

<p>1 Monday, 27 February 2017 2 (10.30 am) 3 Welcome by THE CHAIR 4 THE CHAIR: Good morning. My name is Alexis Jay and I am 5 the chair of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual 6 Abuse. 7 With me, are the other members of the inquiry: 8 Professor Sir Malcolm Evans; Ivor Frank; and 9 Drusilla Sharpling. On behalf of the inquiry, I welcome 10 you all to the first day of the first substantive 11 hearing on the case study into child migration 12 programmes. 13 The hearing will run for nine days, with one 14 non-sitting day, finishing next Friday, 10 March 2017. 15 The case study into child migration programmes is 16 a part of the inquiry's wider investigation into 17 institutional failures in connection with the abuse of 18 children outside of the United Kingdom. This is an 19 important day for the work of the inquiry and for the 20 core participants and witnesses taking part in this case 21 study. Today marks not only the first day of this 22 hearing on child migration programmes, but the opening 23 of the first public hearing in which the inquiry will 24 hear live and read evidence from complainants and their 25 experiences of sexual abuse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 1</p>	<p>1 a number of the inquiry's investigations, which will be 2 held in 2017 and into 2018. 3 As part of this case study, as in all 4 investigations, the inquiry continues to receive and 5 review very large volumes of evidence relating to sexual 6 abuse and institutional responses to it, and you will 7 hear more detail on the evidence shortly from counsel. 8 To all the core participants and their legal teams, 9 we thank you for the hard work you have done in 10 preparing for this hearing and for the ongoing work 11 involved in this case study. 12 To the former child migrants who will give evidence 13 before the inquiry during these hearings, and to those 14 who have given written testimony, we are grateful for 15 your courage in coming forward to be a witness. 16 We are conscious of the great challenges that many 17 of you have encountered as a result of your experiences 18 as children. I want to assure you of the high priority 19 that the inquiry places on this case study and on 20 hearing your experiences. We thank those of you who 21 have travelled long distances in order to testify before 22 us. 23 I would now like to introduce the core participants 24 and, where appropriate, their representatives, as 25 follows. Counsel for the Child Migrants Trust,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 3</p>
<p>1 As you all know, the task of the chair and panel of 2 the inquiry is to examine the extent to which public and 3 private institutions in England and Wales have failed to 4 protect children from sexual abuse in the past, and for 5 us to make meaningful recommendations to keep children 6 safe today and in the future. 7 The definition of scope of this case study was 8 published on the inquiry website in May 2016. 9 To fulfil our task, the inquiry will hold two 10 hearings in the child migration case study during 2017. 11 This hearing, known as the part 1 hearing, will provide 12 an introduction to the history of the child migration 13 programmes and the institutions involved and the nature 14 of the allegations of sexual abuse that have been made 15 by former child migrants. 16 The part 2 hearing will commence on 10 July 2017 and 17 focus on whether institutions based in England and Wales 18 took sufficient care to protect children in the 19 migration programmes and the response of those 20 institutions to the alleged sexual abuse of child 21 migrants. 22 The inquiry's broader programme of work was 23 published in its December 2016 report. The two hearings 24 in the child migration case study are part of a full 25 timetable of substantive hearings and seminars in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 2</p>	<p>1 Ms Weeraratne QC. Counsel for core participant 2 Mr Oliver Cosgrove, formerly known as "G7", 3 Mr Imran Khan. Core participant, Mr David Hill. 4 Counsel for Barnardo's, Mr Steven Ford QC. Counsel for 5 the Sisters of Nazareth, Mr Bilal Rawat. Counsel for 6 the Catholic Council for IICSA, Ms Kate Gallafent QC. 7 And counsel for the Secretary of State for Health, 8 Ms Samantha Leek QC. 9 Good morning to everybody and welcome to this 10 hearing. 11 Before we hear from counsel, a couple of points on 12 practical arrangements. We will sit each day from 13 10.30 am, except on the days we are hearing evidence by 14 videolink from the east coast of Australia, when we will 15 start early, at 8.00 am. Those days are Day 6, which is 16 7 March, and day 7, which is 8 March. 17 Ordinarily, we will take a 15-minute break at around 18 11.45 am. On days when we are sitting early, we may 19 take an earlier break during the morning. We will break 20 for lunch at 1.00, returning at 2.00, and we intend to 21 sit until around 4.00 pm each day. 22 By way of an agenda, we rely on the hearing 23 timetable, which sets out the order in which witnesses 24 will be called. 25 The hearing transcript is recorded simultaneously on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 4</p>

<p>1 screens throughout the room and will be published at the                  2 end of each day on the inquiry website. Any directions                  3 arising from the day's hearing will also be published on                  4 the website.                  5 As you will hear in more detail from counsel, there                  6 are anonymity arrangements in place for witnesses.                  7 Ciphering and redactions have also been used in relation                  8 to the evidence in accordance with the inquiry's                  9 redaction protocol and restriction order, both of which                  10 are available on the website.                  11 If there is any inadvertent breach of                  12 the restriction order, I will ask that the simultaneous                  13 recording be stopped momentarily so that the issue can                  14 be addressed as appropriate.                  15 I now invite leading counsel to the inquiry in                  16 relation to the case study on child migration                  17 programmes, Henrietta Hill QC, to address the panel.                  18 Please go ahead, Ms Hill.                  19 Opening statement by MS HILL                  20 MS HILL: Thank you, Chair, members of the panel. I appear                  21 with Katherine O'Byrne, junior counsel for this case                  22 study. Mark Wassouf and Paul Livingstone are also                  23 assisting with the work on this case study but are not                  24 present at the hearing today.                  25 I would like to first of all explain the scope and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 5</p>	<p>1 allegations of sexual abuse have been made by former                  2 child migrants.                  3 The scope of this case study is to investigate and                  4 establish, first, whether government departments, public                  5 authorities, private and/or charitable institutions                  6 based in England and Wales took sufficient care to                  7 protect those children involved in child migration                  8 programmes. Second, the extent to which those same                  9 bodies were aware, or should have been aware, of                  10 allegations or evidence of sexual abuse concerning those                  11 children and whether appropriate steps were taken in                  12 response. Third, the adequacy of support and                  13 reparations that have been offered to individuals who                  14 suffered sexual abuse relating to their inclusion in                  15 child migration programmes.                  16 As you have indicated, Chair, the inquiry has                  17 recognised seven core participants for this case study:                  18 the Child Migrants Trust, Oliver Cosgrove and                  19 David Hill, who are both former child migrants;                  20 Barnardo's; the Sisters of Nazareth; the                  21 Catholic Council for the Independent Inquiry into Child                  22 Sexual Abuse; and the Secretary of State for Health. It                  23 is understood, Chair, as we know, that the                  24 Secretary of State for Health will represent the                  25 interests of other government departments, such as the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 7</p>
<p>1 purpose of the case study; secondly, provide an overview                  2 of the child migrant schemes; thirdly, summarise the                  3 evidence we anticipate you will hear during the case                  4 study; and finally remind everybody of some logistical                  5 issues in respect of the witnesses.                  6 Turning first to the scope and purpose of this case                  7 study. This case study, Chair, as you have said, is                  8 part of the inquiry's protection of children outside the                  9 UK investigation. That investigation seeks to explore                  10 the extent to which institutions and organisations based                  11 in England and Wales have taken seriously their                  12 responsibilities to protect children outside the                  13 United Kingdom from sexual abuse.                  14 The inquiry has decided to divide that broad                  15 investigation into a number of narrower case studies, of                  16 which this case study on the child migration programmes                  17 is the first.                  18 In summary, Chair, you and the panel will hear that                  19 the child migration programmes were large-scale schemes                  20 in which thousands of children, many of them vulnerable,                  21 poor, abandoned, illegitimate or in the care of                  22 the state, were systematically and permanently migrated                  23 to remote parts of the British empire by various                  24 institutions in England and Wales, and with the                  25 knowledge and approval of British Government. Many</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 6</p>	<p>1 Home Office, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the                  2 Department for Education.                  3 As you have indicated, Chair, the inquiry seeks to                  4 meet its terms of reference by conducting two public                  5 hearings in this case study: a part 1 hearing, intended                  6 to provide an introduction to the child migration                  7 programmes, and what previous inquiries have established                  8 about the incidence of sexual abuse of child migrants                  9 and to hear direct evidence from former child migrants                  10 of their experiences; and a part 2 hearing which will                  11 focus on the position of the institutions involved, and                  12 in particular what steps they took to protect children,                  13 what they knew or should have known of the sexual abuse                  14 of child migrants, the adequacy of their responses and                  15 the issue of support and reparations to former child                  16 migrants.                  17 Today is the first day of that part 1 hearing.                  18 The part 2 hearing will commence on 10 July 2017.                  19 Turning then to an overview of the child migration                  20 programmes. Chair, the child migration case study                  21 relates to an extraordinary and lengthy episode in the                  22 history of child welfare in England and Wales.                  23 Child migration programmes achieved a degree of                  24 public recognition in this country in 2010 when the then                  25 Prime Minister Gordon Brown issued a formal apology to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 8</p>

<p>1 former child migrants, but there remains little public 2 awareness of the full extent of these programmes, of how 3 they were conducted, of their effects upon the children 4 who were subject to them, and particularly of 5 the allegations of sexual abuse related to them. 6 Chair, it is estimated that you will hear evidence 7 that over 100,000 British children were sent abroad as 8 subjects of the child migration programmes, mostly to 9 Canada, Australia, New Zealand and what was then 10 Southern Rhodesia, modern-day Zimbabwe. 11 We anticipate that you will hear that most British 12 child migrants, around 90,000, were sent to Canada 13 between 1869 and 1924. The focus of this case study is 14 the post-war period, but it is recognised that child 15 migration schemes had operated for a lengthy period 16 before then. As to the period after 1945, we anticipate 17 that you will hear from the experts that over 3,000 18 children were sent to Australia between 1947 and 1965, 19 with a few sent thereafter, until the early 1970s; 20 around 549 were sent to New Zealand between 1949 and 21 1953; 329 were sent to one institution in Canada between 22 1935 and 1948; and 276 were sent to Southern Rhodesia 23 between 1946 and 1956. 24 Chair, you will hear evidence as to the rationales 25 for the child migration schemes which varied. You are</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 9</p>	<p>1 According to the available records, Chair, children 2 as young as two were migrated under these programmes. 3 We anticipate that you will hear evidence that these 4 children were put on board ships departing from England 5 and Wales without being given any real understanding of 6 where they were going, what they were doing or why they 7 were being sent. Many will say they were taken without 8 the consent or the informed consent of their parents or 9 guardians. Many will say they were wrongly told that 10 they were orphans, separated from their siblings and 11 deprived of basic details about their identities, making 12 it much harder, if not impossible, to reunite themselves 13 with their families in the future. 14 In the receiving countries, most children were 15 placed in institutions or in farm schools, where they 16 provided labour and domestic services, or with families. 17 In those institutions or schools, child migrants have 18 given evidence that they were frequently subjected to 19 extremely harsh conditions, hard labour and physical 20 abuse by those responsible for their welfare. In 21 addition, there are allegations of widespread and 22 systematic sexual abuse taking place in those 23 institutions or some of them. Some former child 24 migrants have alleged they were subjected to sexual 25 abuse prior to their migration, in homes and other</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 11</p>
<p>1 likely to hear that both British and colonial 2 governments regarded these programmes as carrying the 3 perceived benefits of reducing the cost to the state of 4 maintaining destitute children while meeting labour 5 shortages in the colonies. 6 Many of the organisations advanced a humanitarian 7 rationale, ie, that they were rescuing children from 8 poor and unsuitable environments and providing them with 9 new and better opportunities overseas. 10 Child migration assisted in populating the empire 11 with white, Anglo-Saxon settlers. It is argued that it 12 met religious concerns about safeguarding children's 13 religious beliefs and in some instances it sought to 14 ensure that a particular religious denomination was well 15 represented among the imperial settlers. 16 As to the funding for child migration, Chair, you 17 will hear that, initially, the schemes were funded by 18 a combination of charitable donations and funding from 19 local Poor Law Unions. However, the Empire Settlement 20 Acts of 1922 and those that followed provided that 21 partial public funding was available for any approved 22 migration scheme, including child migration, whether it 23 was run by the government or by a voluntary 24 organisation. Additional funding was often provided by 25 national and regional governments overseas.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 10</p>	<p>1 institutions in England and Wales. There is some 2 evidence that you will hear of child migrants being 3 sexually abused during the journey from England and 4 Wales. Others have described sexual abuse in work 5 environments to which they were sent as teenagers on 6 leaving the institutions and some have described sexual 7 abuse in holiday placements from the institutions. 8 You are likely to hear, Chair, very emotional 9 accounts from former child migrants of the decades of 10 pain their experiences have caused. 11 In respect of the institutions involved, the 12 UK Government provided partial funding for child 13 migration schemes, approved the residential institutions 14 to receive child migrants and was responsible for 15 consenting to the migration of children sent from local 16 authority care. 17 Local authorities sent a relatively small proportion 18 of children in their care overseas and had no regulatory 19 role or oversight of the children sent by voluntary 20 organisations. 21 Overseas organisations had varying responsibilities 22 for the guardianship, partial funding and monitoring of 23 child migrants. 24 It was voluntary organisations, including religious 25 bodies, who oversaw the selection and transportation of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 12</p>

<p>1 many child migrants from their own residential homes or                  2 directly from their families. They sometimes worked                  3 with intermediary organisations to arrange migration.                  4 Voluntary organisations also often placed the children                  5 in residential homes overseas that were either part of                  6 the same organisation or an affiliate of it or were part                  7 of the same religious denomination.</p> <p>8 Given the scope of the case study, Chair, the                  9 inquiry will not consider the role of overseas bodies in                  10 child migration in any detail, save to the extent that                  11 the same is necessary to understand the roles,                  12 responsibilities and response of those institutions                  13 based in England and Wales.</p> <p>14 In terms of the voluntary organisations involved,                  15 you will hear evidence from a selection of children who                  16 were migrated overseas by the Fairbridge Society, the                  17 Church of England Children's Society, Cornwall County                  18 Council, the Sisters of Nazareth, Southwark Catholic                  19 Rescue Society, the Royal Overseas League, the National                  20 Children's Home, Father Hudson's Society and Middlemore                  21 Emigration Homes. It has not been possible to identify                  22 or call a witness who was migrated by every institution                  23 involved in the scheme, but you will hear from the                  24 experts an overview of the other institutions and                  25 organisations involved in selecting and migrating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 13</p>	<p>1 "At Salvation Army homes in Queensland and                  2 New South Wales, it had heard "graphic and shocking"                  3 accounts of how boys had been treated; that all homes                  4 were run in a highly regimented and authoritarian way;                  5 and that there was sexual abuse by officers or employees                  6 and from other boys resident in the home, from 1956                  7 until the closure of the homes.</p> <p>8 The Australian Royal Commission has also found that                  9 at Christian Brothers' institutions in Australia,                  10 children were isolated, inadequately educated and                  11 sexually abused; and has found with regard to                  12 St Joseph's Orphanage that there was inadequate                  13 supervision, cruel and excessive punishment of                  14 the children there. The Commission has also found that                  15 some children had various barriers to reporting sexual                  16 abuse and that some who did complain were not believed                  17 or were punished.</p> <p>18 Very recently, in January of this year, the                  19 Northern Ireland Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry,                  20 which investigated children sent from institutions in                  21 Northern Ireland to Australia in the years after                  22 World War II, found numerous failures in respect of                  23 the Northern Irish Government and various institutions                  24 that sent children to Australia.</p> <p>25 The Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry is also conducting</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 15</p>
<p>1 children.</p> <p>2 We anticipate, Chair, that the experts will opine                  3 that child migration schemes were never simply "accepted                  4 practice" of their day but attracted criticism of their                  5 working methods, as well as support; there was                  6 increasing concern about these schemes in some parts of                  7 the UK Government in the light of the childcare                  8 standards set out in the Curtis Report of 1946; and that                  9 these concerns formed part of the reasons why child                  10 migration schemes ultimately ended.</p> <p>11 Turning now briefly to the role of other inquiries                  12 and investigations. In 1998, the House of Commons                  13 Select Committee on Health investigated the issue of                  14 child migration. It found that the sexual abuse of                  15 child migrants in some institutions in Australia was                  16 widespread, systematic and, to quote the language of                  17 their report, "exceptionally depraved".</p> <p>18 The responsibility of some of the receiving                  19 institutions for the sexual abuse of children and the                  20 adequacy of reparations to former child migrants are                  21 currently being investigated by the Australian Royal                  22 Commission Into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual                  23 Abuse. The Australian Commission has carried out three                  24 case study investigations into institutions to which                  25 British child migrants were sent. It has found:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 14</p>	<p>1 an investigation into child migration.</p> <p>2 The United Kingdom Government, through the 2010                  3 apology, has acknowledged that children in child                  4 migration programmes endured the harshest of conditions,                  5 neglect and abuse, but made no specific mention of                  6 sexual abuse. To date, no public inquiry in the                  7 United Kingdom has undertaken a specific analysis of                  8 allegations of sexual abuse of child migrants and                  9 possible failings by institutions based in England and                  10 Wales in relation to that abuse. Previous reports and                  11 reviews on child migration have only considered sexual                  12 abuse in a limited way.</p> <p>13 The present case study, therefore, Chair, for the                  14 first time, considers whether the various England and                  15 Wales bodies took sufficient care to protect children                  16 who were child migrants from sexual abuse and whether,                  17 after that abuse came to light, there has been an                  18 adequate response.</p> <p>19 There is an added urgency to this case study given                  20 the advancing age and ill-health of many of the former                  21 child migrants, a large number of whom have expressed                  22 a desire to assist the inquiry in its work.</p> <p>23 Turning then, Chair, to the evidence that you will                  24 hear in part 1 and part 2. Consistent with the scope of                  25 the part 1 hearing, it is intended that the inquiry will</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 16</p>

<p>1 hear evidence during this hearing from expert and                  2 factual witnesses about the history and context of                  3 the child migration programmes, as well as evidence from                  4 former child migrants themselves.</p> <p>5 We anticipate that the evidence will begin this                  6 afternoon with expert evidence on the child migration                  7 schemes from Professor Stephen Constantine and                  8 Professor Gordon Lynch who have been instructed by the                  9 inquiry. On this occasion, they will provide evidence                  10 to assist in defining child migrants, as to the origins,                  11 motivations, development and funding of the schemes, and                  12 in broad terms as to the criticisms of the scheme and                  13 the decline of the schemes.</p> <p>14 Then tomorrow, Chair, and for the remainder of                  15 the week and for some of the days of next week, you will                  16 hear evidence from a number of former child migrants,                  17 including Oliver Cosgrove and David Hill, who are core                  18 participants, as you know. This evidence is intended to                  19 give the inquiry a sense of the experiences of former                  20 child migrants and of the nature of the allegations of                  21 sexual abuse that have been made, albeit that the                  22 inquiry will not be making findings in respect of                  23 alleged abuse in any individual case.</p> <p>24 In selecting the former child migrants to give                  25 evidence, the inquiry has sought to ensure insofar as</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 17</p>	<p>1 Dr Margaret Humphreys who has played a key role in                  2 bringing the child migrants issue to public attention                  3 and in lobbying for recognition of the experiences of                  4 child migrants and for adequate support to be made                  5 available to them. She will give evidence about her                  6 work with former child migrants, the setting up of                  7 the Child Migrants Trust or CMT, her understanding of                  8 the experience of child migrants, including of sexual                  9 abuse, the phenomenon of secondary abuse suffered by                  10 former child migrants and the work and the principles of                  11 the CMT.</p> <p>12 We anticipate that on the final day of the part 1                  13 hearing, you will hear further evidence from the experts                  14 on the issues of the structure and operation of                  15 the child migration schemes, the roles of central and                  16 local government and the voluntary organisations, and as                  17 to the organisational relationships in the schemes to                  18 the various countries in question. The experts will                  19 also summarise for you what previous inquiries and                  20 reports have found about child migration schemes and                  21 provide an overview of the available evidence in respect                  22 of the sexual abuse of child migrants.</p> <p>23 Turning then to the evidence in part 2, just                  24 briefly. During the part 2 hearing, Chair, the experts                  25 will give further evidence about the manner in which the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 19</p>
<p>1 possible that it hears testimony from a range of                  2 witnesses from a diversity of sending and receiving                  3 institutions and who make a variety of allegations. It                  4 has not been possible to ensure equal numbers of male                  5 and female witnesses because more statements alleging                  6 sexual abuse have been received by this case study from                  7 men than women.</p> <p>8 The focus of this case study is the period beginning                  9 in 1945 and ending in the present day, and during that                  10 period the overwhelming majority of child migrants were                  11 sent to Australia, with far smaller numbers sent to                  12 Southern Rhodesia, New Zealand and Canada. This means                  13 that the evidence in respect of migration to those three                  14 countries is more limited but the inquiry will hear some                  15 evidence about those three countries.</p> <p>16 This is the first time on which many of the former                  17 child migrants from whom you will hear have given                  18 evidence in a public forum of the sexual abuse they                  19 experienced many years ago. We recognise that this is                  20 a hugely emotional and difficult time for them. I will                  21 say something shortly, Chair, about how the inquiry is                  22 supporting those giving evidence and the important role                  23 all those in the hearing room can play in assisting                  24 those witnesses.</p> <p>25 You will also hear during part 1 evidence from</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 18</p>	<p>1 consent of parents for migration was secured, the                  2 systems for the supervision and aftercare of child                  3 migrants and the debates and grounds for concern about                  4 the schemes within voluntary organisations. It is                  5 during that hearing, Chair, that you and the panel will                  6 hear from representatives of the key institutions and                  7 organisations involved in the child migration                  8 programmes. We expect you will hear further evidence in                  9 part 2 from Oliver Cosgrove and David Hill and also from                  10 Dr Humphreys, who will give further evidence about what                  11 she has described as early warnings and missed                  12 opportunities in respect of the schemes, as well as                  13 those witnesses' views on the institutional responses                  14 and other inquiries and redress mechanisms.</p> <p>15 The experts will also in part 2 provide more                  16 evidence about the reports of sexual abuse at specific                  17 institutions, about the issues of knowledge and about                  18 the issues of response more generally.</p> <p>19 Turning then, Chair, briefly to some logistical                  20 issues about the evidence. As you have said, it is                  21 anticipated that some evidence will be live, some will                  22 be read and some will be by videolink. It is                  23 anticipated that inquiry counsel will conduct the                  24 majority of questioning of the witnesses who are here                  25 live or by video, but we will address you separately, as</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 20</p>

<p>1 appropriate, if any core participant makes an 2 application under Rule 10.</p> <p>3 Some evidence is being read to enable the inquiry to 4 consider a broader range of evidence in a proportionate 5 way. Some witness accounts are also being read because 6 the witness is too unwell to give live evidence or, in 7 one case, sadly because the witness has passed away.</p> <p>8 We have circulated proposals for the evidence we 9 intend to read and any representations from the core 10 participants will be taken into account.</p> <p>11 Professional support is being made available for 12 each witness who gives evidence, as the inquiry fully 13 recognises how difficult a task that is.</p> <p>14 There are restriction orders in place, as you have 15 said, Chair, that protect the identities, names, 16 addresses and images of any complainant core participant 17 and any former child migrant witness. Some of 18 the witnesses have specifically waived their right to 19 anonymity, but for the remainder the restriction orders 20 must apply and so we ask they be referred to simply as 21 A1, A2, et cetera.</p> <p>22 The material obtained for the case study has been 23 redacted and ciphers applied where the inquiry considers 24 it appropriate, in accordance with the inquiry's 25 protocol on redaction.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 21</p>	<p>1 I invite you now to hear opening statements from the 2 other core participants.</p> <p>3 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Hill. Could I now invite 4 Ms Weereratne to make her opening statement? 5 Opening statement by MS WEERERATNE 6 MS WEERERATNE: Thank you, Chair, and members of the panel. 7 I appear with Ms Yoshida, junior counsel, for the CMT. 8 I make this statement on behalf of the Child Migrants 9 Trust, or the CMT. This is a long overdue inquiry into 10 child migration schemes operated and subsidised by the 11 UK Government in collaboration with voluntary agencies 12 between 1946 and the early 1970s. I propose to offer 13 some introductory remarks about the CMT, some context to 14 the issues before this inquiry, and to highlight the 15 evidence that will be given by the individual migrant 16 witnesses.</p> <p>17 But first I would like to say that the inquiry will 18 hear that the government confirms that it does not seek 19 to defend the child migration policy or to underplay the 20 consequences for the children involved or their 21 families. It stands by the national apology made, as 22 you have heard, by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in 2010 23 when he said that former child migrants were let down 24 and that in too many cases vulnerable children endured 25 the harshest of conditions, neglect and abuse in the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 23</p>
<p>1 You, Chair, have directed already that the 2 proceedings will be broadcast, which is likely to be 3 particularly significant for this case study, given that 4 many of those with a direct interest in it are now 5 elderly, infirm or live abroad. For anonymous witnesses 6 to whom the restriction orders apply, the court will be 7 cleared and members of the press and public will only be 8 able to follow the evidence from the annex. All that 9 will be broadcast is the audio of the witness's voice.</p> <p>10 Chair, as you know, the broadcasting is subject to 11 a five-minute delay in case any issues over the 12 restriction order, ciphering or redactions occur. We 13 ask for the assistance of all concerned in respecting 14 those important processes and drawing to our attention 15 promptly any issues that arise so that the broadcasting 16 can be terminated and the matter resolved. If such an 17 issue does arise, Chair, I propose to say the following: 18 "An issue has arisen as a result of which, Chair, 19 I invite you to terminate the live broadcasting link and 20 direct that there be no communication of the evidence 21 given in the last five minutes". On resumption of the 22 hearing, I will invite you, Chair, in all likelihood, to 23 make a restriction order covering the evidence that was 24 given inadvertently.</p> <p>25 Chair, that concludes all I wish to say in opening.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 22</p>	<p>1 institutions that received them. This apology was 2 welcomed by former child migrants and by the CMT. What 3 followed was increased funding for the CMT and a family 4 restoration fund was established to help reunite 5 families.</p> <p>6 It must be said that this national apology came 7 23 years after Dr Margaret Humphreys of the CMT first 8 raised the awareness of the horrors of child migration 9 in 1987.</p> <p>10 The CMT has campaigned for a full judicial inquiry 11 here in England into this shameful period in the UK's 12 recent history. This has been denied, but through the 13 CMT's persistence the child migration scheme has been 14 included in this inquiry because former child migrants 15 were also sexually abused in institutions either abroad 16 or in the UK before they were sent.</p> <p>17 When the evidence of the former child migrants is 18 heard, it will become clear why the CMT has campaigned 19 for an inquiry that permits former child migrants, 20 whether they allege sexual abuse or not, to tell their 21 stories of appalling neglect and abuse and to be heard 22 here in England in the country that deported them as 23 small children, vulnerable children, overseas, so far 24 from their families.</p> <p>25 The inquiry will hear that it remains of fundamental</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 24</p>

<p>1 importance for those children, now adults, sent by                  2 government policy into experiences of abuse, loss of                  3 identity, loss of belonging, to have their voices heard                  4 and acknowledged in England, to have the British public                  5 share their sense of sorrow and outrage. They need to                  6 have their questions answered so far as is now possible                  7 because there are still too many unanswered questions.                  8 We are where we are, as they say. Time is not on                  9 the side of former child migrants. One witness, A12,                  10 sadly died in December, after preparing his evidence for                  11 this inquiry. And it appears that none of                  12 the institutions represented here are attempting to                  13 downplay the experiences of the former child migrants.                  14 The CMT remains committed to this inquiry and will                  15 offer its expertise to enable it to achieve useful                  16 outcomes and a lasting memorial to the experiences of                  17 former child migrants and the government's                  18 responsibility.                  19 One of the main questions for this inquiry, we would                  20 submit, is a forward-looking one. How are we, today, to                  21 assist those who were abused to recover from their                  22 experiences? The answer to this question will flow from                  23 an examination of not only what happened many years ago                  24 to the individuals, which is now, as the inquiry will                  25 hear, well established by inquiries in Australia and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 25</p>	<p>1 founder and director. She has been much applauded and                  2 honoured for her work, both in Australia and in Britain.                  3 The CMT established the International Association of                  4 Former Child Migrants and Their Families in 1997 as an                  5 association run by and for former child migrants and                  6 their families.                  7 The association has provided evidence to this                  8 inquiry which will be heard in the second part and                  9 pursues goals of recognition, justice and reparation for                  10 former child migrants.                  11 In setting the context of this inquiry, we say there                  12 are four key points to make. The inquiry will hear                  13 there is good evidence that the UK Government and                  14 agencies knew in the 1940s and 1950s of the poor                  15 standards of care in Australian institutions and in some                  16 instances about sexual assaults also. Secondly, that                  17 the UK Government failed to respond to stop child                  18 migration until it fizzled out in 1970. Third, that it                  19 took 50 years before this shameful history was                  20 scrutinised by a parliamentary committee in 1998, and                  21 now this public inquiry commencing nearly 70 years                  22 later. Fourth, that the fact of sexual abuse and the                  23 deplorable and abusive conditions these children lived                  24 in is now well established. Many British boys and girls                  25 were sent overseas by voluntary agencies. It is not</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 27</p>
<p>1 most recently Northern Ireland, but also what has                  2 happened since and how those responsible have responded                  3 on the road to these hearings.                  4 To understand Britain's response to child migration                  5 policy the work of the CMT is centre stage. Through                  6 participation in public inquiries and media work, the                  7 CMT has played the leading role in highlighting and                  8 raising awareness of the terrible experiences of former                  9 child migrants since its foundation in 1987. This was                  10 acknowledged by the former Prime Minister in 2010 and by                  11 each inquiry into child migration in Australia and                  12 elsewhere. It functions through a small team of                  13 specialised social workers, based in the UK and                  14 Australia, finding and reunited families and assisting                  15 in the delicate process of reclaiming the lost                  16 identities of former child migrants.                  17 The CMT has developed a unique expertise in this                  18 work which it is anxious to share with this inquiry.                  19 The CMT is the only specialist independent social work                  20 agency to have pioneered professional services for all                  21 former British child migrants, a unique and special                  22 group of people, and it has reunited well over 1,000                  23 former child migrants with their families.                  24 Dr Margaret Humphreys, who will give evidence on                  25 behalf of the CMT in this part of the inquiry, is its</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 26</p>	<p>1 controversial to state, Madam Chair, that only healthy,                  2 white children were regarded as suitable child migrants                  3 intended to populate the empire. Migration was                  4 subsidised by taxpayers in the UK and Australia and the                  5 evidence will show that voluntary agencies stood to gain                  6 financially and to obtain cheap labour into the bargain.                  7 This was not about truly voluntary migration, but                  8 forced or coerced deportation. The inquiry will hear                  9 local authorities were not enthusiastic about the                  10 principle of child migration and, with one or two                  11 exceptions, had far fewer children overseas than                  12 voluntary agencies did. There was, in effect,                  13 a two-tier system of childcare, depending on whether                  14 a child was in local authority care or not, with better                  15 standards being legislated for care in the UK. It is                  16 important to note that even in the early post-war period                  17 between 1946 and 1956, child migration was not without                  18 its critics or controversy and migration to Canada had                  19 more or less ceased by this time.                  20 The inquiry will hear that there is clear evidence                  21 that the intention following the Curtis Report in 1946                  22 was that the standard of care for deported children                  23 should be the same as that for children in care in the                  24 UK under the Children Act 1948. Contemporary reports                  25 presented to the Home Office showed, however, that this</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 28</p>

<p>1 was not the case. Deported children endured deplorable  2 conditions that fell far short of acceptable standards  3 even at that time.  4 Many were sexually abused. There can be no valid  5 argument that their treatment reflected the standards of  6 the time. In 1956, the Ross Fact-Finding Mission set by  7 the UK Government was highly critical of  8 the institutional character of many of the homes to  9 which children were sent and produced a confidential  10 list of those that should be blacklisted. Yet the  11 inquiry will hear that the UK Government failed to  12 legislate or issue regulations to protect children being  13 sent by voluntary agencies to substandard institutions  14 in Australia until 1982, a decade after the schemes had  15 ended. In failing to do so, there is evidence that the  16 inquiry will hear that the Home Office and the  17 Commonwealth Relations Office bowed to political  18 pressure exerted by prestigious and powerful sending  19 institutions, for example, Fairbridge, with royal  20 patronage and by the Australian Commonwealth Government  21 with a mission to boost the post-war population of  22 Australia with good, white British stock.  23 The inquiry will hear, during these and later  24 hearings, that it was this lack of accountability and  25 difference of approach, together with a lack of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 29</p>	<p>1 Even so, today, child migration remains largely  2 unknown to the general British public. Of course the  3 inquiry will hear that there is overwhelming evidence  4 that has been accepted by the inquiries in Australia, by  5 the Health Select Committee and most recently in  6 Northern Ireland of abuse and assault, including sexual  7 assault, and this inquiry, too, will hear that evidence.  8 The Health Select Committee report in 1998 concluded  9 with particular reference to the Christian Brothers:  10 "It is impossible to resist the conclusion that some  11 of what was done there was of quite unacceptable  12 depravity so that terms like 'sexual abuse' are too weak  13 to convey it."  14 The inquiry will hear evidence that shows there was  15 contemporaneous knowledge of sexual assaults in  16 Australian institutions run by Fairbridge, the  17 Christian Brothers, the Salvation Army and Barnardo's.  18 These existing findings we say must be the starting  19 point for this inquiry.  20 Turning to the evidence, Dr Humphreys will say that  21 many British former child migrants were subject to  22 multiple crimes including torture, rape and slavery.  23 They also experienced several different forms of abuse,  24 including loss of identity and deception regarding their  25 origins and family and backgrounds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 31</p>
<p>1 monitoring and aftercare once the children were  2 deported, that allowed the voluntary agencies to  3 drastically change the lives of thousands of children  4 and their families, often in unintended ways.  5 It was not until 1998, 42 years after the  6 Ross Report, that this matter was investigated by the  7 Health Select Committee of the UK parliament. The  8 committee Chair, David Hinchliffe MP, addressed  9 parliament in May 1999 and said this was one of the most  10 shameful secrets of Britain's recent past. He said that  11 it was about the deportation, in effect, of thousands of  12 vulnerable children and young people from our care  13 system. Our country washing its hands of responsibility  14 for its citizens who, in many instances, had the  15 appalling experiences as a direct consequence. But as  16 you have heard, it was not until 2010, another 12 years  17 later, that Prime Minister Gordon Brown made a formal  18 apology on behalf of the government.  19 Mr Hinchliffe made two important points. He  20 emphasised that this was not ancient history. Indeed,  21 the last children were deported in 1970, which is within  22 the lifetime of most MPs, dare I say the inquiry panel,  23 and most of those present today. He called it  24 a shameful secret because until 1997 and the CMT, no-one  25 spoke of this scheme or enquired into its effects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 30</p>	<p>1 The pervasive and lifelong impact of this particular  2 form of abuse was often reinforced more generally by  3 more generally recognised types of maltreatment, often  4 including physical and sexual abuse, emotional and  5 educational deprivation and cruel, exploitative  6 institutional regimes during their childhoods in harsh  7 institutions. The International Association will say,  8 "We were sent to what we can only describe as labour  9 camps, where we were starved, beaten and abused in  10 despicable ways and all ties to our family and country  11 were severed."  12 Dr Humphreys will also give evidence of the enduring  13 impact of these experiences and the process of what is  14 termed secondary abuse, whereby the difficulties  15 encountered in piecing together torn family histories  16 and the reluctance of the responsible agencies to  17 respond openly and urgently to the needs of this now  18 ageing group has delayed or even damaged the process of  19 recovery.  20 The inquiry will hear the evidence of 22 individuals  21 who were deported under the child migration scheme from  22 the late 1940s. 19 have been supported by the CMT of  23 whom nine will give oral evidence. They were all  24 British boys and girls, average age of 9 years with some  25 as young as 3 or 4. They left as children. One was</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 32</p>



<p>1 a 7-year-old who was sent from Cornwall to                  2 New South Wales; another sent, aged 8, from Swansea to                  3 Western Australia; another, aged 5, went from Surrey.                  4 Many child migrants are now deceased and were never able                  5 to return or to find their families.                  6 From their evidence, a number of common themes                  7 emerge, that they and their families were lied to before                  8 they left England. They will say that many parents were                  9 told the cruelest of lies, that their children had been                  10 adopted by loving, caring families in the                  11 United Kingdom. Some children were told that their                  12 parents were dead. Of course this is far from the                  13 truth. Some of the individual child migrants have later                  14 learned, after years of searching for their records,                  15 that their parents tried to get them back. In one case,                  16 a foster mother campaigned unsuccessfully to have her                  17 foster daughter returned to her from Australia. Some                  18 former migrants were deported without their parents'                  19 knowledge or consent. One mother, you will hear, had                  20 been under the impression her daughter had been fostered                  21 in England successfully.                  22 Of course, sexual assaults were prevalent. Many of                  23 the former child migrants will testify that they                  24 suffered in silence. You will hear that they considered                  25 no-one would believe them. Others will testify that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 33</p>	<p>1 work as a builder at Bindoon and fell off a roof onto                  2 a pile of rocks:                  3 "I cried in pain for two weeks. The brothers, who                  4 were supposed to be caring for me, continually told me                  5 to shut up and get back to work. At night, I would                  6 scream in agony. Finally, I was taken to the                  7 Royal Perth Hospital where they found I had a broken arm                  8 and a broken leg. Girls were made to do domestic labour                  9 and clean".                  10 You will hear about inadequate education. Children                  11 were taken out of class to work. "We were terrorised in                  12 the class room by sexual predators like Brother Murphy,                  13 too exhausted and afraid to learn anything, leaving me                  14 barely literate and confined to low-paid, hard manual                  15 work for the rest of my life". One witness, whom you                  16 will hear from tomorrow, will say, "Instead of being                  17 encouraged and supported, I was taken out of school.                  18 "You're just too stupid to educate", she was told, and                  19 was put to work as domestic labour at Fairbridge. "Free                  20 labour for them but no future for me. I was repeatedly                  21 told all I was good for was cleaning".                  22 One witness was at Tardun and he could not spell his                  23 own name when he left.                  24 You will also hear about general neglect,                  25 deprivation and deplorable conditions. In addition to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 35</p>
<p>1 they told people, but instead of protection, there was                  2 physical punishment. Boys and girls experienced a range                  3 of sexual assaults, all manner of indecent assaults from                  4 inappropriate touching, masturbation, oral sex and then                  5 rape and buggery.                  6 Some of the former child migrants have questioned                  7 whether they were sent to Australia because they had                  8 been sexually assaulted in England prior to being                  9 deported. Witness A6 will say, "It was just like what                  10 happened in England and I thought they probably sent me                  11 here because I told the Reverend Mother what the man had                  12 done to me in the car. I thought they had sent me                  13 a long way to stop me from telling what had happened to                  14 me". Over the course of the next two weeks, we will                  15 also hear about slave labour. The children were                  16 expected to work long hours and weekends making bricks                  17 for building projects, working as labourers in their                  18 bare feet, building cow sheds, shearing and killing                  19 sheep. Young boys worked in rock quarries in the baking                  20 heat of Australia. This work, you will hear, was done                  21 under the threat of continual physical and sexual                  22 assaults. In some cases you will hear that sexual                  23 assaults occurred where the children were made to                  24 labour.                  25 One boy, at the age of 14, will say he was forced to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 34</p>	<p>1 the sexual assaults, slave labour and poor education,                  2 the children were underfed, underclothed and not cared                  3 for to any reasonable, acceptable standard. Even their                  4 basic needs for food and warmth were not met.                  5 Some children have complained of being known by                  6 a number not a name. One witness will speak about being                  7 forced to eat his own vomit, others forced to eat food                  8 full of vermin or rotten. One will say, "At Fairbridge,                  9 we grew healthy crops and livestock produced quality                  10 meat, yet we were fed shit. The animals were given                  11 better food to eat". Girls were provided with one                  12 sanitary pad a day during menstruation. In summary, the                  13 inquiry will hear of a crushing catalogue of sexual                  14 abuse, deprivation, violence and abusive institutional                  15 practices and childhoods lived in hypervigilance and                  16 constant terror, cruel inhuman and degrading treatment                  17 and punishments.                  18 There is overwhelming evidence the inquiry will hear                  19 of deplorable conditions and sexual abuse that, even in                  20 1947, were wholly contrary to the standards of British                  21 childcare.                  22 To conclude, some words about redress. Some of                  23 the former child migrants have participated and made                  24 statements to other Commissions and inquiries. Many                  25 have found the redress schemes to be traumatic and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 36</p>

<p>1       unsatisfactory due to a lack of transparency or common 2       standards. Individuals feel they have been sold out by 3       governments and institutions. Very serious crimes have 4       been committed against many children with very few 5       perpetrators being brought to justice or being held to 6       account. 7       You will hear how some witnesses feel they have been 8       paid off with a pittance and silenced. Even today, the 9       inquiry will hear there are many questions unanswered 10      for these witnesses. Some of them are as follows: why 11      were they sent across the world and why were they 12      not kept in England? Why has it been so difficult to 13      obtain their own records? Why were they told that they 14      were orphans when their family members were alive in 15      England? Why were children deported without their 16      mother's knowledge or consent? How can that have been 17      lawful? How were the children selected for deportation? 18      Why did the British Government allow child migration to 19      continue after the war? Why has it taken so long for 20      any acknowledgement of these terrible crimes against 21      children and their families? We are told that these 22      questions will be explored in the second stage of 23      hearings. The CMT hopes that both this inquiry and the 24      public will listen carefully to the testimonies of these 25      witnesses and understand that at the heart of these</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 37</p>	<p>1       including Britain's role in the slave trade. It may be 2       of interest to note that, in January 2016, over a year 3       ago, a YouGov poll found 43 per cent of Britons thought 4       the British Empire was a good thing, while 44 per cent 5       were proud of Britain's history of colonies. 6       When these particular Britons were expressing their 7       views that the British Empire was a good thing, they may 8       not have been aware of what might be termed as 9       a forgotten chapter in Britain's past, a period of 10      Britain's history which spanned over 300 years and which 11      involved, we are told, the removal of over 130,000 12      children from the UK, many to Canada, New Zealand, 13      Rhodesia and Australia. 14      It is, by all accounts, a shameful period of British 15      history. Whilst we are rightly aware of Britain's role 16      in the slave trade, we would roundly condemn it. Few 17      people, until now, would have known that Britain, 18      through its government, local authorities, charitable 19      organisations and the church, was party to a scheme to 20      populate the Empire with good, white British stock, and 21      which led to the physical, emotional and sexual abuse of 22      countless children, many thousands of miles away from 23      their families. 24      As somebody who was until recently unaware of this 25      aspect of the Empire, reading the testimonies of those</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 39</p>
<p>1       issues is an experience of enduring and lifelong trauma. 2       The acts of sexual abuse and other abuse may be 3       historic, but their impact endures to this day. This 4       child migration scheme has ended, but child trafficking 5       and child sexual abuse continues and the mistakes of 6       past generations are repeated in modern settings. 7       A key challenge for public inquiries is to create 8       lasting change. An important legacy of this inquiry 9       should be one that enables us, as a modern society, not 10      to falter again in the face of trauma so that we can act 11      to aid reparation and recovery without delay. 12      Thank you, Chair. Is there anything else I can 13      assist you with? 14      THE CHAIR: Thank you. Could we now move on to 15      Mr Imran Khan? 16      Opening statement by MR KHAN 17      MR KHAN: Thank you, Chair. This is the opening statement 18      of Oliver Cosgrove, who sits next to me. 19      Chair, it may not surprise you to learn that any 20      discussion of the British Empire often provokes heated 21      debate. There are those that celebrate all that the 22      Empire did by bringing education, trade, infrastructure 23      and the rule of law to the countries in the colonies. 24      Others, however, are more concerned about the 25      exploitation and deaths of many indigenous populations,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 38</p>	<p>1       that were abused was shocking in the extreme. 2       In the ensuing days and weeks, this inquiry will 3       hear directly from those who suffered and survived to 4       tell their tales. One of them sits next to me, 5       Oliver Cosgrove. 6       He has given up his right to anonymity and the 7       inquiry will hear directly from him in due course. He 8       was born in 1941 and was sent to Australia. We will 9       hear that he suffered physical, sexual and psychological 10      abuse as a child at the hands of those who had 11      responsibility to care for him. His life story is 12      remarkably similar to that of the many other child 13      migrants who have made statements to this inquiry. 14      Those similarities revolve around being separated 15      from loving parents who had difficulties looking after 16      them; being told that their parents were either dead or 17      had given them up for adoption; being sent to different 18      countries without the knowledge of their parents or 19      sometimes even without their consent; being physically, 20      sexually and emotionally abused on arrival at the 21      foreign land; not being able to tell anyone of the abuse 22      either for fear of retribution or because they believed 23      they were at fault; living and trying to cope with the 24      lasting trauma as a result of their abuse; being 25      deprived of an education; being deceived by the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 40</p>

<p>1 authorities and feeling betrayed by the                  2 British Government in particular; feeling a complete                  3 loss of identity, particularly with regard to their                  4 origins and background; having to trace their parents                  5 and families with little help from the authorities; and                  6 then having to fight for justice to expose what had                  7 happened to them.                  8 This inquiry will, no doubt, wish to consider how it                  9 is that such different and disparate individuals come to                  10 be giving such similar accounts.                  11 Now, Chair, many inquiries have taken place in                  12 Britain for different reasons and they normally take                  13 place after a tragic event which forces the government                  14 of the day to set up an inquisitorial process whose aim                  15 should be to uncover the truth and ensure                  16 recommendations are made which are followed and which                  17 ultimately ensure that the tragic event which led to the                  18 inquiry being set up in the first place never happens                  19 again. Well, that is the theory, anyway.                  20 In practice, however, many inquiry recommendations                  21 are left on a shelf in some leather-bound volume in                  22 a government minister's office. Lessons are, sadly, not                  23 learnt and the tragedy often happens again.                  24 So in our submission, one of the first aims of this                  25 inquiry should be that it is a lasting and effective</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 41</p>	<p>1 the facts as experienced by those who were abused. Some                  2 victims have been comforted by those other inquiries and                  3 commissions, but for others, the healing process will                  4 only begin when the institutions acknowledge what they                  5 did.                  6 Which brings me on to the third point. The inquiry                  7 has to get the institutions to acknowledge what they did                  8 and that what they did was wrong. We know that social                  9 democracies like ours employ unreasonable force, they do                  10 act negligently and they do tolerate miscarriages of                  11 justice. In these social democracies there are classic                  12 forms of denial that such behaviour exists. There are                  13 strategies of complete and efficient denial, strategies                  14 of turning a defensive position into an attack on the                  15 critic and strategies of only partial acknowledgement of                  16 the criticism. Unfortunately, all of these strategies                  17 have been employed in Mr Cosgrove's case.                  18 So in 1989, the Christian Brothers who ran the                  19 institution in which Mr Cosgrove was abused said that                  20 his allegations of abuse were sham and untrue. That is                  21 stage 1, the complete denial.                  22 Then they directed blame on the victims, in some                  23 cases even implying that those abused were blackmailing.                  24 That was stage 2.                  25 Whilst the Christian Brothers acknowledged the abuse</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 43</p>
<p>1 legacy to the victims of abuse who have so bravely come                  2 to give what is undoubtedly very personal evidence in                  3 impossibly distressing circumstances.                  4 The second aim of this inquiry follows on from the                  5 first. Because in order to have a lasting and effective                  6 legacy, there has to be recognition, acknowledgement and                  7 acceptance of the problem which the inquiry is looking                  8 into. Without these three components, recognising what                  9 happened to the victims, acknowledging it in a public                  10 forum and then unequivocally accepting that the events                  11 as described happened as they did, the inquiry would not                  12 have fulfilled its duty.                  13 However, as Mr Cosgrove knows, recognition of                  14 the problem for victims is not enough because they                  15 already know. They have known it for years. What                  16 happened to them as they experienced it and lived                  17 through it, they suffered it and recall it day after                  18 day. This inquiry should be concerned on developing an                  19 acknowledged truth, one that is accepted by all,                  20 particularly the institutions, both sending and                  21 receiving, who are represented at this inquiry and our                  22 government.                  23 For our part, given the wealth of evidence that                  24 exists, and that which has been heard elsewhere, we                  25 cannot see any party to these proceedings challenging</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 42</p>	<p>1 in 1993, this acceptance and acknowledgement was far                  2 from complete. Stage 3. Because when, in 1999, the                  3 Christian Brothers set up the Christian Brothers                  4 Ex-resident Services in response to the allegations of                  5 abuse, according to Mr Cosgrove, it was not genuine and                  6 was set up as a front to distract away from the real                  7 issues.                  8 Chair, Mr Cosgrove and, I suspect, every other                  9 victim expects this inquiry to ensure that by the end of                  10 this process, if it has not been done already, each and                  11 every institution and each and every individual who was                  12 responsible for the abuse fully acknowledges, either                  13 willingly or through forensic analysis of the evidence                  14 accepts, what they did and that it was wrong. This                  15 means, Chair, identifying every individual and their                  16 individual actions and every institution, including the                  17 UK Government and its actions. It also means, Chair,                  18 adopting the reality spectrum. This was a phrase coined                  19 by an assessor in another inquiry in which the evidence                  20 showed that there was a vast chasm between what those in                  21 authority believed to be the reality of those who were                  22 the victims and the reality of the victims themselves.                  23 In short, Chair, there were two realities on either side                  24 of the spectrum, and the issue for the inquiry at that                  25 stage was how to deal with it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 44</p>

<p>1 The solution was simple: it was the responsibility                  2 of the inquiry to accept without equivocation the                  3 reality of the victims and that in order for the                  4 institutions and authorities to change their procedures                  5 and practices for the better, it was they that had to                  6 move to the other side of the reality spectrum.                  7 Chair, whilst those who have made witness statements                  8 have identified as best they can the individuals who                  9 were responsible for their abuse, it is also clear from                  10 those same statements that the fact of their abuse was                  11 known to others. Those who were abused tried in vain to                  12 tell others who they hoped and believed might assist                  13 them. But they didn't. The fact that they knew and the                  14 fact that they didn't do anything and the fact that the                  15 witness statements are so similar in the accounts they                  16 give of abuse can mean only one thing: this was                  17 a systematic and institutional problem. The                  18 institutions, as a body, knew what was going on. The                  19 Government of Australia knew what was going on. The                  20 Government of the UK knew what was going on. If we                  21 adopted the most charitable approach in terms of                  22 knowledge of the abuse, the Governments of the UK and                  23 Australia were on notice of both physical and sexual                  24 abuse from 1943 when the Deputy UK High Commissioner                  25 highlighted concerns about Northcote Farm in Victoria,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 45</p>	<p>1 leaving age. As we will hear, Mr Cosgrove was only                  2 4 years old.                  3 The experts who have provided reports to this                  4 inquiry, and from whom we will hear, described the                  5 reasons for this failure as political pressure and not                  6 wanting to create an overt point of conflict with their                  7 Commonwealth partners. Chair, it is offensive,                  8 upsetting and concerning that the UK Government                  9 prioritised its relationship with its Commonwealth                  10 partners before the well-being and welfare of thousands                  11 of children they ultimately had responsibility for.                  12 The question is, was this a case of turning a blind                  13 eye by all those that knew, or collusion? In either                  14 case, institutional culpability is established. It may                  15 be, Chair, that those institutions who appear at this                  16 inquiry, and perhaps others, and those who represent the                  17 state, may seek to argue, as often happens with                  18 historical matters, that those were problems of the past                  19 and things had now changed and there is, therefore, no                  20 need to enquire into these issues. Well, a word of                  21 caution on what is a false premise. Until we know what                  22 went wrong and who was responsible, how can we possibly                  23 fix it?                  24 Whilst much, on the face of it, appears to have                  25 happened in the care of children in this country, every</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 47</p>
<p>1 citing "very disturbing statements" from an employee                  2 regarding the conditions at the farm, the doubts of                  3 the trustees about the soundness of the scheme, the                  4 ill-health of the children due to poor working                  5 practices, and the current police investigation into the                  6 conduct of teachers.                  7 Yet they did nothing. Despite this and several                  8 other warnings, including Ms Caroline Kelly's report in                  9 1924, the Curtis Committee Report in 1946, concerns by                  10 the British Federation for Social Workers in 1948,                  11 repeated damning inspection reports at the institutions                  12 and confidential content -- the Ross Report, the list                  13 goes on. No protective action, or indeed any action,                  14 was taken by the institutions or the UK Government.                  15 There were, Chair, countless opportunities for the                  16 governments to intervene, yet they didn't. Indeed, the                  17 Canada migration scheme was stopped in 1924 following an                  18 official inquiry prompting serious concerns about child                  19 labour. It was also decided that the migration of                  20 children below school-leaving age should cease, as it                  21 exposed too many children to the risk of exploitation                  22 and abuse. This was clearly not followed or taken into                  23 account by the UK Government or the sending or receiving                  24 institutions, as most of the evidence we will hear is                  25 from those who were migrated well below the school</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 46</p>	<p>1 once in a while a tragedy occurs to remind us that much                  2 more needs to be done. Whilst the child migration                  3 scheme is no longer, there are significant lessons to be                  4 learned from this country's shameful treatment of our                  5 children over many hundreds of years.                  6 They may also be a view held by some, when looking                  7 at events which took place decades ago, that we should                  8 look at what happened back then in the light of                  9 standards of those days and not by the standards of what                  10 is expected now. Chair, the swift and emphatic response                  11 to that must be: child abuse is child abuse, whenever it                  12 happened. I ask rhetorically to those who might pose                  13 such a question, when was it that abusing a child                  14 physically, emotionally and sexually was ever                  15 acceptable? Not now. Not then. Not ever.                  16 Chair, Mr Cosgrove is aware that this inquiry is                  17 looking at the role of the government and institutions                  18 in the UK. He has, like many others who are                  19 participating in this inquiry, been through other                  20 inquiry processes, notably, the Royal Commission into                  21 institutional response of child sexual abuse in                  22 Australia. While this particular process vindicated                  23 Mr Cosgrove's experience of abuse, it was not able to                  24 consider the role of the British authorities of whom it                  25 was very critical.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 48</p>

<p>1 Whilst the abuse suffered in the countries where 2 children were sent is known in graphic detail from 3 inquiries held elsewhere, less well known is what the UK 4 state and the institutions did here in this period. 5 Whilst the majority of the abuse we will hear about 6 happened abroad, this inquiry will also hear counts of 7 horrific and similar abuse happening in the UK before 8 a child was emigrated and from a victim who was 9 seriously sexually abused whilst in transit. Some of 10 these were reported at the time. Some victims believe 11 they were sent abroad for this very reason. 12 There is evidence, Chair, that confronts and 13 contradicts what might be asserted, that what happened 14 to these young children did not happen, as they say in 15 the vernacular, on our turf in the UK. It most 16 definitely did. If Mr Cosgrove were to be asked whom he 17 ultimately blamed for the abuse he suffered, he might 18 say that it was the Governments of Australia and the UK. 19 Because they collaborated in setting up this scheme and 20 then either colluded in his abuse or turned a blind eye 21 to it and allowed the abusers and their organisations to 22 act with impunity. 23 Using his precise words, "They got away with 24 murder". Because, Chair, we know that six boys -- the 25 figure is probably higher, but this is what was reported</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 49</p>	<p>1 School at Molong, never to see their parents again, and 2 to endure an entire loveless childhood with nobody ever 3 putting an arm around them, giving them encouragement or 4 warmth. 5 You will hear that these younger children were the 6 least protected, the most vulnerable and the most 7 abused. 8 We now know from a number of previous parliamentary 9 inquiries here in the UK and in Australia of 10 the failures and the flaws of these child migrant 11 schemes, but it has not been until now that we have had 12 the opportunity to look specifically at the incidence of 13 sexual abuse and that's why this inquiry is as welcome 14 as it is overdue. I welcome very much the opportunity 15 of participating. 16 There are a number of areas of inquiry of particular 17 interest to me and other former Fairbridge kids that 18 I am associated with. The first is, we would like this 19 inquiry to focus on the incidence of sexual abuse 20 because I think the incidence of sexual abuse at 21 Fairbridge Farm School and indeed the other institutions 22 was far, far higher than is widely believed. 23 I think a lot of people want to believe that there 24 were a few rotten apples among the staff at these 25 institutions and an unfortunate minority of kids who</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 51</p>
<p>1 by the Australian Senate Report in 2001 -- died in 2 Australian institutions between 1943 and 1958. Four 3 suffered violent deaths, including fractured skulls. 4 Yet no inquiries were undertaken by the Australian or 5 UK Governments. Our task, Chair, in representing 6 Mr Cosgrove's interests is to seek to assist this 7 inquiry in its clear responsibility, to ensure that 8 those responsible, whether individually or as an 9 institution, as Mr Cosgrove says, don't get away with it 10 anymore. Thank you. 11 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Khan. We will now move on to 12 Mr David Hill and we will take a short break after that. 13 Mr Hill, would you like to address us? 14 Opening statement by MR HILL 15 MR HILL: Thank you, Madam Chair and members of the panel. 16 My name is David Hill, and I am a child migrant. 17 I am the son of an -- an illegitimate son of 18 a single apparent. I went to Fairbridge Farm School at 19 Molong with two brothers, my twin, my 12-year-old twin, 20 and a 14-year-old older brother. 21 We were more fortunate than most, because we were in 22 a minority, where my mum was able later to follow us 23 out, and we were able to reunite as a family. The 24 typical Fairbridge kid was only 8 or 9, and some were as 25 young as 4, when they were sent out to Fairbridge Farm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 50</p>	<p>1 were sexually abused, but my research and material that 2 I have had access to suggests the level of sexual abuse 3 at Fairbridge Farm School, Molong was probably in the 4 range of 60 per cent of the children; it was endemic. 5 Whilst my knowledge is mainly about Fairbridge, if 6 you ask me about the conditions I know that prevailed in 7 the other child migrant centres in Australia, I would be 8 surprised if the figure, or certainly the rate of sexual 9 abuse of children in those other institutions wasn't 10 equally as high and, in some cases, particularly in the 11 Catholic boys' homes in Western Australia, it was 12 probably higher. 13 The second thing I hope this inquiry can do is 14 promote an understanding of the long-term consequences 15 and suffering of those who were sexually abused. Many 16 never recover and are permanently afflicted with guilt, 17 shame, diminished self-confidence, low self-esteem, fear 18 and trauma. 19 I recently participated in a university study of 20 the long-term consequences of sexual abuse of 21 institutionalised children, and they found that, as 22 adults, those who were abused as children are 8 to 14 23 times more likely to suffer physical and mental 24 problems, 65 per cent reported suicidal ideation and 25 39 per cent had attempted suicide.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 52</p>

<p>1 The third thing I hope this inquiry can -- and we                  2 have already heard this morning -- concentrate on is the                  3 extent to which the authorities, including the                  4 British Government, failed to take sufficient care to                  5 protect the children. We have heard of a case in 1956                  6 that directly affected me, where the British Government                  7 sent a fact-finding mission to Australia and they                  8 inspected 26 child migrant centres. As a result of                  9 the fact-finding mission report, the government here,                  10 back in the UK, compiled a black list of institutions                  11 not fit for children, and went as far as withholding                  12 approval of further children going to Fairbridge Farm                  13 School in Australia. But then, as a result of                  14 well-documented civil servant files, Fairbridge                  15 exercised political pressure and the government quietly                  16 tore up the black list and allowed hundreds more                  17 children, including me, to go to institutions it had                  18 already condemned as unfit. Not only did they allow the                  19 children to go, but continued to financially subsidise                  20 the child migrant scheme. This, as you have heard, was                  21 covered up and kept secret for the best part of                  22 40 years.</p> <p>23 Finally, when the inquiry looks at the issue of                  24 regress, I hope you can learn some valuable lessons from                  25 our experience recently in Australia. You probably know</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 53</p>	<p>1 THE CHAIR: Thank you. We will now hear from                  2 Mr Steven Ford QC on behalf of Barnardo's.                  3 Opening statement by MR FORD                  4 MR FORD: Chair, panel members, I appear on behalf of                  5 Barnardo's. We are the first sending agency from whom                  6 you are hearing this morning. It goes without saying                  7 that everything I say applies only to Barnardo's.                  8 Others will speak on others' behalves, I speak for                  9 Barnardo's alone.</p> <p>10 As you will know, Barnardo's is one of the UK's                  11 oldest and largest charities. In 2016, it celebrated                  12 its 150th anniversary. It has always been, and will                  13 remain, committed to transforming the lives of                  14 the abused, forgotten and the neglected, campaigning for                  15 improvements in childcare policies and practices and                  16 championing the rights of every child.</p> <p>17 Before turning comparatively briefly to Barnardo's                  18 involvement in child migration, I would like, if I may,                  19 to give a short history of the organisation.</p> <p>20 Dr Barnardo's, as it was then called, opened its first                  21 children's home in Stepney in London in 1870. Nine                  22 years later, in 1879, the first home for girls was                  23 opened. Then, in the 1880s, Dr Barnardo became one of                  24 the early pioneers of what is today called fostering.                  25 At the time of his death in 1905, the charity ran 96</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 55</p>
<p>1 that -- I wrote a book about this, and the Fairbridge                  2 kids sued and had a big win in the courts last year, but                  3 they had to resort to civil litigation, which is highly                  4 unsuitable, it is extremely traumatic and confronting                  5 and threatening to the participants. We were seven                  6 years in the court. We made over 20 appearances. We                  7 never even got to evidence. It was all arguments on                  8 procedure and stonewalling tactics by the defence. It                  9 must have cost the defence and the plaintiffs millions                  10 of dollars and, most importantly, 12 of our friends died                  11 before we won the case.</p> <p>12 One last thing about regress and compensation: we                  13 will never be able to undo the great wrong that was done                  14 to these children. But what is important to the                  15 survivors of sexual abuse is, where this inquiry is                  16 satisfied with the evidence, name the villains. Many of                  17 them have been are beyond the grave and, therefore,                  18 beyond the law, but it would bring a great deal of                  19 comfort to the people who, as children, were victims of                  20 these people if they were named and shamed. Thank you.</p> <p>21 THE CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr Hill. We will now take                  22 a 15-minute break and return at 12 noon.                  23 (11.46 am)                  24 (A short break)                  25 (12.04 pm)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 54</p>	<p>1 children's homes caring for some 8,500 children and                  2 nearly 60,000 children had been through the care of                  3 Dr Barnardo's homes in the previous 40 years.</p> <p>4 In 1947, Dr Barnardo's became an adoption agency but                  5 as time went on, fostering, adoption and family support                  6 became its main work and the programme of care home                  7 closures began, the last one closing in 1989.</p> <p>8 By 1999, Barnardo's, as it was now called, was                  9 supporting annually about 47,000 children. By 2010,                  10 that number had increased to 100,000. In the financial                  11 year 2015 to 2016, Barnardo's supported very nearly                  12 a quarter of a million children, young people, parents                  13 and carers through 996 separate services across the UK                  14 dealing with issues as diverse as child sexual                  15 exploitation, children affected by parents in                  16 imprisonment, problems faced by care leavers, family                  17 placement, employment difficulties, school-based                  18 programmes and so on.</p> <p>19 I turn to Barnardo's involvement in child migration                  20 which commenced in 1882 and ended in 1965 and involved                  21 programmes to both Canada and Australia. Migration to                  22 Canada started in 1882 and ended in 1939 and in that                  23 period the total number of children migrated to Canada                  24 as part of Barnardo's official child migration programme                  25 was 29,076. Migration to Australia commenced in 1921</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 56</p>

<p>1 and ended in 1965, although it was suspended between '39 2 and '46 as a result of World War II. The total number 3 of boys and girls migrated to Australia as part of 4 Barnardo's programme was 2,784.</p> <p>5 In the period starting 1945, which we understand to 6 be the principal period with which this inquiry is 7 concerned, and 1965, when the programme to Australia 8 ended, Barnardo's operated 11 residential institutions 9 all in New South Wales in Australia, it operated in no 10 other state in that period, a large farm school at 11 Mowbray Park near Picton -- that institution is known as 12 Picton, and you will have seen reference to it in the 13 experts' reports and there will be evidence about that 14 in part 2 -- and ten smaller residential homes in 15 New South Wales.</p> <p>16 I turn briefly to Barnardo's perspective on child 17 migration, both then and now. Barnardo's recognises and 18 accepts that child migration was capable of causing, and 19 did in some cases cause, very significant and 20 irreversible damage to children who were migrated. 21 Barnardo's accepts that the policy was misguided and was 22 wrong. Roger Singleton, who was, in the mid '90s, the 23 chief executive of Barnardo's, spoke to the Health 24 Select Committee inquiry that has already been mentioned 25 and spoke of the heavily adverse impact that migration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 57</p>	<p>1 after the first world war. You will have also noted 2 that the Curtis Committee, about which you have heard 3 and will no doubt hear more, who considered the schemes 4 in 1946, also had expressed a similar ambivalence. But 5 Barnardo's -- and, indeed, the Curtis Committee reached 6 the same conclusion -- balancing the advantages and 7 disadvantages thought to be present, decided that it 8 would continue after the war and, as I have said, 9 Barnardo's remained involved until 1965.</p> <p>10 Can I turn to what we say are the main themes of 11 Barnardo's involvement which we say will emerge through 12 the evidence, albeit mainly the evidence in part 2 of 13 this hearing, and there are seven.</p> <p>14 The first is that Barnardo's practices concerning 15 the selection and consenting of children were good when 16 judged by contemporary standards and stand up to 17 scrutiny today.</p> <p>18 The second is that by 1945, as I have already said, 19 Barnardo's had some 60 years of experience of organising 20 child migration programmes, first to Canada and then to 21 Australia, before the war, and it had learnt many 22 lessons, for example, about the importance of 23 maintaining contact between migrants and their families 24 at home and the importance of keeping sibling groups 25 together.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 59</p>
<p>1 had on the children involved and, a little later, in his 2 response to the Prime Minister's apology 3 in February 2010, about which you have also heard, the 4 then chief executive Martin Narey expressed Barnardo's 5 deep sympathy for anybody who suffered and described 6 Barnardo's history of involvement with the programmes as 7 "a painful one". There is no doubt, and I make this 8 absolutely clear, amongst the harm that was suffered by 9 some children migrated rather than others was serious 10 sexual abuse.</p> <p>11 That is Barnardo's perspective now. Turning to its 12 perspective then, Barnardo's involvement was at all 13 times carried out in good faith and was 14 well-intentioned. It was genuinely believed that 15 migration was in the best interests of the children 16 concerned. That belief was widely held and shared by 17 other agencies, including central governments. Child 18 migration was a mainstream childcare practice supported 19 by funding from both British and Commonwealth 20 Governments. That said, it was not uncontroversial. 21 Barnardo's involvement in the schemes was not done in an 22 uncritical way. You will have seen in the report of 23 the experts, and there will no doubt be evidence about 24 it in due course, that there was a debate within 25 Barnardo's as to whether the scheme should be renewed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 58</p>	<p>1 Thirdly, the homes run by Barnardo's in 2 New South Wales were operated in a manner which was 3 consistent with the standards of similar establishments 4 in the UK. This could be achieved in the case of 5 Barnardo's because Barnardo's set up a branch office in 6 Sydney in New South Wales in 1922 to run its care 7 facilities there, with corporate oversight remaining in 8 London at Barnardo's headquarters and, therefore, the 9 monitoring of care standards being overseen in this 10 country.</p> <p>11 Fourthly, there was a robust regime of visits to 12 children, inspections of Barnardo's homes and reporting 13 back to Barnardo's management, both in Australia and in 14 the UK, and you will hear evidence that senior figures 15 from Barnardo's UK regularly visited New South Wales to 16 report on childcare conditions, and you will see 17 evidence, we submit, that Barnardo's practices were 18 improved by those fact-finding visits when they 19 occurred.</p> <p>20 Fifthly, the standards operated by Barnardo's 21 between 1945 and 1965 were generally consistent with the 22 standards recommended by the various committees and 23 inspectorates whom you have already heard a little about 24 and who you know the focus -- the original focus of 25 paragraph 5 of the experts' reports, the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 60</p>

<p>1 Curtis Committee and the Women's Group on Public Welfare in 1951 and the Ross Committee in 1956.</p> <p>2 Sixthly, when sexual abuse came to the attention of 3 Barnardo's, and it did, Barnardo's dealt with it 4 appropriately.</p> <p>5 Seventhly, in conjunction with Barnardo's Australia, 6 which remained part of Barnardo's UK in fact until 1996, 7 a system of aftercare was put in place for former child 8 migrants which provided a number of services, including 9 access to personal records, counselling, family tracing, 10 family reunion in the UK and assistance with travel 11 arrangements to the UK for former migrants, and very 12 many former child migrants, their families and their 13 descendants have benefited from this service over the 14 years.</p> <p>15 To conclude, Chair, we are conscious, as the panel 16 will be, that it is not within the remit of this panel 17 specifically to consider the rights and wrongs of child 18 migration. It is concerned with institutional responses 19 to sexual abuse. Barnardo's welcomes the opportunity to 20 take part in this inquiry and to assist the inquiry with 21 addressing those issues. It has so far cooperated and 22 will continue to cooperate in any way that it can. It 23 recognises the importance and significance of 24 the inquiry's work to victims and survivors, both 25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 61</p>	<p>1 houses, more usually described as Nazareth Houses, which 2 provided residential care for children and the elderly.</p> <p>3 These Nazareth Houses were, and still are, to be found 4 in the United Kingdom, the United States, Ireland, 5 Australia and Southern Africa.</p> <p>6 Chair, you will have seen the expert reports from 7 Professor Constantine and Professor Lynch. Their first 8 report was asked to consider child migration within the 9 temporal context of 1920 to 1974. If I take that time 10 period, over that time, the number of Nazareth Houses 11 caring for children varied, and that's for good reasons. 12 Houses were opened at various times, others were closed 13 over this period.</p> <p>14 A working average, based on a document that we have 15 disclosed to this inquiry, would be 26 homes.</p> <p>16 Children would have been placed in Nazareth Houses 17 for different reasons, including because they were 18 abandoned or because they were illegitimate. One must 19 remember that for much of the period with which this 20 case study is concerned, illegitimacy carried a social 21 stigma, which thankfully no longer exists. But another 22 reason was economic hardship, including that caused by 23 the depression of the 1930s and the impact of 24 World War II. Such economic circumstances meant that 25 parents, particularly if single, could not care for</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 63</p>
<p>1 generally and, in particular, in relation to this case 2 study, and it is committed to learning lessons from the 3 past and participating fully in any process which will 4 improve safeguarding and protection of children both in 5 the UK and elsewhere.</p> <p>6 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr Ford. We now turn to the counsel 7 for the Sisters of Nazareth, Mr Bilal Rawat.</p> <p>8 Opening statement by MR RAWAT</p> <p>9 MR RAWAT: Good afternoon, Chair. Good afternoon, members 10 of the panel. I appear on behalf of the UK division of 11 the Congregation of the Sisters of Nazareth. In these 12 brief opening remarks, I would like to do three things. 13 The first is to say something about the work of 14 the Congregation of the Sisters of Nazareth; the second 15 is to touch upon its involvement in child migration 16 programmes; and the third, as others have done, is to 17 say something about the purpose of this case study.</p> <p>18 I may, in the course of my remarks, use the words 19 "Congregation" and "Sisters of Nazareth" 20 interchangeably, but if I begin by explaining that the 21 Congregation, itself, is a worldwide body now operating 22 in five regions around the world. It is an order of 23 Catholic nuns which was first established in England in 24 1861 to care for the poor. From that time, and over 25 successive years, the Congregation set up foundation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 62</p>	<p>1 their children whilst also working.</p> <p>2 Children came into Nazareth Houses upon 3 recommendations made by a variety of individuals and 4 corporate bodies, including parish priests, other 5 religious orders, families themselves, local authorities 6 and the Catholic Rescue Societies that operated in each 7 diocese.</p> <p>8 Funding to support them would come from charitable 9 donations, the Rescue Societies and family members.</p> <p>10 Over time, however, the work of the Congregation has 11 changed significantly. Today, in 2017, the Congregation 12 does not provide residential care to children in any of 13 the regions in which it works. In particular, in 14 England and Wales, its work with children is limited to 15 a day nursery placed at the Nazareth House in Lancaster.</p> <p>16 I now turn to involvement in the migration 17 programmes. Reference has already been made to the 18 numbers of children that were migrated over a very 19 lengthy period to various parts of the then 20 British Empire. When publishing its scope of this case 21 study in May 2016, the inquiry itself referred to an 22 estimation, and I quote, that, "150,000 British children 23 were sent abroad pursuant to child migration programmes, 24 mostly to Canada, Australia and Southern Rhodesia, now 25 Zimbabwe". That figure includes children sent from</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 64</p>



<p>1 Nazareth Houses in England and Wales.                  2 The Congregation's records show that one child                  3 migrated to New Zealand in 1914 and that 145 children                  4 migrated to Canada in the 49 years between 1881 and                  5 1930. After that date, there was no further migration                  6 to Canada from Nazareth Houses.                  7 The panel will consider the statements submitted to                  8 this case study on behalf of the Congregation when it                  9 begins its work for the part 2 hearing. That statement,                  10 which has already been disclosed to other core                  11 participants, recognises that the Congregation's                  12 involvement in child migration to Australia was more                  13 significant than that to Canada. It began in 1926. But                  14 the great majority of the cohort of children migrating                  15 to Australia appears to have migrated following the                  16 post-war resumption of the child migration programme and                  17 before 1956.                  18 Records indicate that between 1938 and 1963 some 750                  19 children were migrated from Nazareth Houses to                  20 Australia. It may be helpful to note, on the                  21 information available to the Congregation and disclosed                  22 to this inquiry, that between 1930 and 1965, therefore                  23 a comparable period, the Congregation looked after over                  24 26,000 children in its houses in England and Wales.                  25 I now turn finally to the case study itself.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 65</p>	<p>1 next few days will have left Nazareth Houses in England                  2 and Wales for Australia. We make clear that we are not,                  3 and it is not our role here to seek to challenge the                  4 evidence they are giving about their experiences.                  5 But the second thing is to begin to examine the                  6 historical, legislative and policy framework in which                  7 child migration occurred. The contemporaneous                  8 justification for child migration might be seen to have                  9 validity, but in order to put institutional responses                  10 into context, it is crucial, we say, to understand the                  11 organisational architecture in which migration occurred.                  12 If one takes migration from Nazareth Houses as an                  13 example, this occurred against a background where both                  14 federal authorities and the Catholic hierarchy in                  15 Australia promoted and facilitated migration. It                  16 occurred in circumstances where there was a widely held                  17 view that child migration was a positive thing: positive                  18 because it benefited the child concerned; positive                  19 because it benefited the receiving country; and, within                  20 the Catholic Church, because it spread the Catholic                  21 faith.                  22 Further, it occurred in circumstances where other                  23 bodies within the Catholic Church, including the                  24 Catholic Child Welfare Council here in the                  25 United Kingdom, played an important role in the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 67</p>
<p>1 Counsel to the inquiry, Ms Hill, has helpfully reminded                  2 us this morning of the three matters which comprise the                  3 scope of this case study, and has also explained the                  4 different purpose of the part 2 and part 1 hearings. We                  5 recognise that it is not the task of this case study in                  6 this inquiry to revisit or second-guess findings of                  7 investigations into child migration that have been                  8 carried out by parliamentary bodies here and elsewhere,                  9 or indeed by independent inquiries established in other                  10 jurisdictions, nor is it its task to decide whether or                  11 not state-sanctioned child migration was justifiable.                  12 Such a proposal, that the United Kingdom Government                  13 should permit and facilitate migration of lone British                  14 citizen children, if made today, would be met with                  15 incredulity. Child migration, in the sense with which                  16 this case study is concerned, is a thing of the past.                  17 The focus, we must remember, is to examine the                  18 institutional response in England and Wales to                  19 allegations of sexual abuse.                  20 Consideration of that institutional response will                  21 come in the part 2 hearings. But two themes, we say,                  22 open this case study. The first, and it is a very                  23 important matter, is to hear from former child migrants                  24 themselves and to shed light on their experiences.                  25 A number of those who will give evidence to you in the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 66</p>	<p>1 mechanism of migration.                  2 Viewed from the perspective of a young child being                  3 taken from the United Kingdom to Australia, time may                  4 have meant nothing. It should be noted that the process                  5 did take time. Documents had to be obtained, there were                  6 requirements set by the Australian authorities that had                  7 to be met, there was liaison between different bodies                  8 and organisations. Of course, this case study is not                  9 limited to the activities of one religious order or one                  10 religious denomination. To achieve its objectives and                  11 put events into proper historical context, it has                  12 necessarily to be wider.                  13 The inquiry is considering the involvement of                  14 a variety of voluntary societies who cared for children                  15 and also of local authorities. But what was common to                  16 these diverse organisations was that child migration                  17 occurred within an overarching framework wherein it was                  18 sanctioned, reviewed and supported financially by both                  19 the United Kingdom and Australian Governments.                  20 The process of examining that framework is                  21 beginning. We can say that because, while the inquiry                  22 has already made substantial disclosure, there is more                  23 to come. This case study is considering events that                  24 occurred over a significant period of time which, in                  25 itself, ended some 43 years ago. The passage of time</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 68</p>

<p>1 brings obvious difficulty. Witnesses are not available, 2 documents have been lost or destroyed. That lack of 3 documentation has not made it straightforward for the 4 Congregation to address issues such as selection of 5 children or the obtaining of parental consent or 6 post-migration monitoring, issues which may fall to be 7 considered in part 2.</p> <p>8 We are already analysing substantial disclosure 9 made, particularly in the last few days. The 10 Congregation hopes that with even further disclosure it 11 will be better able to put its involvement in child 12 migration into proper context and address these part 2 13 issues.</p> <p>14 The Congregation has already cooperated with the 15 inquiry by providing disclosure and responding to 16 further requests for information. It will continue to 17 do so.</p> <p>18 It recognises that this case study is not simply the 19 exercise of looking back at something which occurred 20 long ago and is simply a matter of history. The 21 Congregation bears in mind the opening remarks of 22 the Chair made at the last preliminary hearing, and 23 repeated today, that the task of this panel is to make 24 meaningful recommendations to keep children safe today 25 and in the future, and the Congregation will continue to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 69</p>	<p>1 and 1963.</p> <p>2 During these periods, 10,110 children are recorded 3 as having been migrated to Canada, and 1,123 to 4 Australia, under the auspices of Catholic organisations 5 in England and Wales.</p> <p>6 This represents approximately a tenth of the total 7 number of children believed to have been migrated to 8 Canada and approximately a sixth of those believed to 9 have been migrated to Australia.</p> <p>10 Fourteen different Catholic agencies were involved 11 in sending children to Canada and nine in sending 12 children to Australia, and over 100 Catholic sending 13 institutions were involved.</p> <p>14 These figures come from a database which one of 15 those agencies, the Catholic Children's Society of 16 Westminster, CCSW, instituted over 20 years ago in order 17 to assist in locating information to help with family 18 finding and reunification.</p> <p>19 This project formed part of the work undertaken and 20 overseen by the Catholic Child Welfare Council, CCWC, 21 which from 1989 was thoroughly committed to providing 22 assistance to former child migrants with respect to 23 tracing their relatives.</p> <p>24 A dedicated researcher was tasked with acting on 25 enquiries from former child migrants about families and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 71</p>
<p>1 seek to assist the panel in that task. Thank you.</p> <p>2 THE CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr Rawat. Could we now 3 move on to the Catholic Council for the Independent 4 Inquiry, Ms Kate Gallafent QC.</p> <p>5 Opening statement by MS GALLAFENT</p> <p>6 MS GALLAFENT: Chair, members of the panel, good afternoon.</p> <p>7 I appear on behalf of the Catholic Council for the 8 Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse together 9 with my junior, Ms Joanne Cecil. The Catholic Council 10 was set up by the Catholic Bishops' Conference in 11 England and Wales, representing the bishops, and the 12 Conference of Religious, representing the majority of 13 religious congregations in England and Wales, to assist 14 the inquiry in its deliberations.</p> <p>15 The Catholic Church in England and Wales welcomed 16 the inquiry when it was established and committed to 17 giving it its full support and cooperation. The role of 18 the Catholic Council is to support the numerous 19 organisations that make up the Catholic Church in 20 England and Wales, to assist them in meeting all of 21 the requirements of the inquiry.</p> <p>22 The Catholic Church in England and Wales and its 23 agencies were involved in two main periods of national 24 programmes of child migration. First, Canada, between 25 about 1870 and 1934; and then to Australia between 1938</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 70</p>	<p>1 origins, and the work included tracing, family reunion 2 and support work.</p> <p>3 In 1992, the CCWC set up the Australian Child 4 Migrant Subcommittee to deal with matters relating to 5 former child migrants to Australia, to develop and 6 encourage good practice in this area and to ensure that 7 Catholic agencies were providing comprehensive services 8 to former child migrants previously in their care.</p> <p>9 The chairman, Canon Christopher Fisher, and general 10 secretary of the CCWC, visited Australia in March 1995 11 to investigate records and the post-care services on 12 behalf of the CCWC and the Catholic Bishops' Conference 13 of England and Wales.</p> <p>14 In 2001, the CCWC created the Australian Child 15 Migrant Project, which aimed to develop policy and good 16 practice by all of the Catholic agencies who had sent 17 children to Australia, to expand links with other 18 agencies in the United Kingdom and Ireland and to offer 19 an even more comprehensive service of tracing, reunion 20 and professional social work support, including 21 proactively in Australia.</p> <p>22 Since 1946, the CCWC has dealt with at least 700 23 inquiries from former child migrants and their 24 relatives.</p> <p>25 This is just some of the work that has been</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 72</p>

<p>1 undertaken by Catholic agencies in England and Wales to                  2 support and assist former child migrants and their                  3 families. More generally, a number of agencies and in                  4 particular the CCWC and CCSW have done a considerable                  5 amount of research into child migration by Catholic                  6 agencies in an attempt to understand what took place and                  7 what needs to be done in the present and in the future                  8 to understand the needs of former child migrants and                  9 their families.</p> <p>10 A number of the agencies involved in the child                  11 migration programmes at the time no longer exist, and                  12 for others that do, the work undertaken by them has                  13 changed significantly since the time of their                  14 involvement.</p> <p>15 None of the individuals from Catholic agencies in                  16 England and Wales who were involved in decisions about                  17 child migration are alive today.</p> <p>18 Our understanding of what happened and why is                  19 therefore based on such contemporaneous documents as                  20 still exist. The product of all of this research has                  21 been provided to the inquiry in the form of disclosure                  22 and detailed witness statements from representatives                  23 from three of those agencies.</p> <p>24 The Catholic Council recognises that the records                  25 which have been located are unlikely to be complete and,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 73</p>	<p>1 were made.</p> <p>2 The inquiry provides an opportunity for all the                  3 organisations involved in the child migration programmes                  4 that are still in existence, an opportunity to reflect                  5 upon what happened in the past and will no doubt offer                  6 them helpful guidance for the future.</p> <p>7 The Catholic Council, who will be represented during                  8 the course of the hearings by its chair, Baroness O'Loan                  9 and the general secretary to the Catholic Bishops'                  10 Conference in England and Wales, Father                  11 Christopher Thomas, will listen to the evidence to be                  12 given by the witnesses in a spirit of humility and                  13 openness and, in due course, the agencies involved and                  14 representatives of the Catholic Council will have the                  15 opportunity, in part 2 of this hearing, to respond to                  16 what they have heard and to reiterate their apologies in                  17 person.</p> <p>18 The Catholic Council fully appreciates the                  19 sensitivities of much of the evidence that former child                  20 migrants will give. It will not be seeking to challenge                  21 that evidence insofar as it concerns the abuse the                  22 witnesses say they suffered whilst in Australia. That                  23 issue has been the subject of a number of inquiries, of                  24 course, in Australia and remains the subject of the                  25 current Royal Commission there, and falls outside the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 75</p>
<p>1 in any event, those records are unlikely to evidence the                  2 full history of the Catholic agencies' involvement.                  3 Nevertheless, the Catholic Council and other agencies                  4 have sought to put together all potentially relevant                  5 material and put it before the inquiry in order that the                  6 fullest possible understanding may be achieved. To that                  7 end, the Catholic agencies have disclosed some                  8 23,000 pages of documents to the inquiry.</p> <p>9 The CCWC and CCSW have previously sought to share                  10 the results of their research with other inquiries,                  11 including the Western Australia Select Committee into                  12 Child Migration in 1976, the House of Commons Health                  13 Committee in 1998 and the Australian Senate Inquiry into                  14 Child Migration from 2000 to 2001. At those inquiries,                  15 representatives from Catholic agencies recognised that                  16 the child migration programme was misguided and                  17 a regrettable part of their history.</p> <p>18 In 1997, a personal apology was made on behalf of                  19 the Catholic Church in Britain during a visit by former                  20 child migrants who participated in the film                  21 "The Sentimental Journey". The Catholic Council and                  22 those organisations that it represents stand                  23 wholeheartedly by the expressions of regret and apology                  24 that have already been made on behalf of the Catholic                  25 Church in England and Wales. Clearly, grievous mistakes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 74</p>	<p>1 scope of this inquiry, which covers the acts, or failure                  2 to act, in institutions in England and Wales. But so                  3 far as the actions of agencies of Catholic Church in                  4 England and Wales are concerned, we look forward to                  5 hearing the views of former child migrants on the role                  6 of those agencies both during the course of the child                  7 migration programme itself and subsequently.</p> <p>8 As the representative body for such institutions                  9 within the Catholic Church in England and Wales who were                  10 involved in child migration, the Catholic Council is                  11 committed to learning from the past and taking all                  12 appropriate steps in the future to protect children from                  13 sexual abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>14 We welcome the inquiry at this, the first hearing in                  15 the inquiry's programme of investigations, and are                  16 grateful for the opportunity to make this short                  17 statement. Thank you.</p> <p>18 THE CHAIR: Thank you very much, Ms Gallafent. Finally, we                  19 turn to the counsel for the Secretary of State for                  20 Health, Samantha Leek QC.</p> <p>21 Opening statement by MS LEEK</p> <p>22 MS LEEK: Chair, you have indicated that I represent the                  23 Department of Health. That is, as you are aware, as the                  24 umbrella organisation for government departments.                  25 Chair, I make this brief opening statement on behalf of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 76</p>

1 Her Majesty's Government.  
 2 Chair, seven years ago, the then Prime Minister  
 3 Gordon Brown made a national apology to the former child  
 4 migrants in the child migration schemes supported over  
 5 a long period of time by successive UK Governments. He  
 6 said this:  
 7 "It is right today that we recognise the human cost  
 8 associated with this shameful episode of history and  
 9 this failure in the first duty of a nation, which is to  
 10 protect its children. To all those former child  
 11 migrants and their families", he said, "I say today we  
 12 are truly sorry. They were let down. We are sorry that  
 13 they were allowed to be sent away at the time they were  
 14 most vulnerable. We are sorry that instead of caring  
 15 for them, this country turned its back, and we are sorry  
 16 that the voices of these children were not always heard  
 17 and their cries for help not always heeded. We are  
 18 sorry that it has taken so long for this important day  
 19 to come and for the full and unconditional apology that  
 20 is justly deserved to be given."  
 21 For the following six years, on the anniversary of  
 22 the apology, the serving Prime Minister made a statement  
 23 to ensure that the tragedy of the children who were  
 24 separated from their families by the child migration  
 25 schemes was not forgotten by government or by the

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1 public. Chair, the government's position is unchanged.  
 2 Child migration was wrong. It should not have been  
 3 sanctioned or facilitated by the government. Knowing  
 4 what we know today, it is hard to believe that a policy  
 5 of child migration could have been justified in any way  
 6 by the welfare needs of the children involved.  
 7 The lifelong consequences for those involved are  
 8 a matter of deep and sincere regret.  
 9 May I briefly, madam, on behalf of Her Majesty's  
 10 Government, state in public what Mark Davies, the  
 11 Department of Health's policy lead on child migration,  
 12 has said in his witness statement to the inquiry:  
 13 "It is no part of the government's approach to these  
 14 hearings to defend the policy of child migration or in  
 15 any way to challenge or underplay the consequences for  
 16 the children who were involved and their families."  
 17 Chair, Her Majesty's Government is committed to  
 18 assisting the inquiry to establish the truth of what  
 19 happened and to make meaningful recommendations for the  
 20 future. Thank you.  
 21 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Leek.  
 22 MS HILL: Chair, my understanding is that that concludes the  
 23 opening statements on behalf of the core participants.  
 24 As you know, the intention is to hear expert evidence  
 25 this afternoon. It is clearly a matter for you, Chair,

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1 but you may think it helpful to take a slightly earlier  
 2 lunch and begin the experts this afternoon, or I am  
 3 content to start the expert evidence now. It is  
 4 a matter for you.  
 5 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Hill. We will break for lunch  
 6 now, for an hour.  
 7 May I just thank everybody here, particularly for  
 8 their contributions, but also for keeping to time in the  
 9 way they did. The panel and I would particularly like  
 10 to thank Mr David Hill for his contribution. We  
 11 acknowledge and understand how difficult it must be to  
 12 make this kind of testament. Thank you very much. We  
 13 shall break now for an hour. Thank you.  
 14 (12.43 pm)  
 15 (The short adjournment)  
 16 (1.45 pm)  
 17 MS HILL: Good afternoon, Chair and panel. The proposal  
 18 this afternoon is that we adduce expert evidence from  
 19 Professor Stephen Constantine and  
 20 Professor Gordon Lynch. They are in the witness box and  
 21 ready to be affirmed.  
 22 PROFESSOR STEPHEN CONSTANTINE (affirmed)  
 23 PROFESSOR GORDON LYNCH (affirmed)  
 24  
 25

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1 Questions by MS HILL  
 2 MS HILL: Professor Constantine, can I begin, first of all,  
 3 please, by asking you some questions about your  
 4 background and your qualifications, and I will do the  
 5 same then, Professor Lynch, with you. For those who are  
 6 following this in the experts' report, I am dealing with  
 7 material at page 196 of the first experts' report.  
 8 Professor Constantine, you and Professor Lynch have  
 9 been instructed by the inquiry to review a certain  
 10 amount of material in relation to child migration  
 11 programmes and, in particular, in relation to sexual  
 12 abuse, but is this right, that generally, when we come  
 13 to deal with your views, the material that you have had  
 14 provided to you is, as you understand it, only some of  
 15 the available material?  
 16 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, that is correct. Indeed, I have  
 17 just been very conscious of that, saying "the truth, the  
 18 whole truth and nothing but the truth". The whole truth  
 19 I hope will come out when we engage with more material  
 20 that clearly is becoming available. Those who have read  
 21 the report and the addenda to the report will be aware  
 22 that between the original report and the addenda we have  
 23 been gathering yet more information. So in due course,  
 24 we will have, I am sure, yet more to say.  
 25 MS HILL: Thank you very much, Professor. Now, can I please

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1 turn to your background. Is this right, that your  
 2 academic background is principally in history?  
 3 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.  
 4 MS HILL: And that you have had an interest in Empire  
 5 migration issues since at least 1991?  
 6 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct.  
 7 MS HILL: And that your academic work in terms of writing  
 8 about Empire migration in a general sense then proceeded  
 9 to a particular interest in child migration issues from  
 10 around 2002?  
 11 PROF CONSTANTINE: That is correct.  
 12 MS HILL: And that you have done key pieces of work, most  
 13 particularly in 2008, a piece entitled "Child migration:  
 14 philanthropy, the state and the Empire", in History in  
 15 Focus.  
 16 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.  
 17 MS HILL: Then "Children of the poor" in 2010, a study on  
 18 child and juvenile migration?  
 19 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct.  
 20 MS HILL: I think, please, just give us, would you, your  
 21 official position at the moment at the university with  
 22 which you are most closely linked?  
 23 PROF CONSTANTINE: My official position there is Emeritus  
 24 Professor of Modern British History at the University of  
 25 Lancaster. Can I explain "emeritus" means I am

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1 nominally retired or, accurately, off payroll.  
 2 MS HILL: Professor Lynch, can I have a similar summary of  
 3 your experience? Is this right, that your background is  
 4 in modern theology in particular?  
 5 PROF LYNCH: Yes.  
 6 MS HILL: You are currently a Professor of Modern Theology  
 7 at the School of European Culture and Languages at the  
 8 University of Kent?  
 9 PROF LYNCH: Correct.  
 10 MS HILL: Again, in terms of your background, you have also  
 11 developed an academic interest in the role of child  
 12 migration?  
 13 PROF LYNCH: Yes.  
 14 MS HILL: Most particularly, is this right, since 2012, you  
 15 prepared some work on the Irish industrial school system  
 16 but then, in 2014, undertook a significant piece of work  
 17 about child welfare interventions generally, but in  
 18 particular involving child migration.  
 19 PROF LYNCH: That's right, particularly focusing on moral  
 20 justification for the schemes.  
 21 MS HILL: In 2015, you have been responsible for authoring,  
 22 is this right, a 175-page work entitled "Remembering  
 23 child migration: faith, nation-building and the wounds  
 24 of charity"?  
 25 PROF LYNCH: That's correct.

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1 MS HILL: You have also, I think, finally, Professor, been  
 2 involved in various cultural activities around child  
 3 migration, in particular the exhibition at the Victoria  
 4 and Albert Museum on childhood in October 2015 and then  
 5 various projects involving songs and films around child  
 6 migration?  
 7 PROF LYNCH: That's correct.  
 8 MS HILL: As far as both of you are concerned, you have  
 9 prepared, as I think you have indicated,  
 10 Professor Constantine, a substantial first report and  
 11 then, slightly briefer, albeit still substantial, second  
 12 and effectively third reports. But the evidence that  
 13 you are going to provide the inquiry with today will  
 14 cover only certain topics that are taken from chapter 2  
 15 of your report and then the supplementary addendum and  
 16 third reports?  
 17 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct, yes.  
 18 MS HILL: So the topics, Chair, on which the experts are  
 19 going to assist the inquiry, I hope, today are, firstly,  
 20 dealing with some definitional matters around child  
 21 migrants; secondly, dealing with the origins,  
 22 motivations and development of the various child  
 23 migration schemes; thirdly, providing a brief summary of  
 24 the funding of the child migration schemes; and then  
 25 dealing in brief form with the criticisms and decline of

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1 the child migration schemes.  
 2 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.  
 3 MS HILL: Professor Constantine, you have chosen to deal  
 4 with the evidence in large part on these topics, but,  
 5 Professor Lynch, perhaps at the end of each section, if  
 6 there are particular issues you want to highlight or  
 7 draw to the hearing's attention, please let me know.  
 8 Turning first, then, to the definitions of child  
 9 migrants -- for those who are following this in the  
 10 original report, I am at page 20 of that report.  
 11 Professor Constantine, can you help the inquiry first of  
 12 all understand what we mean by the phrase "child  
 13 migrants"?  
 14 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. I think it might help if I preface  
 15 the response to this question by widening the agenda  
 16 a little, partly in the light of what we have been  
 17 hearing earlier, but also in the context of some of my  
 18 other wider research.  
 19 Oddly enough, I would like to begin by referring to  
 20 my daughter who was at a state secondary school in the  
 21 1980s in Lancaster, quite a large secondary school,  
 22 divided into four houses, and the houses were named  
 23 after cities in France, Germany, Denmark and Poland.  
 24 When I was at a state primary school in Salford,  
 25 a large state primary school, it was divided into four

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<p>1 houses: Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.                  2 I am going back here to the 1950s.                  3 I think it is important, therefore, for the general                  4 context of what I want to say to make it -- to impress                  5 upon people just how much Empire, and particularly the                  6 white Commonwealth, was central to perceptions at the                  7 time.                  8 What I want to do is describe this as a context                  9 which I think makes some sense of the programme of child                  10 migrants and why child migrants were being sent to these                  11 destinations.                  12 In the light of what I knew we were dealing with                  13 today, I of course re-read the reports that we had                  14 written, and it struck me, one of the things that we                  15 hadn't really satisfactorily identified was the language                  16 that was being used from particularly the middle of                  17 the 19th century through to the end of the child                  18 migrants programmes.                  19 There were emigrants from this country, but                  20 emigrants largely were thought to be going to the                  21 United States of America. The large number of them were                  22 indeed going to that destination.                  23 Whenever migration was being talked about, it was                  24 with reference to people going to particularly the white                  25 settler communities. They weren't emigrating, they were</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 85</p>	<p>1 becomes in the 1920s the Public Assistance Committees                  2 and ultimately becomes, under the post World War II                  3 legislation, the county councils and county boroughs of                  4 this country. They were made responsible for child                  5 welfare, childcare, and the child migrants would be                  6 brought, some of them, into the care of those public                  7 authority bodies.                  8 In addition, there are the children who were                  9 recruited into the various voluntary societies, of which                  10 we have heard some this morning, like Barnardo's, like                  11 the National Children's Homes, that took children in,                  12 the Catholic organisations -- took children in and                  13 provided an alternative to a public welfare child                  14 system. These were obviously in the voluntary sector.                  15 So we are dealing with children brought into either                  16 of those agencies.                  17 Some children were also provided, as it were, by                  18 their parent or parents because the parents thought that                  19 this would be advantageous for the children to be                  20 brought into the care of those organisations.                  21 So coming into the care of people through a multiple                  22 sources.                  23 MS HILL: Thank you, Professor. Is this right, that                  24 a defining feature of child migrants is that when they                  25 were escorted overseas, their parents did not go with</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 87</p>
<p>1 migrating. I think the word is critically different.                  2 I wouldn't suggest it is simply like travelling from                  3 Lancashire to Yorkshire, but it was part of the same                  4 British world. We can see, I think, in the very term                  5 the "Empire Settlement Act" and the "Commonwealth                  6 Settlement Act" that it was in that context that                  7 "migration" was the crucial word, not "emigration". It                  8 was the Overseas Settlement Committee followed by the                  9 Overseas Migration Board that were the advisory                  10 committees of the government. So the whole context is                  11 that there is this phenomenon of the white settler                  12 communities that are part of this larger British world.                  13 MS HILL: Forgive me, can I ask you to help us, then, having                  14 understood a little bit about migration generally, when                  15 the term "child migrant" is used, with understanding who                  16 those children were and how they can be defined?                  17 PROF CONSTANTINE: The point about the child migrants is                  18 they were children who had been brought into care in                  19 England and Wales, more broadly in the United Kingdom,                  20 brought into care either because of some dysfunction in                  21 their family, which we were not required to explain for                  22 the purposes of this inquiry. These were children who                  23 were taken into the care of local authorities. Going                  24 back in the 19th century to those who were responsible                  25 for operating the Poor Law at a local level, which then</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 86</p>	<p>1 them, but they were escorted overseas by representatives                  2 of the organisations from England and Wales?                  3 PROF CONSTANTINE: That is correct. It should be said,                  4 because the local authorities did not themselves send                  5 the children but handed over the children to the                  6 voluntary societies, all the voluntary societies were                  7 responsible for the actual practice, the mobility of                  8 children overseas to their overseas destinations.                  9 MS HILL: Thank you. Can you help the inquiry now a little                  10 bit, Professor, with understanding some of the broad                  11 patterns, as far as gender and age are concerned, of                  12 the child migrants, and is this right, that child                  13 migrants were both boys and girls?                  14 PROF CONSTANTINE: That is correct.                  15 MS HILL: When we come to consider the ages of child                  16 migrants, is it fair to say that there have been some                  17 definitional differences depending on what ages are used                  18 for categorising child migrants?                  19 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, this has been one of the problems                  20 about counting, in that there are, in addition to child                  21 migrant schemes, juvenile migration schemes, as well as                  22 adult migration schemes and single women migration                  23 schemes. Generally speaking, most of the investigations                  24 and most of the time that we are concerned with, it is                  25 taken that the upper age limit for defining a child</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 88</p>

<p>1 migrant is school-leaving age, which, roughly                  2 speaking -- it will change -- is 14. So mainly we are                  3 dealing with children under the age of 14.                  4 Some certainly went older than that, but more of                  5 the older teenagers would be going under juvenile                  6 migration schemes, which is not part of this particular                  7 inquiry.                  8 There is no clear indication as to what the lower                  9 age limit is. Other inquiries have indicated what the                  10 age was of the children at the point of migration. We                  11 can see the great bulk of them are 5 or older, but there                  12 are cases, and these are recorded, of children younger                  13 than 5.                  14 MS HILL: Just pause there. I think, Professor, it is                  15 right, isn't it, that in your supplementary report --                  16 I think in your third report, in fact -- you have quoted                  17 evidence to the effect that in one of the tables                  18 provided that illustrated child migrants received by                  19 Australia between 1947 and 1961 a total of 60 children                  20 under the age of 5 at the time of their arrival were                  21 illustrated?                  22 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct.                  23 MS HILL: Just to be clear, I think you have expressed in                  24 your report there was one child age 2, 15 aged 3 and 44                  25 were aged 4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 89</p>	<p>1 age of 5.                  2 MS HILL: Just for completeness, is this right, that the                  3 Royal Overseas League document to which you refer                  4 relates to a scheme that involved child migrants going                  5 to Australia to be adopted?                  6 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.                  7 MS HILL: So, in summary, is this fair, that for the                  8 purposes of your evidence to this inquiry, you have                  9 defined a child migrant as somebody who was sent                  10 overseas before reaching school-leaving age?                  11 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  12 MS HILL: Just help us for completeness: what are the names                  13 of the juvenile migration schemes you have referred to,                  14 in case reference is seen to them elsewhere?                  15 PROF CONSTANTINE: There are a number of them, but the most                  16 famous ones that involved sending juveniles to Australia                  17 are the Dreadnought scheme and the Big Brother movement.                  18 But there are also children being sent -- juveniles                  19 being sent by the Boy Scouts, for instance.                  20 MS HILL: I'm grateful.                  21 In terms of the countries to which children were                  22 sent, we will hear evidence in due course in further                  23 detail about this, but is this right, in the period with                  24 which we are concerned, child migrants were sent from                  25 the 1860s mainly to Canada, then from the 1920s mainly</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 91</p>
<p>1 PROF CONSTANTINE: That is the information we derived from                  2 those other inquiries, yes.                  3 MS HILL: You have made the point that you don't know                  4 whether any or many of those children were being                  5 migrated overseas because their older siblings had been                  6 migrated or not?                  7 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct.                  8 MS HILL: Is this right -- perhaps you can help us with this                  9 issue -- that in some of the documentation we have seen,                  10 there are some indications that organisations and                  11 schemes did apply minimum age limits to some degree?                  12 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  13 MS HILL: Can you tell us what evidence you have located in                  14 relation to that?                  15 PROF CONSTANTINE: We have located that in relation to                  16 a particular scheme which was run by the Royal Overseas                  17 League where it is simply stated that children would be                  18 over the age of 5. But that seems to be fairly specific                  19 as an indication of what was thought to be the lower age                  20 limit.                  21 I think there are obviously, one might suggest,                  22 practicalities about children who are younger than the                  23 age of 5, but this seems to be one of the accepted lower                  24 age limits, but there are clearly exceptions to that.                  25 There are a notable number of children younger than the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 90</p>	<p>1 to Australia, and then with others to Canada,                  2 New Zealand and Southern Rhodesia?                  3 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. It is worth stressing that a larger                  4 number always went to Canada. The Australian element of                  5 this is much smaller and remains small -- 90,000 to                  6 Canada. By our estimation, far fewer going to                  7 Australia. Significant numbers, but fewer than the                  8 Canadian practice. And to the other places even smaller                  9 numbers.                  10 MS HILL: Turning then, if we can, Professor -- unless,                  11 Professor Lynch, there is anything you wish to add by                  12 way of overview to those figures and evidence given by                  13 your colleague?                  14 PROF LYNCH: Briefly to say the distinction between child                  15 and juvenile migration was written into the funding of                  16 these schemes as well. So the expectation with the                  17 Empire Settlement Act was that funding for child                  18 migration was premised on the idea that children sent                  19 overseas would remain in residential care to receive                  20 education and training in the post-war period up to the                  21 age of 16 and the juvenile schemes were for older                  22 children, who would be placed directly into the job                  23 settings. So it had a very specific funding element to                  24 that as well.                  25 MS HILL: Thank you. Professor Constantine, I will move on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 92</p>

<p>1 to section 2.2 of your first report that deals with the                  2 origins, motivation and development of the various child                  3 migration schemes. Help us, please, with this, with                  4 some of the very historic background, just by way of                  5 brief evidence, help us understand the very first                  6 origins of the child migration schemes?                  7 PROF CONSTANTINE: This is where, again, I want you to                  8 remember how Empire overseas was regarded as a resource                  9 for use by the UK essentially. So we are looking back                  10 to the early 17th century, conventionally it is                  11 described as 1618, when children, juveniles, from                  12 particularly London who were in, as its were, the                  13 Poor Law care were being sent to the American colonies                  14 as apprentices. In other words, children, juveniles,                  15 who could not seem to be able to support themselves in                  16 this country, there seemed to be, in the eyes of                  17 the public authorities, better opportunities for them in                  18 the American colonies.                  19 That is followed up by another way of dealing with                  20 a domestic social problem in this country, and that is                  21 dealing with juvenile criminals as well, who also                  22 initially went to the American colonies and would                  23 eventually form part of that transfer of convicts to                  24 Australia.                  25 So there is that initial sense in which children and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 93</p>	<p>1 heard from Barnardo's already this morning. Barnardo's                  2 was beginning to send children to Canada. The                  3 Quarrier Homes were sending children to Canada.                  4 Dr Stephenson from the National Children's Homes, also                  5 involved in this, and the rather wonderfully named                  6 Edward de Montjoie Rudolf, founder of the Church of                  7 England Waifs and Strays' Society -- there's a title --                  8 later the Church of England Children's Society, they                  9 also began to participate in this movement, particularly                  10 on the same grounds that this would be, generally                  11 speaking, beneficial to the children because there                  12 seemed to be opportunities in this rural part of                  13 the British Empire which were not available to deprived                  14 children in the United Kingdom. It is important to                  15 grasp the distinction between a perception of life for                  16 children in urbanising, industrialising Britain and the                  17 better opportunities that seemed to lie in the rural,                  18 healthier atmosphere with better career prospects                  19 overseas. It is a very powerful ideal in the                  20 19th century that town life can be destructive; rural                  21 life can be revivifying. So it is a very formative                  22 vision that these people have, that this transfer of                  23 children overseas will be beneficial to the children.                  24 I think it is worth, again, remembering just how                  25 many children appeared to be vulnerable. We need to go</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 95</p>
<p>1 juveniles could be disposed of overseas for the                  2 betterment of the population in the United Kingdom, back                  3 home.                  4 MS HILL: Just for completeness, Professor, at 2.2.1 of your                  5 first report, you have tracked that phenomenon back as                  6 far as 1618; is that right?                  7 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right. That is what the                  8 conventional literature says. It is pretty firm as                  9 a date. There is documentary evidence to support that                  10 very early date.                  11 MS HILL: Perhaps you can help the panel understand the                  12 later shifts in the origins of the child migration                  13 scheme?                  14 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. I think it is very important to                  15 recognise that the initiatives that are taken which much                  16 developed these schemes are taken by voluntary                  17 societies, indeed by particular individuals. In our                  18 report, we do mention such persons. It was people like                  19 Captain Brenton who set up the Children's Friend                  20 Society, sending children largely -- these are children,                  21 remember, under the age of 14 also, sending them to                  22 South Africa; followed by the much more numerous flows                  23 which are sent by, particularly, Annie Macpherson and                  24 Maria Rye, who sent them to Canada. But then a number                  25 of other people, practitioners, come along. We have</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 94</p>	<p>1 back to the demographics of particularly 19th century                  2 Britain to appreciate the risk that children could fall                  3 into distress.                  4 There's a very high birth rate by contemporary                  5 standards and also a very high death rate. So there is                  6 a larger number of children under the age of 14 in                  7 Britain than you would now recognise today. I think the                  8 figure that we quoted, 48 per cent of the population of                  9 England and Wales in 1821 is under the age of 14. That                  10 percentage is to go down, but it's an awful lot of                  11 children compared with the adult population, right                  12 through the 19th and into the 20th century. Because the                  13 adults, as it were, are dying off or one pair of                  14 a partner dies off, then there is a serious problem for                  15 the well-being of the children.                  16 So I think the philanthropists recognised this fact                  17 and endeavoured to provide refuges and better futures:                  18 better futures overseas for at least some of these                  19 children. It is a very powerful and inspiring ideal                  20 which motivates people who believe they have essentially                  21 the best interests of the children at heart.                  22 MS HILL: Professor, you describe in your report the                  23 statistics that you just gave of 48 per cent of                  24 the population in 1821 being under 14. That gradually                  25 reduced to 31 per cent in 1911 and 22 per cent in 1951.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 96</p>



1 You have described that group as being a group of  
 2 children who might have been perceived as being  
 3 "deprived of a normal home life". That is a phrase we  
 4 will come to hear much more about later on. Please can  
 5 you tell us where that phrase comes from and what it  
 6 means?  
 7 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. It is actually coined by  
 8 Marjory Allen in a report that she writes about  
 9 childcare, essentially. It is a description of children  
 10 who indeed, as the phrase very graphically illustrates,  
 11 are deprived of a normal home life, for whatever reason.  
 12 In other words, they are not being cared for in  
 13 a standard, conventionally structured family. There is  
 14 either none or only one parent who is not in a position  
 15 to look after that child, or the child has been -- and  
 16 there are cases of this -- removed from the care of  
 17 the parent or parents supposedly in the best interests  
 18 of the child. So "deprived of a normal home life"  
 19 doesn't in itself indicate the reasons why that child  
 20 had been deprived of a normal home life, but there is  
 21 this view that there is a significant number of children  
 22 who are in such a state of deprivation.  
 23 MS HILL: Thank you. Help us then with understanding  
 24 a little bit your understanding of how many child  
 25 migrants were orphans in the sense of having no living

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1 parent?  
 2 PROF CONSTANTINE: It is a word that is much used, that  
 3 these are orphans. It is a very evocative word. But  
 4 the percentage of children who are actually orphans, I'm  
 5 not sure we ever found precise information about this.  
 6 But children are put into what are described by many of  
 7 the institutions as orphanages and are so commonly  
 8 described. But our normal reading of the word "orphan"  
 9 would be to say that a child has no living parent. But  
 10 there is a substantial amount of evidence to indicate  
 11 that these children did indeed often have one or indeed  
 12 both parents.  
 13 MS HILL: Even if -- is this what you are trying to say --  
 14 they were described as orphans and placed in orphanages?  
 15 PROF CONSTANTINE: Even if they were so described, yes.  
 16 MS HILL: You've described the dynamic in the 19th century  
 17 of what you have referred to in the report as  
 18 a constructive welfare intervention for children as  
 19 being part of the motivations for the child migration  
 20 schemes. Please can you tell us more about the role  
 21 that religion played in these motivations?  
 22 PROF CONSTANTINE: It is generally the case about the  
 23 philanthropic organisations founded in the 19th century  
 24 that they have a religious motivation, that they are  
 25 viewed by what are regarded as good Christian

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1 principles. This is, indeed, about the rescue of  
 2 children and that is enjoined by biblical texts, as it  
 3 were.  
 4 I think it is important to grasp just how powerful  
 5 that was as an ideal. The difficulty that some  
 6 observers have of this practice is it has been largely  
 7 organised by people who have a Church of England  
 8 allegiance or one of the -- like the National Children's  
 9 Homes, a kind of Methodist association. It is  
 10 a particular concern to the Roman Catholic Church in  
 11 this country and it is as well to remember that the  
 12 Catholic Church was really, in the middle of  
 13 the 19th century, only just about re-establishing itself  
 14 as a recognised and acceptable body of religious  
 15 believers in this country. This had, after all, become  
 16 a nominally Protestant country. There were concerns in  
 17 the Roman Catholic Church about children who were born  
 18 to Roman Catholic parents actually being accommodated in  
 19 institutions like the Poor Law which does not recognise  
 20 or encourage their own Catholic faith or were being  
 21 taken in by other organisations which were, indeed, of  
 22 a Church of England or nonconformist association.  
 23 So the Roman Catholic Church, which only becomes  
 24 reorganised into dioceses and practices in 1850, is  
 25 anxious to retain people in the Roman Catholic faith, by

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1 particularly, in this instance, looking after the  
 2 children of those parents. So there's a kind of  
 3 sectarian dynamic to this, that the Roman Catholic  
 4 Church wishes to look after its own. It is particularly  
 5 concerned about the loss of faith by children who are  
 6 born Roman Catholic. It is a question of -- really, we  
 7 are talking about not just the bodies of the children  
 8 but the souls of the children and important in the eyes  
 9 of the various faiths to ensure that their souls are so  
 10 protected.  
 11 It is not just, though, the Roman Catholic Church's  
 12 interests and Roman Catholic children in this country,  
 13 it is also a determination to see that Roman Catholicism  
 14 shall be spread to the other parts of greater Britain,  
 15 namely, the white settler communities. So there is  
 16 a concern that any child who might be sent abroad should  
 17 indeed be maintained in its faith by Roman Catholic  
 18 institutions operating overseas.  
 19 It was not happening in Canada, but the Roman  
 20 Catholic Church seemed to be particularly concerned that  
 21 it should happen when attention shifts to Australia as  
 22 the destination for so many children.  
 23 Now, that said, the Church of England then becomes  
 24 concerned about the number of Roman Catholics who are  
 25 being moved to Australia and wishes to maintain a Church

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1 of England presence. So there is indeed a kind of  
 2 sectarian competition taking on to ensure that people  
 3 remained within the "correct" faith.  
 4 MS HILL: I think, Professor, in your report at 2.2.4 you've  
 5 explained that, as far as that dynamic was concerned,  
 6 some of the Catholic organisations developed their own  
 7 migration work to Canada to ensure the safeguarding of  
 8 children's Catholic faith and that might have meant that  
 9 children were placed into a French-speaking household in  
 10 Quebec?  
 11 PROF CONSTANTINE: Indeed. That is one of the exceptions  
 12 I think we have come upon, they're particularly  
 13 concerned about those children who are being sent to  
 14 Canada. It does indicate very strongly that in this  
 15 instance the Catholic faith is more important, indeed,  
 16 than the English origins of these children.  
 17 I don't think we have particularly encountered  
 18 evidence about the difficulties that children from  
 19 a Liverpool Catholic home might have experienced ending  
 20 up in French Quebec, but I think one might use one's  
 21 imagination on that one.  
 22 MS HILL: At 2.2.5 of your report you talk about a slightly  
 23 different dynamic that you refer to as an imperial  
 24 agenda or something of that nature. Please can you give  
 25 us evidence about that dynamic?

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1 PROF CONSTANTINE: As you're probably well aware, there is  
 2 an imperial competition going on through the  
 3 19th century, and that one of the arguments that is  
 4 being presented by enthusiasts for emigration is that  
 5 the white British stock shall be maintained, enlarged,  
 6 in those areas where the British have already settled.  
 7 Therefore, there seems to be a particular interest in  
 8 the -- John Middlemore who founds a home in Birmingham  
 9 in 1872, if memory serves, sets up children's emigration  
 10 homes, whose sole purpose is not to keep children in  
 11 this country but to recruit children deliberately and  
 12 consciously to send them overseas.  
 13 The Middlemore Homes are less well known than the  
 14 Fairbridge Society Homes. Fairbridge, who is a Rhodes  
 15 scholar --  
 16 MS HILL: This is Kingsley Fairbridge?  
 17 PROF CONSTANTINE: This is Kingsley Fairbridge, yes, who is  
 18 completely absorbed into the philanthropic ethos but  
 19 also the imperial ethos of pre First World War Oxford  
 20 and is struck by the distinction between the rural  
 21 conditions that he knows exist in his home in  
 22 Rhodesia -- this is, of course, in white Rhodesia -- and  
 23 the conditions that he recognises in the cities in this  
 24 country. So he talks in his memoirs about having had  
 25 this vision of these children being able to escape from

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1 the confines of urban Britain to the wide open spaces  
 2 of -- eventually, it is going to be in Australia, and  
 3 that is a very conscious imperial programme. They are  
 4 very well aware, both Middlemore and  
 5 Kingsley Fairbridge, this is consciously trying to  
 6 strengthen the qualities and the quantity of  
 7 the populations of white settler -- what we have now  
 8 come to call the Commonwealth.  
 9 MS HILL: Thank you. Turning then to some statistics, if we  
 10 may, Professor, is this right, that although you have  
 11 explained there was a history to these schemes, mass  
 12 child migration became established between the 1860s and  
 13 1920s?  
 14 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.  
 15 MS HILL: The figure that you give of British child migrants  
 16 sent mainly to live and work on farms in rural Canada is  
 17 around 90,000?  
 18 PROF CONSTANTINE: It is around 90,000. There are no exact,  
 19 precise figures but that's the best extrapolation from  
 20 the data that's been collected by the Canadian  
 21 authorities.  
 22 MS HILL: Can you help us in understanding how you have  
 23 reached that estimated 90,000 in a little more detail?  
 24 PROF CONSTANTINE: There is a report that the Canadian  
 25 Immigration Authorities have compiled about the number

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1 of children sent by the various organisations which they  
 2 are monitoring, but we are aware that they don't  
 3 actually include all the parameters where we know the  
 4 start date and stop date. So we have added to that  
 5 figure, which is around 80,000-and-something a probable  
 6 estimate of how many had gone before and whoever came  
 7 later.  
 8 MS HILL: At 4.2 in your second report, this report I think  
 9 you are talking about is a report that gives a figure of  
 10 82,026 children having been migrated to which you say  
 11 there is a need to make some additions?  
 12 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right, yes, because it tells you  
 13 the start/stop for the particular sending organisation  
 14 and we know some children went before those dates and  
 15 some children went after those dates.  
 16 MS HILL: You conclude it is reasonable to suggest 90,000 is  
 17 a likely maximum number of children migrated to Canada?  
 18 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. We are reasonably confident about  
 19 that aggregate figure.  
 20 MS HILL: Turning back to the Canadian experience in  
 21 a little more detail, is this right, that your  
 22 understanding has been that there were always more  
 23 applications for British child migrants from Canadian  
 24 farms and households than there were children available  
 25 to go?

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<p>1 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. I think it is indicating just what                  2 the pull was. Canada, particularly in Ontario, seemed                  3 to be an underpopulated society, and there were a large                  4 number of farmers and domestics, homes, in other words,                  5 which were looking for assistance around the farms and                  6 in the homes. Therefore, they are putting in requests                  7 for children -- once they know the programmes are there,                  8 they are requesting children to be sent to them. They                  9 are sent to distribution centres and then put out to                  10 these various farms to work as farm labourers, both                  11 girls as well as boys, but as domestic servants,                  12 obviously particularly as girls. So there's                  13 a considerable demand, and that is -- so there is a pull                  14 from the Canadian end as well as, as it were,                  15 a willingness to supply from the British end.                  16 MS HILL: I think you have explained, Professor, in your                  17 report that there came a time when there was a reduction                  18 in the willingness to receive child migrants from the UK                  19 by the Canadian authorities. Can you explain a little                  20 more what those dynamics were?                  21 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, indeed. It should be said not                  22 because the Canadian authorities conclude that child                  23 migration is an unacceptable practice. It is as                  24 a response, effectively, to political pressures from,                  25 first of all, Canadian trade unionists looking at this</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 105</p>	<p>1 the immigrants that they were receiving and monitored                  2 this quite closely, and the political outcome of that                  3 was anxieties in the Canadian political authorities as                  4 well.                  5 MS HILL: I think separately, towards the end of next week,                  6 Professor, we will hear about the various different                  7 reports that have been written about the child migration                  8 schemes and we will hear in a bit more detail about the                  9 Bondfield Report in 1924. Is this right, that that had                  10 recommended that children under the age of 14, the                  11 school-leaving age, should not be migrated to Canada?                  12 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, it is. The Canadians actually                  13 request this report to be -- an investigation to be                  14 carried out. It is the Labour Government in 1924 that                  15 engineers this. So it is Margaret Bondfield, as the                  16 Minister of Labour, who, with a team, does go out to                  17 Canada and indeed comes back, generally speaking --                  18 I will say more about this on a later occasion --                  19 impressed by then of the quality of care, but accepts                  20 there is a risk that children under the age of 14 are                  21 being used as effectively cheap labour to the                  22 disadvantage of their education and therefore recommends                  23 that the migration programmes to Canada sending children                  24 to homes, individual homes, in Canada should no longer                  25 be allowed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 107</p>
<p>1 flow of cheap child and, indeed, juvenile migration                  2 regard this as, in fact, competition for -- in the                  3 labour market and are anxious to maintain their                  4 bargaining position. As a trade union, that's what                  5 trade unions are expected to do. So they become                  6 increasingly hostile from the 1880s onwards.                  7 But it also ties in with a curious and rather                  8 disturbing development which is a phenomenon of the late                  9 19th century in trying to explain why certain classes of                  10 people are less developed than others. You're in the                  11 realms of eugenics at this point. There is                  12 a quasi-scientific eugenics idea which is common amongst                  13 so-called professionals in Continental Europe and in                  14 North America, which regards increasingly the children                  15 being brought from the UK cities as less deprived than                  16 deprived. And they are deprived because of their                  17 genetic backgrounds. They are thought to be                  18 increasingly dangerous because they will -- the phrase                  19 tends to be -- contaminate good Canadian stock.                  20 We can see how this might well be, and indeed was,                  21 substantially exaggerated in the press, of lads from                  22 Liverpool impregnating nice Canadian girls and therefore                  23 deteriorating the quality of the Canadian stock. This                  24 was embraced even by so-called childcare professionals                  25 who became increasingly anxious about the quality of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 106</p>	<p>1 The succeeding Conservative Government, once the                  2 report is introduced, accepts those findings and so do                  3 the Canadians. There is a moratorium, a standstill, for                  4 a while and, eventually, what had been a temporary                  5 suspension becomes a permanent one. So thereafter no                  6 children under the age of 14 would be sent to Canada if                  7 the intention was that they should be accommodated in                  8 private houses, whether on farms or in towns.                  9 MS HILL: Did child migration to Canada continue in an                  10 institutional context after that?                  11 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right. So instead of sending                  12 children into homes, they are now going to be sent to                  13 Canada by the Fairbridge Society to the Prince of Wales                  14 Farm School which is in British Columbia. That starts                  15 up in the '30s and runs through into the post-war years.                  16 But these are into institutional care. It is important                  17 to recognise that distinction.                  18 MS HILL: To the best of your understanding, just so that we                  19 are clear, is that the only institution to which child                  20 migrants were sent in Canada for that period?                  21 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  22 MS HILL: Then that marked, when that school scheme ended,                  23 the end of migration to Canada; is that correct?                  24 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct, yes.                  25 MS HILL: Please tell us a little bit about what you</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 108</p>

<p>1 understand to be the pattern for child migration to 2 New Zealand? 3 PROF CONSTANTINE: The New Zealand case is curiously 4 different, in that this is an organisation, the Royal 5 Overseas League -- and that indicates where it is coming 6 from, the Royal Overseas League, which was a great 7 supporter of the Empire and particularly the white 8 Commonwealth. The Royal Overseas League is interested 9 in sending children not into institutions in New Zealand 10 but into foster care in New Zealand. This, by quite 11 different routes, as it were. This requires children 12 being authorised by law, through the magistrates' 13 courts, so there is quite a close screening process, 14 a legal screening process, takes place that enables 15 these children to be sent to New Zealand where they are 16 under the guardianship originally of the New Zealand 17 Government and its child welfare department and are then 18 put supposedly into the safe hands of foster parents. 19 So it is a fostering scheme, not an institutional 20 scheme. 21 MS HILL: What is your understanding of the number of 22 children that were migrated to those foster homes in 23 New Zealand? 24 PROF CONSTANTINE: It is 549. 25 MS HILL: 549 in your report. It is 2.2.7 of your report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 109</p>	<p>1 the Fairbridge School in Southern Rhodesia? 2 PROF CONSTANTINE: This is another of the operations for 3 which the amount of documentation seems to be limited 4 and certainly the amount of documentation we have been 5 able to lay our hands on is limited, but this was -- it 6 was called the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College. It 7 was effectively a public school in white Rhodesia, just 8 outside Bulawayo. It has a slightly ambivalent 9 relationship with the Fairbridge organisation more 10 generally. But it does send 276 boys and girls to this 11 college between 1946 and 1956. 12 MS HILL: Help us now with understanding in greater detail, 13 please, the child migration to Australia. What were the 14 key factors that drove that, as far as you're aware, 15 from the early 1940s? 16 PROF CONSTANTINE: I suppose the key factors are on the UK 17 side as well as the Australian side. But let's deal 18 with the Australian first of all. The Australians, even 19 before the Second World War, had been always interested 20 in increasing their -- the phrase is used again and 21 again -- "good white British stock". So the Australians 22 had been enthusiastic about trying to increase the white 23 population, therefore the future labour population, 24 therefore the future economic prospects of Australia. 25 It needs to be set alongside -- I keep reiterating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 111</p>
<p>1 PROF CONSTANTINE: Can we add to that? No-one has noticed 2 this before and it was certainly a surprise to us, we 3 noticed that there was an Australian scheme also 4 operated by the Royal Overseas League for which the 5 documentation so far, that we have found, is quite 6 limited. But certainly, it was supposedly largely 7 operating on the same basis. 8 MS HILL: To be clear, what you are talking about there is 9 children being migrated into an adoption or fostering 10 environment, not an institution; is that correct? 11 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct. 12 MS HILL: That's the scheme you have now recently discovered 13 run by the Royal Overseas League to Australia as well as 14 New Zealand? 15 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. 16 MS HILL: Turning, then, to what your understanding is of 17 the numbers of children -- I should have dealt with this 18 before, forgive me -- that went to the 19 Fairbridge Society School in British Columbia, how many 20 children do you understand were migrated there between 21 1935 and 1948? 22 PROF CONSTANTINE: If you could give me a page reference? 23 MS HILL: Page 24 of your first report, paragraph 2.2.7. 24 PROF CONSTANTINE: This amounts to 329. 25 MS HILL: Tell us a little bit, please, about migration to</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 110</p>	<p>1 this point -- child migration is alongside juvenile 2 migration is alongside adult migration and they have 3 a wonderful scheme to send out single women to Australia 4 because of the gender imbalance. I may get into trouble 5 for this, but there is a surplus of women in the 6 United Kingdom because the gender ratio is -- there are 7 more women than men, whereas in Australia it is exactly 8 the reverse, so you could regard this particular 9 enterprise as one giant marriage market. 10 But child migration sits in that context. If you 11 send our boys and girls to Australia and they are young, 12 they will grow up, they will breed and, therefore, you 13 will increase the stock. So there is a big pull from 14 Australia. That is much, much heightened during 15 World War II. In World War II, what Churchill referred 16 to as the Far East, the Prime Minister of Australia 17 regarded as "our near north", in other words, Japan. 18 Darwin is bombed by the Japanese in 1942 and that causes 19 a lot of additional anxiety about the vulnerability of 20 a country which is huge and which seems to have very, 21 very low population density. 22 So during and after the war, the Australian 23 authorities are very keen to recruit as many people from 24 the United Kingdom and, if necessary, from other white 25 stock elsewhere, as they can possibly obtain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 112</p>

<p>1 So there's a big pull from the Australians and the                  2 Australians retain that pull right through effectively                  3 to the end of the child migration part of the story.                  4 MS HILL: You described in your report at 2.2.8 that dynamic                  5 as being perceived as a "populate or perish" immigration                  6 programme.                  7 PROF CONSTANTINE: That, indeed, is the phrase that is used:                  8 populate or perish.                  9 MS HILL: You set out in your report your understanding of                  10 the number of sending agencies that were subsidised by                  11 the government between 1947 and 1965 as being eight                  12 sending organisations; is that right?                  13 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. It should be said some of those                  14 eight sending organisations are not just individual                  15 child migrant societies but agencies that worked on the                  16 behalf of a number of them. So you will find, for                  17 instance, that the Australian Catholic Immigration                  18 Committee is, as we understand it, recruiting on behalf                  19 of a number of receiving places overseas.                  20 There's table 1 --                  21 MS HILL: I was about to see if we can pull up table 1, that                  22 ends in 5027. Let me read out the full reference if                  23 I may. It is EWM000005_027.                  24 PROF CONSTANTINE: What you need is to get to the bottom of                  25 that. There we go. The abbreviations on the left hand</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 113</p>	<p>1 It is worth noting it is deliberately laid out, the                  2 table, in this fashion because those are the four which                  3 send children from the beginning to the end of                  4 the period with which we are concerned, 1947 to 1965.                  5 As I say, there may be some later on, but that's as far                  6 as we can see in the data.                  7 The fifth one down is the National Children's Home                  8 which operates only 1950, '51 and '52. Then the                  9 Northcote Children's Trust, which has a kind of                  10 association with the Fairbridge Trust which operates                  11 from 1948 through to 1958. That sent out 112. Then                  12 there is the Church of Scotland Committee on                  13 Social Services, which is another of these umbrella                  14 organisations, which starts late-ish, in 1950, and stops                  15 in the early 1960s, sends out 83. And the                  16 Salvation Army is the last on the list here, sends out                  17 91, not many at a time, but does operate from 1950                  18 through to 1960.                  19 In aggregate, they come to 3,170 funded children.                  20 Can I just add to this one thing that is always                  21 worth remembering? These are the dates on which the                  22 children were sent. But of course the children that                  23 were sent remain. So it is not as if the child migrant                  24 experience stops in 1965 or in 1967 or in 1970, or                  25 whatever terminal date one actually comes to. These</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 115</p>
<p>1 are explained at the bottom.                  2 MS HILL: Table 1 should be visible on the screen,                  3 Professor. Can you see it now from where you are?                  4 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  5 MS HILL: The figures on the left-hand side are                  6 abbreviations for the various organisations.                  7 PROF CONSTANTINE: The Australian Catholic Immigration                  8 Committee, the one I already mentioned, which is                  9 responsible for recruiting and sending -- receiving the                  10 funding book -- let me just add, these are funded                  11 children. These are funded child migrants. Therefore,                  12 it does not include any who did not go through the                  13 Empire Settlement/Commonwealth Settlement Act funding                  14 operations. But the Australian Catholic Immigration                  15 Committee, if you follow the numbers around, was                  16 responsible for sending out, according to these                  17 figures -- note, please, the latest data we have been                  18 able to find gives such data as, 1965, sends 946                  19 children to Australia.                  20 The Church of England is the Church of England                  21 Advisory Council of Empire Settlement which, again, is                  22 rather an umbrella organisation. That sends out 408 in                  23 aggregate.                  24 Dr Barnardo's is the third on the line, which over                  25 the years sends out 457.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 114</p>	<p>1 children, particularly if they were sent, shall we say,                  2 at the age of 5, will be spending the next nine or ten                  3 years in an institution subsequent to that. So some of                  4 those people who were last sent will be there arguably                  5 into the late 1970s, even into the 1980s.                  6 MS HILL: In summary, what your table tells us, Professor,                  7 I think, is that only half of the sending organisations                  8 that you set out here operated over the entire period.                  9 That's the first four on the table; is that right?                  10 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right, yes.                  11 MS HILL: The peak years were 1947 -- you've described as                  12 having 411 children sent.                  13 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  14 MS HILL: Then 1950 to 1955, with 1,619 children sent in                  15 total over those six years, averaging 270 children                  16 a year.                  17 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  18 MS HILL: Is it your understanding that a small number of                  19 children were sent after 1965, after the end of this                  20 table?                  21 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. We don't know -- the figures don't                  22 appear in official records that we have yet seen.                  23 MS HILL: Dealing with the period of time between 1955 and                  24 1965, you have described a pattern in your report as                  25 being a quite marked falloff in the participating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 116</p>

<p>1 organisations and in the number of children sent. Is 2 that what you derive from this table? 3 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's what we derive from those figures, 4 yes. 5 MS HILL: Help us in understanding from these figures the 6 numbers of children who were sent by local authorities 7 between 1952 and 1966. 8 PROF CONSTANTINE: As far as we can work this out, it's 9 around 500 seem to have been sent by the local 10 authorities in the period for which we have data. 11 Again, one is reliant upon the information that's 12 provided in official reports. 13 MS HILL: I think in 2.2.9 you have around 400 children. Is 14 it slightly more than that, to your understanding? 15 PROF CONSTANTINE: It might be I'm misremembering. 16 MS HILL: On page 27 of your first report. 17 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, sorry, it is, that's right. It is 18 around 400. 19 MS HILL: Is this right, that of that group of children of 20 fewer than 400 children, that represents a small 21 proportion of the total number of children in care by 22 local authorities? 23 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, indeed. The local authorities are 24 responsible for most of the children who are in care, 25 and only a very small percentage of them are sent as</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 117</p>	<p>1 MS HILL: It includes, I think you say in the introduction 2 to the table, four homes that did not in fact receive 3 children under child migration schemes but had been 4 authorised for that. 5 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. 6 MS HILL: We can look down briefly through the table. We 7 see the name of the institution on the left-hand side, 8 and these are names that the panel will hear much more 9 about. 10 We see St Vincent's Orphanage in Castledare; 11 Clontarf Boys' Town; St Mary's Agricultural School in 12 Tardun; St Joseph's School in Bindoon; Nazareth House in 13 Geraldton; St Joseph's Orphanage in Perth; St Vincent's 14 Home in Perth. We see a range of names. We see 15 Fairbridge in Pinjarra. Then the third column indicates 16 the receiving agency and the final column indicates the 17 sending agency. Is that right? 18 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct. 19 MS HILL: Perhaps we can just scroll down that so the panel 20 can have a look at the remainder of that table. You set 21 them out geographically. We have the Western Australian 22 schools or institutions, the New South Wales schools, 23 the Victorian schools, the South Australian schools, at 24 the bottom of that page the schools in Queensland, and 25 then there are also some institutions in Tasmania.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 119</p>
<p>1 child migrants. We have given figures for how many were 2 sent in any particular year. That appears I think in 3 one of our later pieces of data. They are quite modest 4 numbers. In aggregate, they add up to around 400 or so. 5 There is a lot hangs on that particular story. 6 MS HILL: Just so that we understand the totality of 7 the figures on table 1, they include children migrated 8 from England and Wales but not from Northern Ireland? 9 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct. 10 MS HILL: And the figure that you have given, you have 11 mentioned recently the Royal Overseas League scheme to 12 Australia that you have now identified, those figures 13 don't feature in this table? 14 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right, because they are not funded 15 under the Empire Settlement Act and therefore don't 16 appear in the figures that are generated by the Empire 17 Settlement Act. 18 MS HILL: Can I ask you to turn up the table of receiving 19 institutions which I think if I read out the full 20 reference to that you will find in the appendix to your 21 report, appendix 2 to your report, it is EWM000005_176. 22 This is a table I think, Professor, that runs over four 23 pages that sets out a list of the institutions approved 24 to receive British child migrants in Australia. 25 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 118</p>	<p>1 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. 2 MS HILL: You make the point at the end of your narrative on 3 this table that you can't yet be entirely sure of how 4 the various sending organisations and receiving homes 5 worked together, but this is, to the best of your 6 understanding, the information that you have at the 7 moment? 8 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct. 9 MS HILL: Just for completeness, if we scroll down to the 10 next page after this table, your understanding in 11 relation to British Columbia -- this is the one ending 12 page 180 -- is simply that there was one institution, 13 Fairbridge Prince of Wales Farm School, and in 14 Southern Rhodesia, it is Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial 15 College, and they are the only institutions to which you 16 understand child migrants were sent in those countries. 17 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. 18 MS HILL: Can I ask you then just to bring up the executive 19 summary to conclude your understanding of the numbers 20 involved here. So can I ask, please, for this document 21 to be brought up: EWM000005_007. 22 Can we zoom in, please, on the top four bullet 23 points, and bring those up on the screen. Is this 24 right, then, Professor, that your understanding is that 25 the period of time during which British child migrants</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 120</p>

<p>1 were sent overseas from the care of voluntary                  2 organisations, local authorities and families is from                  3 1869 to 1970? You have said around 90,000 children were                  4 migrated to Canada; around 329 were then sent to the                  5 Fairbridge Farm School in Canada between 1935 and 1948.                  6 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.                  7 MS HILL: Around 6,900 British child migrants were sent to                  8 Australia between 1913 and 1970, but of those, just over                  9 3,100 -- 3,170 -- were sent between 1947 and 1965.                  10 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.                  11 MS HILL: The figures you have given for child migration to                  12 New Zealand were 549 children between 1949 and 1953,                  13 276 children to the Rhodesia school between 1946 and                  14 1956?                  15 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.                  16 MS HILL: You summarise there for the Chair, if you scroll                  17 down to the final bullet point, and the panel, that the                  18 rationales for this work varied. They included                  19 humanitarian claims to be rescuing children from poor                  20 and unsuitable environments and providing them with new                  21 opportunities overseas, imperialist plans to consolidate                  22 the white, Anglo-Saxon population in imperial                  23 territories, religious concerns with safeguarding                  24 children's Catholic faith or ensuring that a particular                  25 denomination was well represented amongst imperial</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 121</p>	<p>1 door, so that they were taking, again, increasingly                  2 large numbers of children, and they had to be                  3 accommodated, because that is what the programme was set                  4 up to do. Therefore, their costs would obviously                  5 increase, unless there was some way of reducing those                  6 costs by other financial sources or by reducing the                  7 number of children.                  8 MS HILL: So is this right, that one of the attractions of                  9 child migration is that it seemed financially efficient?                  10 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  11 MS HILL: And allowed Barnardo's approach to mean that it                  12 didn't have to turn away children, but it did have to                  13 have somewhere to migrate children to. Is that what you                  14 are saying?                  15 PROF CONSTANTINE: Indeed. We know something about the                  16 costs, because there had been a report which we have                  17 seen in terms of the cost to a Poor Law authority, which                  18 is mentioned somewhere in our report -- it is at the                  19 bottom of that paragraph 2.3.1 -- the cost of                  20 maintaining children in a Poor Law authority home was                  21 really quite considerable. By emigrating any of those                  22 it did reduce its burden. This is 19th century data,                  23 but I think the story holds.                  24 MS HILL: Perhaps give us those figures from your report.                  25 PROF CONSTANTINE: This was evidence submitted to the House</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 123</p>
<p>1 settlers and that that imperialist motivation became                  2 more overt from the early 20th century.                  3 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  4 MS HILL: Finally, you say in the last bullet point that                  5 child migration was argued by some to be more cost                  6 effective than keeping children in residential homes in                  7 Britain?                  8 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct.                  9 MS HILL: Professor Lynch, is there anything you wish to add                  10 to that narrative?                  11 PROF LYNCH: No, that's very full. Thank you.                  12 MS HILL: Professor Constantine, I will move on to                  13 section 2.3 of your report and the funding of the child                  14 migration schemes.                  15 Picking up, in fact, from the last bullet point that                  16 we just looked at, is this right, that the capital cost,                  17 in terms of buildings, and the recurrent expenses, in                  18 terms of staff, upkeep, services and maintenance of                  19 caring for children long term in institutions in the UK                  20 were at that time high?                  21 PROF CONSTANTINE: Certainly high in comparison with the                  22 income that they were obtaining. So it is quite a heavy                  23 financial responsibility, particularly if you think                  24 about organisations -- and I mention Barnardo's in this                  25 case, who prided themselves on having this ever-open</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 122</p>	<p>1 of Commons Health Committee, a calculation that in the                  2 later 19th century, Poor Law care for 2,000 children in                  3 Liverpool cost GBP18 per head. Remember, this is the                  4 later 19th century, so you have to make adjustments for                  5 the value of this money. GBP36,000 per year. If they                  6 emigrated just 50 children to Canada, they reckoned it                  7 reduced the bill by GBP5,000. So the cost of sending                  8 the child to Canada was clearly financially worthwhile                  9 if it reduced their maintenance costs in the UK. That,                  10 I think, broadly would apply to almost any of these                  11 schemes.                  12 MS HILL: Obviously, if a child was to be migrated, there                  13 would be costs of outfitting the children, employing                  14 those who escort them, there would be the costs of                  15 the transport overseas. But is this right, that it was                  16 thought that that expenditure, even allowing for ongoing                  17 costs which would be more manageable, still made it                  18 financially efficient?                  19 PROF CONSTANTINE: That was the calculation that clearly was                  20 being made by these organisations.                  21 MS HILL: Turning then, professor, if I may, to where the                  22 money to finance the schemes actually came from, is this                  23 right, that children sent overseas from 1870 by the                  24 Poor Law institutions with the approval of the central                  25 government local board initially were funded at the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 124</p>

<p>1 expense of ratepayers?</p> <p>2 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, indeed. Local ratepayers paying</p> <p>3 their Poor Law rates would be, amongst other things,</p> <p>4 financing the emigration of the children in the care of</p> <p>5 a Poor Law home.</p> <p>6 MS HILL: Is this right also, that voluntary donations were</p> <p>7 also a part of the funding mechanism for these schemes</p> <p>8 until the 1920s?</p> <p>9 PROF CONSTANTINE: That relates to the voluntary societies,</p> <p>10 rather than to the local authorities. The local</p> <p>11 authorities, as far as I'm aware, were entirely funding</p> <p>12 out of Poor Law rates, but the voluntary schemes were</p> <p>13 essentially dependent in the 19th century upon voluntary</p> <p>14 donations, and therefore charitable appeals, such as we</p> <p>15 are now familiar with -- every post that one gets has</p> <p>16 a charity appeal. These were very well advertised</p> <p>17 programmes run by the various voluntary organisations in</p> <p>18 the 19th century and, indeed, subsequently right through</p> <p>19 to the end of the programme.</p> <p>20 MS HILL: You have described in your report how the</p> <p>21 marketing for these schemes operated. These schemes</p> <p>22 were marketed as good causes, stressing they're rescue</p> <p>23 work, and that enabled these organisations and agencies</p> <p>24 to raise money by also you refer to having the support</p> <p>25 of prominent public figures to help promote those</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 125</p>	<p>1 with stories behind particular individuals, how</p> <p>2 successful these programmes have been in turning around</p> <p>3 children's lives, and therefore, "Please send in your</p> <p>4 donations". So it is a very, very public activity.</p> <p>5 MS HILL: You have described how the schemes were endorsed</p> <p>6 for their spiritual as well as material good works by</p> <p>7 high-status clerical, political and other prominent</p> <p>8 figures, even members of the Royal Family, as patrons</p> <p>9 and board members?</p> <p>10 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, indeed it is absolutely the case.</p> <p>11 There is almost a kind of competition for patrons and</p> <p>12 having high-profile patrons. What it does, fairly</p> <p>13 evidently, is it legitimises in the eyes of</p> <p>14 the contributing public just how well endorsed these are</p> <p>15 and therefore how appropriate it is to put your money</p> <p>16 into these organisations.</p> <p>17 So having a bevy of clerical seniors on the headed</p> <p>18 notepaper as board members, as trustees, and</p> <p>19 particularly if you can have a member of the Royal</p> <p>20 Family, it is very striking how effective that therefore</p> <p>21 could be.</p> <p>22 Images of the Royal Family do crop up, right through</p> <p>23 indeed into the 1950s. We have certainly seen various</p> <p>24 photographs of the late Queen Mother at the Rhodesian</p> <p>25 Memorial College. Her very presence legitimises, in the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 127</p>
<p>1 schemes. Is that right?</p> <p>2 PROF CONSTANTINE: Absolutely. It has been described after</p> <p>3 child migration has ended, and we have heard the word</p> <p>4 today, as if this was a secret business. It was</p> <p>5 anything but a secret business. It was entirely</p> <p>6 dependent in the 19th and deep into the 20th century on</p> <p>7 voluntary donations. You cannot run a voluntary</p> <p>8 organisation in secret if you are dependent upon public</p> <p>9 support. So they were massively advertised at the time.</p> <p>10 There has been an amnesia since, but at the time</p> <p>11 these were very publicised. In the newspapers, in</p> <p>12 church magazines, you would find all sorts of requests</p> <p>13 for money, just as today: "Leave money to this</p> <p>14 organisation in your will"; "Make a voluntary donation";</p> <p>15 the use of those kind of touching images that you see</p> <p>16 put out by voluntary societies today, the children</p> <p>17 looking bedraggled, but also the transformation that</p> <p>18 would occur if they were sent overseas.</p> <p>19 There is a Barnardo's one that I happen to have</p> <p>20 found in the junk shop, which is why it sticks in my</p> <p>21 memory. It has a drawing of the street pariah and the</p> <p>22 bedraggled little boy and now the Canadian farmer, an</p> <p>23 upstanding young man in a suit. So it is the before and</p> <p>24 afters. You can see quite a lot of the material that is</p> <p>25 put out does indeed demonstrate seemingly, sometimes</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 126</p>	<p>1 eyes of anybody who is viewing that particular publicity</p> <p>2 by the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College -- they</p> <p>3 would say, "Frankly, if it is good enough for the Queen</p> <p>4 Mother, it is good enough for us".</p> <p>5 MS HILL: Help us, then, understand a little bit, please,</p> <p>6 about the effect on the funding of these schemes that</p> <p>7 the Empire Settlement Act of 1922 had.</p> <p>8 PROF CONSTANTINE: Just to relate it back to what I have</p> <p>9 just said, the very fact that the United Kingdom</p> <p>10 Government from 1922 onwards is prepared to put</p> <p>11 taxpayers' money into subsidising these schemes further</p> <p>12 endorses the legitimacy of the programmes in the eyes of</p> <p>13 those who are voluntarily contributing as well.</p> <p>14 So the Empire Settlement Act is taxpayers' money; it</p> <p>15 runs in conjunction with particularly the Australian</p> <p>16 authorities, in that they will put money into a pot</p> <p>17 which will enable children to be subsidised to be sent</p> <p>18 overseas. It offsets the costs which the voluntary</p> <p>19 societies would otherwise have to meet on their own, and</p> <p>20 it clearly offsets, indeed, the costs that would fall</p> <p>21 upon any local authority.</p> <p>22 So children would be sent on subsidised passages.</p> <p>23 The costs of their transfer would also be met out of</p> <p>24 this funding. There is a maintenance element within it</p> <p>25 as well; until children are 16, I think is the usual</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 128</p>



<p>1 upper limit for these things. So UK taxpayers' money  2 makes it more likely that these programmes can continue.  3 MS HILL: It sits alongside voluntary donations; is that  4 right?  5 PROF CONSTANTINE: It sits alongside voluntary donations and  6 it sits alongside contributions made by the receiving  7 governments as well.  8 MS HILL: The Empire Settlement Act of 1922 was renewed on  9 various occasions -- 1937 and 1952 -- and then the  10 Commonwealth Settlement Act of 1957, 1962, 1967, and it  11 expired in 1972; is that right?  12 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.  13 MS HILL: Is this fair, that each of those pieces of  14 legislation performed a similar function of authorising  15 the use of public funds to subsidise child migration  16 programmes.  17 PROF CONSTANTINE: Subsidising alongside -- I keep stressing  18 this -- alongside all the other migration schemes that  19 are being funded.  20 MS HILL: So including the adult and juvenile migration  21 programmes.  22 PROF CONSTANTINE: Including the adult. It is worth  23 remembering that about a million people are -- the  24 famous GBP10 Poms that people have often heard about,  25 this comes under the same legislation. These are</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 129</p>	<p>1 legitimacy of the work in the eyes of the philanthropic  2 child migration societies and the public, as well as  3 making it financially viable?  4 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. Again, I think it is very important  5 to see -- on the one hand, you have the Royal Family and  6 senior clerical figures and other senior academics and  7 heads of Oxbridge colleges and public schools saying  8 this is a good thing, and the UK Government is also  9 supporting it. It would seem difficult to deny that it  10 must have merits.  11 MS HILL: Professor Lynch, finally, is there anything under  12 the funding aspect of the schemes that you would like to  13 add?  14 PROF LYNCH: Very briefly, I think it is worth again  15 flagging up that relationship between institutional  16 reputation of charities and fundraising. I think one of  17 the things we may see in other evidence is that concern  18 about the impact on -- a charity's reputation may have  19 on their fundraising capacity. I think we may see that  20 coming up in other evidence.  21 On the issue of the viability, perhaps particularly  22 of the schemes to Australia and the effect of Empire  23 Settlement Act funding, I think we may return to that  24 perhaps when we look more specifically at the  25 organisational relationships on the schemes involved in</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 131</p>
<p>1 adults. Then there are other schemes, there are the  2 juveniles, then there are the schemes, as I mentioned  3 before, for the single women. But the children is an  4 element within that. The numbers are far fewer, of  5 course, but nevertheless they are part of the same  6 package of financial support for what seems to be an  7 appropriate public welfare service.  8 MS HILL: You say in your report that that total pot of  9 money coming from different sources you have described  10 was used to equip, ship and resettle the child migrants  11 and maintain them overseas?  12 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.  13 MS HILL: Help us with what your view is about whether the  14 schemes would have been able to continue without that  15 government subsidy?  16 PROF CONSTANTINE: It seems less likely, put it this way.  17 We'd be back to kind of the 19th century system of  18 relying entirely upon voluntary donations. It is  19 difficult to kind of rework the history to see whether  20 they would have been successful. It seems less likely  21 that they would have been as successful in their  22 activities or been able to sustain it as long as they  23 did.  24 MS HILL: Finally, in this section of your report, you say  25 this, that the state funding both endorsed the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 130</p>	<p>1 the Australian migration.  2 MS HILL: I think you can certainly help us in due course  3 with some of the detail around that, can't you,  4 professor?  5 PROF LYNCH: Yes.  6 MS HILL: Chair, the stenographers have asked for a short  7 break. We are making very good progress with the expert  8 evidence. All that remains now is to ask the experts to  9 give evidence in respect of section 2.4 of their report.  10 Could I invite you, Chair, to take a 10-minute break?  11 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Hill.  12 (2.57 pm)  13 (A short break)  14 (3.12 pm)  15 MS HILL: Professor Constantine, can I turn now to  16 section 2.4 of your report, please, which deals with, in  17 broad terms, the criticisms and decline of the child  18 migration schemes.  19 I think when you return to give evidence towards the  20 end of next week you will deal in detail with the  21 various historical reports and inquiries, but is this  22 right, that you have given a view at paragraph 2.4.1 of  23 your report that child migration is a childcare practice  24 and always had some criticism?  25 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, it is very important to remember</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 132</p>

<p>1 that. The person I'm referring to is Andrew Doyle,                  2 a senior inspector in the local government board, and                  3 therefore responsible for the operations of the Poor Law                  4 in this country, in the UK, England and Wales. He was                  5 concerned about the experiences of those children who                  6 were going to Canada, some from local authority homes                  7 but also those who were from, particularly, voluntary                  8 societies. He does go to Canada and write a report --                  9 this is 1875 -- in which he is really quite critical of                  10 the security and well-being of the children who have                  11 been sent to Canada.</p> <p>12 We will be, indeed, looking in more detail at what                  13 he's saying in that report on another occasion. But                  14 I think it is important to flag up that certainly                  15 a senior figure responsible for childcare in the                  16 United Kingdom is, in 1875, sceptical about the merits                  17 of it, if not downright hostile.</p> <p>18 MS HILL: As a result of the report by Mr Doyle, is this                  19 right, that the sending societies did make more effort                  20 after that to monitor the well-being of their charges by                  21 inspection visits and some children were removed from                  22 their placements and relocated?</p> <p>23 PROF CONSTANTINE: It is a shot across the bows of                  24 the voluntary societies that they leave certain things                  25 on trust and they need to improve their game. I think</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 133</p>	<p>1 altered during the interval years. There was increasing                  2 concern about the well-being of children and a different                  3 understanding of the needs of children which proved to                  4 be at variance with what was then conventional.</p> <p>5 There is a particular emphasis upon the emotional                  6 needs of children, and not just their material                  7 circumstances, but their emotional needs, or put even                  8 more briefly in four letters, their need for love.</p> <p>9 Those ideas were being articulated by such persons                  10 before the Second World War, but the war itself proves                  11 to be an important occasion when this expectation of                  12 what children needed was being even more firmly                  13 articulated.</p> <p>14 It is really due to the whole evacuation process                  15 whereby so many children were separated from their                  16 families during the war and were, therefore, no longer                  17 living at home with their parents, and, therefore, what                  18 had been a comparatively uncommon experience for                  19 children in this country becomes more commonplace.</p> <p>20 Professionals are anxious about the lasting effect                  21 that this might have upon children, and there are then                  22 reports start coming out which are even more articulate                  23 in terms of the needs of children. It leads eventually                  24 to the formation of this Curtis Committee, the Care of                  25 Children Committee, which does a thorough investigation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 135</p>
<p>1 one of the consequences of that -- at least what it                  2 doesn't do is slow down the rate of child migration. In                  3 fact, actually there are more subsequently.</p> <p>4 MS HILL: Help us understand, then, what criticisms of                  5 the scheme became more evident during and after the                  6 Second World War and why that was?</p> <p>7 PROF CONSTANTINE: I think here -- can we call up the                  8 paragraph in the Curtis Report. I think it would be                  9 helpful here.</p> <p>10 MS HILL: This is the Curtis Report reference that I think                  11 is the final reference I gave you this morning. Bear                  12 with me for a second while I pull up the number. In                  13 particular, it is 515 we want to expand, if we can, at                  14 the top of that page. Yes, that's it. Paragraph 515.</p> <p>15 Just so that we are clear, Professor, what you are                  16 describing here is an extract from the Curtis Committee                  17 Report, that's the Care of Children Committee that was                  18 set up in March 1945, reported in September 1946.</p> <p>19 PROF CONSTANTINE: Correct, yes.</p> <p>20 MS HILL: Help the panel understand, please, a little bit                  21 about that report and what it was intended to do before                  22 perhaps we come to this conclusion?</p> <p>23 PROF CONSTANTINE: It proves to be a very important report.                  24 It is drawing upon the experiences which some childcare                  25 professionals in this country, their views have been</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 134</p>	<p>1 into childcare generally in England and Wales. There's                  2 an equivalent investigation in Scotland called the                  3 Clyde Committee, but it reaches very similar                  4 conclusions. Here we are concerned with the                  5 Curtis Report.</p> <p>6 It does interview, as witnesses, representatives of                  7 the voluntary societies and the local authorities and                  8 professional people, and it does produce a very, very                  9 substantial report on what is, in their view, needed to                  10 ensure that children -- and here is that phrase again --                  11 deprived of a normal home life, what they will require                  12 in order to offset the disadvantages that they might                  13 have experienced because of their dislocation from                  14 a normal home life. So they are particularly concerned                  15 about maintaining some kind of equivalence or a normal                  16 family, some kind of surrogate care, which will enable                  17 the individual child to be given the care, attention and                  18 support which would normally be provided by parents.</p> <p>19 So in the case of some parents, it might be needed                  20 to give the family some degree of support. In the case                  21 of some children, it might be because there is no                  22 appropriate family, if there is no family at all, they                  23 need to be fostered, in other words, in that sense, put                  24 into a conventional family, or, ideally, if this is                  25 going to be long term, that the children should be</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 136</p>

<p>1 adopted.</p> <p>2 Now, if it is not, for whatever reason, possible to</p> <p>3 do that, then if a child has to be put into some form of</p> <p>4 institutional care, it should replicate as near as</p> <p>5 possible a conventional family so that children should</p> <p>6 not be housed in large institutions, the kind of large</p> <p>7 orphanages characteristic of so many organisations in</p> <p>8 the 19th century, but should adopt some of the better</p> <p>9 practices that had been coming into play before the</p> <p>10 Second World War, should now be normalised. So there</p> <p>11 should be what come to be described as cottage homes in</p> <p>12 which there would be, at most, about a dozen children,</p> <p>13 preferably fewer, and where they would be looked after</p> <p>14 by a house mother. It would be a surrogate mother. So</p> <p>15 that that woman -- and it is very much based upon the</p> <p>16 female, that woman would be trained to look after</p> <p>17 children who are in need of a degree of support that</p> <p>18 they would not otherwise be receiving.</p> <p>19 So this very long report comes to that broad</p> <p>20 conclusion. It does, though, consider the questions as</p> <p>21 to whether children might benefit by being migrated</p> <p>22 overseas, because many of the organisations that they</p> <p>23 had been talking to were obviously organisations which</p> <p>24 had been sending children overseas pre war. Hence, in</p> <p>25 the only paragraph in which they quite specifically</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 137</p>	<p>1 may, for children with an unfortunate background, be the</p> <p>2 foundation of a happy life, and the opportunity should</p> <p>3 therefore in our view remain open to suitable children</p> <p>4 who express a desire for it. We should, however,</p> <p>5 strongly deprecate their setting out in life under less</p> <p>6 thorough care and supervision than they would have at</p> <p>7 home, and we recommend that it should be a condition of</p> <p>8 consenting to the emigration of deprived children that</p> <p>9 the arrangements made by the government of the receiving</p> <p>10 country for their welfare and aftercare should be</p> <p>11 comparable to those we have proposed in this report for</p> <p>12 deprived children remaining in this country."</p> <p>13 Can I just -- a gloss on that. It says that the</p> <p>14 arrangements in the receiving country -- Australia, for</p> <p>15 example -- should be "comparable to those we have</p> <p>16 proposed". It is not saying the conditions as they</p> <p>17 currently exist, but the ones which in the body of</p> <p>18 the report they are saying should come into operation.</p> <p>19 I have indicated what those circumstances should be. So</p> <p>20 they are setting up a target in the main body of</p> <p>21 the report for the UK, but are insistent that what</p> <p>22 should happen to children who might be sent overseas,</p> <p>23 that there should be comparable conditions in the</p> <p>24 receiving country to which they are being sent. That,</p> <p>25 I think, is a very important benchmark that is set.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 139</p>
<p>1 refer to the emigration of children, it is important to</p> <p>2 read these words and read them very carefully, because</p> <p>3 it is a very balanced, nuanced set of sentences. So, if</p> <p>4 I may, I would like to read it into the record?</p> <p>5 MS HILL: Yes.</p> <p>6 PROF CONSTANTINE: It begins as follows:</p> <p>7 "We understand that organisations for sending</p> <p>8 deprived children to the dominions ..."</p> <p>9 We are talking about white settled communities:</p> <p>10 "... may resume their work in the near future."</p> <p>11 This is 1946, the report. Child migration is going</p> <p>12 to kick off again in 1947:</p> <p>13 "We have heard evidence as to the arrangements for</p> <p>14 selecting children for migration, and it is clear to us</p> <p>15 that their effect is that this opportunity is given only</p> <p>16 to children of fine physique and good mental equipment."</p> <p>17 Let me just put in here, in other words, they say</p> <p>18 these children are carefully selected. It goes on:</p> <p>19 "These are precisely the children for whom</p> <p>20 satisfactory openings could be found in this country,</p> <p>21 and in present day conditions this particular method of</p> <p>22 providing for the deprived child is not one that we</p> <p>23 specially wish to see extended."</p> <p>24 Pause. And then:</p> <p>25 "On the other hand, a fresh start in a new country</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 138</p>	<p>1 MS HILL: What impact, Professor, did that have on the</p> <p>2 thinking and practice in the Home Office, for example?</p> <p>3 PROF CONSTANTINE: This is particularly important because</p> <p>4 there is then a big debate between UK Government</p> <p>5 departments as to which government department shall be</p> <p>6 responsible for it. There is a tug of war as to who</p> <p>7 will be the appropriate body. It is actually the</p> <p>8 Home Office which is made ultimately responsible. The</p> <p>9 Home Office in the past had been primarily concerned</p> <p>10 with children who had been in states of delinquency as</p> <p>11 part of their prison role, as it were, so you can see</p> <p>12 why there was some objection to this. What the</p> <p>13 Home Office successfully argued was they already had</p> <p>14 a lot of experience of looking after the interests of</p> <p>15 children and it is not at all implying -- absolutely not</p> <p>16 implying -- that the children they will now become</p> <p>17 responsible for are in the same category. It is just</p> <p>18 they have the expertise to be able to assess the needs</p> <p>19 of particular individual children.</p> <p>20 MS HILL: You are talking here, just to be clear, about</p> <p>21 responsibility for the child migration schemes or</p> <p>22 responsibility for embedding the Curtis recommendations?</p> <p>23 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right. So they become broadly</p> <p>24 responsible for the whole of the operations of</p> <p>25 the Curtis Committee Report and specifically, in amongst</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 140</p>

<p>1 those, the needs of child migrants. What it requires,                  2 amongst other things, is the training of staff in the                  3 United Kingdom so that they will be better equipped to                  4 deal with children remaining in the UK, and there is                  5 a presumption that that will be one of the qualities                  6 that will be required wherever the children, if any,                  7 were sent, wherever they would go, they would also find                  8 trained staff to look after children. Similarly, the                  9 kind of qualities of support that they would expect to                  10 see developed in the UK would be there in Australia,                  11 shall we say, to make it short.</p> <p>12 That means something like fostering, maybe even                  13 adoption, but certainly the accommodating of children in                  14 small cottage homes, and that is the standards that the                  15 Home Office accepts. It is supposed to be the driving                  16 force of how they will deal with child migrant cases in                  17 the future.</p> <p>18 MS HILL: At the foot of page 30 of your first report you                  19 have given a couple of examples of the cottage home                  20 principle and how that applied to the best of your                  21 understanding. Can you give the Chair and panel that                  22 evidence, please?</p> <p>23 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. There are already some examples of                  24 those kinds of small cottages being developed. The                  25 example that is most known about I think is the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 141</p>	<p>1 kind of social experience as if they were living with                  2 their natural parents.</p> <p>3 The difficulties which might be perceived in                  4 relation to the Fairbridge Homes, and indeed some other                  5 places in Australia, is that they are physically very                  6 detached from any of the other communities. They don't                  7 have that interaction.</p> <p>8 So by Curtis principles, they would seem not to                  9 adhere to that which the Curtis Committee recommended                  10 and that the Home Office had accepted as its guiding                  11 brief.</p> <p>12 MS HILL: Help us understand, please, the impact of the 1948                  13 Children Act and how that fits into the story of child                  14 migration?</p> <p>15 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, the Children Act is intended to put                  16 into operation the major recommendations of                  17 the Curtis Report. We have been asked as to whether                  18 everything that was in the Curtis Report did reach                  19 legislative form. We are not aware of any that weren't,                  20 though some of them come in the form of regulations                  21 rather than in the legal Act, with the one exception                  22 that there's an assumption of Curtis and of the Children                  23 Act that the operations of the voluntary societies would                  24 adhere to the practice which had been conventional for                  25 children in local authority homes, namely, that children</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 143</p>
<p>1 Barnardo's Homes. Barnardo's Homes at Mowbray Park in                  2 New South Wales did adopt the cottage home principle,                  3 had already done this, but we have got some conflicting                  4 evidence about the numbers who were actually being                  5 accommodated. By one account, there were 20 boys per                  6 cottage, which is large by what would be regarded,                  7 I think, in this country as a cottage home. 20 boys per                  8 cottage and another report says 200 children in just six                  9 cottages. We have simply not been able to find out                  10 which of those is a correct figure. But there are                  11 examples, in other words, of some of those ideas having                  12 already been adopted overseas.</p> <p>13 MS HILL: You have mentioned a similar cottage home system                  14 operating at the Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra and                  15 at Molong, New South Wales.</p> <p>16 PROF CONSTANTINE: It looks nominally correct, except that                  17 one of the things the Curtis Committee was most anxious                  18 about -- this, again, is perhaps worth additional                  19 emphasis -- is children who are being catered for in any                  20 form of home in the United Kingdom should not be                  21 detached from the normal children's activities. They                  22 should go to the local school, they should be free to                  23 bring their friends from school back into their cottage                  24 home, as it were, they should be able to join the                  25 Boy Scouts or the Girl Guides, they should have the same</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 142</p>	<p>1 would not be -- that their migration overseas would not                  2 be acceptable until they had been approved by the                  3 Home Office.</p> <p>4 There seems to be, and it remains a puzzle, I think,                  5 to all of us who have investigated this, that whereas                  6 the Children Act principle of the local authority                  7 children being sent from them being approved by the                  8 Home Office effectively by -- nominally by the minister,                  9 probably by civil servants, while that does continue,                  10 that's the tradition that goes back to the old Poor Law                  11 days, there is an expectation that something similar                  12 will happen for voluntary organisations by regulation,                  13 voluntary regulations would be similarly regulated, and                  14 it would seem, as far as the documentation suggests,                  15 that the law was imperfectly drafted and it was the view                  16 of legal advisers to the Home Office that though it had                  17 been their assumption, the assumption of staff in the                  18 Home Office, that the same principles would apply, they                  19 are not able to regulate the activities of the voluntary                  20 societies. It does remain a mystery as to why the                  21 regulations you might have thought applied in the UK                  22 weren't drafted and applied. Regulating the behaviour                  23 of organisations in another sovereign state was always                  24 going to be more problematical, and it's a mystery to us                  25 as to why there was not an amendment to the 1948</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 144</p>

<p>1 Children Act until the Childcare Act which follows after                  2 the termination of the programmes of child migration.                  3 MS HILL: One of the consequences of the Children Act was                  4 that it placed responsibilities on local authorities.                  5 Please help us understand what the role of local                  6 authorities was in child migration thereafter?                  7 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. As I indicated, I think there was                  8 already amongst child professionals in this country,                  9 even before the war, an awareness that standards                  10 practices needed to be developed. The county councils                  11 and the county boroughs now become -- shall I say, in                  12 1948 the Poor Law Act was finally abolished. The county                  13 council and the county boroughs now have responsibility                  14 for the well-being -- the care of children deprived of                  15 a normal home life, and what they do is they set about                  16 recruiting staff as children's officers to ensure that                  17 best practice shall now be followed.                  18 What we know -- I came upon a document quite                  19 recently about the rate at which these county councils                  20 and country boroughs were appointing children's                  21 officers. There is some way to go, but we are now                  22 talking 1949/1950 they are recruiting. We have no                  23 evidence about the CVs of the people that are being                  24 appointed, but it would be reasonable to assume that the                  25 people being appointed as children's officers would have</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 145</p>	<p>1 that ought to be provided.                  2 There are then meetings between members of                  3 the Overseas Migration Board with senior figures from                  4 county councils and country boroughs, senior children's                  5 officers, who explain why they think what is being asked                  6 of them is not compatible with the principles of                  7 the Children Act and of the Curtis Committee. So lots                  8 of mumbles about the unwillingness of the local                  9 authorities to provide.                  10 MS HILL: I think you have quoted, footnote 21 of your                  11 report at page 31, an example of, when the chief                  12 migration officer of Australia House met representatives                  13 from the County Council Association in 1955, he was                  14 bluntly told that children's officers generally were not                  15 satisfied that Australian methods of childcare were                  16 comparable with those practised in Britain in the past                  17 few years.                  18 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. I think the error is quite                  19 significant because, clearly, by 1955, there would be                  20 yet more children's officers probably appointed on the                  21 same basis as the earlier ones, adhering to the                  22 Children Act and Curtis principles. So there is even                  23 more resistance.                  24 MS HILL: I think on page 5 of your third report you have                  25 quoted evidence relating to 1955 minutes of a meeting of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 147</p>
<p>1 signed up, as it were, to the principles of                  2 the Children Act and of the Curtis Committee not least                  3 because the Home Office is supposed to approve on the                  4 appointments being made. We haven't seen documentation                  5 about this. There is always a problem about what looked                  6 to be routine documents being preserved in official                  7 files and passed on to the national archives.                  8 But it is a reasonable assumption that the                  9 Home Office would have approved the personnel that had                  10 been recruited by the county councils and county                  11 boroughs.                  12 MS HILL: What impact did that recruitment of children's                  13 officers have on the local authority involvement in                  14 child migration?                  15 PROF CONSTANTINE: It is really quite striking, in that what                  16 we get thereafter are complaints from -- here we are                  17 talking Australia again -- Australia and also from one                  18 of the government's advisory bodies, the Overseas                  19 Migration Board, which is manned particularly by people                  20 from a wide range of professions but also initially with                  21 ministers -- initially civil servants and then with MPs.                  22 They are keen, generally speaking, Overseas Migration,                  23 but they start to lament following up some of                  24 the statements made by the Australian authorities that                  25 the local authorities are not providing the children</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 146</p>	<p>1 the Overseas Migration Board to the effect on                  2 7 July 1955:                  3 "It was clear from evidence taken from the Board                  4 that local authorities were not entirely happy about                  5 migration as a possible solution for deprived children.                  6 There was certainly some discrepancy ..."                  7 Perhaps this is a wider quote from that:                  8 "... between the form of care recommended by the                  9 Children Act and carried out by local authorities in the                  10 United Kingdom, and that offered by the societies in                  11 Australia. In their own interests, in order to reassure                  12 the local authorities as well as to reinforce their case                  13 for additional help from public funds, the societies                  14 might like to consider introducing certain changes in                  15 line with United Kingdom practice, for example, an                  16 increase in boarding out arrangements."                  17 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. If I may, I think the phrase that                  18 struck me when we encountered this is "might like to                  19 consider introducing certain changes".                  20 MS HILL: I think you have given -- perhaps I don't need to                  21 go into it in too much detail -- further evidence in                  22 your report whereby local authorities had clarified why                  23 many local authority children's officers did consider                  24 that very few of its children would be suitable for                  25 migration. So that was another dynamic, was it?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 148</p>

<p>1 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, indeed. When the people looked at                  2 the aggregate number of children in care, there'd tend                  3 to be an easy assumption that all these children really                  4 would be ready and appropriate to be sent overseas. But                  5 the analysis that is done by one of the children's                  6 officers for the Overseas Migration Board indicates how                  7 there may be in aggregate a large number, but it is                  8 a moving stream. These children are briefly into care                  9 and then pass out because the circumstances that deprive                  10 them of their normal home life have been affected by                  11 other changes in their lives and, therefore, they can                  12 either go back to their parents or to some other family                  13 member. Therefore, the idea of sending them overseas                  14 strikes these children's officers as completely                  15 inappropriate. Child migration is a one-way ticket.                  16 MS HILL: Is this right, that in your third report you set                  17 out what you describe as some frustration by the                  18 Australian authorities at this approach taken by the                  19 local authorities? You quote at the top of page 6 of                  20 your third report a handwritten summary of comments by                  21 the Australian Commonwealth Minister of Immigration made                  22 by a civil servant in November 1958. The minister was                  23 reported as saying:                  24 "The United Kingdom authorities, especially local                  25 government authorities, are naughty in not supplying the</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 149</p>	<p>1 safety net to families at the lower margins; there is                  2 a degree of welfare support which was much more fragile                  3 before the Second World War.                  4 In addition to that, some of us who have lived long                  5 enough will remember the Conservative Prime                  6 Minister Macmillan talking about "We have never had it                  7 so good". The economy is improving by the 1950s. There                  8 is full employment. Wages are higher. Therefore, there                  9 are likely to be fewer children who are in families in                  10 desperate need.                  11 So we do get statements to that effect, that the                  12 economy -- the full employment economy is, in effect,                  13 reducing the potential clientele, and that seems to                  14 be -- one statement here, this is the Duke of Devonshire                  15 in 1962, as to why there has been this decline in the                  16 volume of child migration. He says:                  17 "It is of course a reflection of increased                  18 prosperity in this country and of the national system of                  19 childcare established by the Children Act 1948, but                  20 fewer children come into care of the voluntary societies                  21 and consequently there are fewer available for                  22 emigration."                  23 MS HILL: Professor, going back to your main report, you                  24 described in some detail the role of the Children Act                  25 and the impact of that on local authority thinking. You</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 151</p>
<p>1 number of these children that Australia would like.                  2 There could be instead a fresh, more progressive, more                  3 helpful attitude of mind among the people in                  4 Great Britain."                  5 You have quoted something similar from February 1959                  6 where an MP, Andrew Fisher MP, had said that there was                  7 "a view that local authorities had interpreted their                  8 duties under the Act somewhat rigidly and without much                  9 imagination."                  10 Is that a fair summary of the dynamic?                  11 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's right, yes. The "naughty" phrase                  12 is actually the Commonwealth Relations officer civil                  13 servant's language, but he does quote what he had been                  14 told as well, "a fresh, more progressive, more helpful                  15 attitude".                  16 MS HILL: Is this right, that there was also at this time an                  17 improvement in the British economy that played a part in                  18 the cessation of the migration schemes?                  19 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes. I think one might add, there are                  20 two things that are clearly developing post war.                  21 Certainly, by the 1950s, the post-war welfare reforms                  22 themselves, things like family allowances, for instance,                  23 the improvements in what becomes national assistance,                  24 and in terms of unemployment insurance and health                  25 insurance, all these things are providing an additional</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 150</p>	<p>1 have described some of the financial issues just now,                  2 most recently. Would you go back, please, to 2.4.5 of                  3 your first report and give the evidence that you have                  4 set out there about the perception or the attitude that                  5 you have understood from the evidence of the voluntary                  6 organisations that were involved in child migration and                  7 their reaction to the Curtis provisions that you have                  8 described?                  9 PROF CONSTANTINE: I think it is here important to remember                  10 that all institutions -- I do mean all and not just                  11 child migration voluntary societies -- kind of                  12 inherit -- acquire a kind of vision of their own worth                  13 that they have been practising for decades, indeed in                  14 some cases for centuries, and have a confidence built                  15 into what they are doing that is inflated by the                  16 plaudits that they get from the outside public. It is                  17 very difficult sometimes for any institution to                  18 self-examine itself.                  19 I think what one can see is that some of the senior                  20 staff, especially in the voluntary societies, are more                  21 resistant to the ideas that younger members of staff                  22 from a different generation are beginning to express.                  23 I think there's some information we have come upon in                  24 Dr Barnardo's and National Children's Home about some                  25 staff being unpersuaded that what they had historically</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 152</p>

<p>1 been doing is any longer the best or most appropriate                  2 form of childcare. So there is almost a kind of                  3 generational movement through. It goes back to the                  4 training that they may have had, the experiences they                  5 have had, the Children Act, the Curtis Report, and so                  6 on. So that, I think, starts to work its way through.                  7 MS HILL: I think we will hear more from you in the second                  8 phase of these hearings about those internal                  9 communications or conversations, if that is a fair                  10 summary.                  11 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes.                  12 MS HILL: At 2.4.6 of your first report, you said this, that                  13 your view is that some UK Government ministers and                  14 especially Whitehall officials after 1945 were                  15 increasingly uncomfortable with the practice of child                  16 migration but were reluctant to upset the                  17 Australian Government and such highly regarded                  18 philanthropic operators as Barnardo's and Fairbridge by                  19 refusing to renew funding agreements with the voluntary                  20 societies. Tell us a little bit about that.                  21 PROF CONSTANTINE: There is a kind of internal conversation                  22 within the UK Government. I mentioned that the                  23 Home Office has accepted pretty enthusiastically the                  24 principles of the Curtis Report and is endorsing the                  25 Children Act and has an advisory committee always on</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 153</p>	<p>1 occasions as well when the societies have to be approved                  2 or agreements have to be renewed.                  3 The Home Office sets itself off in the -- through                  4 the 40s and into the 50s doing what it regards as its                  5 professional duty, to explain the new standards and                  6 expectations to colleagues in another department. It is                  7 largely conducted at civil service level rather than at                  8 high politics level. It is not the ministers who tend                  9 to be involved. What one can see is that the                  10 Commonwealth Relations Office staff, indeed, themselves                  11 become uncomfortable, putting it mildly, increasingly                  12 seriously uncomfortable, about what they are continuing                  13 to endorse.                  14 Their view is affected more by the high politics.                  15 We go back to the notion that Britain is the mother                  16 country of a white settler community and Australia is                  17 a powerful participant in that community and that there                  18 is a reluctance to cause outright offence to the                  19 Australian authorities by simply stopping it. What they                  20 endeavour to do is to try and persuade. I think I would                  21 probably leave it at that at this moment.                  22 MS HILL: Is this right that, those conversations aside, the                  23 taxpayer subsidies for child migration continued until                  24 1972 when the Commonwealth Settlement Act was not                  25 renewed?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 155</p>
<p>1 hand. Since it is responsible for the children --                  2 though, remember, without successfully getting                  3 regulations in place to control the voluntary                  4 societies -- it does attempt to persuade the                  5 Commonwealth Relations Office, which is responsible for                  6 the funding side of the child migration story, that what                  7 has been past practice is any longer sufficient.                  8 There is, as I say, a kind of conversation, because                  9 there are frequent occasions when the two ministries                  10 have to discuss maintaining the funding arrangements,                  11 approving of the institutions, and particularly whenever                  12 the Empire, later Commonwealth, Settlement Act needs to                  13 be renewed, and, as you said earlier, originally it was                  14 15 years and then it becomes every five years, so at                  15 least every five years they have to go through the whole                  16 business again of deciding whether the Commonwealth                  17 Settlement Act should or should not be renewed and, if                  18 renewed, what should it cover, what should it endorse,                  19 what practices should it finance?                  20 There is a kind of seminar -- there are                  21 interdepartmental committees, so the Treasury officials                  22 are there, the Ministry of Labour, the Commonwealth                  23 Relations Office and the Home Office. At heart, it's                  24 the Home Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office.                  25 On these occasions every five years, but on other</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 154</p>	<p>1 PROF CONSTANTINE: Yes, that's right. The amount of money,                  2 it should be said, is being reduced, but there is money                  3 available, but there are no longer organisations that                  4 are bidding for those funds.                  5 MS HILL: The regulations that I think you alluded to                  6 earlier, Professor, that regulated the voluntary                  7 societies' role in child migration did not come into                  8 effect until 1982, after the child migration schemes had                  9 ended?                  10 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct, yes.                  11 MS HILL: Finally, could I ask for one more page,                  12 EWM000005_033. Paragraph 2.4.8 of the report,                  13 Professor, where I think you give a summary here where                  14 you say:                  15 "In reality, the UK's child migration programmes                  16 ended when the remaining voluntary childcare societies                  17 could no longer recruit children to send or no longer                  18 wished to do so. Very likely, due to changes in welfare                  19 support for families, more children in need were being                  20 contained and supported in their natural families or                  21 were being fostered or adopted, and the number of                  22 children needing anything but temporary institutional                  23 care diminished."                  24 PROF CONSTANTINE: That's correct.                  25 MS HILL: That remains a fair summary of why these</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 156</p>

<p>1 programmes ended?</p> <p>2 PROF CONSTANTINE: That is the conclusion we have derived</p> <p>3 from the evidence we have seen.</p> <p>4 MS HILL: Professor Lynch, is there anything you would like</p> <p>5 to add to that?</p> <p>6 PROF LYNCH: Yes. I will try to be brief, but there are</p> <p>7 three things. The first is, you asked the question</p> <p>8 about the impact of the Curtis Report on Home Office</p> <p>9 thinking in relation to child migration schemes.</p> <p>10 Professor Constantine helpfully sets out the way in</p> <p>11 which this would affect thinking about the nature of</p> <p>12 the receiving institutions and whether staff were</p> <p>13 properly trained. It resembled a homelike environment,</p> <p>14 small groups of children being cared for together,</p> <p>15 family siblings being kept together, that kind of</p> <p>16 expectation about the receiving environment.</p> <p>17 It also seems to have informed Home Office thinking</p> <p>18 about the appropriate selection of children as well, so</p> <p>19 we have a 1947 memo from the Home Office -- it is</p> <p>20 section 3.1.5 of the second report, but has a bearing on</p> <p>21 this.</p> <p>22 MS HILL: We will come to 3.1.5 in more detail.</p> <p>23 PROF LYNCH: Just as a broad point. So the Home Office</p> <p>24 civil servants there are saying in a way that is very</p> <p>25 similar to paragraph 515 of the Curtis Report, children</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 157</p>	<p>1 the Curtis Report does have an impact -- appears to have</p> <p>2 an impact on Home Office thinking about the selection of</p> <p>3 children.</p> <p>4 The second point relating to this issue with the</p> <p>5 1948 Children Act, the way in which it empowers or</p> <p>6 actually requires the Home Secretary to approve the</p> <p>7 sending of children overseas who are in local authority</p> <p>8 care, it is quite specific about what the Home Secretary</p> <p>9 has to be satisfied in terms of giving approval, that he</p> <p>10 has to be satisfied that the child has consented, that</p> <p>11 the parent or guardian consents, that migration is in</p> <p>12 the best interests of the child, and that there are</p> <p>13 appropriate forms of care overseas awaiting the child</p> <p>14 when they are sent overseas.</p> <p>15 Now, the implications of effectively the dual-track</p> <p>16 regulatory system was that that statutory check did not</p> <p>17 exist for children sent from the care of voluntary</p> <p>18 societies who formed the majority of post-war child</p> <p>19 migrants.</p> <p>20 So for those children -- and I think it is worth</p> <p>21 raising this point before hearing the evidence from</p> <p>22 former child migrants over the next few days -- there</p> <p>23 wouldn't have been a statutory check then other than</p> <p>24 a migration application form of parental or guardian</p> <p>25 consent. Those processes were dealt much more in terms</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 159</p>
<p>1 who will be appropriate for selecting wouldn't be those</p> <p>2 who have any prospect of at all of maintaining family</p> <p>3 relationships in this country, and it wouldn't be</p> <p>4 children who have any prospects of being boarded out in</p> <p>5 this country, and it wouldn't be children who have been</p> <p>6 so traumatised by their previous experience that</p> <p>7 migration would be unlikely to be successful for them,</p> <p>8 which we thought about 400 not being a large proportion</p> <p>9 of children in local authority care to send out, but</p> <p>10 when you think about those criteria, 400 may seem like</p> <p>11 quite a lot of children who somehow managed to get past</p> <p>12 all of those criteria. So it does appear to affect</p> <p>13 thinking about selection, but whether that actually</p> <p>14 influences the selection decisions that are signed off</p> <p>15 by the Home Office is perhaps still not --</p> <p>16 MS HILL: Pause for a moment. I'm told that there is</p> <p>17 a technical problem and that the media room has lost the</p> <p>18 link to the transcript. My understanding is</p> <p>19 Professor Lynch has a few more points to make, so</p> <p>20 perhaps, Chair, it is a matter for you, but I think we</p> <p>21 probably could continue to finish the evidence rather</p> <p>22 than rise. I think there is a little more evidence you</p> <p>23 are going to give, but I'm afraid the media can't follow</p> <p>24 the transcript at the moment.</p> <p>25 PROF LYNCH: That was just that first point, that I think</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 158</p>	<p>1 of quite basic administrative processes for a migration</p> <p>2 application through Australia House rather than there</p> <p>3 being any independent statutory check of issues around</p> <p>4 consent or the best interests of that individual child.</p> <p>5 MS HILL: I think you're saying there is a significance to</p> <p>6 this different approach being taken to the voluntary</p> <p>7 organisations as opposed to those being migrated from</p> <p>8 local authority care?</p> <p>9 PROF LYNCH: Exactly. Essentially, it may be too strong to</p> <p>10 say the children sent from voluntary society care, it's</p> <p>11 an unregulated system, because there is still, as we</p> <p>12 will see more next week, a system notionally of approval</p> <p>13 and inspections that exist around Empire Settlement Act</p> <p>14 funding, but apart from that, this is a kind of</p> <p>15 dual-track system where at least notional checks that</p> <p>16 exist from the Home Secretary and the Home Office in</p> <p>17 terms of local authority -- children sent from local</p> <p>18 authority care do not exist for children --</p> <p>19 MS HILL: At the point of migration. That's why there is</p> <p>20 a disparity?</p> <p>21 PROF LYNCH: That's right. I think perhaps a very brief</p> <p>22 point, then, just to make about section 33, the fact</p> <p>23 that it was advised to the Home Office that they</p> <p>24 couldn't draw up regulations that would impinge on the</p> <p>25 overseas operations of voluntary societies. I think</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 160</p>



<p>1 it's an indication of what a significant decision it was                  2 to migrate children in the first place, to actually send                  3 them outside of the remit that the UK Government in                  4 terms of its legal authority, that was clearly a very,                  5 very significant decision and, again, perhaps something                  6 to bear in mind.                  7 I think the final brief point is, part of the reason                  8 that we drafted this section is that sometimes there                  9 have been suggestions in reviewing this history that                  10 essentially what happened with the child migration                  11 schemes was unfortunate past practice, but essentially                  12 practice of the time. I think one of the things that we                  13 are trying to present in this part of the report is                  14 a fairly clear analysis that, as well as child migration                  15 schemes always being open to some criticism, in the                  16 post-war period, with the Curtis Committee Report, there                  17 are some quite clear expectations around the operation                  18 of the child migration schemes which it may be possible                  19 to track in terms of whether that was reflected in the                  20 experiences of the former child migrants that we will be                  21 hearing from over the next few days.                  22 MS HILL: Thank you very much. Chair, obviously, if you or                  23 the panel have any questions -- there is no application                  24 from any core participant to ask any questions.                  25 THE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms Hill. No, we don't, at this</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 161</p>	<p>1                  2 Opening statement by MR KHAN .....38                  3                  4 Opening statement by MR HILL .....50                  5                  6 Opening statement by MR FORD .....55                  7                  8 Opening statement by MR RAWAT .....62                  9                  10 Opening statement by MS GALLAFENT .....70                  11                  12 Opening statement by MS LEEK .....76                  13                  14 PROFESSOR STEPHEN CONSTANTINE .....79                  15 (affirmed)                  16                  17 PROFESSOR GORDON LYNCH (affirmed) .....79                  18                  19 Questions by MS HILL .....80                  20                  21 Housekeeping .....162                  22                  23                  24                  25</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 163</p>
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<p>1 stage. We will reserve until later.                  2 MS HILL: Chair, that concludes the evidence we propose to                  3 adduce today. Just a couple of matters by way of                  4 housekeeping.                  5 Housekeeping                  6 MS HILL: Obviously, as far as tomorrow is concerned, the                  7 intention is that you hear two live former child migrant                  8 witnesses and have two groups of evidence read in                  9 relation to child migrants. It might be, for                  10 everybody's note, that the first two live witnesses are                  11 reversed in the order on the timetable, but they are                  12 still both anticipated to be heard tomorrow.                  13 THE CHAIR: Thank you very much. Thank you, everybody, for                  14 their participation today and for the contributions from                  15 the two witnesses. Thank you very much.                  16 (3.54 pm)                  17 (The hearing was adjourned until                  18 Tuesday, 28 February 2017 at 10.30 am)                  19 I N D E X                  20                  21 Welcome by THE CHAIR .....1                  22                  23 Opening statement by MS HILL .....5                  24                  25 Opening statement by MS WEERERATNE .....23</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 162</p>	
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