area of W.A. is 32.8% of the Commonwealth the population is only 6.5%. The number of sheep is 8%, cattle 5.9%, horses 7.4%, and pigs 9.7%, whilst the production of wool in W.A. compared with the total Commonwealth is 7.4%, wheat 19.3%, gold 73.4%, timber 19.8%, coal 3.4%, apples 12.5%, and butter 3.8%.

Bearing in mind the foregoing, it is of interest to observe that during the period 1919 to 1924 the wheat yield was more than doubled in W.A., the production for the latter year being 18.9 million bushels, whilst in the season ending February, 1931, the yield was 53.5 million bushels.

Regarding wool, W.A. increased its production over a ten-year period (ending 1934) from 43.4 million to 90.0 million lbs.

Butter produced in factories during the year 1941-2 amounted to 15.7 million lbs., a record for the State.

Considerable areas in the S.W. portion of the State with a heavier rainfall produce an abundance of fruit, tobacco, potatoes, tomatoes, and flax too. Their successful cultivation is being extended in many districts where much land is still available for settlement.

Although the population is still under half a million, marvels of development have been accomplished and W.A. is a well organised State, with an efficient form of self-government, a comprehensive and up-to-date system of education. A free University maintains a high standard, while elementary, technical and secondary education is well catered for by State and denominational schools.

Water Supplies are provided by two main schemes supplemented by a system of catchment areas in the country.

The Goldfields Water Scheme was the first big effort, and supplies the Kalgoorlie Goldfields and intervening agricultural areas from Mundaring, in the hills near Perth, over a pipeline of over 350 miles to Kalgoorlie. This engineering feat involved laying 1,738 miles of mains. Consumption from this supply in 1942-3 was 1,488 million gallons, whilst the holding capacity of the Weir is 4,650 million gallons.

The metropolitan area is now principally served from the Canning Dam, completed in 1940 at a cost of over £1,000,000, with a holding capacity of 20,550 million gallons. This supply is now linked with the Mundaring Scheme for emergency purposes. Twenty-four country towns are supplied in addition by local installations of catchment areas and pumping stations, while wells, artesian bores and dams are used in any places out of contact with these main supplies. Several weirs and dams in the S.W. are used for irrigation purposes.

Western Australia has the most liberal and attractive land settlement scheme in the Commonwealth; its scientific methods in agriculture, stock-breeding, and fruit growing have elicited the admiration of other States.

W.A. with its small population had a total NET value of recorded production in 1942-3 of nearly £34,000,000.

In the post-war period there must be enormous activity in developing the State; mining grants are anticipated in new fields discovered as a result of army occupation of Northern areas; housing needs will provide employment for years; revision and rebuilding of roads and railways, expansion of agriculture, the timber industry, etc.—all provide a bright outlook for the State. A good tradesman can always find ample scope for remunerative occupation, apart from any agricultural pursuits. The urgent need of the State is a large increase in the numbers of technically-trained men to develop its vast resources and fill the still-empty spaces with men capable and willing to make them productive.



Rev. Bro.
PAUL KEANEY.
Principal of Clontarf when Tardun was established. Transferred to Tardun to supervise its initial ventures. Again Principal of Clontarf when it was taken over by the R.A.A.F. Most of the boys were then accommodated at Tardun, whilst the balance were taken to Bindoon, where from a number of tents, there soon rose another Boys' Town, under his supervision.

Rev. Bro.
P. A. CONLON.

Was appointed Principal at Tardun during the most difficult period after establishment, and steered the Institution safely through the first shoals of financial trials; erected buildings, and encouraged by Bishop O'Collins, took the Scheme a step further to provide for putting the boys on their own land, and put the whole undertaking on the way to success.



THE CLONTARF - TARDUN AND ASSOCIATED SCHEMES

FOR

Preparing Youth to Play Its Part in
Developing Western Australia in
Accordance with Their Ability and
Inclination.

DURING the past fifty years it has been the privilege of the Christian Brothers to take a leading part in the educational activities of Western Australia. Their Secondary and Primary Schools are well and favourably known for their efficiency and progressiveness in catering for boys whose parents are desirous that they should receive a higher education.

Whilst making full provision for the educational requirements of those boys whose parents or guardians look after their interests, the Christian Brothers have, in a special manner, directed attention to providing for the needs of poor and parentless boys.

And so, from the small beginning of the early nineties this good work has increased to such an extent that to-day we find four well co-ordinated Institutions, under the personal direction of the Christian Brothers, engaging in directing such boys to a successful future.

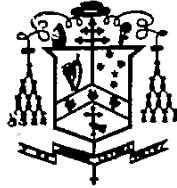
The success of these efforts has won the approbation not only of the Church dignitaries in Western Australia, but also of various Cabinet Ministers and Government officials whose duties have brought them into contact with the working of the Scheme.

The following is an appreciation from His Grace the Archbishop of Perth, Dr. Prendiville, in whose Archdiocese are two of the associated Institutions which receive his whole-hearted co-operation and support.



Most Rev. REDMOND PRENDIVILLE, D.D., B.A.

Archbishop of Perth.



St. Mary's Cathedral
Perth

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

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

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

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

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

Archbishop of Perth.

Neomon Prendiville

SECTION ONE

ST. VINCENT'S JUNIOR ORPHANAGE

QUEEN'S PARK, PERTH

THE first of the Associated Institutions is known as St. Vincent's Junior Orphanage and is situated on the Canning River, about five miles from Perth. It is used exclusively as a Home for young boys whose spiritual and temporal needs are attended to by a staff of Brothers, a matron and her assistants.

This Institution is ideal for its purpose, as it is built on an elevation near the banks of a tidal river and at a point which is only a few hundred yards from the weir. Here the pure fresh stream of the upper Canning mixes with the tidal ebb of the ocean's water; hence it is admirably situated for swimming, boating and fishing.

The proximity of the Home to the flowing waters of the Canning, with its banks still covered by primeval scrub and thick growth (which, fortunately, is still untouched by the hand of man) adds beauty, freshness and variety, which are so desirable a setting for a Home in which so many young children are receiving their first impressions of life. Attached to this Institution are seventy acres of land which is used for recreation grounds, vegetable gardens, grazing and other useful purposes.

The property was purchased and the necessary buildings erected at a cost of over £14,000 in 1928, by the late Archbishop of Perth, the Most Rev. Dr. Clune, whose anxiety for the spiritual and temporal welfare of orphans was one of the outstanding characteristics of his life.

The Institution has been under the direction and control of the Christian Brothers since its inception.

It is very complete in its arrangements for the welfare and happiness of its sixty little inmates, ranging from five to ten years. Their daily wants in the way of religious training, education, food, clothing, recreation and accommodation, are well provided for.

There are five detached buildings in this Institution all of which are constructed in brick. The main building provides

accommodation for the Brothers and also includes a kitchen, boys' dining room and chapel.

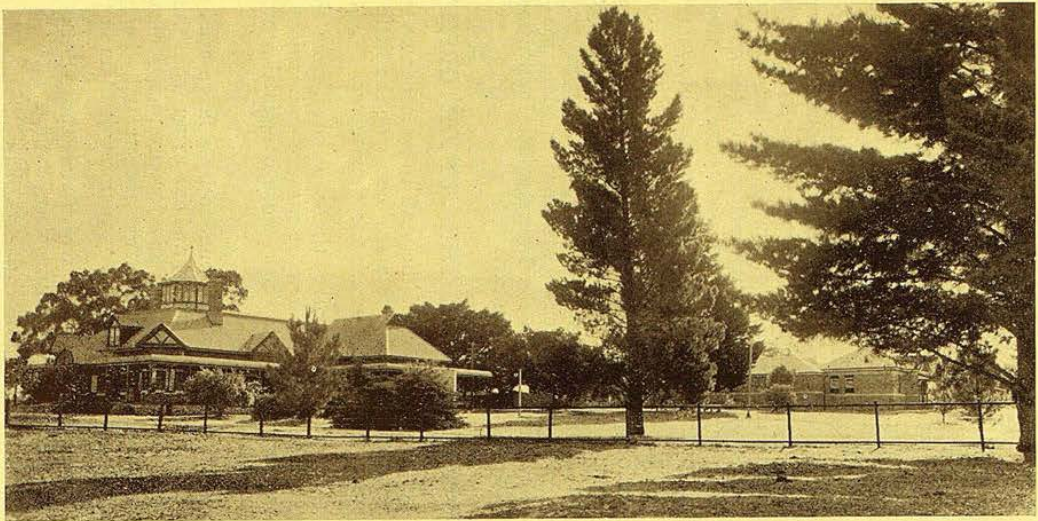
The two dormitories (which are detached) are specially planned for the sleeping requirements of young children. Each boy is allotted a cubicle in front of which is a sleeping-out space which is gladly availed of during the hot summer months. The class-rooms, which are also detached from the other buildings, are bright and cheerful and hence well suited for their purpose. The quarters for matron and staff are comfortable, convenient and detached.

The majority of the boys in this Institution are wards of the State and hence periodic inspections are made by government officials from the Child Welfare and Education Departments. When the boys reach a specified standard of education—generally the third—they graduate to the Intermediate Institution which is known as "Boys' Town," Clontarf.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE JUNIOR ORPHANAGE.

- (a) It enables the members of the staff to concentrate their whole time and attention on the many needs of the little ones who are incapable of doing much for themselves.
- (b) It separates young, and often timorous boys, from the possible domineering influence of more mature companions, and thus enables them to develop in a more congenial atmosphere of juvenile equality.
- (c) Its appropriate setting, surrounded by a large area of land in the midst of natural beauty, and far away from the noises of busy city life, renders it ideal for producing pleasant first impressions of life on minds that are gradually being brought into contact with the realities which await them in the future.
- (d) Its proximity to a tidal river which runs through the property, renders it ideal for swimming and boating.
- (e) From its own resources, the Institution supplies sufficient milk, butter, eggs and vegetables for its various requirements.

ST. VINCENT'S JUNIOR ORPHANAGE
QUEEN'S PARK

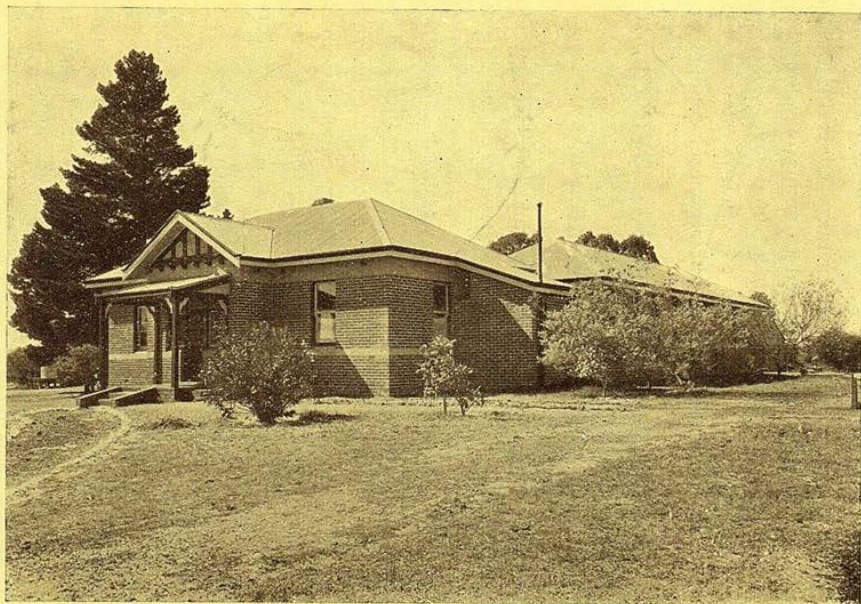


[Photo: Lafayette-Dease Studios, Perth, W.A.]

A picturesque setting on the banks of the Canning River for the Junior Orphanage, showing the residence, and the dormitories in the distance.



Showing Sleeping Cubicles and Outdoor Sleeping Accommodation.



The Dormitories — Specially Designed for Young Boys.



Bathing in the Tidal Waters of the Canning River.

SECTION TWO

ST. PETER'S INTERMEDIATE ORPHANAGE
"BOYS' TOWN," CLONTARF

"BOYS' TOWN," Clontarf, like the Junior Institution, is on the Canning River, but about three miles nearer to its mouth. It is the parent Institution of the Scheme, and began its long record of self-sacrifice and effort on behalf of poor boys under the patronage of Bishop Gibney nearly fifty years ago. That period has witnessed remarkable development in the growth of this Institution, which, to-day is capable of affording accommodation for over 300 boys, and of providing them with a good primary education, manual training in wood and metal work, technical training in many trades, and an elementary knowledge of agriculture.

The setting of the Institution renders it admirable for the purpose. The main building, which is two storied, quadrangular in shape and constructed of freestone, is substantial and ornamental. It stands back on an elevation about three hundred yards from the river, where it broadens and extends into a lake-like appearance. The semi-tropical growth on its banks, and the different varieties of bird life swimming in its waters (including the black swan, pelican and wild duck) add greatly to its attractiveness.

Land to the extent of 700 acres, with a river frontage of over a mile is attached to the Institution. The possession of so much land, with a tidal river frontage, provides the chief essentials necessary for the pastimes that make the most appeal to boys—swimming, boating, fishing, football and cricket—all of which are patronised in season.

Boys whose educational acquirements in the Junior Orphanage have reached the third standard are admitted to this

Institution, where they complete their primary education at the age of 14 years. The boys are subjected to annual examinations by inspectors of the Education Department, and invariably they receive favourable reports, not only as regards standard of knowledge, but also in connection with their general conduct and outlook upon life.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Fortunately, owing to the co-ordinated scheme, the Brothers find that, as soon as the boys have completed their primary education, they are in a position to put into operation an effective system of vocational training, whereby the boys are fitted for many important callings in life. Those showing the inclination and aptitude for farming are sent to the Agricultural School at Tardun, where they receive a secondary education up to, and including, the Junior University standard in Agricultural Science, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, English, History, Bookkeeping and Technical training.

Those boys who have not the qualifications for Tardun, nor the aptitude to take up trades are sent to the third of the Associated Institutions, Bindoon. Here they receive comprehensive training in mixed farming for two years, when they are placed with reliable farmers, who are bound by Government regulation to pay a stipulated wage according to age.

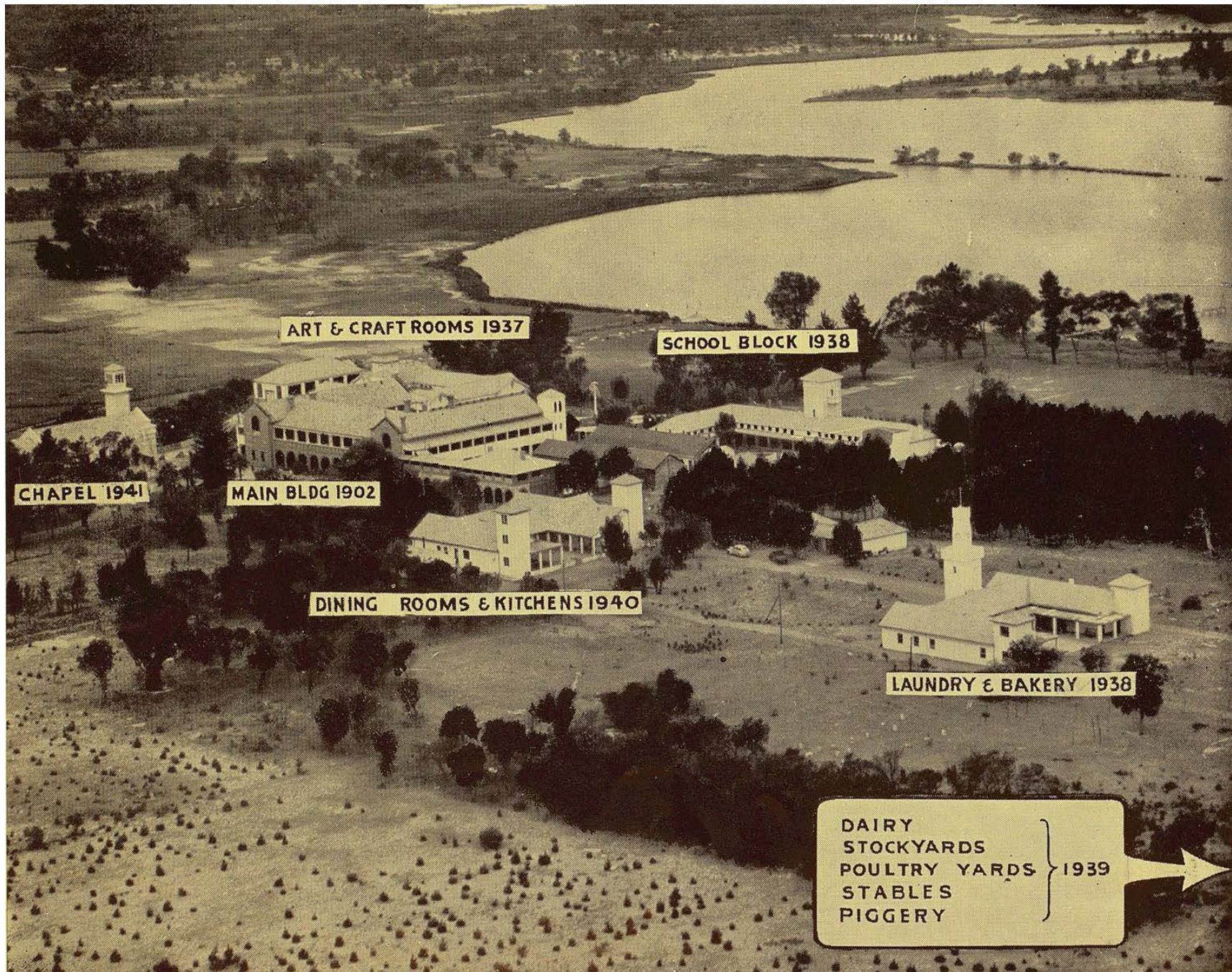
The Brothers keep in touch with the boys who have finished their training, and gladly provide for their accommodation when they are temporarily out of work or on their annual holidays.

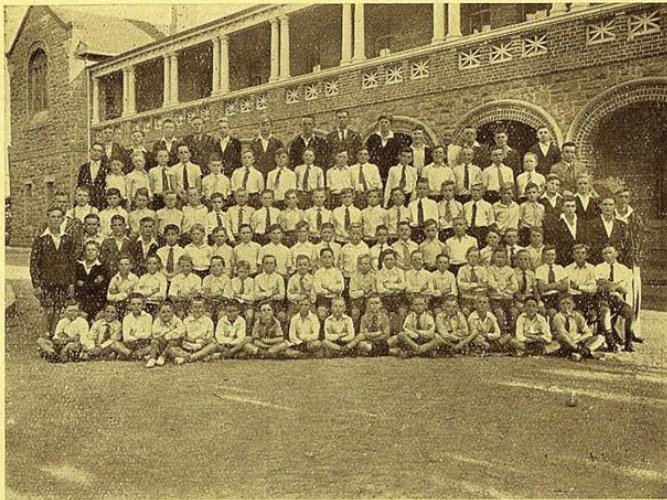
ADVANTAGES OF THE CLONTARF ORPHANAGE.

- (a) Its extensive, cultivated grounds have made it possible to maintain an excellent dairy herd which supplies an abundance of milk and butter for the support of the boys.
- (b) Its rich-soiled and well-watered gardens supply all the vegetables and fruit necessary for a healthy, well-balanced diet.
- (c) Its extensive and well-organised poultry runs provide more than sufficient eggs for daily requirements.
- (d) Its well laid out, extensive and ever green recreation grounds, skirting the river bank have done much to bring about the characteristic happiness and contentment amongst the boys, which so favourably impress visitors.
- (e) Its excellent system of Vocational Training caters for the natural aptitude of many types of boys, and thus tends to make them more contented, efficient, and useful to society.
- (f) The presence of a residential Chaplain, whose only duty is to look after the spiritual needs of the boys, ensures daily Mass and regular frequentation of the Sacraments.

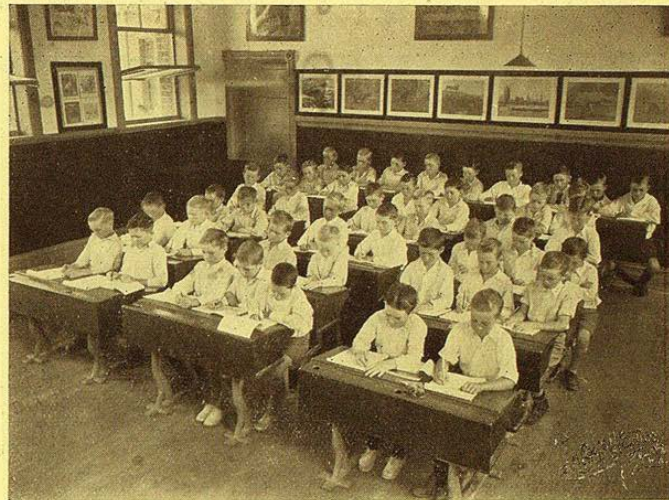


CLONTARF — Front View of the Orphanage.





Group of Orphanage Boys.



Class-room No. 1.



Class-room No. 2.



Class-room No. 3.

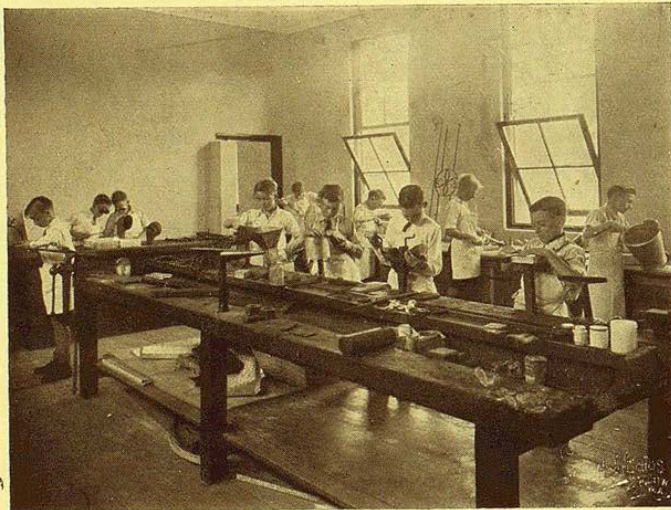
APPRENTICES AT WORK



General Woodwork.



Joinery Class.



Metal-work.



Plumbing Class.

AUS-2601



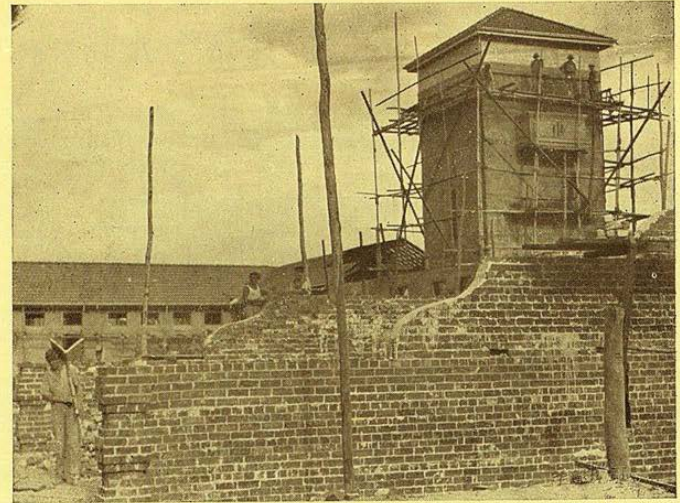
The Clontarf Chapel.



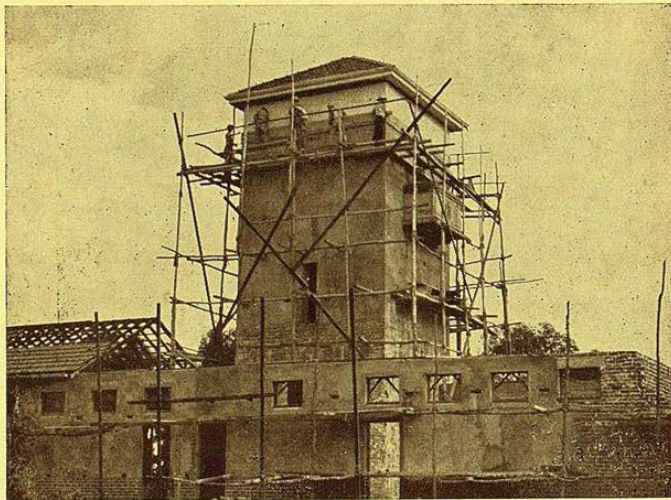
Chaplain's Residence.



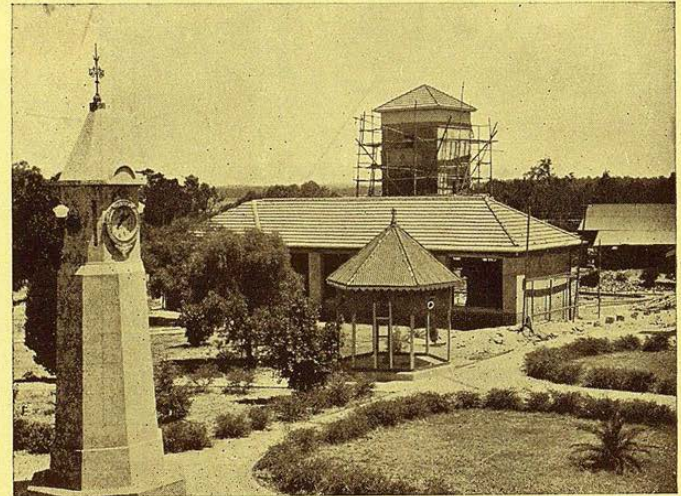
Modelling Room.



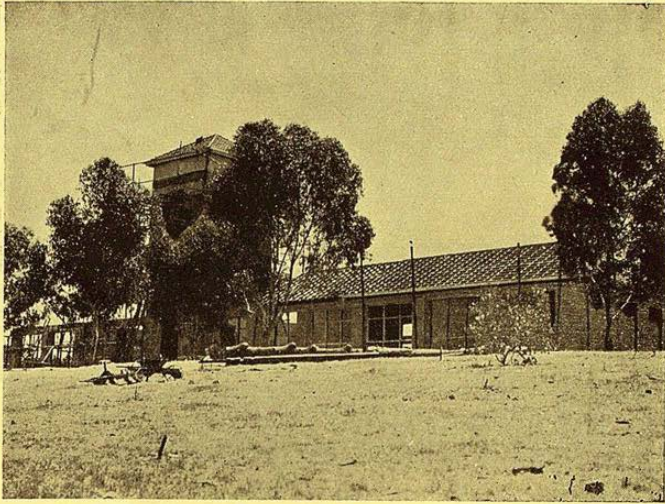
Apprentices Bricklaying-Plastering.



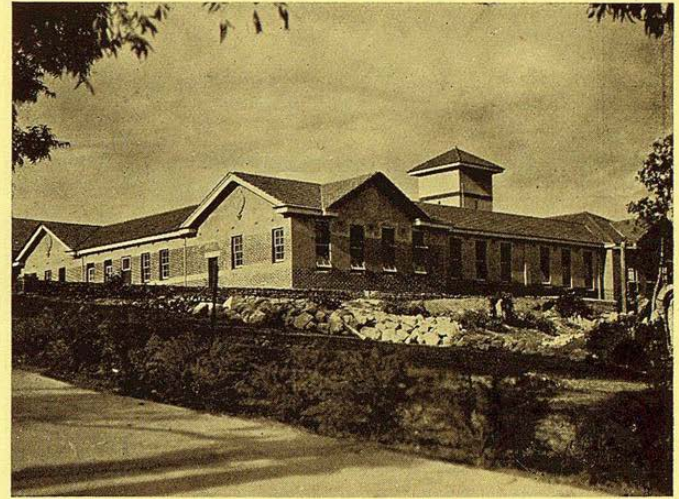
*Includes Bricklaying, Carpentry, Plastering and Plumbing.
All by Apprentices.*



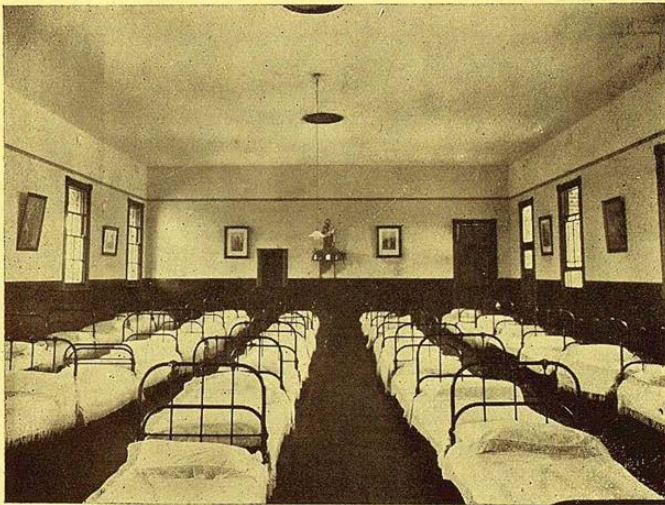
The Clock and Water Tower seen from the Riverside.



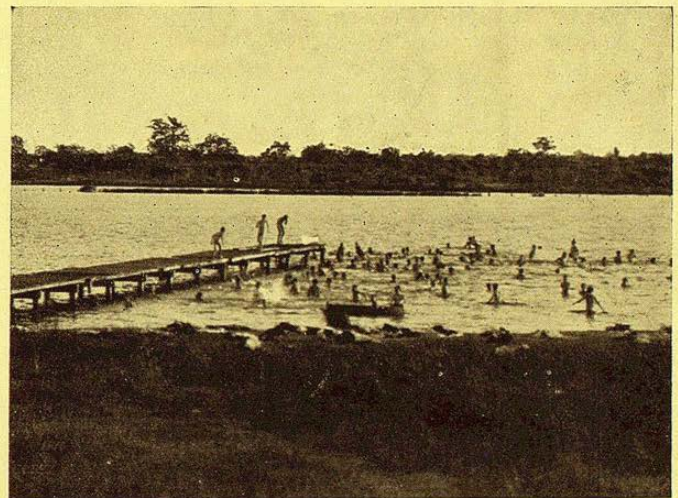
Work of Apprentices on Class-rooms and Clock Tower.



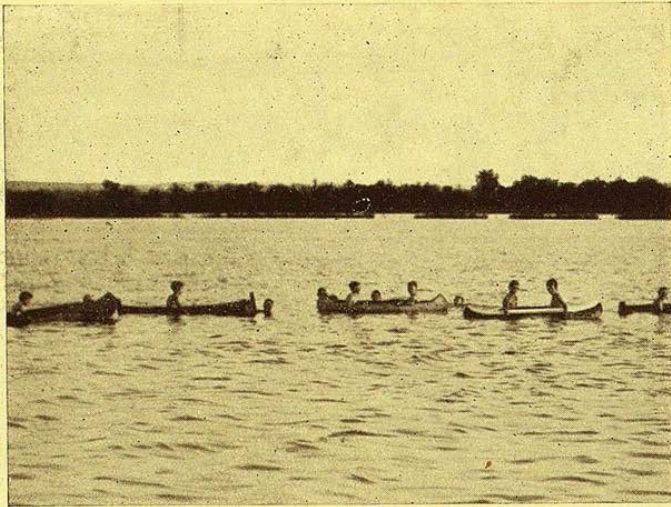
The Workshops now Completed.



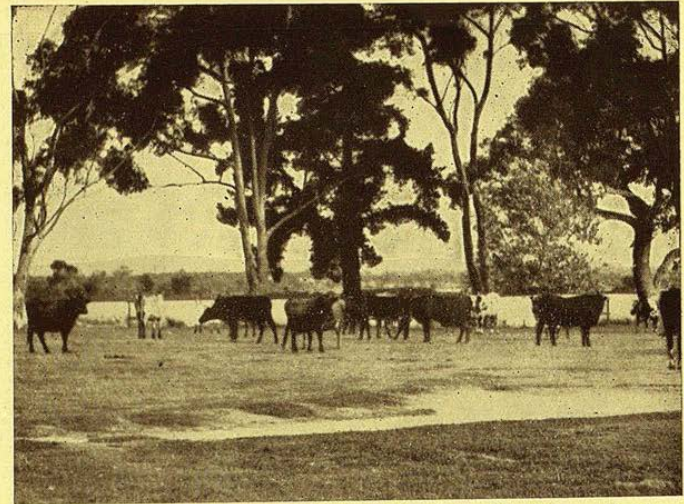
The Senior Dormitory.



Swimming in the Canning River.



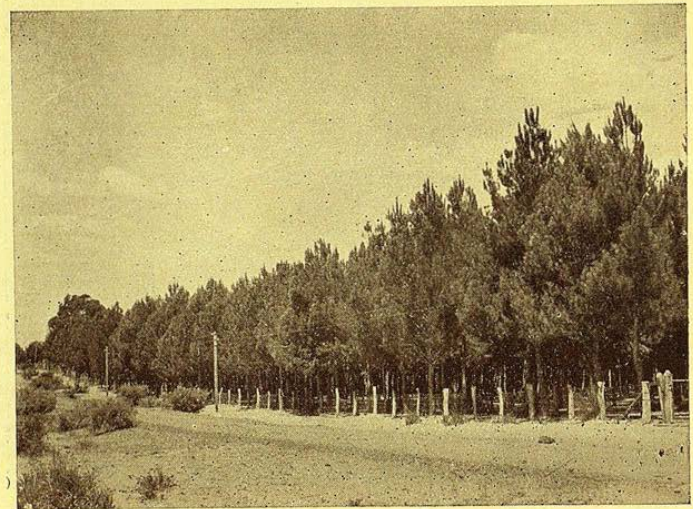
The Canoes Afford a Pleasant Pastime on the Canning River.



Part of the Clontarf Dairy Herd on the River Banks.



Migrant Boys who arrived before the War received a Rousing Welcome.

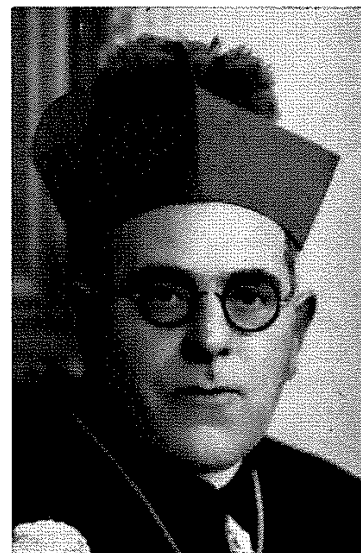


The Pine Plantations which will Mature in a Few Years.

SECTION THREE

ST. JOSEPH'S FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL

MT. PLEASANT, BINDOON



*The Rt. Rev. Dr. A. CATALAN,
O.S.B., Lord Abbot of New Norcia,
and Patron of the Farm and
Trades Schools.*

THE third Institution of the Associated Scheme is known as "St. Joseph's Farm and Trades School," Mount Pleasant, Bindoon. It is under the patronage of the Ordinary of the Abbey Nullius of New Norcia, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Catalan, O.S.B., who is most helpful and encouraging to the Brothers directing the Institution.

It consists of 17,000 acres of land of great adaptability. Owing to its fertility, good rainfall, and variety of soils, it may

be effectively used for almost all varieties of mixed farming, such as grain production, dairying, lamb fattening, pig and poultry raising, and fruit growing.

Its proximity to the Perth Markets (Midland Junction being only thirty-five miles distant and easy of access by an excellent road) adds much to the value and convenience of the property.

The addition of this valuable property to the Scheme is due to MRS. C. MUSK, Mt. Lawley, Perth, who, in her charity and desire to co-operate with the Christian Brothers in their efforts to uplift poor boys and give them equal opportunities with the more fortunate sons of comfortably-circumstanced parents, handed over the "Mount Pleasant" property to the Christian Brothers to be used by them as part of the "Clontarf-Tardun and Associated Schemes."

The acquisition of this property renders the Scheme complete and goes to show that there are people in Western Australia who are sufficiently charitable, generous and public-minded to co-operate in a very material way with the Christian Brothers in the great national service of uplifting and helping capable and deserving boys.

This Institution serves two important purposes, viz., to train a certain class of boys as farm hands, by engaging them in the various types of mixed farming; and in addition, to give the trainees from the senior Institution at Tardun experience in a type of farming, which is different in many respects from that carried on in the Northern Wheat Belt, where Tardun is situated. The activities at Bindoon are more closely allied to mixed farming.

Wheat, oats, and peas are cultivated and used almost exclusively for home consumption, in feeding horses, cows, sheep, pigs, fowls, and more especially for the fattening of lambs.

A large dairy herd is maintained and is proving a valuable asset in providing milk and butter for household and market purposes. Up-to-date machinery is used for cultivating the soil. About six hundred merino stud ewes, crossed with Leicester and Southdown rams, yield a good annual supply of lambs, which by means of peas and oats are fattened on the property and sold profitably.

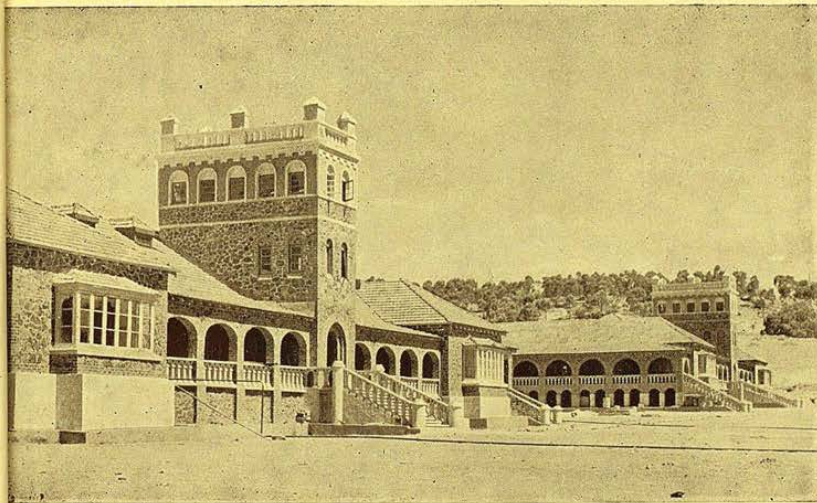
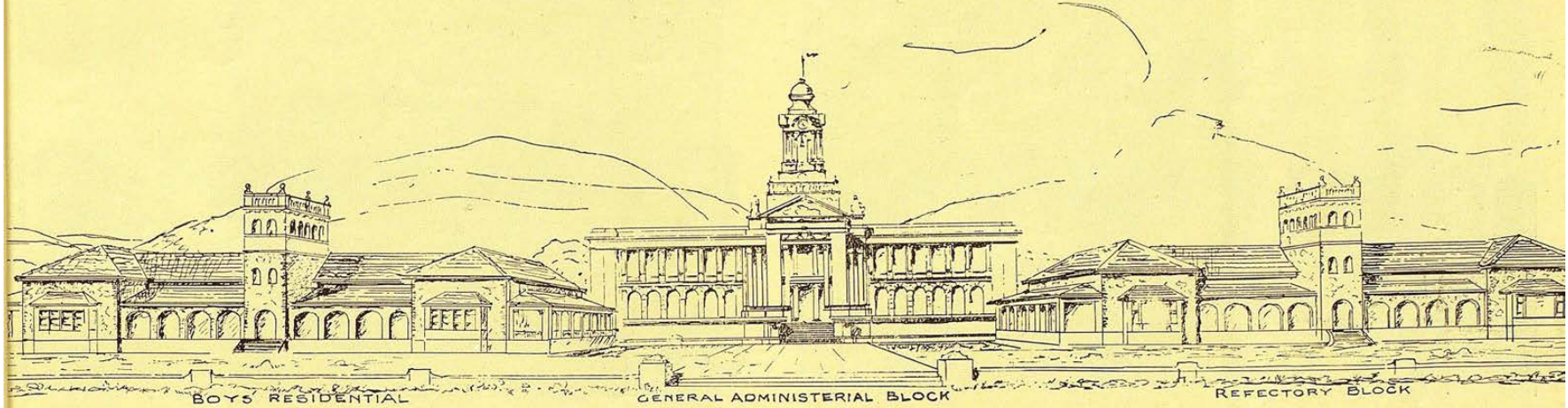
The presence of creeks with a permanent supply of water, surplus milk from the dairy, and an abundance of grain and peas, make pig raising and poultry farming profitable and easy.

The soil and climatic conditions at Bindoon are admirable for the cultivation of oranges, and grapes, and already some acres are under cultivation with these delicious fruits.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BINDOON.

- (a) The richness of its soil and the beauty and variety of its surroundings render it an admirable training ground for boys who are making their first acquaintance with the work which is likely to become their life's occupation.
- (b) The sixty miles which separate the trainees from Perth, gradually change the artificial attractions of the city into a love for the beauties of Nature, which are so varied and striking at Bindoon, with its thickly timbered hills, gradually sloping to the green valleys beneath. Its broad plains of rich land, long since deprived of its forest growths, have replaced the kangaroo and the emu with more profitable forms of animal life in the shape of sheep and cattle, although the plains are still surrounded by hundreds of acres of forests of valuable timber. Such surroundings cannot fail to instil into the youthful mind a love for his environment and occupation.
- (c) It serves as a safeguard against the serious loss of stock at Tardun in the event of drought in the Northern areas, as stock may be transferred by train from one farm to the other in a period of twenty-four hours.
- (d) It gives a complete "finish" to the training of the Tardun boys, who, after having gained experience in the various branches of farming peculiar to the northern area (which is pastoral and grain producing) are sent to Bindoon at about the age of nineteen, in order to become acquainted with almost every variety of mixed farming carried on in Western Australia.

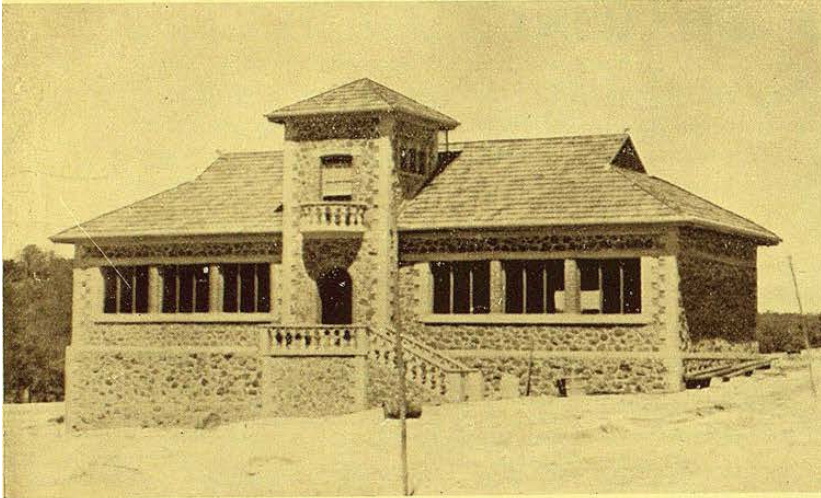
PERSPECTIVE DRAWING



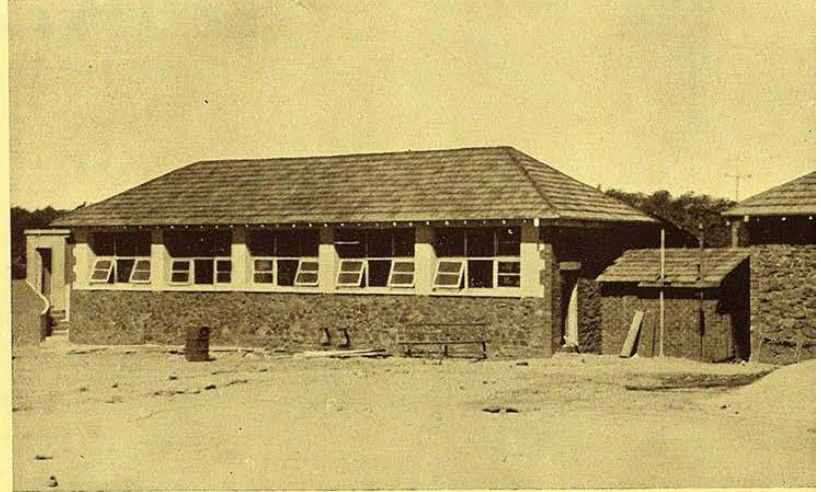
Residential and Refectory Blocks.



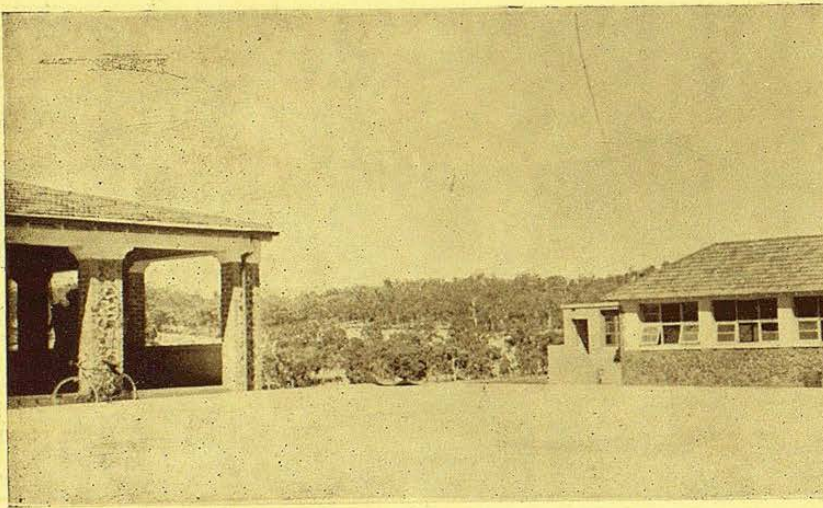
Administration Block in Course of Erection by the Boys.



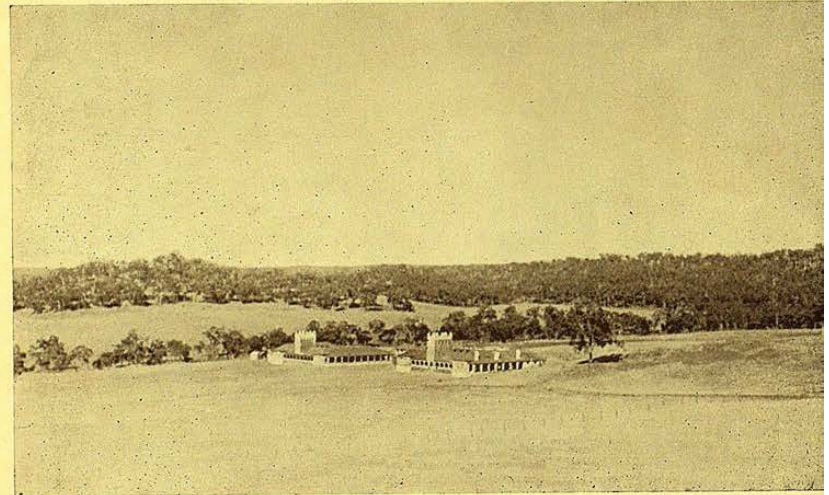
The Laundry.



Recreation Hall.

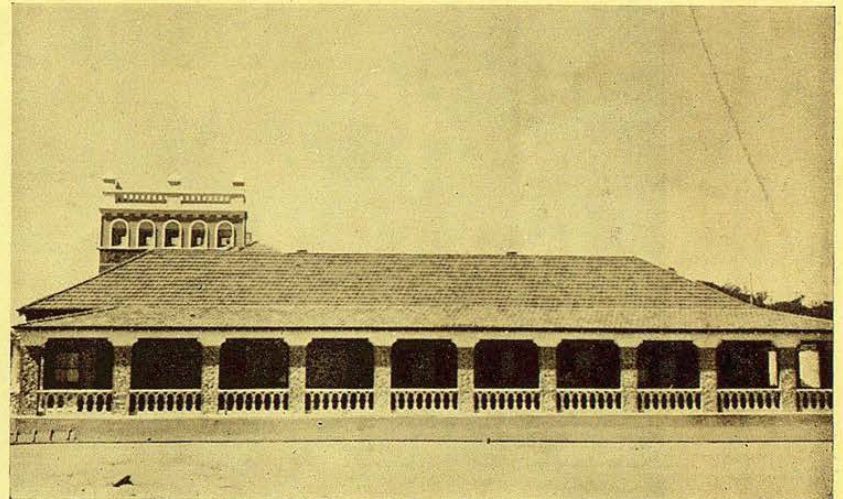
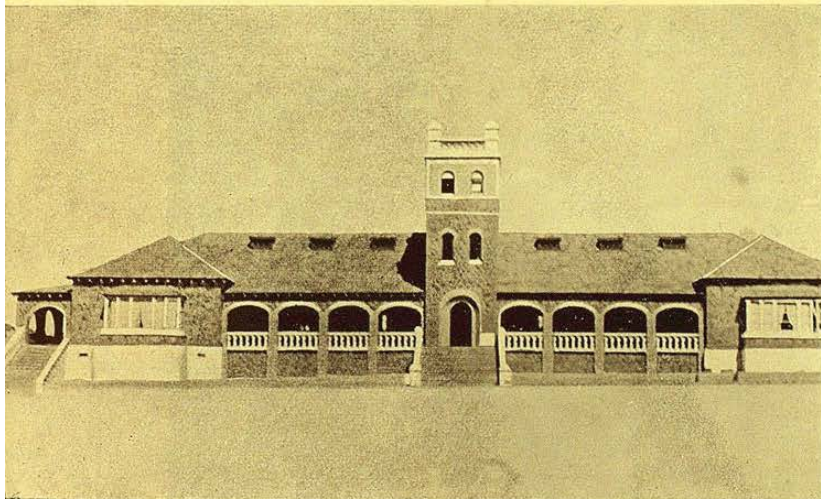
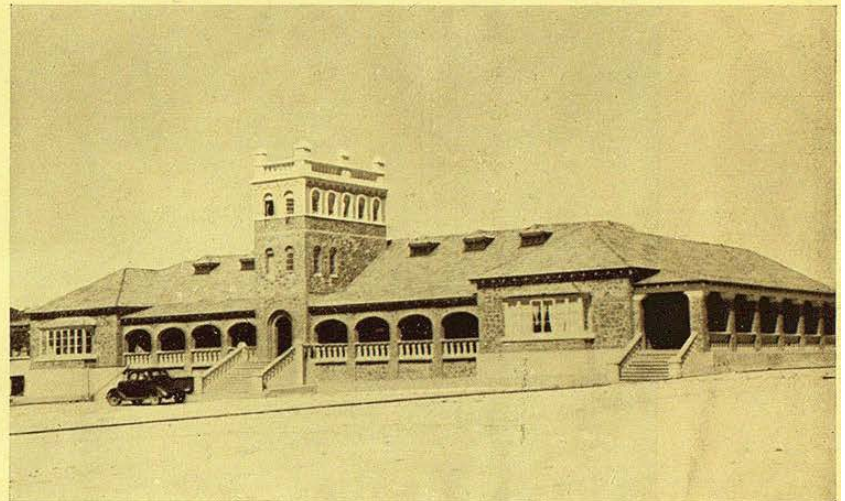


An Underground Tank has been Excavated under the Quadrangle.



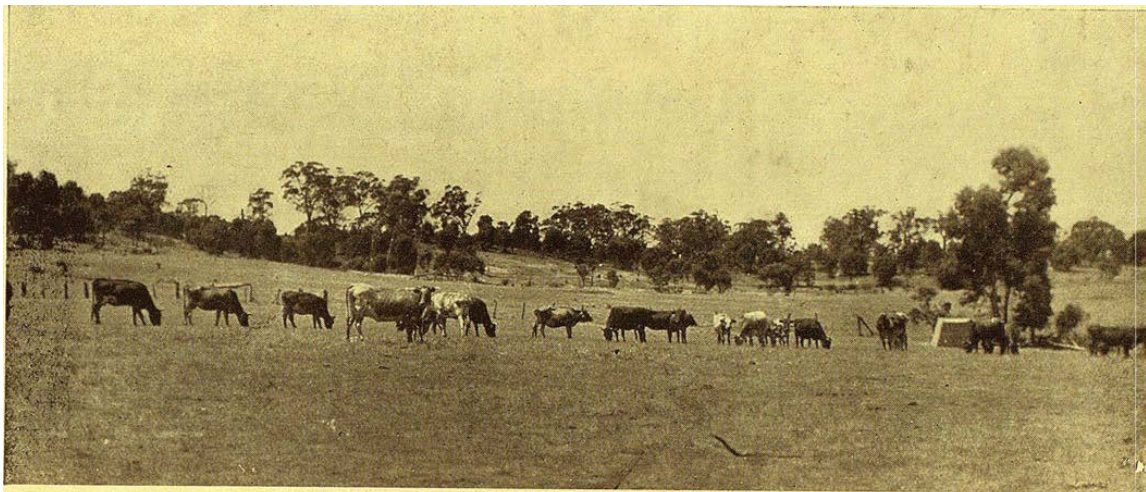
Approaching Bindoon.

VIEWS OF THE BUILDINGS





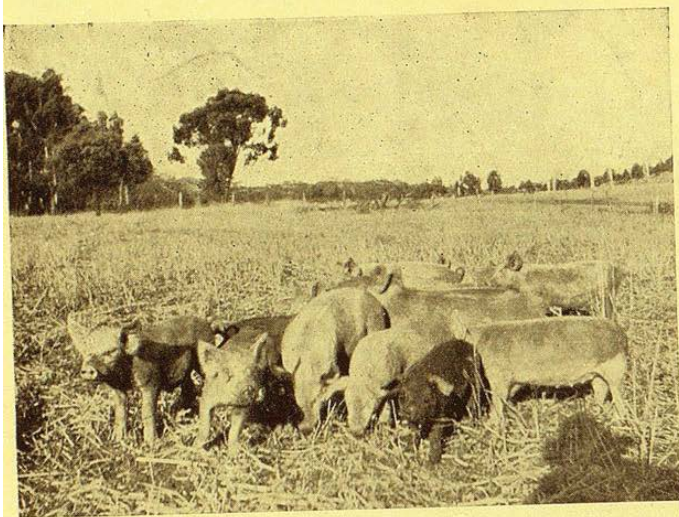
AUS-2611



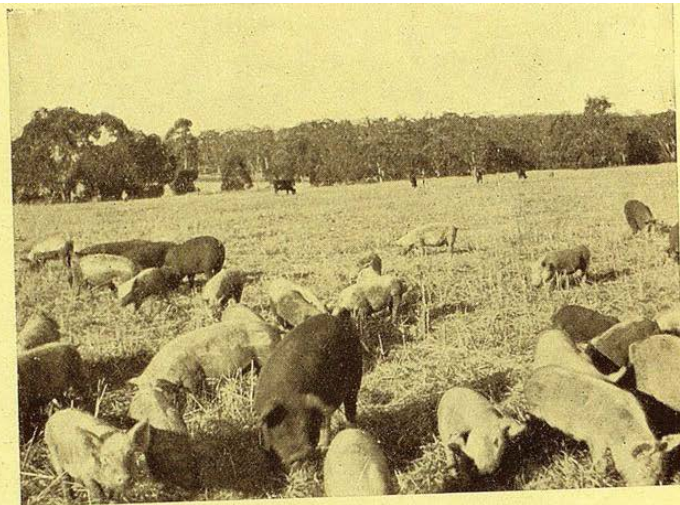
Portion of the Bindoon Dairy Herd.



The Bindoon Horse Team.



Pea and Oat Fed Pigs.



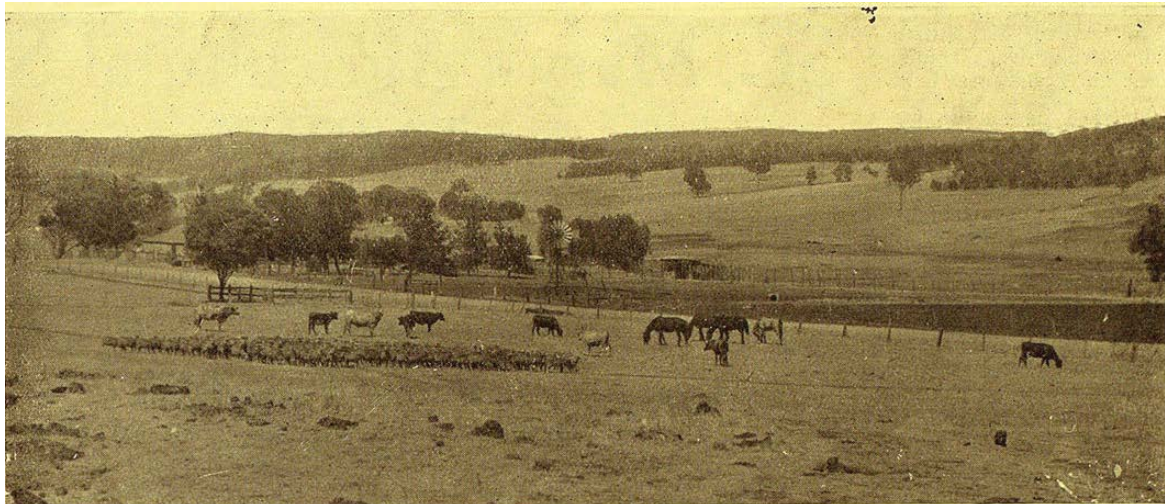
Thriving on the Pea and Oat Crop.



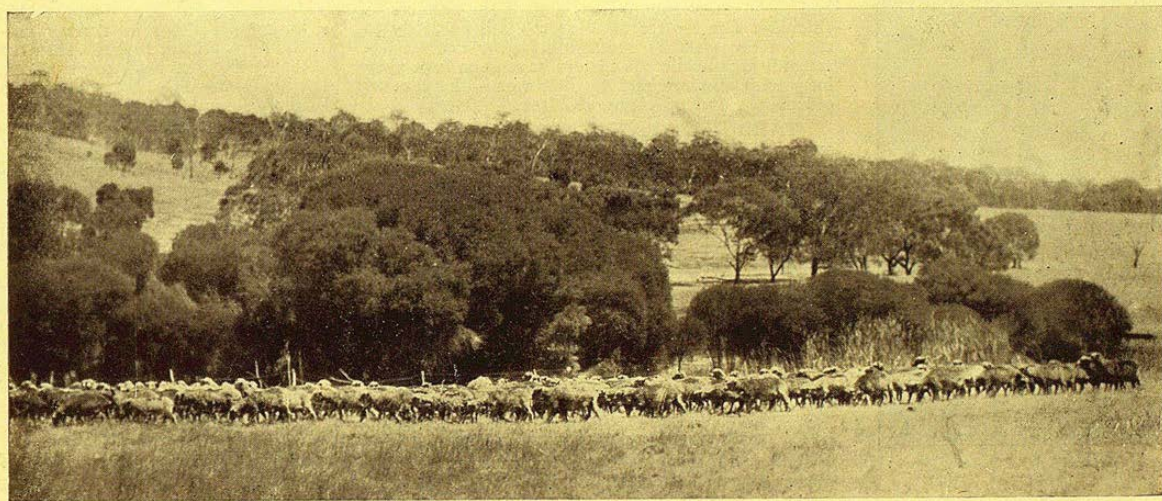
Enjoying the Grassy Creek.



Bindoon Motor Transport.



Panorama Showing Perth - New Norcia Road and the rise of Bindoon Hill.

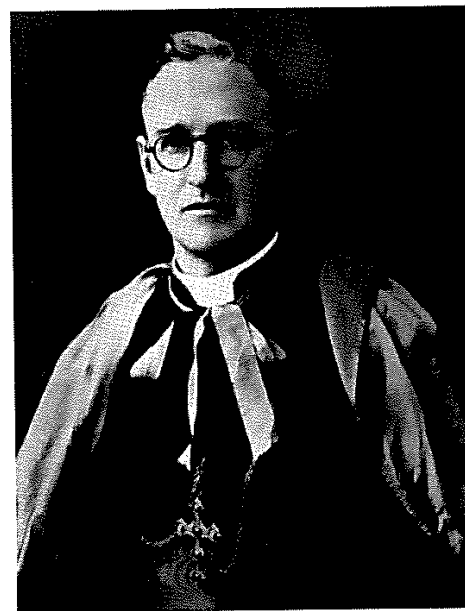


Bindoon Flock of Sheep.

THE fourth and senior Institution of the Scheme, known as "St. Mary's Agricultural School," is situated at Tardun, which is over 300 miles from Perth, in the northern wheat belt.

It was established under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Collins, then Bishop of Geraldton, who, on several occasions gave public expression of his appreciation of the Scheme, and of his satisfaction with the manner in which it was being conducted.

Geraldton Diocese is now presided over by the Most Rev. A. Gummer, D.D., and the following appreciative letter from his Lordship illustrates how such opinions are endorsed:—



Most Rev. A. GUMMER, D.D.
Bishop of Geraldton.

SECTION FOUR

St. Mary's Agricultural School TARDUN



St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral

Geraldton, W.A.

THERE are two institutions in the Diocese of Geraldton that are very interested in migration.

NAZARETH HOUSE in Geraldton was complete and a number of English orphan girls were on the point of embarking when the whole plan had to be abandoned on account of the dangers to shipping. The Sisters of Nazareth will be ready to receive the girls as soon as shipping can be arranged. Meanwhile the Sisters have been kept very busy with another part of their work—the care of old people and of young children.

TARDUN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL was more fortunate. A number of young English boys arrived there in 1938 and have been cared for since then, together with young Australians.

TARDUN is an agricultural training school. No one will deny that our country needs a strong and contented rural population. France's farmers saved her in 1870 when she was humiliated and defeated at the hands of Germany. The rural population is the backbone of a country. We have two Australias—the bloated Capital Cities and the neglected Country—the result of shortsighted government policies. Our Reds, enemies of private ownership, herd into the big cities—narrow-minded grumblers we know them to be, whose minds are warped by class hatred, whose sad pleasure it seems to be to boast of imagined foreign successes and to long for foreign "reforms," whose own country seems to cause them shame.

You won't find such poor patriots among the rural population, among the men who live close

to the land. It can be confidently said that the future of our country is very closely tied up with widespread private ownership, especially of the land. The same can be said of the future of religion.

Tardun exists for the good of religion and Australia. The Principal of Tardun once said in an annual report: "Tardun exists to make boys country-minded, to keep them on the land by fostering love for land, to give them a comprehensive training in mixed farming; and to endeavour, finance permitting, to place on the land on their own account those boys who have the necessary qualifications to enable them to succeed."

There you have Tardun's two chief aims: 1. To give boys vocational training for the land. 2. To settle boys on the land on their own account. Our Government plans to do for repatriated soldiers who wish to settle on the land precisely what Tardun has been doing for its trainees. Soldiers will be given six months special training, and then they will be generously helped to acquire their own properties. A difference between the two schemes is to be found in that significant phrase in the Principal's report—"finance permitting." Tardun needs more help, governmental and private, and it will do more for migrants and Australians.

Bishop of Geraldton

THE Tardun Scheme owes its origin to the late Archbishop of Perth, the Most Rev. Dr. Clune (Administrator of the Diocese of Geraldton, at the time), who accepted with full approval the detailed plans submitted by the then Superior of Clontarf, the Rev. Bro. P. Keaney. In this project he was assisted by zealous laymen who, in their desire to help poor boys to establish themselves in life as good citizens and Catholics, rightly considered that they could not adopt a better plan than to acquire and utilise some of the empty fertile spaces of Western Australia.

The establishment of the property was undertaken by a lay committee, and handed over to the Christian Brothers for working and direction as a wheat and grazing area of over 20,000 acres.

The task of turning this virgin country into the centre of culture and productive activity, which it now is, was a formidable one, but it was taken up with the true pioneering spirit of battling on and conquering in spite of many adverse circumstances.

To-day there are over seven thousand acres cleared of its heavy York Gum timbers, and thick covering of scrub growths, and this area has been brought into cultivation with wheat, oats, barley and root crops. The uncleared land serves as grazing for sheep. The whole property is now boundary fenced, and many sub-divisional fences have been erected in addition. The water problem at first seemed serious, but after a few years of earnest effort, the difficulty was overcome, with the sinking of several wells, the erection of fifteen windmills and the construction of a concrete dam in the centre of the property which is capable of conserving one million gallons of water.

As the clearing and cultivation proceeded and the water supply increased, stock was introduced on a progressively large scale. Modern machinery soon played its part in development, as may be gathered from the fact that the annual area under cultivation has not fallen below four thousand acres, comprising two thousand in crop and two thousand fallowed for the following year. A staff of twelve men is engaged in carrying out the Scheme, ten of whom are Brothers, and certificated in teaching or expert in some branch of agriculture.

As the ultimate object of Tardun is to place boys on the land on their own account, it is essential that only boys of good character and ability be permitted to obtain all the advantages from it, with consequent benefit to both boy and State.

As Western Australia is essentially a primary producing State with over 50% of its annual revenue derived from the land, it is important for the future of both the State and the individuals concerned, that those who are to earn their livelihood from the land should receive a sound cultural, technical and scientific training as a preliminary to their practical work in the fields.

The Christian Brothers, impressed with this ideal have established an Agricultural School at Tardun, which is registered

under the Education Department. Through it all trainees have to pass before being permitted to engage in the serious work on the farm. Boys of outstanding character and ability, who show an aptitude and desire for farming are admitted to this School from Clontarf "Boys' Town." The boys are put through a course of manual training, and secondary education up to the Junior University standard, in English, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Agricultural Science, Bookkeeping, Wood, Metal, Leather and Survey work.

The student trainees continue their studies until they secure the Junior Certificate after which they are engaged in full-time work connected with the farm. They are then engaged according to the season in ploughing, harrowing, seeding, scrub rolling (clearing the more lightly timbered land), tractor driving, truck and car mechanics, carting, hay-cutting, harvesting, dairying, sheep, cattle, horse and pig raising, well sinking, concrete work in dams, troughs and tanks, general repair work in connection with the various types of machinery used on the farm, shearing, woolpressing, chaff cutting, etc.

The trainees who have finished their school course and who are engaged in full time work on the farm, are paid wages according to their ages as laid down by the Child Welfare Department. The wages are sent to the Department to be kept in trust for the boys until they reach the age of 21.

The trainees who have impressed the Christian Brothers with the conviction that they will become capable farmers, are placed on probation as managers of separate farms, under the supervision and direction of the Brothers. The probationer who, after sufficient trial, satisfies the school authorities that he is reliable and efficient, will be settled on a farm on his own account, and helped by the parent body until he is able to provide for himself, when the property will be legally handed over to him.

The Brothers acquired an additional ten thousand acres of land for this purpose. Trainees who fail to reach the character and efficiency standard required of them, are provided with positions as farm hands with reliable farmers. Applications for boys trained at Tardun are being constantly received from all parts of the State, but unfortunately, comparatively few are available.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TARDUN SCHEME.

- (a) Long hours of daily sunshine, its cool and pleasant nights, its elevation above sea-level of over 1,000 feet, its proximity to the ocean, only 50 miles distant, its isolation from City life, all render it an admirable training centre for young men whose activities will be mainly connected with the land. Its natural surroundings far from the unwholesome attractions of city environment give the trainees a real love of country life, and an agricultural bias, so important for those whose future is so much bound up with the soil.

- (b) The proximity to the School of much uncleared wheat and pastoral land render it comparatively easy to settle trainees on farms in the vicinity, which makes it easy to help and direct them in their initial difficulties.
- (c) It is a most effective means of filling the empty spaces in Western Australia with well-trained farmers and good citizens.
- (d) It gives the poor and parentless boy the same chance in agriculture as the sons of comfortably-circumstanced parents.
- (e) The charm of country life is much enhanced by the provision of domestic comforts by refrigeration, electric light, septic system of sanitation, and the erection of comfortable and well equipped classrooms and dormitories. The addition of such comforts was made possible by the generous assistance given by the Charities Commission (Lotteries), the members of which made a close study of the Scheme, which impressed them as unique in its prospects for helping poor boys, and opening up and developing the State.

Some idea of progress made at Tardun since commencing building can be gleaned from the following:—Foundation Stone laid by the Chairman of the Lotteries Commission (J. J. Keneally, Esq.), October 18th, 1936. The first Wing shown on page 29 was opened by Bishop O'Collins on 6th December, 1936. Now the main building has been more than half finished (photo on page 38). Convent for the Presentation Sisters who supervise the domestic arrangements, has been erected. A presbytery for the Chaplain and Superior, and all outhouses flanking a spacious courtyard have been provided. The latter are all strongly and attractively built from cement blocks and stone, on the same pattern as the main building, and include workshops for carpentry, technical training and sheet metal. A power house accommodating two large engines and generators for lighting and pumping; a bakehouse, dairy with separator, etc., recreation room (at present being used as a Chapel), sacristy, and an open air picture theatre. A new Chapel is to be built soon, which will allow the recreation room to be used for its original purpose. Provision has also been made for the projector in the Picture Operating Room to be turned round so that pictures can be shown in the Recreation Room. These buildings are in a neat row opposite the main building, and form one side of the large yard. The Convent is on the same frontage as the main building, while the Presbytery is about 100 yards away from these.

Water Supplies are laid on to all buildings, with a hot water system for the kitchen and bathrooms. Shower and plunge baths are installed for the whole community, with separate provision for each Section. The laundry is provided with power washing

machines. Refrigeration is maintained from the power plant, and no difficulty is experienced in keeping foodstuffs fresh and palatable.

The Institution bakes its own bread, supplies its own meat, milk, butter, eggs, cream, poultry, and in the season grows its own vegetables. Later on these will be kept going the whole year round with irrigation, for which purpose many pipes have already been laid. There is also an incubator room for hatching chickens. From the wheat crop a supply is kept for fodder and crushed for stock feed, as well as wheat meal for porridge. In addition to marketing pigs, bacon is occasionally cured on the premises.

Recreation is provided for the boys with football, cricket and table tennis, whilst further provision has already been made for billiards for the seniors. Tennis courts are being installed, a swimming pool has been built, and a gymnasium is on the way.

A survey of the boys who came to Western Australia from England in 1938 shows that of the 60 remaining at Tardun after allocation to the various Institutions, 16 are now working on farms at wages of £2 and £3 per week and keep, 40 are still on the farm (average age 15) and the others joined the A.I.F. and R.A.A.F., one of whom has made the supreme sacrifice. Three boys are now approaching qualification for their own farms. Some boys who were not suitable for farming on their own account, but showed a particular aptitude for Higher Education, have been assisted financially towards obtaining the Leaving Certificate and a University Course, although this is not undertaken as a part of the Migration Scheme.

Following is a copy of letter received by the Superior last year:—

Office of High Commissioner for U.K.,
Canberra,

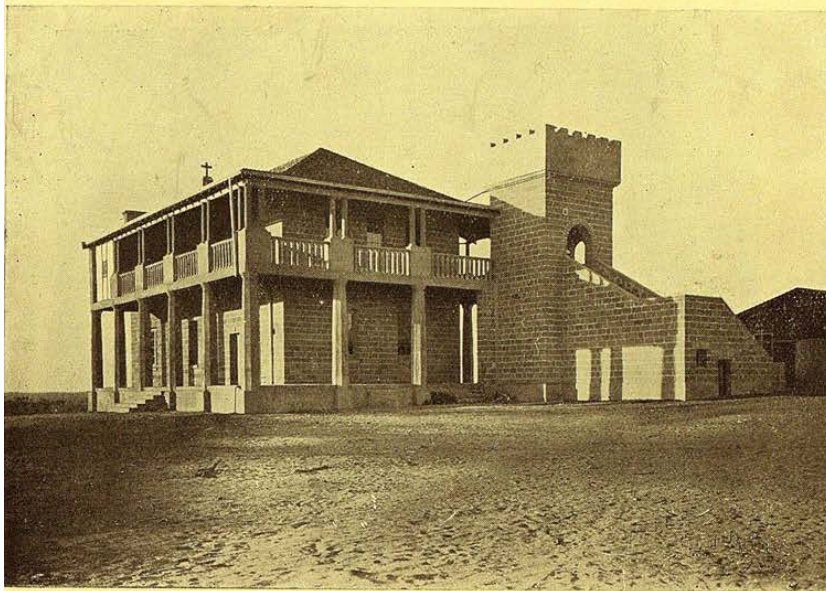
16th August, 1944.

Dear Bro. Quirk,—

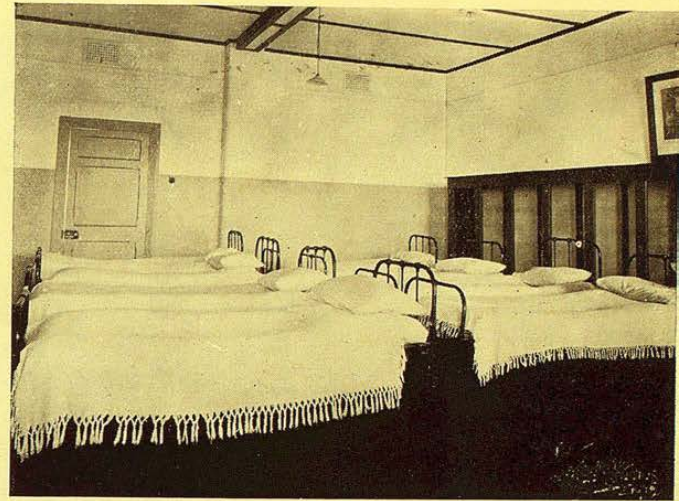
I am most grateful to you for the opportunity afforded to me to see the excellent work which you are doing at Tardun. I think the training which boys are receiving at Tardun under your supervision is excellently designed, not only to encourage an inclination for rural life, but also to equip them in an all round manner to follow a career on the land. I hope it will not be long before Clontarf can revert to its original purpose and so enable Tardun to settle down to the work for which it is so well equipped, and that it will soon be possible for the very promising migration Scheme interrupted by the War, to be resumed.

Yours sincerely,

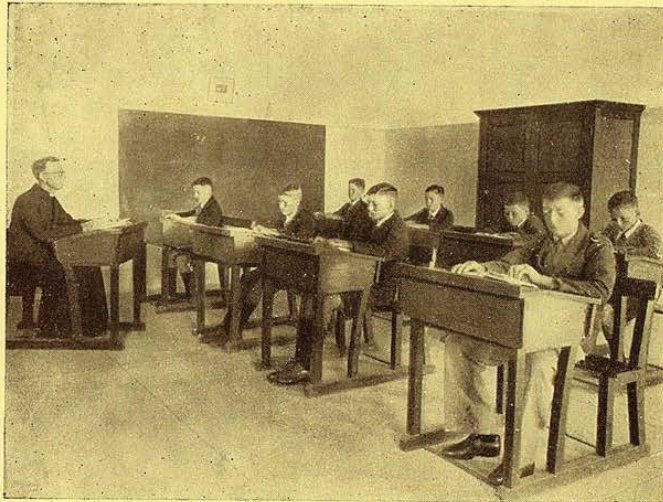
(Signed) W. GARNETT.



Eastern Wing — Class-rooms, Science Room and Dormitories — 1936.



No. 2 Dormitory.



Student Trainees, Second Year.



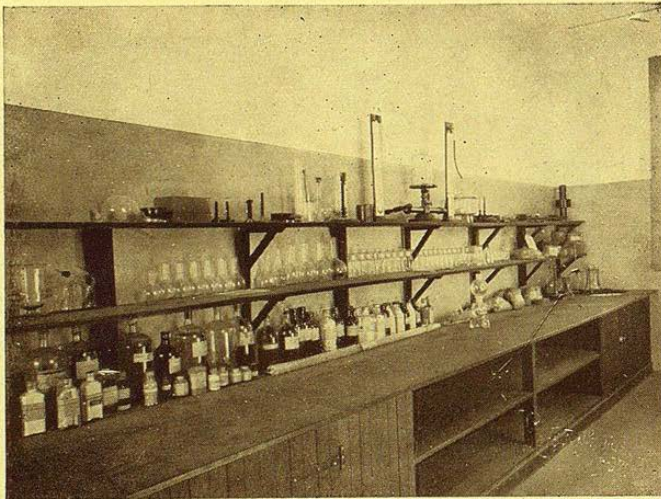
Senior Student Trainees.



Toilet and Showers.



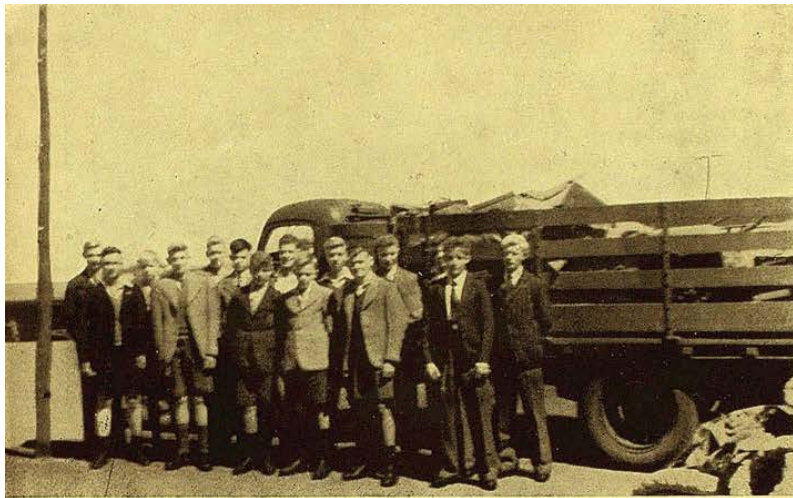
No. 1 Dormitory.



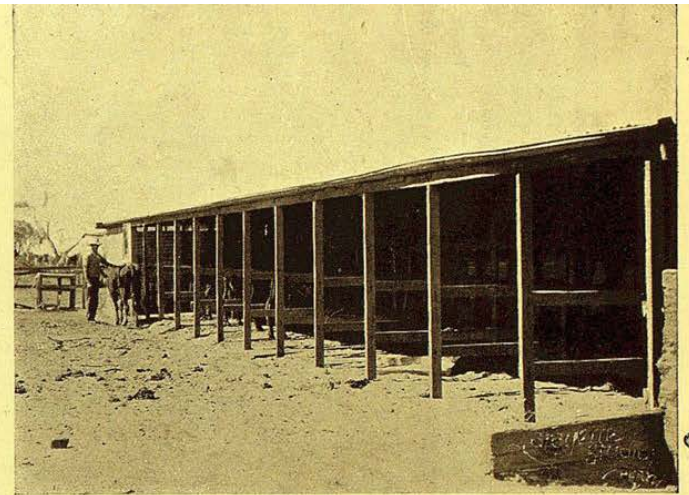
The Science Room.



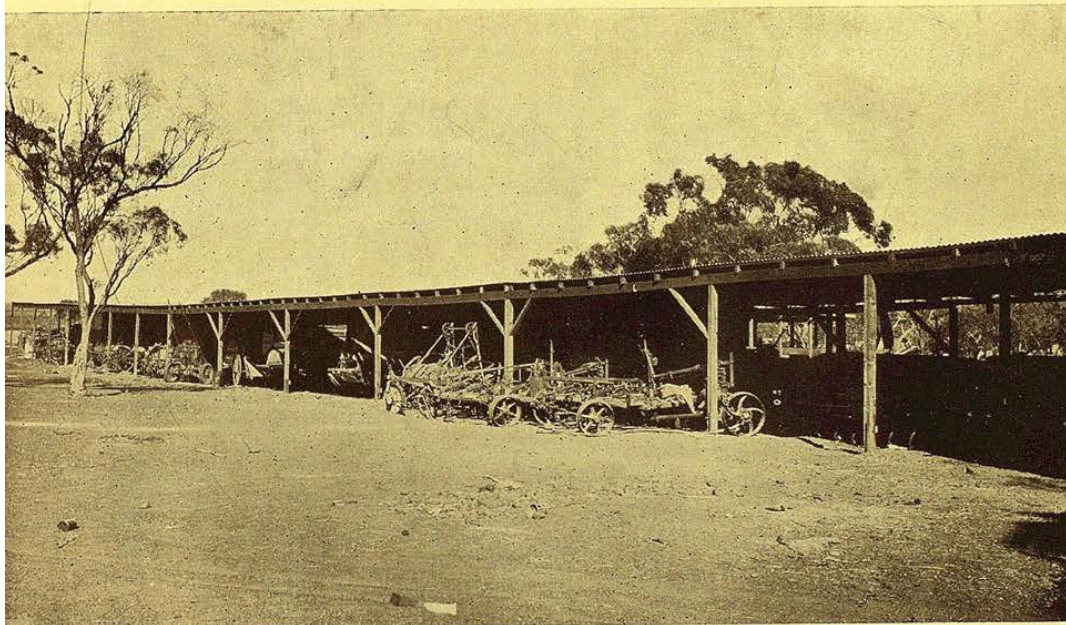
Some of Tardun's Mixed Cattle.



One Batch off for Holidays.



Cow Bails for Milking.



Machinery Shed.



Load of Wool.



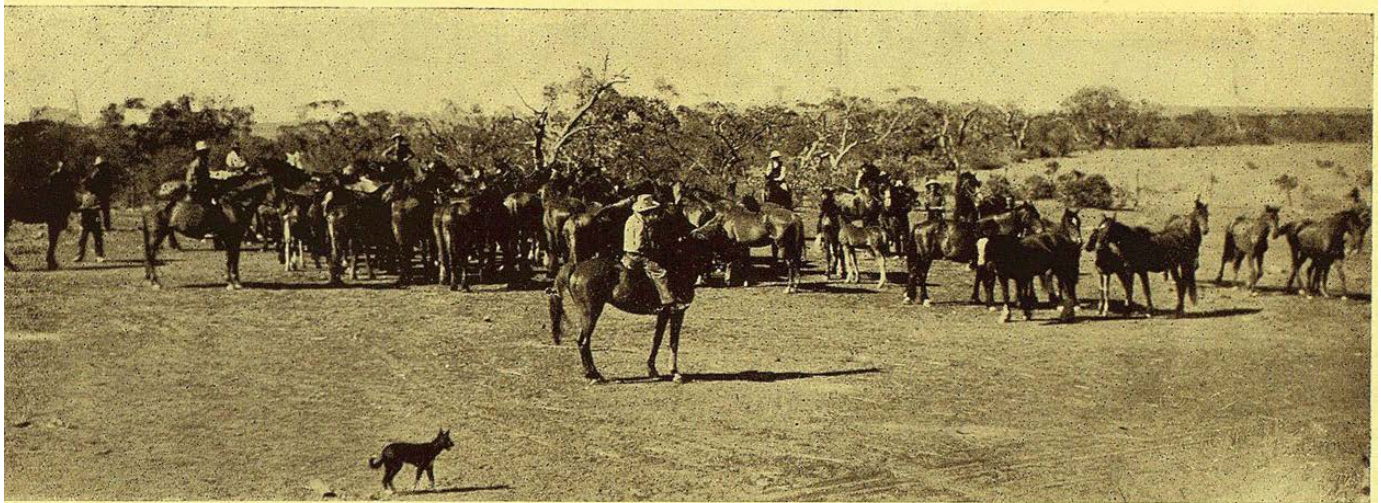
Harnessed, Ready for Work.



Group of Stallions.



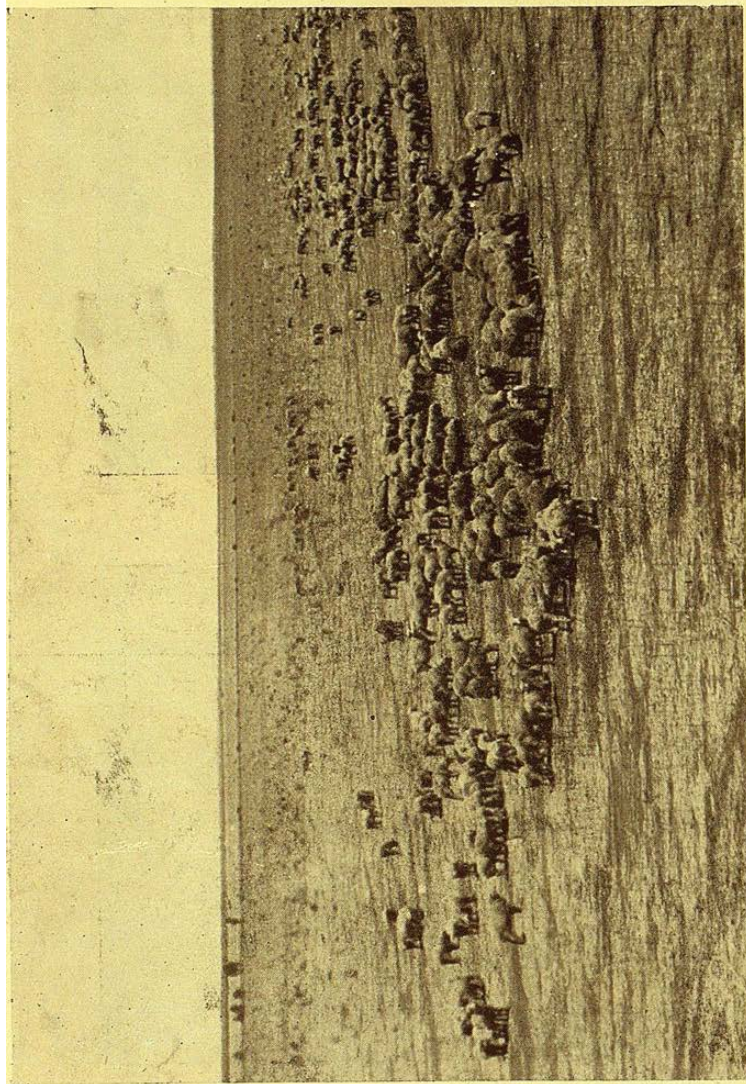
Stock Horses.



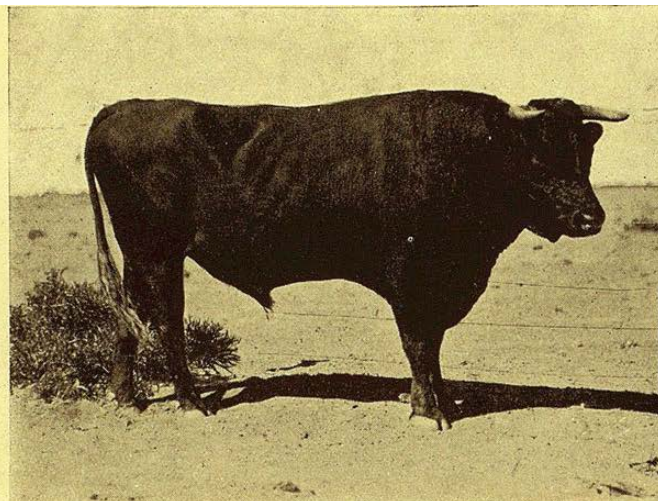
Some of Tardun's Brood Mares with Foals.



Tardun's First Graduate, Inspecting his Sheep.



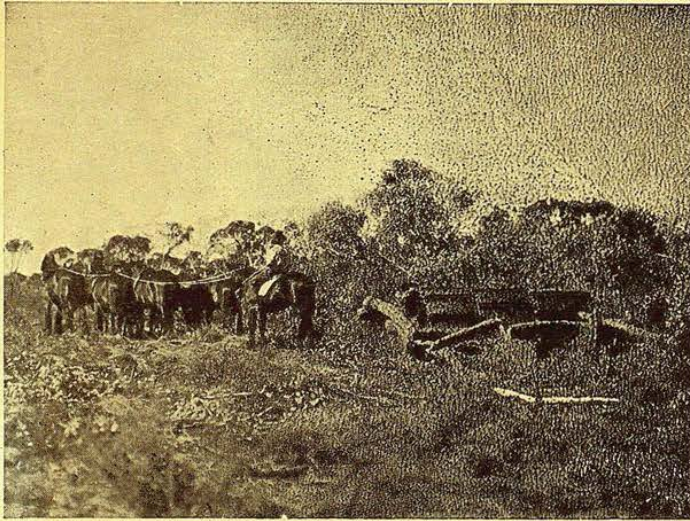
The Tardun Flock.



One of the Farm's Shorthorn Bulls.



Merino Stud Rams.



Scrub Rolling to Clear the Land.



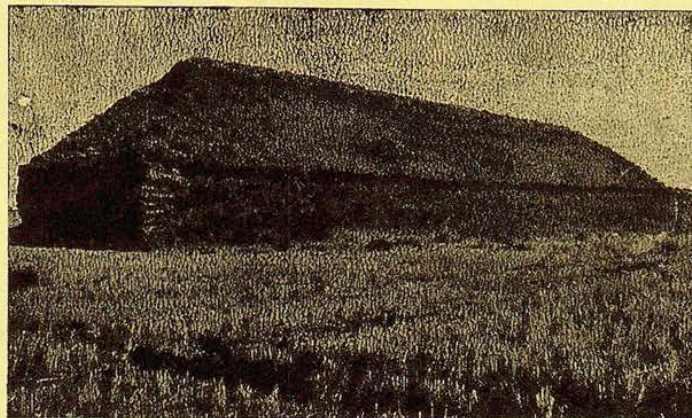
A Combine Seeder on the way to the Wheat Paddock.



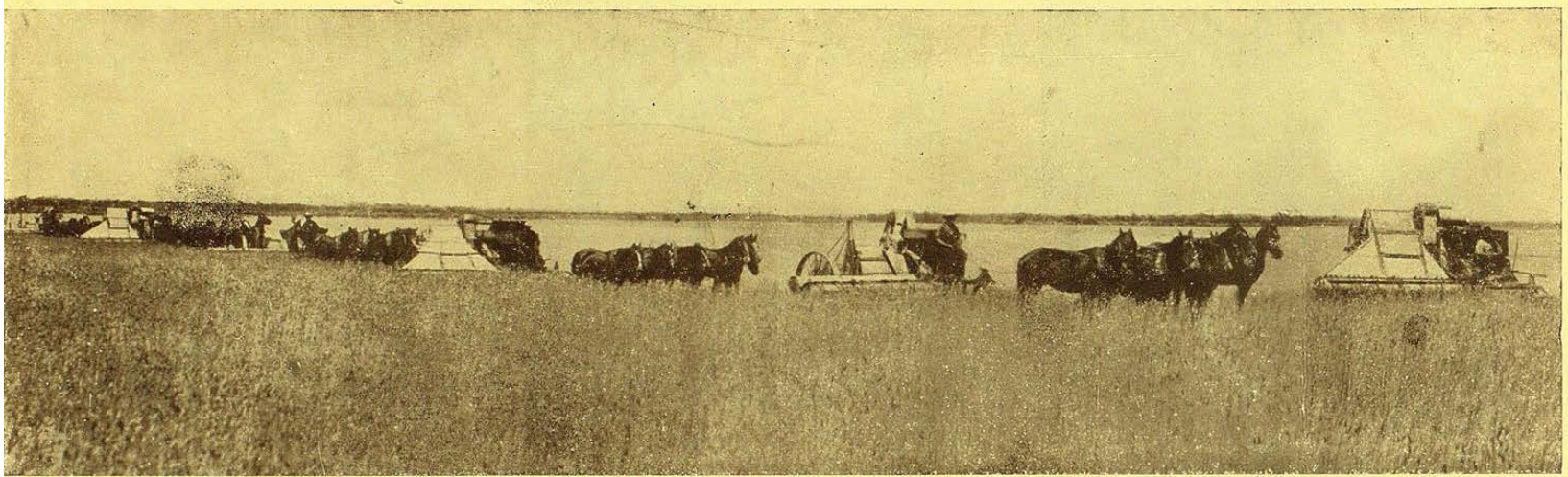
Trainees Testing Wheat before Harvesting.



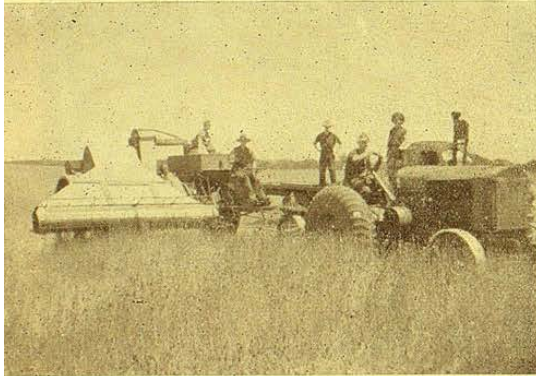
Carting Wheaten Hay.



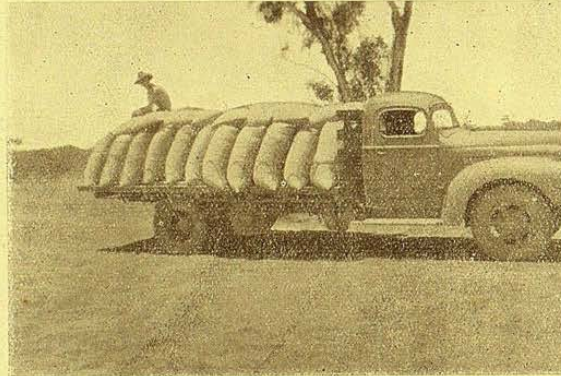
A Haystack on the Farm.



Some of the Harvesters at Work — Taking off the Wheat Crop.



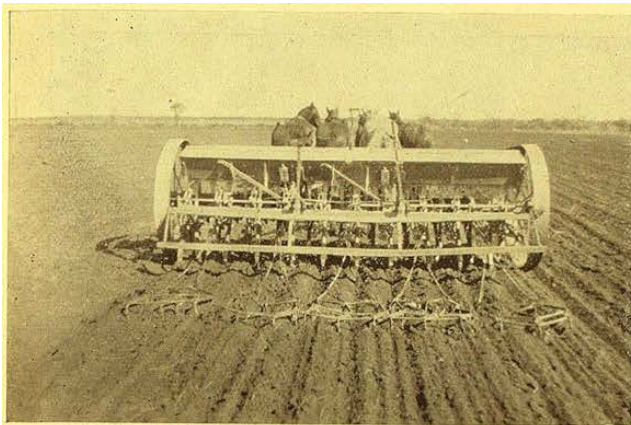
Tractor-drawn Harvester.



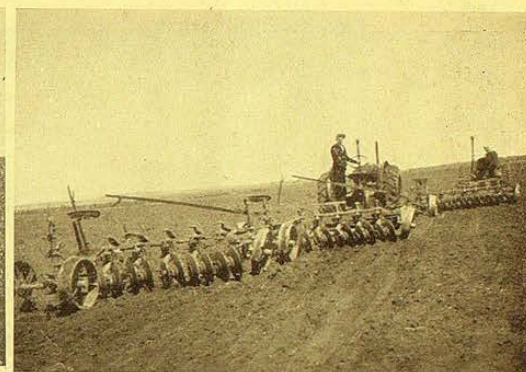
Load of Bagged Wheat.



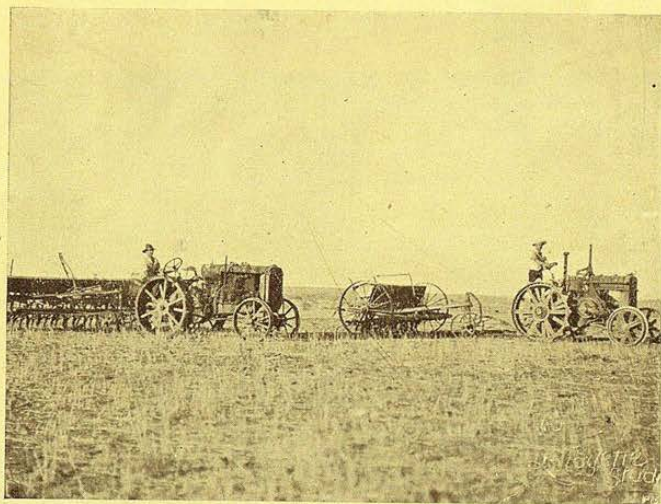
Carting and Stacking Hay.



Cultivator - Seed Drill.



Tractor Ploughing — Front and Rear Views.

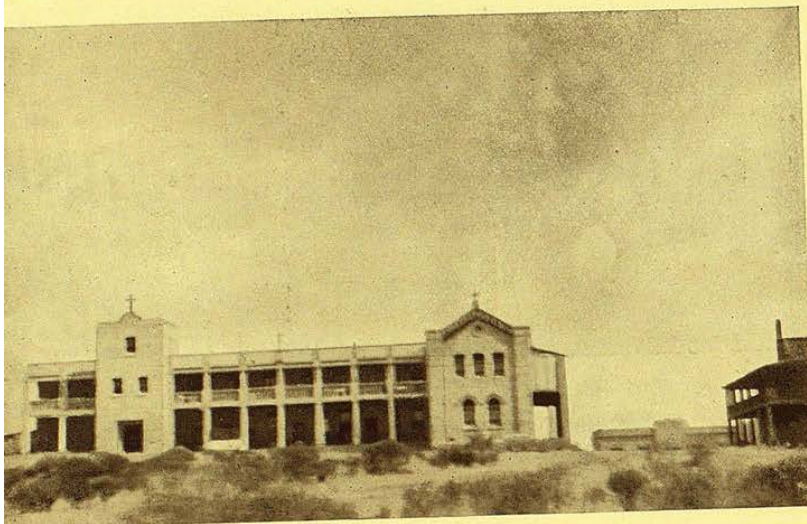


"Case" and "Twin City" Tractors Operating a Sunder Seeder and a 14ft. Seeder Combine.



Motor Transport and Garage.

THE BUILDINGS - - 1945



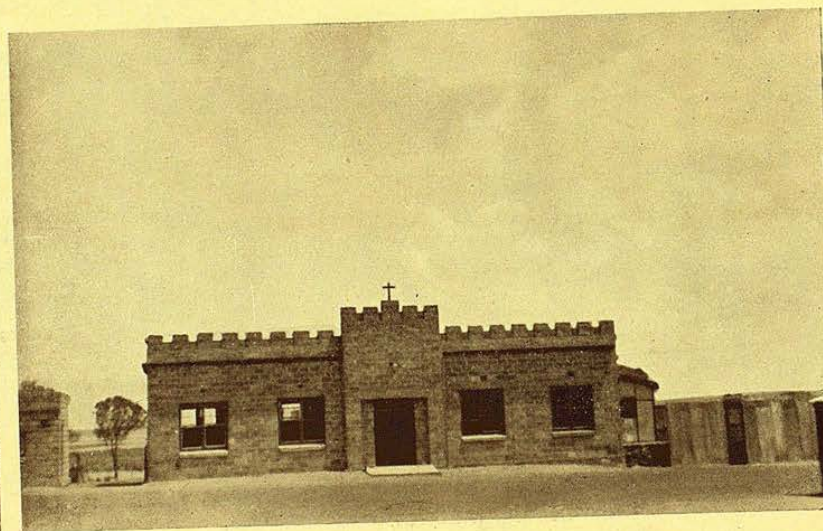
Main Building — Half Completed.



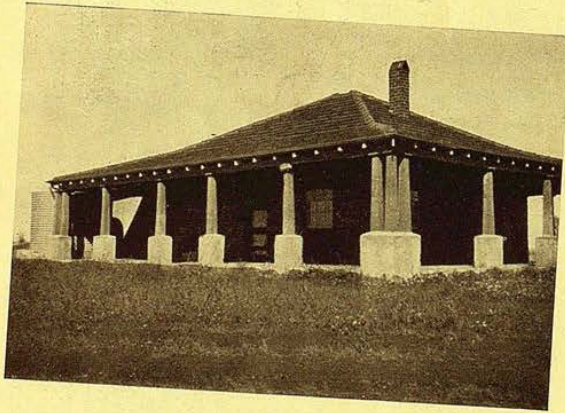
Power House — Bakery — Separating Room.



The Convent.



*Chapel — To be later used as Recreation Room.
Projector Room Showing at Right End.*



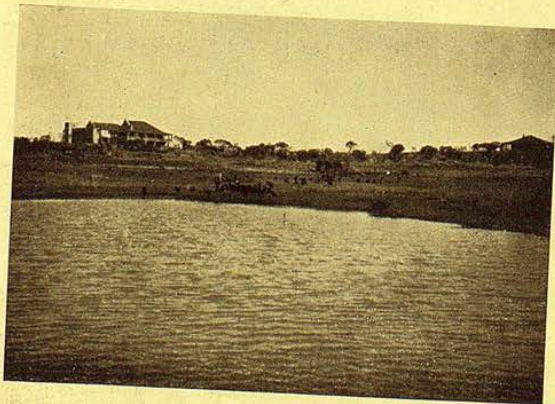
The Presbytery.



View from South.



The Superior, Bro. Quirk.



A Dam.



A Cabbage Patch.

GIRLS SECTION

NAZARETH HOUSE GERALDTON

NAZARETH HOUSE, which has been erected for the Sisters of Nazareth at Bluff Point, Geraldton, was opened by the Premier (Hon. J. C. Willcock, M.L.A.), in October, 1941.

Costing nearly £35,000 it is the largest Institution building outside the Metropolitan area, occupying an ideal site, running along the west bank of the Chapman River, and overlooking the point of entry of the River into the sea. A cement-rendered brick structure of two storeys, Nazareth House has been constructed around a quadrangle, and embodies the latest contributions of science to the building trade, and to the efficient management of such Institutions. In the kitchens, the dormitories, the refectories, the infirmaries, and in the private suites, a quiet dignity in construction and furnishing combines modernity with usefulness, the acme of natural lighting and ventilation bringing comfort and ease to the lives of the inmates. No details have been overlooked.

The Sisters have built for generations of to-morrows, sanguine in the knowledge that the work will endure during the years to come, and enable the House to play its part as an illustrious unit in the charitable organisations of the Commonwealth. The establishment of Nazareth House was envisaged by the former Bishop of Geraldton (Most Rev. Dr. J. P. O'Collins) as the concluding link in the chain of establishments to accommodate child immigrants and orphaned Australian boys on the land, and to train girls in the domestic arts. It was proposed that the boys, who would be received from infancy, should remain at this Institution till the age of seven years, when they would be transferred to the Christian Brothers Farm School Scheme. The girls were to continue with their academic and mutual training. The outbreak of war called a halt to these plans, however, and during this period Nazareth House has thrown open its doors to the aged and infirm men and women as well as to orphaned boys and girls. Now, with the conclusion of hostilities, the original plans are being revived.



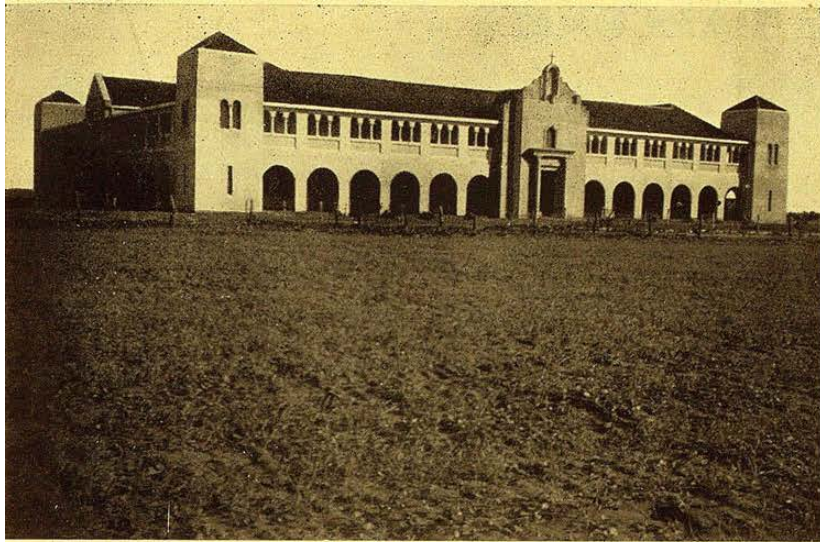
Nazareth House — North Wing.

Here are some remarks made by the Premier of Western Australia (Hon. J. C. Willcock), at the opening of Nazareth House:—

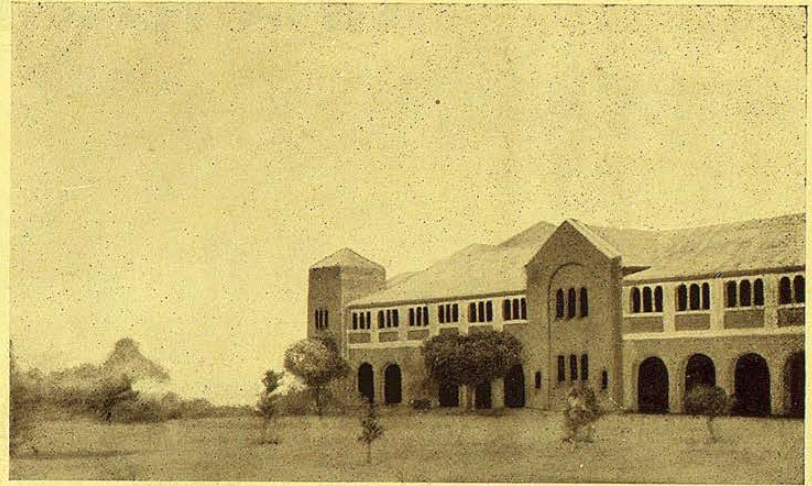
“They had commenced a big work in a big way, by big people, and they were going to do big things . . . On account of the war it would not be possible at present to bring out children from the Old Country, but he hoped it would not be long before they would be able to do so, and give them the opportunity to take their part in the building of this portion of the British Empire.

“The Government had had very little to do with the building, but in order that they might share some Government assistance and help, they had declared it an Institution for child welfare. He was pleased to be present at an opening ceremony of this description, because the Government and the people were under a debt of gratitude for the wonderful work already done by such organisations. He referred to the recent opening of the boy's home at Chittering (Bindoon), and now they were doing for the girls of this district and State, what was already being done for the boys at Bindoon and Tardun.”

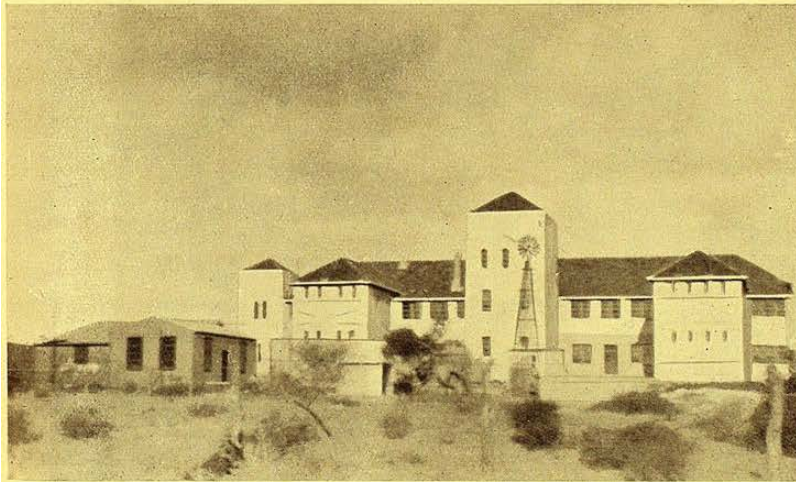
And so Nazareth House now extends an invitation to the girls of Britain to find shelter and a warm welcome within its beautiful walls and surroundings. Its spaciousness and modern, dignified conveniences in all sections create an atmosphere of comfort and efficiency throughout.



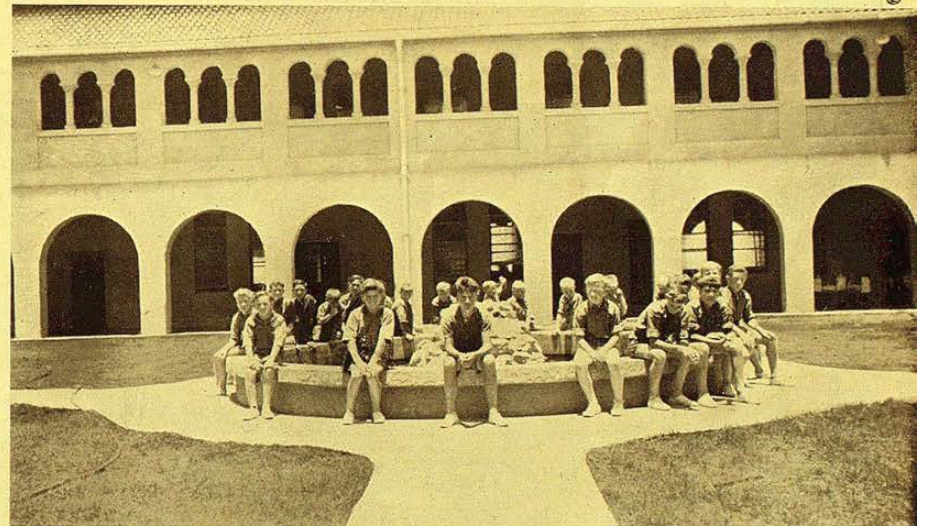
East Wing — Front Entrance.



South Wing.



Rear View from the West.

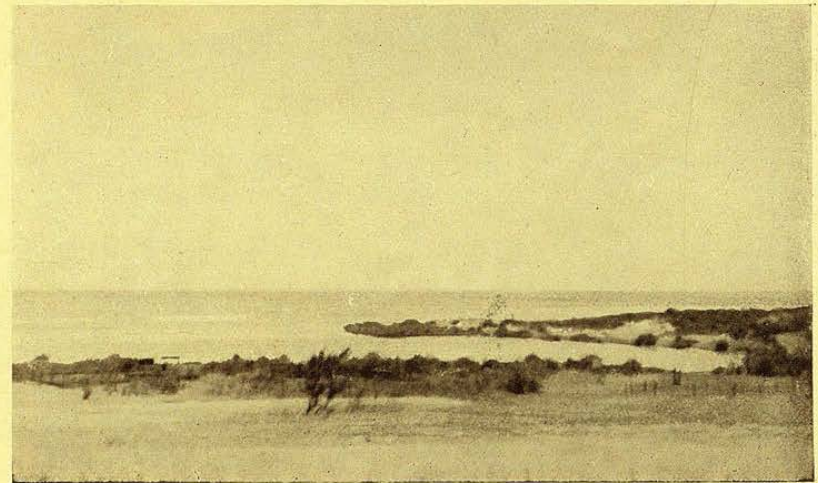


*Centre Courtyard — Fountain and Goldfish Pond.
Tardun Boys Visiting Nazareth.*

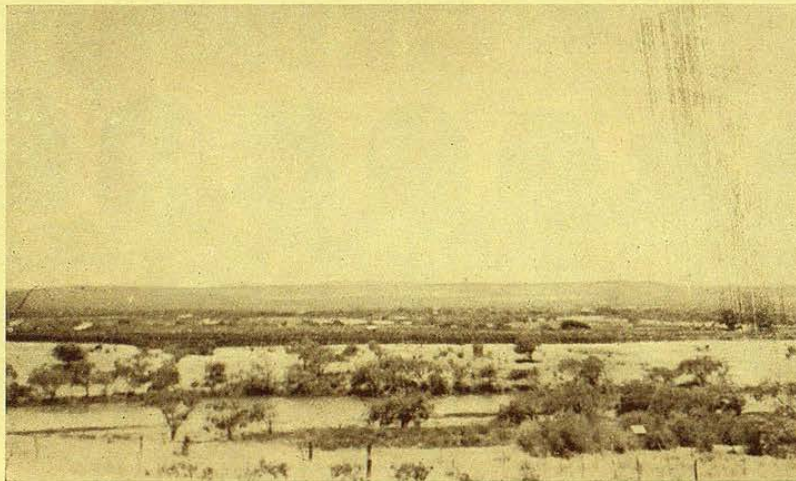
VIEWS FROM THE BALCONIES



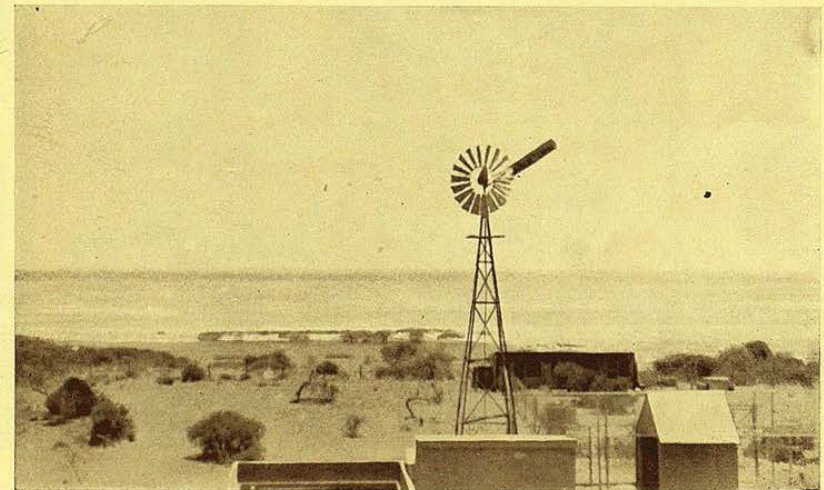
Chapman River — Ocean Outlet.



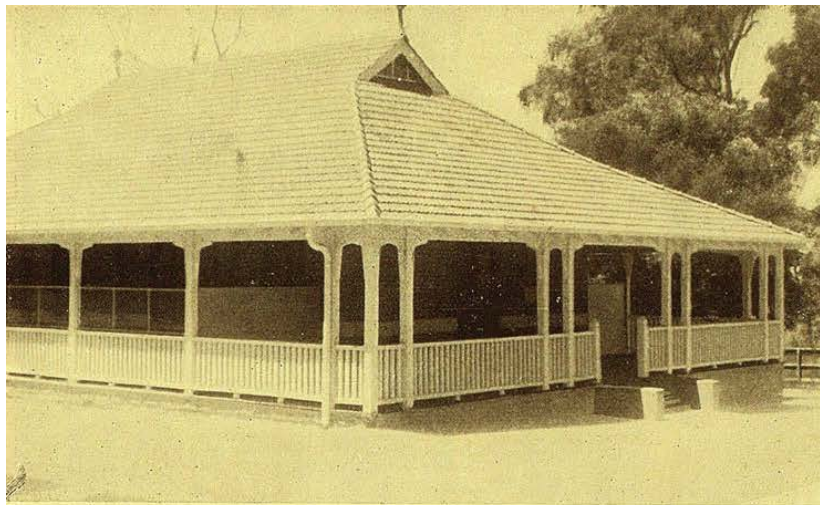
The River Mouth.



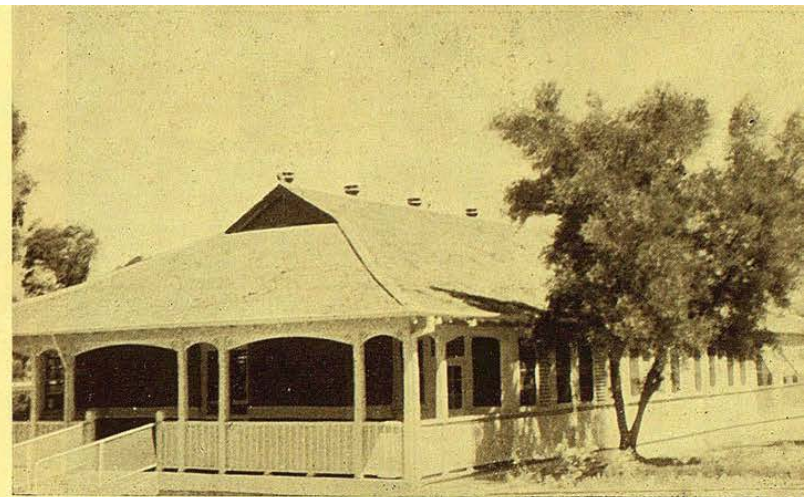
Looking North-East, River in the Foreground.



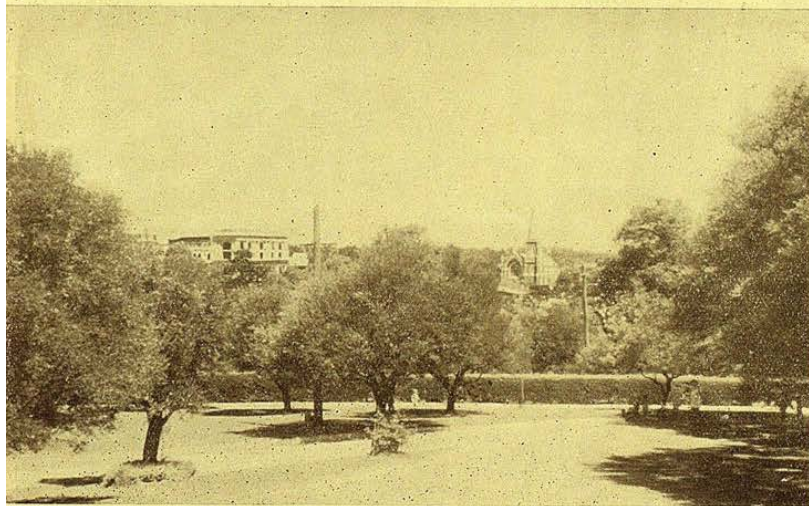
From the Back Balcony — Water Supply and Ocean Beach.



The Kindergarten.



Infants' Sleeping Quarters.



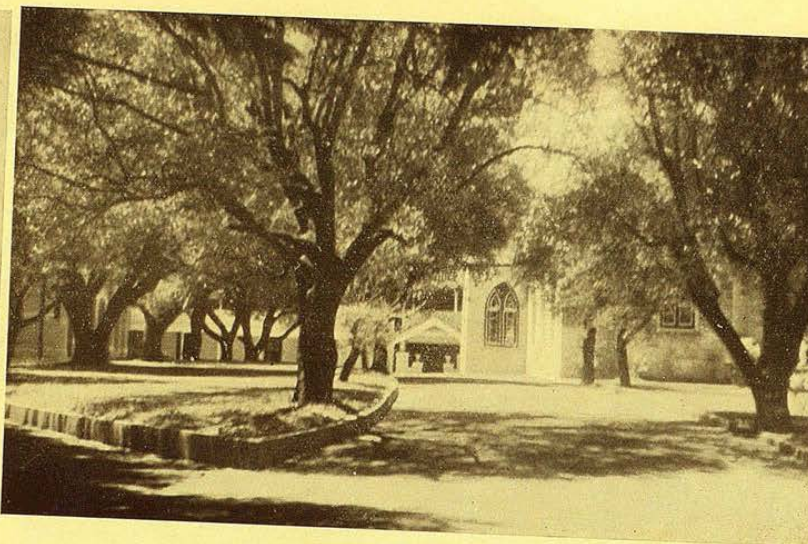
*View from Balcony — St. John of God Hospital at left and
St. Joseph's Church, right.*



The Refectory.



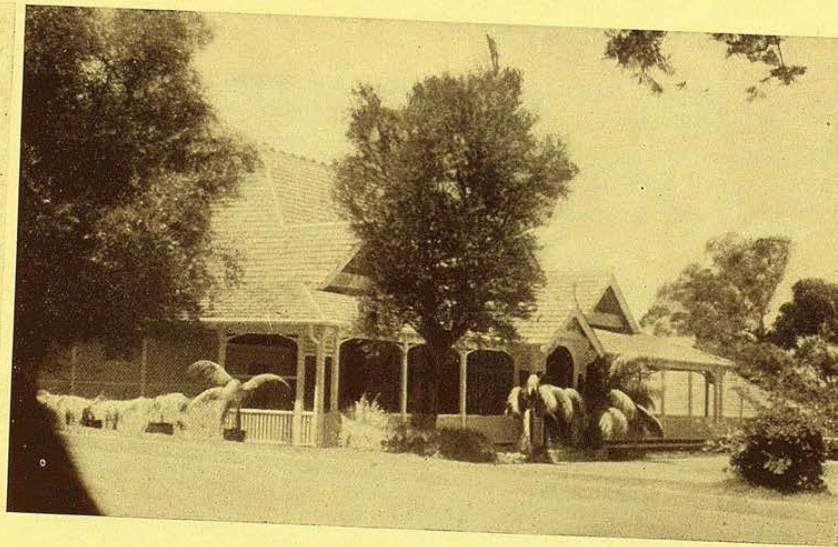
Front Entrance to Grounds, from the Street.



Approaching the Buildings.



Main Building — St. Joseph's Orphanage.



St. Vincent's Foundling Home.



Main Dormitory.



The Chapel.

CHILD MIGRATION FROM ENGLAND

To the Clontarf-Tardun-Bindoon Associated Schemes, Western Australia.

READERS of this booklet may remember that a visit to England was paid in 1938, by the Rev. Bro. Conlon of the Christian Brothers, as a result of which arrangements were completed for a number of boys to emigrate to Western Australia, under the Patronage of His Eminence Cardinal Hinsley, with the co-operation of the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy of England and Wales, and the Catholic Migration Association.

A short report of what has happened to these boys is on page 28, and it is confidently hoped that the experience of the first group in seeking opportunity in Western Australia will lend encouragement to others to follow in their footsteps.

The war caused a long interruption in the operation of the Training Scheme of the Christian Brothers, but the opportunity now again exists for all those boys who have been unfortunate in losing parents, as well as others whose circumstances make it desirable, to seek a new life.

In the interim, changes have taken place, but this Scheme has again received the approbation of His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, whose encouragement has led to the establishment in Western Australia of the Catholic Migration and Welfare Association.

This Association comprises the Archbishop of the Perth Archdiocese, the Most Rev. R. Prendiville, D.D., B.A.; the Bishop of Geraldton, the Most Rev. A. Gummer, D.D.; the Lord Abbot of New Norcia, Most Rev. A. Catalan, D.D., O.S.B.; and the Vicar Apostolic of the Kimberleys, Most Rev. O. Raible, D.D., P.S.M., with a Secretariat appointed by the Association. Communications should be addressed to F. A. Atkinson, Esq., Secretary Catholic Migration and Welfare Association, Rooms 3/4, 2nd Floor, City Mutual Buildings, 62 St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia.

Those who co-operate with His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the Bishops of England in this great project of transplanting poor children who are without means, influence, and in many cases, parents too, from congested surroundings, to a land rich in natural resources, are doing much

to strengthen and extend the Empire, to preserve our Christian civilisation, and to give such poor children opportunities in life similar to those open to the sons of comfortably-circumstanced parents.

Further, it is the wish of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the desire of the Western Australian Association, to extend these opportunities to girls as well as to boys. Consequently the Association has made arrangements with the Sisters of Mercy, controlling the St. Vincent's Foundling Home, and St. Joseph's Girls' Orphanage at Subiaco (a suburb of Perth), and the Sisters of Nazareth, of Nazareth House, Geraldton, and a Girls' Section is also included in this Booklet.

All English children will be placed in the country of their adoption during their tender and most impressionable years, in congenial surroundings and in a land of sunshine and plenty. They will live and be educated side by side with Australian-born children, and be trained by religious teachers. Boys will have free access to the thousands of acres of land belonging to the Institutions, which the boys love to call "our own paddocks," as each proudly feels that he is a partner in the great Scheme; they will be directly under the influence of religious teachers for a minimum of six years, and those who are selected for the Senior Institution at Tardun will remain directly under the control of the Christian Brothers until they reach the age of 21 years, when, if suitable, THEY WILL BE PLACED ON FARMS ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

They will be heartily welcomed by the Governments, boys and girls alike, by the Bishops and the people generally, as what prejudice may exist against adult migration, does not apply as far as child migration is concerned, because when they will have completed their training in the various Institutions, they will enter into the activities of the State as Australian-trained citizens, and with a local outlook upon their surroundings.

Communications with the Catholic Emigration Association in England, should be addressed to The Very Rev. Canon Craven, 27, Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1.

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*Please see file with
L.A.M.*

12th August, 1949.

Dear Miss Menaldo,

In the absence of Mr. Dunbar on holidays, I am acknowledging with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 9th August regarding the migration of Northern Ireland children to Australia.

Yours sincerely,

Ward

Miss M. M. Menaldo,
Australian Catholic Immigration
Committee,
6 India Buildings,
Victoria Street,
EDINBURGH 1,
Scotland.

/MK

COPY

1459
T-298D/P.C.

When I visited Nazareth Lodge on 11th November, Reverend Mother mentioned several points of interest:-

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

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

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

Estimated for action on T. 11/14/55
She also tells me she is sending 23 boys to their Homes in Australia soon and may send another 20 later. Rubane can't absorb all their output and this is how they are to be disposed of. This is being arranged by a priest from Australia now collecting children here. She wondered if Mr. P. Murphy, their After-Care Officer, could cope with the negotiations and formalities for her. I said I didn't see why he shouldn't do so.

(Initd.) K.B.F.

21.11.55

No action is necessary regarding "A" pending receipt from Mr. Harlandus of the proposals and plans. E minor reference is made in Dr. Killian's minute of 6.10.55 8/24/55

Dr. Killian,

For any observations, please, regarding "B" above. The fifth paragraph of your minute dated 6.10.55 refers. 8/24/55

FORMER CHILD MIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA

ANALYSIS OF COMPUTERISED DATABASE

(3rd Edition August 1996)

By Rosemary Keenan, Deputy Director of The Catholic Children's Society
(Westminster)

Between 1938 and 1963 Catholic religious orders and Catholic Child Care Agencies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sent children to Australia to be cared for by religious orders who ran a variety of institutions for children. It is not the purpose of this report to argue the cause and effect or the push and pull factors operating on the various parties to the programme at the time. This report is an analysis of data provided by the Child Migrants' Register, kept at the time, and other extant records where found in the UK and Australia. It should be added however that the accuracy and completeness of information recorded at the time varies substantially.

All entries on the first edition of the database have been cross-checked by Agencies and Religious Orders in the UK and Australia. Amendments have been made to that edition. Subsequent to this, the database has been kept up to date and this third analysis of the database is therefore a more accurate reflection of Australian child migration by Catholic Agencies and Orders.

From the central Register of Migrants it appeared that 970 children had been sent to Australia. The early process of cross referencing revealed an additional 37 children, to which a further 140 have since been added. Whilst the majority of children were sent under the scheme administered by C.C.W.C., it is believed that other children were sent by religious orders working directly with representatives of the Australian Church and the Christian Brothers. Evidence for this is found within the minutes of C.C.W.C. meetings written at the time and supported by the finding of additional children mentioned above. The total number of children sent to Australia is unknown at this time. There are currently 1147 entries for former child migrants on the database.

Work undertaken by the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, who have cross-checked every entry on the original database of migrants, has revealed new information and additional papers which have been added to the files kept by CCWC.

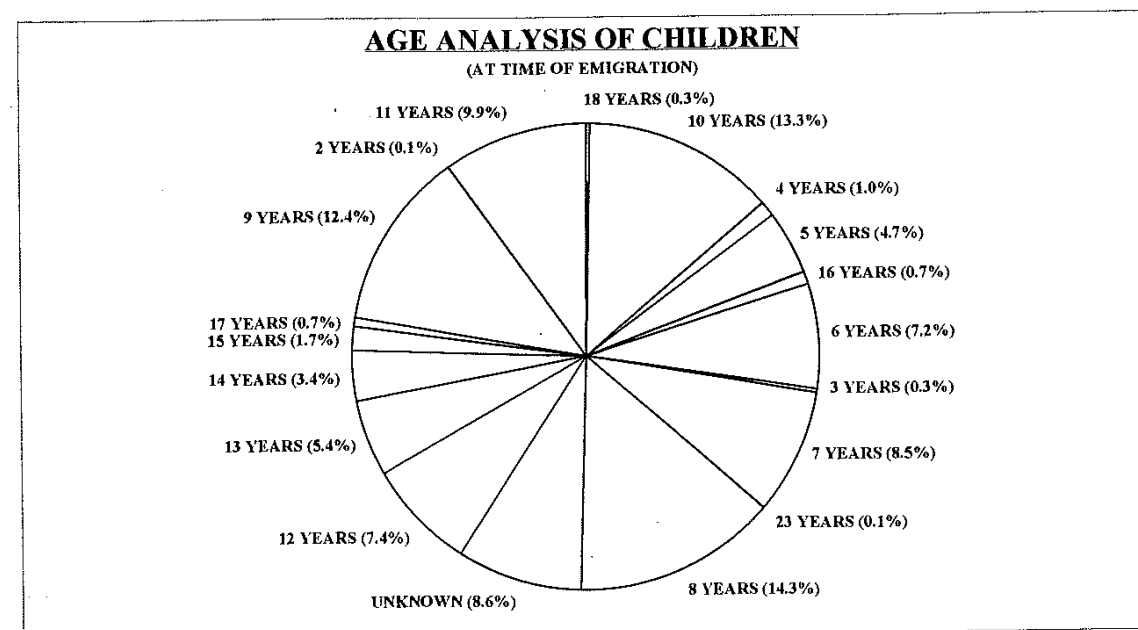
Age

The average age of children sent to Australia was approximately 9.4 years, the youngest being 2 years and the oldest entrant on the original register (with a number prefixed with "C" for child), was a 23 year old who was accompanying her younger sister. The ages and numbers of children sent in each age range can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Ages of children and numbers sent to Australia

2 YEARS	1
3 YEARS	3
4 YEARS	11
5 YEARS	54
6 YEARS	83
7 YEARS	98
8 YEARS	164
9 YEARS	142
10 YEARS	153
11 YEARS	113
12 YEARS	85
13 YEARS	62
14 YEARS	39
15 YEARS	19
16 YEARS	8
17 YEARS	8
18 YEARS	4
23 YEARS	1
UNKNOWN	99
TOTAL	1147
Average	9.4

The majority of children sent were between the ages of 5 - 13 years, the Australian Catholic Church preferring younger children to be sent. The highest single percentage of children sent were 8 year olds with about half of all children aged between 7 - 10 years of age. There are 99 children for whom the date of birth/age is not given in records.



Gender of children

Of the 1,147 children sent 795 were boys (69%) and 352 were girls (31%).

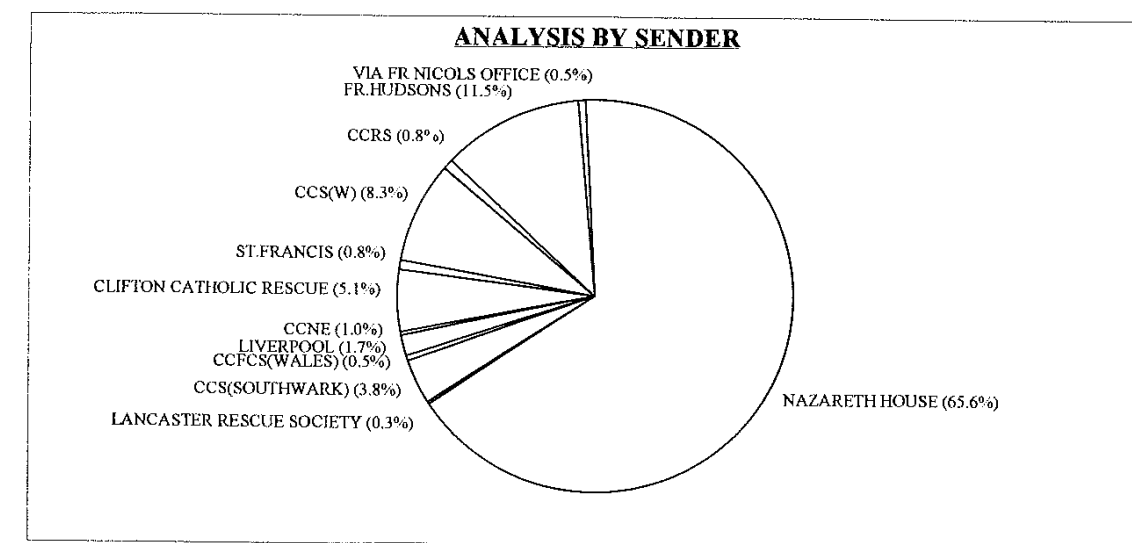
Consent to Migration.

Consent by birth parent(s) was given to the migration of children in 216 instances (19%). In 913 (80%) instances it is unknown whether or not parental consent was given as the documentary evidence remains unfound.

Sender

It is often difficult to identify the exact relationship between the religious orders running the homes and the Child Care Agencies that may have placed children with them. In most instances the Agency would have been involved with the migration procedures and consents. The relationship between Agencies and Orders in the decision making process is usually unclear. The social history and clear reasons for migration are not given on migration forms and only rarely in supporting documentation.

An analysis of those sending children to Australia reveals that of the 1,147 children, 65.6% appear to have been sent by the Poor Sisters of Nazareth.



The analysis in the above chart is distorted somewhat by double counting - certain migrants have both agency and order recorded (e.g. Reg nos 50-53 have Lancaster Rescue Society and Nazareth House recorded).

Children Sent to Australia - Analysed by Religious Order in UK

Order	Total	% of Total
Daughters of Charity	1	0.1%
Brothers of Charity	6	0.8%
Good Shepherd Sisters	8	1.0%
Mercy Sisters	8	1.0%
Poor Sisters of Nazareth	753	96.9%
Sisters of Charity	1	0.1%
Grand Total	777	

Destination

Almost half (44.5%) of all children who migrated went to the care of the Christian Brothers. For 14.6% of all children CCWC has no record of their destination. Details of destinations are contained in the chart and table following.

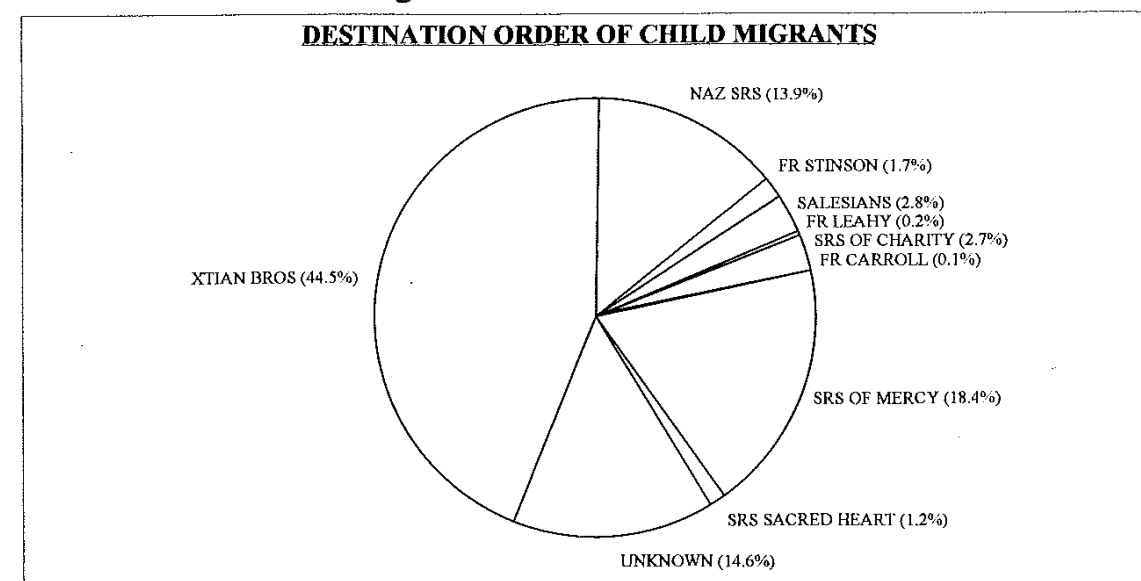


TABLE 2. DESTINATION OF CHILDREN SENT TO AUSTRALIA

ORDER/INSTITUTION SENT TO	LOCATION SENT TO	STATE	
FCIC	BRISBANE	QUEENSLAND	1
FR CARROLL		TOTAL	1
UNKNOWN	ROCKHAMPTON	QUEENSLAND	2
FR LEAHY		TOTAL	2
FCIC	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	19
FR STINSON		TOTAL	19
EAST CAMBERWELL NAZ/HOUSE	MELBOURNE	VICTORIA	54
NAZARETH HOUSE	GERALDTON	WEST/AUS	84
NAZARETH HOUSE	BALLARAT ?	UNKNOWN	1
ST JOSEPHS	BALLARAT	VICTORIA	1
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	18
NAZ SRS		TOTAL	158
EAST CAMBERWELL NAZ/HOUSE ??	MELBOURNE	VICTORIA	1
NAZ SRS ??		TOTAL	1
ST JOHN BOSCO'S BOYS' TOWN	HOBART	TASMANIA	32
SALESIANS		TOTAL	32
MURRAY DWYER MEMORIAL HOME	MAYFIELD	N S W	31
SRS OF CHARITY		TOTAL	31
GOODWOOD ORPHANAGE	ADELAIDE	SOUTH AUS	46
ST JOSEPH'S HOME, NEERKOLL	ROCKHAMPTON	QUEENSLAND	54
ST BRIGIDS	RYDE	N S W	6
ST JOSEPHS	SUBIACO	WEST/AUS	62
THUNGOONA	ALBANY	N S W	22
SRS OF MERCY		TOTAL	190
? LARGS BAY OR BOYS TOWN, BROOKLYN	?ADELAIDE	?SOUTH AUS	3
?GOODWOOD ORPHANAGE	?ADELAIDE	?SOUTH AUS	1
HOSTEL (YCW)	MELBOURNE	VICTORIA	13
ST VINCENTS	PERTH	WEST/AUS	4
SRS OF MERCY?		TOTAL	21
ST JOSEPHS	KELLERBERRIN	WEST/AUS	7
ST JOSEPHS	SYDNEY	N S W	7
SRS SACRED HEART		TOTAL	14
CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE	ROCKHAMPTON	QUEENSLAND	1
HOSTEL (YCW)	MELBOURNE	VICTORIA	2
TRESCA - FAIRBRIDGE	WEST TAMAR	TASMANIA	2
UNKNOWN	MELBOURNE	VICTORIA	1
UNKNOWN	PERTH	WEST/AUS	3
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	159
UNKNOWN		TOTAL	168
CASTLEDARE JUNIOR. ORPHANAGE	CANNINGTON	WEST/AUS	133
CLONTARF BOYS' TOWN	VICTORIA PK	WEST/AUS	110
ST MARY'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL	TARDUN	WEST/AUS	96
ST JOSEPH'S FARM & TRADE SCHOOL	BINDOON	WEST/AUS	156
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	WEST/AUS	15
XTIAN BROS		TOTAL	510
OVERALL TOTAL			1147

Deaths

There were 13 deaths recorded either in the Register or in supporting correspondence. Two were girls who died within months of arrival. The remainder were boys, mostly in road accidents.

To the above deaths have been added additional details on the deaths of former migrants as adults. It is hoped that this information will assist those working on behalf of birth families of former migrants in the future. In total 26 former child migrants are known to have died at the time of this analysis (August 1996).

Supporting Paperwork

Aside from an entry in the migrants register, additional papers kept by CCWC were found for 789 migrants, (69%). Papers varied considerably in both quality and quantity of information and included combinations of the following:-

- Migration papers
- Correspondence
- Brief details of reason for migration
- Copies or originals of birth certificates/baptismal certificates
- Medical reports
- School reports from England
- Progress reports on individual children from institutions in Australia.

The above figure does not take into account records that may be held by individual sending agencies or religious orders.

Enquiries by and on behalf of former child migrants.

According to the register and additional supporting paperwork so far consulted 266 former migrants (23%) have made enquiries about themselves or their families, or information has been requested by third parties on their behalf. 27% of this 23% of enquirers have returned to agencies requesting further searches, information etc. Some of these enquirers have made a number of contacts over a lengthy period of time. Additionally there were 99 migrants (9%) whose families made enquiries about them, with double enquiries made in a few cases e.g. a sibling and a parent both enquiring on separate occasions.

For the purposes of this analysis contacts subsequent to second enquiries have not been included.

The preceding figures are an underestimate of the total number of migrants that have made contact. Until recently CCWC did not record all enquiries made by or on behalf of former migrants. Enquiries to religious orders and other child care agencies in the UK have now been added to the database.

Table 3 below gives an analysis by year of initial enquiries made by and in respect of former migrants. Again, this understates the total, as a significant number of former migrants have, over the years, made further enquiries.

YEAR	FIRST CONTACT	SECOND CONTACT	FAMILY CONTACT
1941	0	0	1
1942	0	0	0
1943	0	0	0
1944	0	0	0
1945	0	0	0
1946	1	0	0
1947	1	0	3
1948	1	0	2
1949	0	0	3
1950	2	0	2
1951	2	0	1
1952	1	0	3
1953	1	0	0
1954	1	0	9
1955	0	0	6
1956	2	1	4
1957	2	0	8
1958	4	0	7
1959	6	0	6
1960	7	1	3
1961	5	0	3
1962	8	0	1
1963	11	0	3
1964	13	0	0
1965	7	1	3
1966	7	4	5
1967	8	2	2
1968	1	1	1
1969	6	0	1
1970	1	1	0
1971	2	1	0
1972	3	1	0
1973	2	0	0
1974	2	0	0
1975	2	0	0
1976	1	0	0
1977	0	0	1
1978	2	0	0
1979	1	1	0
1980	4	0	0
1981	0	0	1
1982	4	2	1
1983	2	1	0
1984	1	0	0
1985	1	0	1
1986	1	1	0
1987	4	0	0
1988	5	2	0
1989	8	3	0
1990	5	4	0
1991	8	3	2
1992	20	13	2
1993	20	11	4
1994	47	11	4
1995	14	4	4
1996	9	2	2
	266	71	99

Although it would be dangerous to draw conclusions from such incomplete records, it appears that there is a substantial (and probably increasing) level of enquiries at present. For example, there appears to have been only a handful of enquiries during the 1980s, but during the 1990s the number rose to a peak of 62 in 1994. Experience in respect of migrants to Canada indicates that enquiries from migrants and their descendants are likely to continue for many years.

Acknowledgements - compilation of this report and the three editions of the central database has taken approximately 700 hours to complete. In addition to this, many hours have been spent by workers in Agencies and Religious Orders in the UK and Australia. Considerable credit should go to Sister John Ogilvie of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth who spent 1,500 hours cross checking the references to children sent by the order against extant records from the 26 Nazareth House homes across the UK which sent children to Australia. I would like to express my appreciation of Mother Bernard Mary, the Superior General of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth, who made Sister John and her computer skills available for this task and who ensured that Nazareth House records in Australia were likewise checked.

My final thanks go to David Walley, whose computer expertise, gentle guidance and commitment to this project has made the whole database viable.

Rosemary Keenan

September 1996

RECORD BOOKLET—Form L
FOR THE REVISED STANFORD-BINET SCALE
 as described in Terman and Merrill's "Measuring Intelligence"

No. _____

Series _____

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Name HIA 354 Examiner E. F. CROFT. H.B. C.A. 8 $\frac{2}{12}$
 Sex M Birthday 42 Date 27 7 50 M.A. 7 $\frac{6}{12}$
 School EARLSGIFT Class JUNIOR I.Q. 92
 Parent _____ Address c/o m. [REDACTED]

TEST BEHAVIOUR

Willingness	enthusiastic eagerness	enters actively into task	normal attitude because proper	disagreeable task	active objection
Self-confidence	extremely self-confident; relies on own ability	rather self-confident	neither distrustful nor entirely self-reliant	inclined to distrust own ability	extremely lacking in self-confidence; constantly distrustful of own ability
Social confidence	perfectly assured in personal contacts	rather confident	normal for age	rather shy	shy, reserved, reticent
Attention	completely absorbed by task	little interference from distracting stimuli	normal; attention to outside stimuli does not impair efficiency	easily distracted by extraneous stimuli or by own ideas, but returns readily to task	abstracted; difficult to get and hold attention

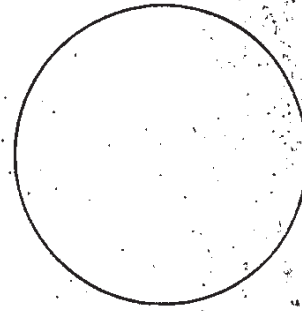
TEST SUMMARY

Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.	Yrs.	Mos.
II		VI	<u>6</u>	XIII	
II-6		VII	<u>6</u>	XIV	
III		VIII	<u>6</u>	A.A.	
III-6		IX	<u>2</u>	S.A. I	
IV		X	<u>2</u>	S.A. II	
IV-6		XI	<u>2</u>	S.A. III	
V		XII			
Time				Total	<u>77 6</u>

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YEAR II (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ months each)

- ☐ 1.*Three-hole form board (1+) a) b)
- ☐ 2. Identifying objects by name (4+) a) Pussy b) Button c) Thimble d) Cup e) Engine f) Spoon
- ☐ 3.*Identifying parts of the body (same as II-6, 2) (3+) a) Hair b) Mouth c) Ears d) Hands
- ☐ 4. Block building: Tower
- ☐ 5.*Picture vocabulary (same as II-6, 4 ; III, 2 ; III-6, 2 ; IV, 1) (2+)
- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Shoe | 4. Bed | 7. Table | 10. Basket | 13. Tree | 16. Pocket knife |
| 2. Clock | 5. Scissors | 8. Hand | 11. Glasses | 14. Cup | 17. Stool |
| 3. Chair | 6. House | 9. Fork | 12. Gun | 15. Umbrella | 18. Leaf |
- ☐ 6.*Word combinations

Alternate. Obeying simple commands (same as III-6, 1) (2+)

Mos. _____

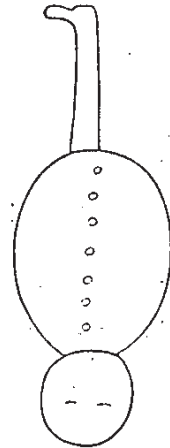
YEAR II-6 (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ months each)

- ☐ 1.*Identifying objects by use (same as III-6, 5) (3+) a) Cup b) Shoe c) Penny d) Knife e) Motor-car f) Iron
- ☐ 2. Identifying parts of the body (same as II, 3) (4+)
- ☐ 3.*Naming objects (4+) a) Chair b) Motor-car c) Box d) Key e) Fork
- ☐ 4.*Picture vocabulary (same as II, 5 ; III, 2 ; III-6, 2 ; IV, 1) (9+)
- ☐ 5.*Repeating 2 digits (1+) a) 4-7 b) 6-3 c) 5-8
- ☐ 6. Three-hole form board: Rotated (II, 1 must precede) (1+) a) b)

Alternate. Identifying objects by name (same as II, 2) (5+)

Mos. _____

Note.—The tests marked with a * constitute an abbreviated scale, for use in case there is not time to give a complete test. See page 31 of "Measuring Intelligence."



YEAR III (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ months each)

- ☐ 1. Stringing beads (4+) No. strung _____ Time _____
- ☐ 2.*Picture vocabulary (same as II, 5 ; II-6, 4 ; III-6, 2 ; IV, 1) (12+)
- ☐ 3.*Block building : Bridge
- ☐ 4.*Picture memories (1+) a) _____ b) _____
- ☐ 5. Copying a circle (1+) a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- ☐ 6.*Repeating 3 digits (1+)
- a) 6-4-1 _____ b) 3-5-2 _____ c) 8-3-7 _____

Alternate. Three-hole form board : Rotated (same as II-6, 6) (2+)

Mos. _____

YEAR III-6 (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ months each)

- ☐ 1.*Obeying simple commands (3+)
- a) _____ b) _____ c) _____
- ☐ 2.*Picture vocabulary (same as II, 5 ; II-6, 4 ; III, 2 ; IV, 1) (15+)
- ☐ 3. Comparison of sticks (3 of 3, or 5 of 6)
- a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____ f) _____
- ☐ 4. Response to pictures I (2+)
- a) Dutch Home
- b) River Scene
- c) Post Office
- ☐ 5.*Identifying objects by use (same as II-6, 1) (5+)
- ☐ 6.*Comprehension I (1+)
- a) _____ b) _____

Alternate. Drawing a cross

Mos. _____

YEAR IV (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ months each)

- ☐ 1.*Picture vocabulary (same as II, 5 ; II-6, 4 ; III, 2 ; III-6, 2) (16+)
- ☐ 2.*Naming objects from memory (2+) a) b) c)
- ☐ 3. Picture completion : Man (same as V, 1) (1 point)
- ☐ 4.*Pictorial identification (3+)
a) Stove b) Umbrella c) Cow d) Rabbit e) Moon f) Cat
- ☐ 5.*Discrimination of forms (8+) No. correct _____
- ☐ 6. Comprehension II (2+)
a) b)
- Alternate. Memory for sentences I (1+)
a) We are going to buy some toffee for mother.
b) Jack likes to feed the little puppies in the barn.

Mos. _____

YEAR IV-6 (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ month each)

- ☐ 1. Aesthetic comparison. (3+) a) b) c)
- ☐ 2.*Repeating 4 digits (1+)
a) 4-7-2-9 b) 3-8-5-2 c) 7-2-6-1
- ☐ 3.*Pictorial likenesses and differences (same as VI, 5) (3+)
a) b) c) d) e)
- ☐ 4. Materials (2+) a) Chair b) Dress c) Shoe
- ☐ 5.*Three commissions (3+) a) b) c)
- ☐ 6.*Opposite analogies I (same as VII, 5) (2+)
a) b) c) d) e)

Alternate. Pictorial identification (same as IV, 4) (4+)

Mos. _____

YEAR V (6 tests, 1 month each ; or 4 tests, 1½ months each)

- ☐ 1.*Picture completion : Man (same as IV, 3) (2 points)
- ☐ 2. Paper folding : Triangle
- ☐ 3.*Definitions (2+)
a) Ball b) Hat c) Stove
- ☐ 4. Copying a square (1+) a) b) c)
- ☐ 5.*Memory for sentences II (1+)
a) Jane wants to build a big castle in the playground.
b) Tom has lots of fun playing ball with his sister.
- ☐ 6.*Counting four objects (2+) a) b) c)

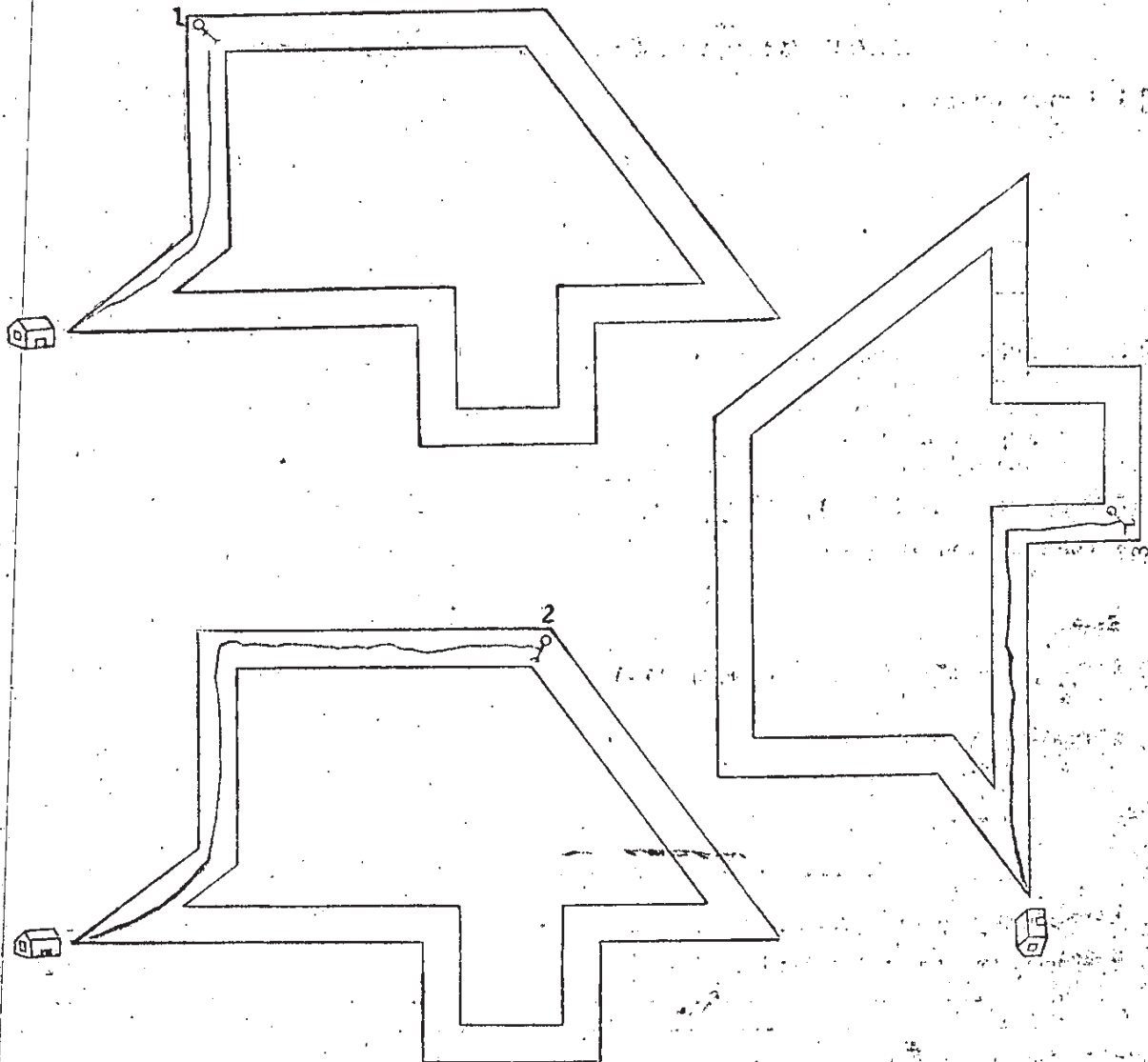
Alternate. Knot

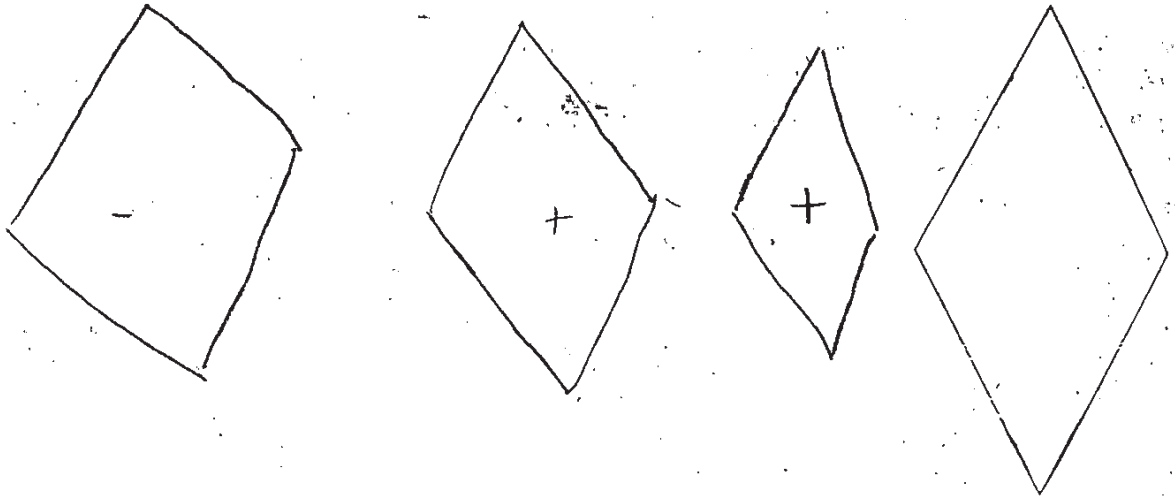
Mos. _____

(There is no heading V-6 and there are only six months of credit between the headings Year V and Year VI because each group of tests covers the period immediately preceding its age heading, in this case the period from Year IV-6 to Year V.)

YEAR VI (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

- ☒ 1. *Vocabulary (5+) No. words 6
☒ 2. *Copying a bead chain from memory I Time 1 min 30 sec
☒ 3. Mutilated pictures (4+)
 a) + b) + c) + d) + e) +
☒ 4. *Number concepts (3+) ~~a)~~ + b) + c) + d) +
☒ 5. *Pictorial likenesses and differences (same as IV-6, 3) (5+) 5
☒ 6. Maze tracing (2+) a) + b) + c) +

Mos. 6 yrs



YEAR VII (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

1. Picture absurdities I (3+)

a) —

b) +

c) —

d) —

2. *Similarities: Two things (2+)

a) Wood and coal —

d) Apple and orange +

c) Ship and motor-car —

d) Iron and silver —

3. *Copying a diamond (2+)

a) + b) + c) —

4. Comprehension III (2+)

a) +

b) —

c) —

5. *Opposite analogies I (same as IV-6, 6) (5+)

a) + b) + c) + d) + e) +

6. *Repeating 5 digits (1+)

a) 3-1-8-5-9 + b) 4-8-3-7-2 + c) 9-6-1-8-3 +

Mos. 6

YEAR VIII (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

1. *Vocabulary (8+) No. words 6

2. Memory for stories: The Wet Fall (5+)

a) — b) + c) + d) +
e) + f) +

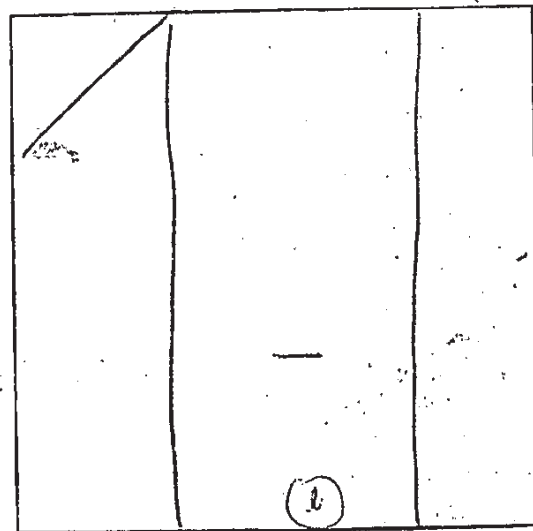
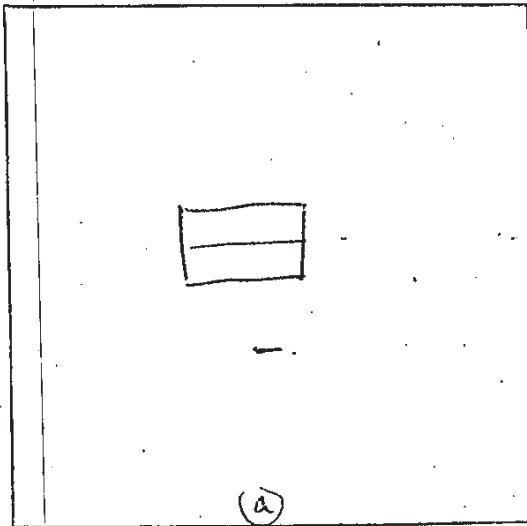
3. *Verbal absurdities I (3+)

a) —

b) +

c) —

d) +



YEAR VIII (Continued)

☒ 4. *Similarities and differences (3+)

- a) Cricket-ball — orange +
 b) Aeroplane — kite —
 c) Ocean — river +
 d) Penny — shilling +

☐ 5. *Comprehension IV (2+)

- a) +
 b) —
 c) —

☒ 6. Memory for sentences III (1+)

- a) Fred asked his father to take him to see the clowns in the circus. +
 b) Billy has made a beautiful boat out of wood with his sharp knife. —

Mos. 6

YEAR IX (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

☐ 1. Paper cutting I (same as XIII, 3) (1+)

a) — b) —

☐ 2. Verbal absurdities II (same as XII, 2) (3+)

- a) +
 b) —
 c) —
 d) —
 e) —

☐ 3. *Memory for designs (same as XI, 1) (1+ or 2 with $\frac{1}{2}$ credit each)

- a) — b) $\frac{1}{2}$

☐ 4. *Rhymes: New form (3+)

- a) — b) + c) — d) —

☒ 5. *Giving change (2+)

- a) 12-5 + b) 24-10 + c) 30-4 —

☐ 6. *Repeating 4 digits reversed (1+)

- a) 8-5-2-6 — b) 4-9-3-7 — c) 3-6-2-9 —

Mos. 2

YEAR X (6 tests, 2 months each; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

☒ 1.*Vocabulary (11+) No. words 6

☒ 2. Picture absurdities II—Frontier Days

☒ 3.*Reading and report (35 seconds, 2 errors, 10 memories)

Memories 6 Time for reading 65 sec Mistakes 18
 Manchester | September | 5th. | A fire | last night | burned | several houses | near the centre | of the
 city. | It took some time | to put it out. | The loss | was five thousand | pounds, | and seventeen |
 families | lost their homes. | In saving | a girl | who was asleep | in bed, | a fireman | was burned |
 on the hands.

☒ 4.*Finding reasons I (2+)

a) +

b) —

☒ 5.*Word naming. (28 words in one minute) 13

☒ 6. Repeating 6 digits (1+)

a) 4-7-3-8-5-9 +

b) 5-2-9-7-4-6 —

c) 7-2-8-3-9-4 +

Mos. 2

YEAR XI (6 tests, 2 months each; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

☒ 1.*Memory for designs (same as IX, 3) (1+)

☒ 2.*Verbal absurdities III (2+)

a) —

b) —

c) —

☒ 3.*Abstract words I (3+)

a) Connection +

b) Compare —

c) Conquer —

d) Obedience +

e) Revenge —

☒ 4. Memory for sentences IV (1+)

a) At the summer camp the children get up early in the morning to go swimming. +

b) Yesterday we went for a ride in our car along the road that crosses the bridge. —

☒ 5. Word naming. (30 words in one minute) 23

☒ 6.*Similarities: Three things (3+)

a) Snake—cow—sparrow +

b) Rose—potato—tree —

c) Wool—cotton—leather —

d) Knife-blade—penny—piece of wire —

e) Book—teacher—newspaper —

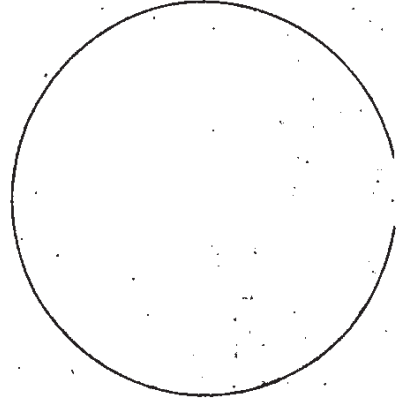
Mos. 2

YEAR XII (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

- ☐ 1. *Vocabulary (14+) No. words 6
- ☐ 2. *Verbal absurdities II (same as IX, 2) (4+)
- ☐ 3. Response to pictures II: Telegraph Messenger Boy
- ☐ 4. Repeating 5 digits reversed (1+)
 a) 8-1-3-7-9 b) 6-9-5-8-2 c) 5-2-9-4-1
- ☐ 5. *Abstract words II (same as XIV, 6) (2+)
 a) Constant —
 b) Courage —
 c) Charity —
 d) Defend —
- ☐ 6. *Minkus completion (same as S.A. I, 3) (2+) Time 5 min
 Mos.

YEAR XIII (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

- ☐ 1. Plan of search
- ☐ 2. Memory for words (1+)
 a) Cow, sand, glass, chair, bell.
 b) Grace, truth, worth, peace, doubt.
- ☐ 3. *Paper cutting I (same as IX, 1) (2+)
- ☐ 4. *Problems of fact (2+)
 a)
 b)
 c)
- ☐ 5. *Dissected sentences (2+)
 a)
 b)
 c)
- ☐ 6. *Copying a bead chain from memory II Time
 Mos.



YEAR XIV (6 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 3 months each)

- ☐ 1. *Vocabulary (16+) No. words
- ☐ 2. *Induction a) b) c) d) e) f) Rule:
- ☐ 3. Picture absurdities III: The Shadow
- ☐ 4. *Ingenuity (same as A.A., 6) (1+)
 a)
 b)
 c)
- ☐ 5. Orientation: Direction I (3+) a) b) c) d) e)
 Time
 Time
 Time
- ☐ 6. *Abstract words II (same as XII, 5) (3+)
 Mos.

HURRY

HURRY

BDMPLDIF SUNP KMNPMCEPMD

DPM UP MPOHPO

NODNOT OL HMOO COME TO LONDON

NODNOT OL HMOO COME TO LONDON

AVERAGE ADULT (3 tests, 2 months each ; or 4 tests, 4 months each)

- ☐ 1.*Vocabulary (20+) No. words.....
- ☐ 2.*Codes (1½+) a) Time..... b) Time.....
- ☐ 2.*Differences between abstract words (2+)
- a) Laziness and idleness
- b) Poverty and misery
- c) Character and reputation
- ☐ 4. Arithmetical reasoning (2+) a) Time..... b) Time..... c) Time.....
- ☐ 5. Proverbs I (2+)
- a)
- b)
- c)
- ☐ 6.*Ingenuity (same as XIV, 4) (2+)
- ☐ 7. Memory for sentences V (1+)
- a) The red-headed woodpeckers made a terrible fuss as they tried to drive the young away from the nest.
- b) The early settlers had little idea of the great changes that were to take place in their country.
- ☐ 8. Reconciliation of opposites (same as S.A. II, 5) (3+)
- a) Heavy—light d) More—less
- b) Tall—short e) Outside—inside
- c) Sick—well f) Asleep—awake

Mos.

SUPERIOR ADULT I (6 tests, 4 months each ; or 4 tests, 6 months each)

- ☐ 1.*Vocabulary (23+) No. words.....
- ☐ 2. Enclosed box problem (3+) a) b) c) d)
- ☐ 3.*Minkus completion (same as XII, 6) (3+) Time.....
- ☐ 4.*Repeating 6 digits reversed (1+)
- a) 4-7-1-9-5-2 b) 6-8-3-6-9-4 c) 7-5-2-6-1-8
- ☐ 5.*Sentence building (2+)
- a) Benefactor—institution—contribution
- b) Civility—requirement—employee
- c) Attainment—fortune—misery
- ☐ 6. Essential similarities (2+)
- a) Farming and manufacturing
- b) Melting and burning
- c) An egg and a seed

Mos.

P L
Y Y

The Queens University of Belfast,
7 Lennoxvale,
Belfast.
Department of Psychology.
6th September, 1956.

Dear Mr. Armstrong,

I am sending you now the report of our examination of the nine children in Nazareth Lodge, Belfast, whom you referred to us.

The examinations were carried out in Nazareth Lodge on Monday, 27th and Wednesday, 29th August, 1956. All intelligence quotients reported were obtained on the Terman-Merrill Binet Scale (Form L). In qualification of the actual I.Q. figures, it should be noted that all the results were in our opinion somewhat lowered by the limited range of experience in this group of children due to their prolonged institutionalisation.

In all cases report from the staff of Nazareth Lodge, and our own observation of the children would not suggest any marked degree of emotional maladjustment in any of these cases. All the children co-operated well in the test situation, and we formed a very good opinion indeed of the care and training that had been provided for them.

Some comment on the lowest result obtained - that on [redacted] (I.Q. 80) - is perhaps in order. This child was very well adjusted in the test situation, but he is very young, and at several points in his performance there were suggestions that this result falls short of representing his effective intelligence.

If there are any points about which you would care to have fuller information, we shall be glad to try to amplify this note.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) George Seth.

M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.
Head of Department,

E. E. Armstrong Esq.,
Chief Migration Officer,
Australia House,
Strand, London W.C.2.

Australian Catholic Immigration Committee

SYDNEY BRANCH:
150, ELIZABETH STREET,
SYDNEY,

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

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

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

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5502.

SR 106

St. Joseph's Home,
Termonbacca,
Londonderry.

4th December, 1951.

Dear **SR 106**

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

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

Application Forms, Birth & Baptismal Certificates.

" " Baptismal Certificate. Birth was not registered.

" " Birth & Baptismal Certificate

, Only 1 Application Form and Baptismal Certificate.

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

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely,

M. Canning

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

Australian Catholic Immigration Committee

SYDNEY BRANCH:
150, ELIZABETH STREET,
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CABLE ADDRESS: "CATHMIGCOM" LONDON.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "CATHMIGCOM" PARL. LONDON.

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 5502.

20th December, 1951.

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

Dear **SR 106**

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

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

[REDACTED] Application Forms, Birth and Baptismal Certificates.

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

[REDACTED] Application Forms, Birth and Baptismal Certificate.

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

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

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

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

Wishing you every Blessing for the coming Holy Season,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

M. Banning

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

The survey did not go far, but youth migration was discussed at the Premiers Conference in December 1946.

CEMWA: Request for children from Malta, 1938–50 [38 pages]

A436, 1949/5/1220

The information relates to the post-World War II period, 1946–50, with the exception of two items, one giving conditions governing child migration from Malta to Christian Brothers institutions in Western Australia, the other a related letter. Some of the material concerns child migration generally and is not limited to the Maltese situation. Brother Conlon wrote to Immigration Minister, Arthur Calwell, 19 February 1946, while he was on a tour of Catholic dioceses in rural NSW and Queensland, and said:

There is keen interest in the Commonwealth's great scheme of immigration.

He asked Calwell for a passage to the UK as quickly as possible so that he could commence recruiting. Meanwhile, Captain Curmi, the Commissioner for Malta indicated, 12 February 1947, that:

The government of Malta would favour the emigration of children... for RC institutions in Western Australia...

but transport remained a problem and the claims of other classes of migrants would have to be met before those of child migrants could be considered. There is a copy of the 1938 agreement between the Christian Brothers and the government of Malta, but the agreement had never been implemented. By this stage, Brother Conlon was in the UK and wrote to Calwell, 23 November 1946:

I find that the numbers available will be far short of the number applied for by the bishops.

Most of the remaining correspondence concerns plans to bring Maltese children to Western Australia which involved policy as well as practical issues. The material includes a copy of an inspection at St Mary's

working with farmers; nine apprenticed; nine (others) working with the PMG; ten are in private homes in the suburbs. However, the financial burden is a heavy one.

This was the rub. With staff costs the Hawthorn hostel was running at a loss and much of the material concerns financial affairs and the problems associated with recruiting suitable boys from Britain. Fewer than 100 had arrived. Sir Tasman Heyes wrote to Monsignor G Crennan, 7 May 1952, about the same numbers arriving at Hawthorn hostel in view of the £16,000 government grant which the YCW had received. Crennan investigated and reported to Canberra: the problem was the heavy loss in managing the Hawthorn hostel; many of the boys were apprentices who could not afford much money for their board and lodging; and the YCW wanted to withdraw as quickly as possible from youth migration. This came as a 'bombshell'. Monsignor Crennan interviewed Immigration Department officials but the financial problem was insurmountable. The remainder of this large file concerns the termination of YCW involvement with youth migration, the disposal of the Hawthorn hostel, and the repayment of a substantial part of the original government grant.

Federal Catholic Migration Committee. Child and Youth Migration. General. Part 2, 1953 [29 pages]
This contains material concerned with the visit of Monsignor G Crennan, Federal Director, Federal Catholic Immigration Committee and Father C Stinson, Director, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association to Canberra after Stinson's return from a fifteen-month recruiting trip to the UK, Malta and Western Europe. There is a copy of his 16-page report, which formed the basis for discussions with the Immigration Department, and the Department's own memorandum on the talks. The issues discussed included: the Federal Catholic Immigration Committee London office; recruitment of juvenile migrants; the situation at St John Bosco's Boys Home, Glenorchy, Tasmania; the low-level of intelligence among many Catholic child migrants; the special difficulties recruiting girls; and Father Stinson's attendance at a Conference of Catholic Charities in Rome where delegates from the

A445, 133/2/124

Scandinavian countries had denounced his efforts as 'immoral and inhuman'.

Castledare – St. Vincent's Orphanage, WA, 1948–51

A445, 133/2/47

Bindoon – St. Joseph's Farm School, WA, 1948–51 [31 pages]

A445, 133/2/33

This contains a range of reports on the institution by various departmental officials over the four years covered. The first is the team inspection at Bindoon on 19 January 1948, which led to the crisis meeting, 4 February, at the office of the Under Secretary, Lands and Immigration Department. The critical issues discussed were: provision of suitable furniture and educational facilities; female staff; lockers; medical review of all boys and wages for the older trainees. Key documents can turn up in more than one file since many government departments were concerned with child and youth immigration, including Child Welfare, Health, Immigration (Commonwealth), Immigration (State) and Transport. There is a copy of the 'Agreement for Service with Board and Lodgings' under the Child Welfare Act, 1947 (Sections 51 and 54). On 14 April 1950, a three-man team visited Bindoon 'to review the migrant inmates' with a view to placing the boys over 16 years of age in outside employment. Three months later, the inspectors returned to monitor this process and reported, 3 July 1950:

It appears that, at last, action is being taken to place the majority of the older boys out in positions [in the community].

There is also correspondence concerning the application for financial assistance from State and Commonwealth for the Bindoon building program and concerning the so-called 'Apprenticeship Scheme' which St Joseph's claimed to be implementing.

St. Mary's Agricultural School – Tardun, WA, Part 1, 1945–51

A445, 133/2/41

St. Joseph's Home for Children – Neerkol, Rockhampton, Qld, 1948–51

A445, 133/2/36

St. Josephs Orphanage and St. Vincent's Foundling Home, Leederville, WA, 1948–51

A445, 133/2/40

months later. He wrote, inter alia, on 13 December 1949:

The boys are very backward, practically all have been in institutions in the UK all their lives... war... dislocation... Educationally, practically all of these boys are retarded, some very badly.

The roving inspector from the Scottish Home Office, Miss H R Harrison, arrived in April 1950 and was wonderfully impressed by Bindoon. Sir Tasman Heyes was informed, 28 April, that 'Miss Harrison considered Bindoon the best of the RC Homes she has ever visited'.

Tardun – St. Mary's Agricultural School –
Inspection and Progress Reports, 1949–51
[28 pages]

PP6/1,
1949/H/1166

The first item is a summary by G Bartley, Immigration Department, 13 October 1949, of the numbers of child migrants in Catholic institutions in Western Australia which includes these interesting facts:

317 British children now accommodated...
five in employment; six with foster parents; 7
joined their own parents who arrived later
and three have died.

Otherwise the main subject of the material is a series of inspections made by Mr J Abbott, the Country (Child Welfare) Inspector, based in Geraldton, in 1950 to St Mary's Agricultural School, Tardun and correspondence which followed Abbott's reports. The issues appeared to be possible overcrowding when 30 anticipated Maltese child migrants arrived and government financial assistance for renovations and floor coverings in the dormitories. The last item has Mr E R Denny, Immigration Department, explaining to his superiors in Canberra that in the Tardun climate 'floor coverings are not essential' and the overall position at the institution 'may be considered satisfactory'.

Nazareth House – Geraldton – inspection and
progress reports, 1948–51

PP6/1,
1949/H/1165

The Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association did not submit this application prior to completing the work.

However, the renovations were 'essential' and 'WA was willing to pay its one-third' after assessment of costs. The Chief Migration Officer replied, 25 July 1950, with a request for plans and receipts, but there were few:

The work had been done, day by day, and no plans or specifications were available.

A year passed and routine correspondence accumulated. Then on 24 July 1951, the State Building Inspector, Mr W Fortune reported on 'the haphazard way in which the contract was carried out' and added:

Future contracts in which Commonwealth and State monies are involved must be prepared by a competent architect and the [Housing] Commission notified before commencement of work.

There was a further application to fund more improvements in March 1953, but it is not clear from this file if any monies were ever paid.

Castledare Catholic Home – general inspection, 1948–54 [50 pages]

K403, W59/92

Most correspondence is concentrated on the 1948 crisis. A four-man team visited Castledare in July and reported on an unsatisfactory situation which commenced when the Principal appeared 'unshaven and obviously not prepared for a snap visit'. Many of the children were sleeping on urine-soaked mattresses; the kitchen fly-blown; the recreation room being used as a classroom. Mr E R Denny wrote that 'the Catholic authorities be advised that the conditions which exist cannot be tolerated'. The response is discussed in the material. The most important item is the summary of the Castledare situation, penned by Mr W Garnett of the UK High Commission to Mr A L Nutt at the Immigration Department, 12 January 1951:

I visited Castledare in 1944... very unsatisfactory... my impression (after going over my reports) and with vivid recollection of what the place looked like when I last saw it,

The Archbishop of Adelaide asked me when leaving for England at the beginning of 1946 to get him some girls for the orphanage in Adelaide.

Calwell explained the procedures: the Goodwood orphanage would have to be inspected both by British and Commonwealth representatives prior to recognition as 'an approved institution' for the reception of child migrants. There were delays: a team inspection was arranged in March 1948 and reported:

The present inmates appear naturally contented and happy; they present a well-cared-for appearance.

Meanwhile it proved difficult to find girls in the UK for child migration: girls were easier to foster and there was still unlimited work for older girls in domestic service. However, 28 migrant girls arrived, 19 January 1949, but four were 15–16 years of age on arrival. Father Roberts was appointed 'custodian' of the children. A proposal was discussed to bring Maltese girls to Goodwood; Captain Curmi, the Commissioner for Malta in Australia agreed to investigate the possibilities, but Maltese authorities, reflecting public opinion on the islands, were unwilling to send girls to Australia. There is some correspondence on the problems created when one of the older girls absconded from Goodwood and the orphanage did not want her returned. The Secretary, Child Welfare Department Adelaide, advised Father Roberts, 10 January 1951:

The welfare and care of every immigrant child of whom you are the custodian is your responsibility... While we are prepared to do anything to help in such cases, the responsibility must remain with the approved organisation sponsoring the child's entry to Australia.

There is some important correspondence on evolving Maltese child migration policy. The CMO, Australian Legation, Rome wrote to Canberra, 22 December 1951:

Child migration has been shelved by the Nationalist government [Malta] for a long time because they were unable to agree on a clear cut policy on child migration.

Tel. No.: VICtoria 6655

HOME OFFICE,
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CHN 360/1/10

CONFIDENTIAL

25th January, 1957.

Dear Duff,

- T.121 || 1. You wrote to Gwynn on 3rd January to ask for information about the institutions in Australia to which migrant children are sent by the voluntary organisations here; and to ask what English local authorities do about a "fit person" order when a child committed to their care is emigrating.
- 2. The Fact-Finding Mission sent to the Commonwealth Relations Office confidential notes on each of the institutions they visited and I enclose a set for you. Neither their existence nor their contents should be disclosed. These notes have been a source of embarrassment to us: we were loath to see migrant children going to some of the institutions, but we could not use the notes to justify any effective action because they were confidential, were not full inspection reports, and did not deal with all the institutions in Australia.
3. C.R.O. have to approve (for the purposes of the Assisted Passages Scheme) the emigration of each child put forward by a voluntary organisation with whom they have an agreement and, in addition, the Home Secretary's approval is needed under section 17 of the Children Act, 1948, before any child in the care of a local authority may emigrate. Fortunately the latter type of case is rare, but C.R.O. have been in a serious dilemma.
- 4. I am also enclosing copies of my letters of 15th and 22nd June to the C.R.O.: they will show the way our minds were working at

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W. Duff, Esq.,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

the time. The second letter was reinforced by a talk that Gwynn and I had with Shannon, in which Gwynn pressed rather more firmly our objections to the "middle course" that C.R.O. were disposed to take. C.R.O. did not accept our advice and, after consulting the Australians through the High Commissioner, drew up a "black list" of the five establishments specially condemned by John Ross in the letter with which his confidential notes were enclosed. These were:-

- Salvation Army Riverview Training Farm, Queensland.
- Dhurringile Rural Training Farm, Tatura, Victoria (Presbyterian).
- St. John Bosco Boys' Town, Hobart (Roman Catholic).
- Methodist Children's Home, Magill, Adelaide.
- St. Joseph's Farm School, Bindoon, Western Australia (Roman Catholic).

Nothing was said to the voluntary organisations about this "black list", but C.R.O. applied "administrative delay" to applications for them and approved applications for the other institutions in the ordinary way.

5. The Australian authorities had a quick inspection of the institutions on the "black list" and I enclose copies of reports of them. The minor improvements carried out at Dhurringile and Bindoon since then seem satisfactory as far as they go, but they can have done little to meet the main criticism of the Fact-Finding Mission, and the reports emphasise only too clearly the gap between our way of thinking and that of the Australians.

6. The Australians later extended the scope of their inspection and we have just received their considered views on the Fact-Finding

/Mission's

E.R.

--- Mission's report - see the enclosed copies of letters dated 16th and 17th January, 1957.

7. Within the last month or two C.R.O. have lifted their ban on approvals to children going to the five institutions on the "black list": we understand that applications are again being approved in the normal way, including at least one (a Scottish case) for Dhurringile. We have fortunately not been asked to approve under section 17 of the Children Act, 1948, a child's being sent to one of the institutions of which the Mission speak ill.

--- 8. C.R.O. are now in process of reviewing the agreements in the expectation that the Empire Settlement Acts will be continued in force by the Bill that is now before Parliament. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the C.R.O. had a meeting with representatives of the voluntary organisations concerned, and the enclosed letter of 27th December gives the gist of what is proposed. There is, unfortunately, not very much that we can do to improve matters; but we hope that contact with the voluntary organisations in this country and such influence as we can bring to bear indirectly through the C.R.O. and the High Commissioner's Office will in the long run have a good effect.

9. I hope that this letter and its enclosures, together with the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee of which you were sent a copy last autumn, give you the sort of information you want about the emigration schemes. But please let me know if there is anything else we can tell you.

10. As for the "fit person" orders, we believe that some local authorities have regarded the Home Secretary's approval under x{section 17 of the Children Act, 1948 (or the earlier provision in section 84(5) of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933), as

x correspondence N.I. provisions are contained in sections 94 and 111(5) of the C.Y.P. Act (N.I.), 1950 *81*

/absolving

absolving them from the need to have the "fit person" order set aside. Others have no doubt applied to the court - either before or after emigration has taken place - for the order to be revoked. Still others have asked the Secretary of State to discharge the child from care in pursuance of the powers conferred by section 84(4) of the 1933 Act. Apart from a prejudice nowadays against the exercise of this last power when it is open to the local authority to apply to a court for revocation of the order, we should be hard put to it to rule out any of these ways of setting aside the "fit person" order.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. Whitlock

see Section 111(4) of C.V.P. Act (41) 1959
for correspondence N.I. arrangements

S.1773

4th February, 1957.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Whittick,

I am most grateful for your letter (GHN.360/1/10) of 25th January with enclosures about certain institutions in Australia.

The information you have furnished will be extremely helpful to us in the course of our work and we would appreciate it very much if you could keep the Ministry informed of any subsequent developments.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) WILLIAM DUFF

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/MA

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S.1773
CHN 360/1/10

8th October, 1957.

*C.W.
May I have
previous papers
on this subject
pl. N.V.
16/10/57*

Dear Duff,

In your letter of 4th February you asked to be kept in touch with developments in child migration.

The Commonwealth Settlement Bill received the Royal Assent in February. The reports referred to in the letter of 16th January (of which I sent you a copy on 25th January) from the Australian Department of Immigration were duly received and, after consultation with us, the Commonwealth Relations Office made new agreements with the following organisations:

Dr. Barnardo's Homes,
Church of England Council for Commonwealth and
Empire Settlement,
The Fairbridge Society,
Northcote Children's Emigration Fund for Australia,
Salvation Army,
Catholic Child Welfare Council,
National Children's Home.

The Scottish Home Department agreed to the renewal of the agreement with the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Services.

-- The Commonwealth Relations Office consulted us about the terms of the agreement and I enclose a copy of the model form that was evolved. Paragraph 7 provides for the Home Office to be given information about the work of the voluntary organisations in this country. This follows the proposal in the letter of 27th December, of which you have a copy, that the organisations should permit

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W. Duff, Esq.,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

their records and methods of working to be informally inspected. They have agreed to this and inspections have started, but there is nothing out of the ordinary to report yet and it is too early to judge what influence we can or need have on the work of the organisations in England and Wales.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. Whitlock

S.1773

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RE-UCTO F/ Fold this
to the Envelope so as
post marks.

PES

EXTRACT FROM PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)HOUSE OF COMMONS
OFFICIAL REPORTDATED 9TH FEBRUARY, 1959CHILD MIGRATION (AUSTRALIA)

The Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations (Mr. C.J.M. Alport):

.....

It was partly with the object of reassuring local authorities that the fact-finding mission to which reference has been made in this debate went to Australia and reported in August, 1956. It is perfectly true that certain aspects of that Report were critical of some of the features of the system which was then in operation, but I think it would be fair to say that the Report was not intended to be antagonistic to child migration in principle, nor, indeed, critical generally of the admirable work being carried out both here and in Australia by the various voluntary bodies to which reference has been made.

Copies to

T.142 and

W.39.

It suggested certain improvements, and these have been carried out. As a result, local authorities can be assured that where they decide that it is in the best interests of a child to emigrate the conditions under which he or she shall do so will give him or her a fine opportunity of making the most of the new life which the child will lead when it reaches Australia. In 1957 my noble Friend the Secretary of State completed a series of new agreements with the various voluntary organisations under the Commonwealth Settlement Act, which embodies the recommendations, or those which were acceptable, of the fact-finding report. As a result, local authorities should consider very carefully whether for a particular child in a particular case the project of going overseas and starting a new life would provide a future for that child which would provide the best answer to the individual problem which the child represents.

.....

The extension of what one might call family emigration to other voluntary societies is a possibility. If, as I hope, the Fairbridge experiment can be shown to be successful, I believe that in some respects the future of child emigration may increasingly take this form. This does not mean that there is no scope for the continuation of the emigration of individual children from this country to Australia. It merely means that where there are strong arguments for trying to keep some part of the family unit together those arguments should be respected so that as far as possible the principle which is at the basis of the Act of 1948 is maintained in emigration.

However, concerning the arrangements for the care of these children who go on their own to Australia, it has become increasingly the practice of societies there to find some means of fitting those children into the environment of family life as opposed to keeping them in what is called, rather crudely, an institution. Even where it is necessary for them to remain on a farm or at a school, it is the practice to ensure that as far as possible the children go to an Australian family during the school holidays and later, if it can be arranged, that they should be boarded out with a neighbouring family so that they can enjoy not only the advantages of instruction and training, but also a family environment in which to grow up.

.....

I hope that this debate will help to call attention to these opportunities and also to reassure those who are responsible for the care of eligible children so that they may consider seriously the chances of a better life which emigration may hold open to them and that perhaps they may be more willing than is at present the case to take advantage of the existing schemes for child migration, both for the benefit of the children and their families and for the benefit of Australia and the United Kingdom.

Reference S. 1773

D/EC

When Mrs. Haughton was at a party at Government House last week, the Governor mentioned to her that he had had a letter about some officials in Australis who are coming to England shortly to inquire into the work of child welfare. She is somewhat vague about who these people are but thinks they are interested in an organisation similar to the Australian Fairbridge Farm.

The Governor asked if she thought they could gain any useful information in Northern Ireland, and she advised him to get in touch with Mr. Dunbar.

If Mr. Dunbar thinks the officials should come to Northern Ireland, the Child Welfare Council would be very glad indeed to invite them to a meeting and to discuss with them any points of interest relating to child welfare.

Mrs. Haughton also told the Governor that she was quite sure the Children's Department of the Ministry would be able to arrange some useful visits for the officials to children's homes and training schools, and she asked me to inform the Secretary of the suggestions she had made to His Excellency.

E. W. R. Wickham

Secretary,
Child Welfare Council

7th July, 1958

P.C.

It is desirable that any consideration given to this matter should take into account the correspondence on S. 1773 about the unsatisfactory conditions at some of the Australian institutions for deprived children. The reports (tabbed) on two Farm Schools run by the Fairbridge organisation should also be noted.

In addition attention is drawn to the entries in Tyrone Welfare Committee's minutes of 1.9.52, 1.11.56 and 3.3.58 (on T. 142) and the Ministry's action on Belfast Welfare Committee's letter of 1.1.57 (on T. 121)

8/7/58

P.S. (2)

The Australians concerned are Mr. & Mrs. [redacted]. Arrangements about their visit to N.I. are dealt with on T. 565.

W.A.S. Ltd.
52-9124
REGIMERE
CODE 18-73

Pt. let the Secretary see this on his return. I understand that to date, no approach has been made by the Governor. If these Australians come to N.I., we can easily let them have a look at our arrangements for the reception & treatment of needy & delinquent children, but if they come seeking support for child emigration, this is quite

a different matter & something which
would have to be looked into very closely.
However there is no suggestion as yet that
this is what they are after.

File
18/7