

Wednesday, 30 September 2020

(10.00 am)

LADY SMITH: Good morning. We turn today to evidence regarding the background of Quarriers' migration of children, as I understand it. Have I got that right, Ms Rattray?

MS RATTRAY: Yes, my Lady. Today we have three witnesses from Quarriers who will be giving evidence in person in the hearings room, and we will also have a short read-in.

LADY SMITH: Who do we start with?

MS RATTRAY: The first witness is Carol Eden.

MS CAROL EDEN (called)

LADY SMITH: Good morning, Ms Eden. Could we begin, please, by you raising your right hand and repeat after me ...

MS CAROL EDEN (affirmed)

LADY SMITH: Do please sit down and make yourself comfortable. I will leave Ms Rattray to explain what she wants you to do with the red file, but I can give you a clue, your statement is in there and it may help you, but it will also come up on the screen. If you have any questions or concerns in the course of giving evidence, please don't hesitate to let me know.

I will hand over to Ms Rattray and she will explain what happens next.

1 Questions from MS RATTRAY

2 MS RATTRAY: Good morning, Carol.

3 A. Good morning.

4 Q. You are Carol Eden?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. And you were born in 1972?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. You have provided a written statement to the Inquiry,  
9 and the reference the Inquiry has given to your  
10 statement, for the transcript, is QAR-94.

11 Carol, as Lady Smith has explained, when we refer to  
12 your statement, that part of it should come up on the  
13 screen before you, but in the red folder there is  
14 a paper copy, so if you find it easier to use the paper  
15 copy then that is fine as well.

16 A. Okay.

17 Q. To start, could we turn to the back page of your  
18 statement, which is on page 4, and to the foot of that  
19 page, and just to confirm that you have signed your  
20 statement?

21 A. Yes, I have.

22 Q. Although you have prepared your own statement here, can  
23 you confirm -- we would normally have a final paragraph,  
24 so I will just ask you that you believe everything you  
25 say in your statement is true?

1 A. Yes, I do.

2 Q. Turning back to page 1 of your statement, Carol, just by  
3 way of an introduction you tell us you are the head of  
4 marketing at Quarriers and you have worked at Quarriers  
5 for 16 years. You explain to us what the purpose of  
6 this statement is at paragraph 5. Can you tell us what  
7 your intentions are in providing this statement?

8 A. The intentions were to provide an overview of how we  
9 have engaged with former residents through Canada,  
10 through Australia, and about the information requests we  
11 get, and how we look to provide that to them.

12 Q. What has your involvement in this process been?

13 A. My involvement has been, because I have worked for  
14 Quarriers for quite a long time, I got involved in  
15 preparing information for the Inquiry, primarily because  
16 I knew who people were and I could try and pull that  
17 together by knowing them. I also manage the website and  
18 the social channels, and that is a primary way of people  
19 contacting us. So our department is generally the first  
20 port of call where anyone externally, including former  
21 residents or descendants, are able to get in touch.

22 Q. In your statement at paragraphs 6 and 7 you make mention  
23 of a policy and a protocol involved in this process.  
24 Can you just, in very general terms, tell us what  
25 happens in accordance with that policy and protocol.

1       A. I think, going back to the 1960s or 1970s, there has  
2       always been a policy of providing information that  
3       people request. During the 1990s when policies became  
4       more formalised, and that has been part of our evidence  
5       and our case studies too, it has been about providing  
6       this, being able to provide documentation as to who  
7       somebody is, but responding to people's requests and  
8       providing records where appropriate.

9       Q. I think you say that when it comes to looking at records  
10      themselves and engaging with former residents at that  
11      stage, that is not part of your role?

12     A. It is not, and I make that clear to people as well.  
13     I think it is an important distinction to make, that  
14     just because somebody works at Quarriers we don't have  
15     access to all people's individual records, and there is  
16     a strict degree of privacy, you know, it is not for  
17     everybody to look at, so I try to make that distinction.

18             I think as well people like to have an immediate  
19     response so they know someone has acknowledged it, and  
20     I think with social media and social channels a lot of  
21     people expect an immediate reply. And we're online, so  
22     it is good to be able to acknowledge things and make  
23     that distinction between what I am able to do and what  
24     I am able to pass on to other colleagues.

25     Q. You do tell us at paragraph 8 that if we want to have



1 a more detailed history of Quarriers' engagement and the  
2 background to that engagement with former child  
3 migrants, there is a document that has been prepared by  
4 Phil Robinson and Fred Wardle?

5 A. Yes, that is correct.

6 Q. I don't think we have any need to actually look at that  
7 today in detail, but just for the transcript,  
8 I understand that is called "The Quarriers Children:  
9 Scotland - Canada 1872 to 1933" and it is at QAR-97.

10 At this stage, Carol, I am going to -- turning to  
11 page 2 of your statement -- ask you about the contact  
12 that Quarriers have had with former child migrants to  
13 Canada. As far as you are aware, what was the first  
14 contact that you are aware of between Quarriers and  
15 former child migrants to Canada?

16 A. The first formalised contact I am aware of was through  
17 Dr Minto, who was the director of Quarriers at the time  
18 from the mid-70s. He did try to reconnect with  
19 migrants, it wasn't particularly successful. We have  
20 looked at why this might be in terms of the ages of  
21 people who were in Canada at that time. It did come  
22 with a stigma, people didn't always tell their own  
23 families if they were a home child, so people were maybe  
24 less willing to come forward and make contact with the  
25 organisation.

1 Q. You have explored how people might have felt and the  
2 possibility of stigma. Were you actually able to speak  
3 to people later about that? Has that been a hurdle in  
4 any way?

5 A. Certainly in the information we hear first-hand from  
6 descendants they tell us that they may find out somebody  
7 has been a home child after their parent or grandparent  
8 has died. It is not something they ever discussed, it  
9 is not something -- so it is something that wasn't  
10 openly discussed when that person was around.

11 Q. Have you discovered as to whether, to any extent,  
12 perhaps a poor experience of migration has been a part  
13 of not wanting to come forward?

14 A. Yes, I would think that has been the case in some  
15 circumstances.

16 Q. I think you then tell us that in 1996 there was  
17 a further attempt to make contact?

18 A. Yes. The general director at that point was Gerald Lee,  
19 and he visited Canada with the purpose of trying to  
20 reconnect. Lots of advertisements were put in  
21 newspapers and people were invited to attend, and there  
22 was a view as well of maybe trying to set up services  
23 there to see how we could reconnect and make more of  
24 a base there as well.

25 LADY SMITH: Is it all right if I call you Carol?

1 A. Of course.

2 LADY SMITH: It is interesting you explain that in the 70s,  
3 around the mid-70s I think, Dr Minto started an  
4 initiative to try and recontact with former child  
5 migrants from Quarriers. Have you been able to identify  
6 what it was that prompted that stream of activity on his  
7 part?

8 A. Not really, not specifically. We have looked through  
9 the Narrative of Facts, or they would most likely be  
10 called our annual reviews by that point, or any notes.  
11 It really just says to try and reconnect. Throughout  
12 our research we have met with Phil Robinson, I do know  
13 Fred Wardle, we asked these questions to, but it is not  
14 too clear. It may seem that there is such a number of  
15 children who were migrated over the years, close to  
16 7,000. They tended to stay in that geographic area,  
17 a large number of them. There is no specific reason  
18 that we can see. Maybe it just kind of formalises where  
19 they had received letters from children as they were  
20 growing up.

21 LADY SMITH: But no particular obvious prompt.

22 A. We couldn't see anything.

23 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

24 MS RATTRAY: Following the attempt to make contact by  
25 Gerald Lee, what was the result of that?

1       A. They decided they would hold a reunion. So this was  
2       held later that year and it seemed to be really, really  
3       popular. I said in the statement over 300 people  
4       attended, I think it was standing room only from what  
5       Phil Robinson and Fred Wardle have told me. It seemed  
6       to be a really positive but emotional time. And people  
7       were able to access their records. They came with their  
8       families, they came just trying to find out -- fill in  
9       those blanks that they didn't know from their own  
10      childhoods that they wanted to know as adults.

11     Q. I think you also tell us that amongst more than 300  
12      people who were attending, that included 17 former child  
13      migrants?

14     A. Yes, that is correct. Yes.

15     LADY SMITH: Does that mean that you identified  
16      a significant number of people in Ontario who had been  
17      Quarriers children but not child migrants?

18     A. I think that is their families.

19     LADY SMITH: Right, 17 people and their extended families.

20     A. Yes.

21     LADY SMITH: Thank you.

22     MS RATTRAY: I think following upon that first reunion, and  
23      I say "first" because I know you are going to tell us  
24      about further events, what happened immediately  
25      following that in terms of follow-up from that reunion?

1       A. I think it was noted that there was interest, that  
2       people were trying to claim that tag of home child and  
3       make it a positive thing, something to be proud of. And  
4       Fred and his family were particularly interested, and  
5       set up Quarriers Canadian Family, so there is a good  
6       strong link with the two organisations. Fred also  
7       joined Quarriers' board of trustees so that there was  
8       a -- like a modern day link to what was going on with  
9       the organisation too.

10      Q. Can you tell us a little more about what Quarriers  
11      Canadian Family is?

12      A. It is a group of descendants of Quarriers children.  
13      Fred's own mother was a Quarriers girl and went on to  
14      lead a very successful life. They get together maybe  
15      less often now, at the moment. They hold different  
16      events, they mark anniversaries, they look at history.  
17      They are very interested as well in passing that on to  
18      the next generations, so providing information to  
19      schools, and knowing more and more about their own  
20      ancestors.

21      Q. At paragraph 14 on page 2 of your statement, you tell us  
22      about a return visit to Quarriers in September 1997.

23      A. Yes, I think that was a really special time as well. So  
24      as it says, 48 members of the Canadian Family came over,  
25      including two former child migrants. Again I think it

1           was a very emotional time and very special for the  
2           Quarriers staff who were there at the time too.

3                 We still have the monuments in the village. We have  
4           two Canadian gardens, they planted trees there at the  
5           time. I think it is kind of walking in the footsteps of  
6           where they had been as children and never been since,  
7           and an opportunity as well for them to show their own  
8           families "That is the cottage where I lived, that is  
9           where I was, that is where I came from, that is where  
10          I went to school", and being able to see that first-hand  
11          and pass that on to the next generation.

12         Q. Then I think you tell us at the next paragraph,  
13           paragraph 15, about a second reunion in 1998. Where did  
14           that reunion take place?

15         A. That took place in Brockville, Ontario, so that would  
16           have been near where the original receiving home in  
17           Fairknowe was based, so again a significant location for  
18           child migrants from Quarriers.

19         Q. Around how many people attended that particular event?

20         A. About 120 participants and six former child migrants, so  
21           a smaller number than before, but still a significant  
22           number of people who were interested.

23         Q. You have mentioned already that I think Fred Wardle  
24           became a member of the board of trustees?

25         A. Yes, that is correct. He became a member of Quarriers'

1 board of trustees, the council of management at the  
2 time.

3 Q. That was from I think 1998 to 2009?

4 A. That is correct.

5 Q. Was there a particular reason as to why Fred Wardle  
6 became a trustee?

7 A. I think it was to show the commitment to child migrants,  
8 it was to show the commitment to the numbers who had  
9 been sent over there, and to be involved in modern day  
10 Quarriers. As I said before, at the time there was  
11 a view of trying to set up services internationally, we  
12 had a partnership with a children's service in Moscow at  
13 the time, we had something else with street children in  
14 Nepal, so it was very much a partnership thing on  
15 an international basis of where we could share learnings  
16 and provide support, and maybe a view to setting  
17 something up in Canada at the time as well.

18 Q. In paragraph 17 of your statement you tell us about  
19 a third reunion taking place in 2001?

20 A. Yes, this took place in Kingston, and there was a film  
21 that was previewed there as well. It focused on child  
22 migrants from Quarriers, so it was first-hand interviews  
23 with people who had been child migrants, and this was  
24 shown across Canadian television. I think it is still  
25 online as well, and it has been distributed to schools,

1           so it is part of the curriculum for children nowadays in  
2           school.

3           Q. Turning to page 3 of your statement, Carol, and at  
4           paragraph 18 you mention the paper that we have already  
5           talked about, prepared by Phil Robinson and Fred Wardle.  
6           Could you explain the circumstances in which this paper  
7           was presented?

8           A. It was prepared for the first International Congress on  
9           Child Migration which took place in New Orleans,  
10          Louisiana. It was meant to set out -- it was kind of  
11          twofold, really. So from Phil Robinson's perspective  
12          the sending organisation and what was involved with that  
13          and what information we had, but also from the  
14          perspective of a child of a migrant and his connections  
15          and the information he had from his own family and  
16          others in that situation.

17          Q. You tell us that certain contacts were made at that  
18          event?

19          A. Yes, they met with Margaret Humphreys of the Child  
20          Migrants Trust. Because there was a bigger focus in  
21          Canada, it was also recognised there were smaller  
22          numbers of children who had been sent to Australia, and  
23          Margaret Humphreys had become much more active in that  
24          area in highlighting what had happened there. So it was  
25          to make a commitment that any child that came forward in



1           Australia, we could help provide those records and do  
2           that through a trusted third party.

3       Q.   Did children come forward from Australia?

4       A.   Yes, they did, yes.

5       Q.   Do you know how many came forward?

6       A.   I don't think it was that many. I don't have a specific  
7           number. I don't want to guess particularly, but it  
8           wasn't a large number.

9       Q.   In relation to the children or descendants of children  
10          who had been child migrants, did you hear anything about  
11          allegations of abuse or a poor experience of migration?

12      A.   We did hear some things from -- if I separate out Canada  
13          and Australia, just in terms of the timescales it's  
14          quite different. We did hear about people having hard  
15          lives in Canada and also some allegations of abuse.  
16          We'd also linked in with Anna Magnusson, so we were  
17          aware of the interviews that were taking place there.  
18          In terms of Australia, we did hear later on of an  
19          allegation of abuse that took place and that person was  
20          encouraged to contact the police.

21      Q.   Can you tell us about the nature of the allegation?

22      A.   I don't have any further information than that. But we  
23          were given the information that something had happened,  
24          and they were encouraged to contact the police at the  
25          time.

1 Q. In 2006, you have mentioned Anna Magnusson, and you tell  
2 us at paragraph 22 she was commissioned to provide  
3 an update?

4 A. Yes, that is correct. Phil Robinson had approached her  
5 at the time asking to update the book that had been  
6 written twenty years previously, really with -- he  
7 wanted -- in the same way that the book had been written  
8 in the first place, you know, go and research it, find  
9 what you want to write. Phil wanted to update it in  
10 terms of the allegations of abuse as well and how that  
11 was being handled, so again giving Anna Magnusson free  
12 rein to go and speak to people and cover that in  
13 a journalistic and research way.

14 Q. I think by 2006, some allegations no longer had the  
15 status of allegations because there had been a number of  
16 convictions --

17 A. Absolutely. Yes, that is correct.

18 Q. -- of former Quarriers houseparents?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. At paragraph 23, in 2008, you tell us about a project to  
21 create an online resource. What was that?

22 A. It is operated by Iriss and it is a website called the  
23 Golden Bridge, so the golden bridge between the UK and  
24 Canada. We provided lots of information on there. So  
25 our Narrative of Facts, so basically Quarriers' annual

1           reviews from 1872 to 1928 are all online, a very rich  
2           source of information and photographs and what was  
3           published by the organisation at the time. We also  
4           provided photographs, children on the ships or in the  
5           cottages. Just basically any information that we were  
6           able to provide there is shared online.

7           Q. You mentioned Iriss. Can you tell us who Iriss is?

8           A. I can never remember what it stands for, sorry.

9           Q. I think it tells us.

10          A. Institute for Research and Innovation in Social  
11          Services.

12          LADY SMITH: Well done.

13          MS RATTRAY: Thank you. Moving on to the next paragraph,  
14          paragraph 24, you tell us about a fourth reunion in  
15          2009. Where did that reunion take place?

16          A. That took place in Quarriers Village, it was the year of  
17          the homecoming, and it was organised through Fred, and  
18          also Tony Williams who had left Quarriers by that point  
19          but was still very much in touch with Fred. So it was  
20          descendants of the next generation down who came over,  
21          there were lots of different events. We had a dinner  
22          and Anna Magnusson came to speak. We invited people  
23          along. She wanted to speak to descendants. We were  
24          keen to hear from her too and they were keen to meet  
25          her. We planted a maple tree outside head office in

1 Quarriers Village, and there were small maple leaves  
2 that everyone's name was put on of their home child that  
3 was presented outside head office.

4 Q. You mentioned someone called Tony Williams.

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Who is Tony Williams?

7 A. Tony Williams was the previous director of fundraising  
8 and PR.

9 Q. You go on at paragraphs 25 and 26, Carol, to tell us  
10 about Quarriers' engagement with something called the  
11 British Home Children Advocacy and Research Association  
12 and Ontario East British Home Child Family. Can you  
13 tell us about that?

14 A. The British Home Children Advocacy and Research  
15 Association is a really, really active organisation,  
16 covering everything to do with child migrants, much  
17 wider than Quarriers. They are in touch on a fairly  
18 regular basis about their activities and we help out  
19 wherever we can.

20 Ontario East British Home Child Family is a kind of  
21 smaller organisation but equally active, and I think you  
22 have had evidence from somebody who represents them too  
23 as part of this. They contact us on a regular basis to  
24 find out if we have information, if we can send  
25 statements. If they have events, if we can provide

1           supportive information. We generally have a good  
2           working relationship in terms of being able to provide  
3           that to them.

4       Q. You mention in your statement that those groups seek to  
5           create a register of British Home Children.

6       A. Yes. I don't think there is any one source that marks  
7           everybody who was migrated. And looking at what is  
8           reported, it talks about over 100,000, and I know you  
9           have had lots of different expert witnesses as well, but  
10          how those numbers are come to. What descendants do is  
11          try and claim somebody and make sure they are  
12          remembered, they are recognised, that somebody knows  
13          their story.

14                So it is a whole record of anyone who has been  
15          a home child, even if people find that out after their  
16          death, or it has been an aunt or uncle or great aunt or  
17          great uncle, and it is an opportunity to remember them  
18          and pay respect to them.

19       Q. You tell us at paragraph 27 that in 2019, Quarriers  
20          marked the 150th anniversary of the first British Home  
21          Child in Canada.

22       A. Yes, we did. So we were approached by Lori Oschefski of  
23          the BHCARA and they asked us to be involved in that, so  
24          we -- where we can, we do whatever we can to do as we  
25          are requested, so we lit up head office in the colours.

1           It was actually a beautiful weekend, a gorgeous night,  
2           and we got some really, really nice photographs that we  
3           were able to share with them.

4           I think it is important as well to show our respect  
5           for people, to show that we are willing to take part in  
6           activities and support them. And it is somewhere  
7           internationally as well, it's marking something that is  
8           so important internationally.

9       Q.   You tell us at paragraph 28 that later in the September  
10          of 2019 there was a service in the graveyard in  
11          Quarriers village. Can you tell us about the purpose of  
12          that service?

13      A.   We had been approached by some former residents about  
14          grave markers in Nittingshill, which is part of the  
15          church -- the Zion Church in Quarriers. We took the  
16          decision we should put grave markers in place and we  
17          held a service to mark this.

18           We recognised as well -- we had looked into the  
19          records of some of the first children who had been  
20          buried there, and recognising that many of their  
21          siblings had gone to Canada, because you may hear from  
22          other evidence as well we have family files, so it tells  
23          us that somebody, you know, [REDACTED] may be buried here but  
24          [REDACTED] and/or [REDACTED] went to Canada, so we knew their  
25          families had moved there. We contacted the two

1           organisations through Judy Neville and through  
2           Lori Oschefski to say could we make contact, because we  
3           would like to tell their stories. That makes  
4           a connection for us here. We had a piper playing some  
5           appropriate music, and we read their stories so that  
6           people could understand the people that were buried  
7           there, that they were children at the time, and we  
8           wanted to know more about them and we wanted to pay our  
9           respects and rebuild.

10        Q. Moving now to what contact Quarriers has had with former  
11        child migrants to Australia. You have mentioned this  
12        earlier in your evidence, but you tell us more about  
13        that on page 4 of your statement at paragraphs 29 to 30.  
14        What contact with children in Australia have you had, or  
15        former children in Australia?

16        A. We were aware that has been to a much lesser extent  
17        and we have tried to understand that too, and we have  
18        come to the conclusion it may be because of a smaller  
19        number of children were migrated there, it is a larger  
20        geographical area, and people -- we didn't necessarily  
21        know where people were or people had moved on to. We  
22        hadn't had so much contact so we didn't necessarily know  
23        where people were. But certainly where anyone did  
24        contact us, we were able to provide any information that  
25        they had requested from us.

1 Q. Quarriers have told us that there were 17 Quarriers  
2 children who were migrated to Burnside, and I think you  
3 mentioned that there might have been events in  
4 connection with children there, former child residents  
5 there. How far was Quarriers involved with that?

6 A. We weren't involved in any way. I think we would have  
7 found out about these after the event but there wasn't  
8 any involvement in them at the time.

9 Q. Have you been involved in providing records to former  
10 child migrants to Australia?

11 A. Yes, we have.

12 Q. Finally, turning to what might be described as outreach.  
13 You tell us that more recently, in 2019 and earlier this  
14 year, you have been involved in essentially outreach,  
15 an attempt to outreach to those who haven't yet engaged  
16 with Quarriers. Can you tell us about that?

17 A. There were two kind of separate tacks that we took  
18 really through our social media channels, we thought  
19 that was the best and quickest and easiest way to  
20 contact people. We'd recognised, having attended the  
21 case studies here previously as well, there were lots of  
22 people who maybe didn't know how to get their records or  
23 had information that we thought actually we would  
24 express that a bit differently, so we wanted to make  
25 sure people definitely knew.



1           So there was one targeted advertisement through  
2           Facebook telling people how to get their records, what  
3           the process was, how we would do that and make that  
4           available, and that was shared very, very widely,  
5           reaching thousands of people. It is hard to know  
6           specifically that that has resulted in people contacting  
7           us, but certainly there is a steady flow of people  
8           contacting us, and there was a small kind of uptake  
9           shortly after that as well, but that may have been  
10          because also the Inquiry was on and there was more  
11          interest at that particular time.

12           What we also wanted to do was try and understand  
13          more about -- because we realised we didn't have, you  
14          know, strong contact with people in Australia, we were  
15          trying to understand it better, so we put out  
16          advertisements saying kind of: were you a child migrant?  
17          Can we help you in any way? Can we give you your  
18          records? Can we help you understand or help us  
19          understand as well what your experiences have been?

20          MS RATTRAY: Thank you, Carol.

21           My Lady, I have no further questions, and I'm not  
22          aware of any other questions being put forward for this  
23          witness.

24          LADY SMITH: Can I just check whether there are any  
25          outstanding applications to come for questions.

1 (Pause).

2 Carol, that completes the questions we have for you.  
3 Thank you very much for preparing your very helpful  
4 statement about your engagement and for all the work you  
5 are continuing to do with child migrants. I am sure it  
6 is much appreciated.

7 A. Thank you.

8 LADY SMITH: I am now able to let you go. Thank you.

9 (The witness withdrew)

10 MS RATTRAY: My Lady, at this stage I think if we could take  
11 a short break in order that certain procedures about  
12 COVID can be applied between witnesses.

13 LADY SMITH: Yes. As I have explained to others already,  
14 where we have sequential live witnesses I will rise  
15 between each witness so that cleaning procedures can be  
16 carried out. Thank you.

17 (10.33 am)

18 (A short break)

19 (10.41 am)

20 LADY SMITH: Mr MacAulay.

21 MR MACAULAY: The next witness is Charles William Coggrave.

22 LADY SMITH: Thank you.

23 MR CHARLES WILLIAM COGGRAVE (called)

24 LADY SMITH: Welcome back, Mr Coggrave. Could we begin,  
25 please, by you raising your right hand and repeat after

1 me ...

2 MR CHARLES WILLIAM COGGRAVE (affirmed)

3 LADY SMITH: Please sit down. You know where to go and make  
4 yourself comfortable.

5 Questions from MR MACAULAY

6 LADY SMITH: Can I hand you over to Mr MacAulay now.

7 Mr MacAulay.

8 MR MACAULAY: Good morning, Charlie. Just to confirm your  
9 full name, that you are Charles William Coggrave?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. You were welcomed back by Lady Smith because you gave  
12 evidence to the Inquiry already on 28 January 2019.

13 A. That is correct, yes.

14 Q. You have come back today essentially to talk about child  
15 migration.

16 In the red folder in front of you, you will find the  
17 statement that you provided to the Inquiry, and perhaps  
18 we can look at that first. It is dated 20 March 2020,  
19 you will see that on page -- I'd better give the  
20 reference, QAR-96, and on page 19 we see you have signed  
21 it on 20 March 2020. Can I confirm with you that what  
22 you have set out in the statement you believe to be  
23 true?

24 A. I do.

25 Q. And you are happy that the content of the statement

1 forms part of the evidence to the Inquiry?

2 A. Absolutely.

3 Q. You will also find in front of you, and I will be  
4 working primarily off this document, the response that  
5 Quarriers have made, or has been made on behalf of  
6 Quarriers, to the Section 21 notice, and the reference  
7 for that is QAR.001.008.0001. Do you have that in the  
8 folder?

9 A. I do indeed.

10 Q. So you can work off the documents in the red folder, but  
11 at points in time the documents will also come on the  
12 screen in front of you and you can choose which way you  
13 want to operate. As I said, I will be working primarily  
14 from the Section 21 response because that is what  
15 contains a lot of the detail on child migration.

16 Just before I look at that, can I confirm that you  
17 are still head of safeguarding and aftercare at  
18 Quarriers?

19 A. I am, yes.

20 Q. And is it the case that because of your quite heavy  
21 involvement dealing with this Inquiry, that you have  
22 developed a knowledge of historical records?

23 A. I like to think so. I have seen some of the evidence  
24 the professors have given and I am not about to start to  
25 contest their knowledge of it, but through the work we

1           have done in preparation for the Inquiry, and also  
2           I lead a small team who take responsibility for what we  
3           call aftercare in Quarriers, so we provide records,  
4           several hundred a year, to former boys and girls  
5           and families of migrants, so that has given me some  
6           insight, I like to think.

7       Q.   And in particular in relation to child migration,  
8           because it is very much a historical thing, you have  
9           looked at records to build up your knowledge as to what  
10          might have happened in that context?

11      A.   Yes.   That would be fair.

12      Q.   Is it also part of your learning curve that you have had  
13          regard in particular to Anna Magnusson's book on  
14          Quarriers?

15      A.   I am aware of Anna's book and I have read it, yes.

16      Q.   She does devote a section in particular to Canada and  
17          her interviews with former child migrants.

18      A.   Yes.

19      Q.   Looking broadly at the records that Quarriers do have in  
20          connection with child migration, can you give me  
21          an overview as to what you have?

22      A.   I suppose if we go all the way back to when  
23          William Quarrier first started the Quarriers Homes, and  
24          we were, as I think I say in my statement, we were known  
25          at that time as William Quarrier's Orphan Homes and

1 Migration Homes, I don't get the title quite right, but  
2 "migration" was in the name of the organisation at that  
3 point.

4 That was 1872, records changed significantly over  
5 that time, so initially at that point things were very  
6 much contained in -- were relatively small compared to  
7 the records we would anticipate today. We had what was  
8 called the scroll diaries which were held -- there was  
9 one set held at Morrison Street, which was the receiving  
10 centre in Glasgow, and they were very much a sort of  
11 day-to-day -- we would refer to them almost as a desk  
12 diary, indeed they look not unlike a desk diary. And  
13 I am going to use my imagination a little bit, and  
14 I hope that is acceptable to the Inquiry --

15 LADY SMITH: Please do. It is an informed imagination, we  
16 can accept that.

17 A. I hope so, but what we like to imagine is almost as folk  
18 came in --

19 (Noise interruption)

20 LADY SMITH: Sorry about that.

21 A. What we see is, it almost feels like folk coming into  
22 the front desk at Morrison Street and sometimes making  
23 enquiries. They might be making enquiries about all  
24 sorts of things, even things like if somebody came in to  
25 fix the plumbing it might be noted in there. I can

1           remember some instances of family members coming in to  
2           make enquiries about whether their children might be  
3           admitted and also some family members -- I seem to  
4           recall some notes saying "My child was migrated a couple  
5           of years ago, can you tell me anything about this".

6           They were very much a day-to-day sort of working  
7           record and you would often see William Quarrier's  
8           annotation later that day, one assumes, but almost on  
9           a daily basis, making comments on it saying "We might  
10          accept this child in", or "We would suggest this", or  
11          "We would respond in that way". Once a child was  
12          admitted, then there would normally be a page in  
13          a history book particularly laid out for them. So if it  
14          was my family, there would be a history book page with  
15          "Coggrave" on the top of it. There would then be some  
16          references, some of them would show back to the scroll  
17          diaries and there would be an S reference with a number  
18          which with allow us to find that other part. There are  
19          also some other references where we have not been able  
20          to find the source of those references. It would seem  
21          from our reading that some of them might allude to  
22          letters and communications which we don't have.

23       MR MACAULAY: So we have the scroll diaries and then you  
24       have the admission history, essentially.

25       A. Yes. We call them the history books, I don't know

1           whether that is just our name or an official name, but  
2           that is how they are certainly known in Quarriers.

3       Q.   Do these go back to the time when Quarriers started out?

4       A.   From memory, I think they start in 1872. The history  
5           books I think run all the way through until the early  
6           1930s, the scroll diaries not so. Probably the most  
7           significant change in chronology or chronological terms  
8           is 1910, we or Quarriers introduced a formal admission  
9           form, the Inquiry will have seen a number of copies of  
10          those.

11      Q.   Yes.

12      A.   And they seemed to start a separate process, and at that  
13          point we start to see individual files for children. So  
14          you might see an admission form with other records like  
15          communications alongside it.

16      Q.   Before 1910, am I to take it from what you have said you  
17          do not have individual files for children?

18      A.   No.

19      Q.   After 1910, do you have a complete record of individual  
20          files for every child that went through Quarriers?

21      A.   We will have a record for every child, for some that  
22          will be an admission form and perhaps not a lot else.  
23          The level -- I think I said this when I was here last  
24          time that it's a long time ago, recording mores and  
25          niceties have changed, and as we go through records, if



1           you move to the 50s and 60s, we start to see hundreds of  
2           pages for children. At that time you might be looking  
3           at a handful, perhaps only a dozen.

4       Q. Before 1910, then, you have no individual children's  
5           files, so do I take it from that that for children that  
6           had been migrated to Canada prior to 1910 there would  
7           not be a child's file dealing with that issue?

8       A. I wouldn't expect to find one, no.

9       Q. But after 1910, would the fact of migration appear in  
10          the child's file?

11      A. Yes, I would expect it to, yes.

12      Q. The other source that seems to be a fertile source of  
13          information for Quarriers are the Narrative of Facts,  
14          and I know you have discussed these before, but even  
15          going back to the pre-1900 period, were the Narrative of  
16          Facts still being used, were in use?

17      A. Yes, I believe they started again around the start of  
18          the organisation, about 1872, and from memory I think  
19          continued through until the 50s. Again I am going on  
20          memory, I am sure I have said so in the Section 21,  
21          but --

22      Q. But they do contain a lot of information about what was  
23          going on in connection with Quarriers?

24      A. They do. As we have said before, they are a very  
25          public-facing document, so they tend to be the good news

1 stories about what has been achieved.

2 Q. I was about to say, they tend to contain positive  
3 messages.

4 A. That is correct.

5 Q. Looking at the Section 21 response, did you yourself  
6 have a direct involvement in the child migration  
7 response?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. So have you been involved in constructing it on the back  
10 of the sort of records that we have discussed?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Can we then just start looking at that document and go  
13 through that with you. The reference I gave already is  
14 QAR.001.008.0001, it is now on the screen. The date, if  
15 we scroll down, is 31 January 2019. In this document  
16 you address both the Canadian experience and also the  
17 Australian experience, is that right?

18 A. That is correct.

19 Q. Although we know that so far as Australia was concerned,  
20 Quarriers did not really go into the Australian scene  
21 until 1939, and the numbers in comparison to those  
22 migrated to Canada were relatively small.

23 A. Yes, yes.

24 Q. I think a total of 38, according to your records, were  
25 migrated?

1 A. As opposed to what we believe is over 7,000 to Canada.

2 So, yes, it was very different.

3 Q. Perhaps I can just put the document you have provided on  
4 the screen, just to get an overview. That is at  
5 QAR.001.007.8046.

6 This is a useful table, it only covers the period  
7 from 1900 to 1964, but can we see the picture here  
8 post-1900 in relation to the numbers going to Canada.  
9 During the First World War there is no migration and  
10 then it picks up again post-war. Then there is  
11 a period, 1933 to 1937 when there is no migration, and  
12 then the last group that are sent to Canada was in 1938,  
13 a group of 28 migrants?

14 A. That is our understanding, yes.

15 Q. Then we come to Australia where we have 17 in 1939, then  
16 there is quite a gap, and we will look at this, but  
17 there is 11 in 1960, five in 1961 and another five in  
18 1963, a total of 38 over that period.

19 If we turn to page 2 of the Section 21 response,  
20 QAR.001.008.0002, the question that you were asked  
21 there, this is looking at Canada, is: what policies  
22 and/or procedures did the organisation have in place in  
23 relation to child migration? How do you respond to  
24 that?

25 A. I suppose I always answer these questions from a modern

1 perspective and when somebody asks me about policies  
2 today, then we will pull out a policy folder or point  
3 you to a specific policy on a specific item. There  
4 isn't anything that says "Quarriers' migration policy to  
5 Canada", so the answers we have given have been our best  
6 endeavours to try to interpret a variety of sources,  
7 whether it was communication from the scroll diaries and  
8 history books, from the Narratives of Facts or from the  
9 records at the time. So whilst it would seem implicit  
10 that there were some operating protocols or policies,  
11 they weren't written up as such.

12 Q. But I think what you do provide us with is an extract  
13 from the 1872 Narratives of Facts, that is when I think  
14 child migration to Canada began. I think it is the case  
15 that Mr Quarrier was quite strongly influenced by  
16 Miss Macpherson in this connection. Can you help me  
17 with that. How did that come about?

18 A. I can't bring to mind how Miss Macpherson came to his  
19 attention, but I know he met Annie Macpherson, who  
20 already I think had started to migrate some children to  
21 Canada, and in letters and other writings of the time  
22 I recall him saying he was very struck by that  
23 conversation and both what he regarded as the  
24 opportunities of the New World for these children and  
25 also an ability for continuing to support children in

1 Glasgow in a very pragmatic sense.

2 He recognised there was a limited capacity to the  
3 number of children that could be supported locally and,  
4 with a lot of people approaching Morrison Street, he  
5 needed somewhere for folk to go. And again my  
6 interpretation is this was quite a practical decision,  
7 that he saw opportunities, but this also allowed him to  
8 continue. I think he saw it as his mission.

9 Q. You tell us on the next page that initially it was  
10 Annie Macpherson's home at Marchmont in Bellville that  
11 was being used as a receiving centre and distribution  
12 home for Quarriers children. That occurred until 1887  
13 and in that year Mr Quarrier purchased Fairknowe, which  
14 was in Ontario, is that right?

15 A. That is correct.

16 Q. And that opened, you tell us, in 1888. So after that,  
17 essentially did that become the receiving home for all  
18 of the Quarriers children?

19 A. Yes, from 1888, all of those children. So there was --  
20 as you said, children went and were partly supported by  
21 Miss Macpherson's services, if you like, and were  
22 accompanied often by I think William Quarrier and by his  
23 wife, and then in 1888 Fairknowe was opened, and I think  
24 fairly quickly his daughter and son-in-law moved there,  
25 and were superintendent or matron or the managers of

1           that service.

2       Q.   You tell us about that on page 4 of the response.   And  
3           I think in due course, in about 1915,  
4           a Mr Claude Winters, who we have heard about in  
5           evidence, he became the superintendent?

6       A.   That is correct.   From memory, Claude had worked there  
7           in a more junior role at Fairknowe and then was promoted  
8           to be the superintendent, I think was the job title.

9       Q.   He essentially held that post until Fairknowe closed in  
10          I think 1934?

11      A.   That's correct.   I think he even -- as you said, there  
12          was a migration in 1938, I think he maintained a formal  
13          role through that period and continued some visits to  
14          children and the like.

15      Q.   But the migration in 1938, the children would not have  
16          gone to Fairknowe, I think they had some hostel  
17          accommodation provided?

18      A.   That is my understanding.

19      Q.   You are asked also about the placing of children -- on  
20          page 4 -- and the inspection of placements.   And what  
21          you say in the Section 21 response is:

22                 "Work was carried out before the children arrived in  
23          Canada to find suitable placements for children.   Some  
24          went straight to their placement with a farmer, others  
25          spent a few days at Fairknowe before being placed."

1           So we get message there that in fact although  
2           Fairknowe was there as a receiving home, some children  
3           did not go there at all?

4       A.   That is our belief from the records we have seen and  
5           what we have heard from descendants as well.

6       Q.   You go on to say:

7           "From the documentation available, it is believed  
8           that there were checks carried out on homes before the  
9           children were sent ..."

10       I will stop there. What leads to that belief?

11       A.   We have seen reference, mainly in the Narrative of Facts  
12           and other organisational rather than personal records,  
13           of a variety of ways. We know that -- I'm not sure of  
14           the right phrase, I think the phrase used is "black  
15           list" of homes was kept, which tells me there must have  
16           been some assessment that said some weren't suitable.  
17           It may well have been children were placed there and  
18           latterly found to be unsuitable and therefore struck off  
19           in that way. I think there were some fairly rudimentary  
20           checks, and I think that it was possible for farmers to  
21           turn up at Fairknowe with a written reference from their  
22           minister as being of good character and to ask for  
23           somebody to be indentured to them.

24           So there were some placements, I wouldn't like to  
25           overstate how rigorous they were by modern standards,

1 but some care was taken. I know that latterly,  
2 I remember yesterday reading that I think Claude Winters  
3 had seen something like 2,000 children over the course  
4 of one year, again that is a statistic from our  
5 Narrative of Facts, but there were some checks of that  
6 nature taken.

7 Q. The point you make about the black list, if I can pick  
8 up on that. As indeed you have said, the black list  
9 could have originated from the experiences of children  
10 who had been placed in certain placements, and that is  
11 what --

12 A. I don't have a clarity -- I don't think we went out and  
13 checked -- my assumption is we didn't just go and check  
14 everywhere and then strike people off, so therefore it  
15 seems a not unreasonable assumption that sometimes  
16 placements were made that were not found to be  
17 satisfactory, and therefore we decided not to place them  
18 again, but that is an interpretation.

19 Q. One point you do make, and this might be seen in  
20 a positive light, that some of the children who went out  
21 in 1905, according to the Narrative of Facts, were taken  
22 in by former Quarriers boys and girls from a different  
23 generation who now had farms of their own?

24 A. Again, you are right that, that is a straight lift from  
25 our Narrative of Facts. One would like to think that



1           that was a positive thing, although I couldn't rule out  
2           that that might have been difficult too.

3       Q.   So far as schooling is concerned, you do say that up to  
4           the age of 14 children were required to attend school,  
5           and that certainly was the principle. But are you able  
6           to say from the information you have whether that was  
7           honoured in the breach, particularly by farmers?

8       A.   As no doubt we will come to and as you are aware, we  
9           don't have records of what actually happened in Canada.  
10          What we see is these things began to be written into  
11          a contract with those families, and one might assume  
12          therefore that that may well have been because there was  
13          dissatisfaction with previous arrangements and therefore  
14          seeking to codify it and ensure that it happened.

15                I think there was an increasing emphasis to that  
16                during the turn of the 20th century and onwards, which  
17                might imply again both a recognition of its importance  
18                but perhaps might also imply that it had not always been  
19                the case.

20       Q.   In the Inquiry we have heard of the Bondfield Report,  
21           I think you may be aware of it. That was a report that  
22           investigated the position in Canada and came out with  
23           a particular recommendation that children of school age  
24           should not be migrated, that was after 1924, which might  
25           suggest that certainly children who had been migrated

1 under school age may not have been attending school as  
2 they ought to have been?

3 A. Yes. That doesn't sound unreasonable to me.

4 Q. We have seen the list of children migrated post-1924 by  
5 Quarriers, up until 1938, to Canada. Would these  
6 children then be children who were what we call juvenile  
7 migrants, children of 14 and over?

8 A. I think that that modem(?) -- the age profile certainly  
9 increased over time. I know from an enquiry we had only  
10 last week about a descendant, if we go back to the  
11 19th century, some very young, some preschool children  
12 were migrated. My understanding is that that did move  
13 towards 14.

14 I have a -- forgive me, I have a recollection that  
15 there may have been some children under 14 still with  
16 siblings who went across but I am ... I'm not certain on  
17 that.

18 Q. But would your records tell you what the ages of the  
19 children were post-1924?

20 A. I believe -- forgive me, I believe we have said -- have  
21 we not indicated that in our Section 21?

22 Q. I think in Section 21 you give a broad range of ages.  
23 I think from Canada I think you say from toddlers to 14,  
24 but I may be wrong about that.

25 A. Certainly. As I said, there was an enquiry we had only

1           last week from a relative that one of the children who  
2           migrated I believe at the end of the 1870s was three, so  
3           very, very, very young at that point.

4       Q.   What year was that?

5       A.   I am going to say 1878 but I am going on memory. I am  
6           more than happy to check that particular case.

7       Q.   I think the point I am making is that certainly from  
8           1924 onwards, children of school age should not have  
9           been migrated. And I think what you are saying is you  
10          don't know really if children of that age, under school  
11          age, were migrated or not prior to the cessation of  
12          Canadian migration?

13      A.   I would hesitate to say that with absolute confidence.  
14          I believe over 14 was the norm. There were occasions,  
15          and you would have seen the table you put up helpfully  
16          earlier had some low numbers at the start of the 20th  
17          century, and my recollection was that was around --  
18          William Quarrier was still alive, and the Ontario Act  
19          had come in, of which I think we know he was not a fan,  
20          but still some children went, and that, to my  
21          recollection, was about families being reunited,  
22          siblings being reunited.

23      Q.   That was the end of the 19th century, beginning of the  
24          20th century?

25      A.   That is correct. The only reason I say that is I am

1           just wondering whether there may have occasionally been  
2           some younger siblings who went with older siblings at  
3           that time. But I'm not certain, Mr MacAulay, so I want  
4           to check that point.

5       Q. Again, I think that was permissible, if you look at the  
6           period prior to 1924, in that child migrants could still  
7           be migrated, of course with the qualification that they  
8           ought to go to school until they were 14.

9                 But if we -- you mentioned this already. If we look  
10            to page 5 of the response, there is a heading  
11            "Indenture", and I think you did mention that the  
12            superintendent at Fairknowe would ensure that a child  
13            who was being sent out, for example to a farmer, would  
14            be indentured and a particular document would be  
15            completed, is that right? Can you just help me with  
16            that and what you have on record in connection with  
17            that?

18       A. I believe we provided copies to the Inquiry of the  
19           indenture forms which were used at the time which do  
20           make some expectations of the employer, I think is the  
21           word that is used within them, and whether that be about  
22           wages and holiday time. And I think there are some  
23           changes -- there are certainly statements about having  
24           your own bed, which may well have been -- one might  
25           speculate that was written in because they found that

1           previously that hadn't been the case. Again, that is  
2           a speculation on my part. That they had to be available  
3           to be seen and inspected at any point by  
4           a representative of Quarriers. That we had to be  
5           allowed individual access so that somebody -- how much  
6           somebody could say to a stranger who turns up on your  
7           doorstep and that you haven't seen for twelve months  
8           that things are not working well, I don't know, but  
9           there was a stipulation they had to have access without  
10          the employer in the room. Yes, I see here that letters  
11          and parcels should be delivered unopened, again that  
12          makes one think that perhaps that hadn't been happening  
13          previously.

14        Q. The Inquiry has looked at this documentation and it  
15          clearly is designed to protect the interests of the  
16          child.

17        A. Yes.

18        Q. If we move on then to page 6, you tell us about what  
19          items of clothing and so on the migrants were provided  
20          with, and you also tell us on that page that:

21                "Every party that migrated to Canada was accompanied  
22          by a member or members of Quarriers staff."

23                And indeed on occasion that would be Mr Quarrier  
24          himself?

25        A. I think in the early days quite regularly Mr Quarrier

1           and his wife, but always, to my recollection, every  
2           party was accompanied by a member of staff.

3       Q.   Under the heading "Schooling" on that page, you have  
4           noted:

5                 "In 1913, the superintendent at Fairknowe requested  
6           a half yearly report from school teachers on the  
7           progress of the younger children."

8                 And you quote the 1913 Narrative of Facts:

9                 "The feature of this year that stands out most  
10           vividly in our minds is the extra effort to secure more  
11           education for our younger children."

12                Then:

13                "We are now asking the school teachers to furnish us  
14           with a half yearly report on school attendance and  
15           progress."

16                It is just the word "now", "we are now asking ..."  
17           Do you take from that that that may not have been the  
18           position before 1913?

19       A.   That seems a very reasonable interpretation. That would  
20           be my interpretation. I think -- and I hope I have  
21           tried to say this -- that from this, from the indenture  
22           report, from some of the statements, there is  
23           an implicit sense of trying to improve, of trying to  
24           ensure that the children have some of what we might  
25           consider today would be their basic needs met, and one

1           can only assume that where they have found that has been  
2           left wanting, ie perhaps they weren't confident that  
3           the children were always going to school, that they  
4           would try and put in some system that might assure them  
5           of that.

6       Q.   If we read on from the Narrative of Facts:

7                 "Very often the children were reported to the  
8           visitor as attending school quite regularly, but we  
9           often found out afterwards that the farmers' idea of  
10          'regularly' was quite different from ours. Now with the  
11          school reports before us we know exactly what schooling  
12          is being given."

13                So that gives us an idea as to how things had been.

14       LADY SMITH: Before you move on to the next matter, am  
15           I right in thinking that there are still around  
16           documents that show what, say, a farmer in Canada had to  
17           put into an application form to Fairknowe in relation to  
18           trying to take a child from Fairknowe to work on his  
19           farm?

20       A.   My Lady, if you say there are, I suspect you are right  
21           I know again they vary so much over time. I think  
22           latterly we do have some records.

23       LADY SMITH: I am just thinking, I have seen one, and it  
24           goes further than just saying: what do you want and when  
25           do you want the child? It goes into details like: where

1 is the child going to sleep?

2 A. Yes.

3 LADY SMITH: If it is a girl that you want for domestic  
4 service, is she going to have a room of her own, and is  
5 she going to have to go through a boy's room to get  
6 there? Is a boy going to have to go through her room?  
7 And so on. So Quarriers seemed to make an effort to  
8 find out as much as they can that would be relevant to  
9 the child being properly placed and properly provided  
10 for.

11 A. That fits very much with my understanding. And I think  
12 there is, as I have tried to describe, an incremental  
13 process of -- one imagines responding: that didn't work  
14 well. What do we need to do to improve this? I think  
15 what Mr MacAulay is referring to in terms of schooling  
16 would perhaps be another example of that. We've had  
17 farmers saying "Yes, they have gone regularly", but  
18 their interpretation of regularly is once every  
19 2nd January they go to school, and they will go the next  
20 2nd January, which is technically regular.

21 LADY SMITH: Yes. It is one thing having the farmer  
22 complete a form satisfactorily but then you have to find  
23 whether he walks the talk.

24 A. Precisely. So there is some sense of -- I suppose we  
25 call it quality assurance today, perhaps not a phrase



1           that would have been used, but continuing to try and  
2           improve.

3       LADY SMITH: Yes. Mr MacAulay.

4       MR MACAULAY: Staying with Canada, if we move on to page 8  
5           of the response, at (b) there is a question about  
6           whether it was particular policy with a particular aim,  
7           and the answer is:

8                 "Yes. The intention of migration was to provide the  
9           chance of a new (and perceived better) life away from  
10          the overcrowding and poverty of Scotland's cities."

11          You have touched upon this already.

12          You go on to say:

13                 "It was also part of William Quarrier's thinking  
14          that once children were 'rescued', the organisation  
15          should arrange for them to be emigrated to Canada, thus  
16          allowing the opportunity for more children to be  
17          accommodated at the organisation's homes in Scotland."

18          You then set out a quote. This is from Mr Quarrier  
19          himself, is that right, from the 1872 Narrative of  
20          Facts?

21       A. That is correct, yes.

22       Q. The clearing of Scotland's streets, if I can put it that  
23          way, was achieved by Quarrier having these children  
24          moved to the Quarriers Village?

25       A. Yes, although the requirement, as that statement and as

1 William Quarrier said, to have further opportunities for  
2 those children in order that they continue his mission  
3 was part of that too. So the village in itself didn't  
4 achieve that, not that the village was there in 1872.

5 Q. Into Quarriers Homes then?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. I think what Mr Quarrier wanted to achieve was once  
8 these children had been there for a period of time, he  
9 wanted to bring more children in, so he had to have  
10 a front door and a back door approach?

11 A. Yes, I think that is ... It is uncomfortable, the  
12 wording, and I appreciate you using those. I find it  
13 very difficult to describe sensitive phrases in which to  
14 describe this, but I think that is an accurate  
15 reflection.

16 Q. But that is why Canada came in, isn't it? Canada  
17 allowed him the back door so that it would allow him to  
18 bring more children in?

19 A. I think that would be part of his strategic approach, if  
20 we were to put a 21st century phrase around that. He  
21 clearly felt very strongly, and it seems to me his  
22 mission was to "rescue", would be the phrase that he  
23 would use, waifs and strays from Glasgow and felt very  
24 passionately about that, and felt that what he was doing  
25 was improving their opportunities and life chances.

1 Q. Can I move on to page 9 of the Section 21 response, it's  
2 the bottom of the page, where the question is seeking to  
3 identify and checking the suitability of the places  
4 where children were sent.

5 You have responded to that in this way:

6 "When a farmer was not known to the superintendent  
7 of Fairknowe, they would request a letter of  
8 recommendation from the farmer's local minister."

9 You then quote the 1901 Narrative of Facts:

10 "In every case where we do not know the parties  
11 applying, we insist on getting a letter of  
12 recommendation from their minister."

13 Do we understand from that that there was no direct  
14 inspection by Fairknowe of the place where the child was  
15 to be placed?

16 A. There were -- it may not have been at 1901, but there  
17 certainly was a period where pre-placement checks, and  
18 I believe I remember I think it was Professor Harper  
19 speaking about this, so some pre-placement checks were  
20 made. Again, forgive me, I did put my caveat about not  
21 being a historian right at the start of this. I would  
22 hesitate to say whether they were in place by 1901 and  
23 that would tend to indicate that they weren't.

24 Q. We have already talked about -- I will move on to the  
25 next page -- that Fairknowe did maintain a list of

1           suitable homes for the placing of children. So they had  
2           a list, possibly through experience with different  
3           children, but a list of homes that were suitable for  
4           children to go to, whether these homes had been  
5           inspected or not?

6           A. Yes. Yes, they did, and I -- yes.

7           Q. On the other side of that coin, as we have discussed,  
8           there was the black list, that you again mention on  
9           page 10 of the response. The quote from the 1909  
10          Narrative of Facts is that:

11                 "The histories of more than 38 years' experience,  
12           which are constantly referred to here, are a capital  
13           guide to the best homes in our district of the dominion.  
14           A 'black list' is kept also - a most available  
15           possession - where not to send."

16          A. It is also phrases like that "38 years' experience"  
17           which implies to me they are trying to learn and improve  
18           as they go.

19          Q. On that page you go on to talk about a memorandum of  
20           conditions under which children were placed out, and the  
21           Inquiry has seen this document, and it is essentially  
22           a document that is designed to ensure that a child, when  
23           placed with a particular farmer, for example, is not  
24           then going to undergo a placement of slave labour?

25          A. Yes.

1 Q. So it sets out various conditions. For example, it  
2 should not be from sunrise to sunset that a child should  
3 work but there should be some free time as well?

4 A. Yes, I think holidays are part of that agreement. You  
5 can't, as I noticed in the very early part, just say,  
6 "Well, I am done with you now. I am passing you on to  
7 the farmer in the next province", or -- an endeavour to  
8 be respectful, I suppose, might be the right phrase.

9 Q. On page 11, there is a section looking at supervision  
10 after migration, and you tell us there that:

11 "Quarriers/Fairknowe staff were employed as visitors  
12 and undertook annual visits to the children placed on  
13 various farms throughout Canada. This was intended as  
14 a means of ensuring all children were in a suitable  
15 placement and that any unsatisfactory aspects of the  
16 placement were addressed and, if necessary, the child  
17 removed."

18 And you provide an example, indeed, of reports that  
19 were published in the 1892 Narrative of Facts. So this  
20 is evidence of Quarriers staff going out to visit  
21 children?

22 A. Absolutely. I am confident even at that point that  
23 post-placement checks were made. I have heard some of  
24 your experts talk about the scale of Canada and how  
25 difficult that would be, and one can only begin to

1           imagine what that would have been like at that point.  
2           But my understanding is that at least an annual check  
3           was made of each child, and some opportunity was made  
4           and some assessment of their conditions and whether the  
5           indenture was applied to. I think, as we have possibly  
6           implied with the farmers' responses about schooling, it  
7           may not have been as robust as one might like today, but  
8           certainly, even in the 19th century, there was  
9           an acknowledgement that Quarriers needed to monitor this  
10          to some degree.

11        Q. If we turn to the next page, page 12, again there is  
12          evidence from the Narrative of Facts, and it is towards  
13          the top:

14                "Every child in this large territory is carefully  
15                and systematically visited by our excellent helpers."

16                So there was evidence that children were being  
17          visited?

18        A. Yes, and I think -- it says "excellent helpers".

19                I think Claude and others, they didn't do it personally,  
20                but it implies to me they had other networks that would  
21                try and do that.

22        Q. If we move on to page 14 of the Section 21 response,  
23          towards the bottom of that page there is a section  
24          headed "Selection of Children to Migrate, Including Age,  
25          Gender and Background". This is where I think

1 I remembered the notion that children were ranged from  
2 toddlers to aged 16. You go on to tell us that insofar  
3 as selection was concerned, there would be a medical  
4 examination at Quarriers, is that right?

5 A. Yes. We see very clear evidence and references  
6 sometimes to I guess the Canadian Government's agents in  
7 the UK or in Scotland undertaking examinations. I have  
8 seen in some children's records almost three sets of  
9 examinations, perhaps even four. So an initial one,  
10 particularly by William Quarrier, who I think was very  
11 keen that children who went to Canada at the back end of  
12 the 19th century were hale and hearty and could be seen  
13 as contributing and weren't -- he seemed very conscious  
14 of not wanting to be seen as sending the less able and  
15 putting a burden on to Canada but actually to be seen as  
16 responsible in that way.

17 Then there would be checks by the Canadian  
18 immigration officer, and we have seen reports in some  
19 children's files of them being assessed there. And I  
20 also understand further health checks. I've seen a  
21 ship's surgeon saying they checked the child every day  
22 on the ship across, with one fuller check. And then  
23 often on receipt in Canada as well.

24 Q. And you set out there some information that supports  
25 that. One has to bear in mind the Ontario Act of 1897

1           which I think stipulated that a licence had to be  
2           obtained in relation to migration, and of course I think  
3           that annoyed Mr Quarrier because he didn't think he fell  
4           into that category?

5       A.   Yes.

6       Q.   The importance of that is that meant children had to be  
7           inspected and examined before leaving the  
8           United Kingdom?

9       A.   Yes.

10      Q.   That was post-1987?

11      A.   1897.

12      Q.   1897.

13      A.   Please don't tell me you are going to take me to 1987  
14           for migration, that will be news to me.

15                Yes, I think that is right, and I think from what  
16           I have read he was a little bit in high dudgeon that  
17           the government would imply that he would send anything  
18           other than hale and hearty children. That is what I was  
19           alluding to earlier.

20      Q.   What of course triggered the Ontario Act was the fact  
21           that children had been sent that were not sufficiently  
22           hale and hearty, at least from the perspective of the  
23           Canadian authorities?

24      A.   That is my understanding, yes.

25      Q.   And you then set out medical examinations at



1 Quarriers Village, and in particular that  
2 a representative of the Canadian Government emigration  
3 department, and a medical officer, as you tell us there:

4 "... spent most of the day interviewing and  
5 examining boys who we expect to sail on 6th April."

6 That is 1929?

7 A. That is correct, yes.

8 Q. You mention already there is also evidence that children  
9 were also examined by the ship's surgeon on the way to  
10 Canada, and Quarriers in fact hold a certificate from  
11 the ship's surgeon dated 19th March 1915 that certifies  
12 that he had examined children on that trip.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. We needn't look at the text, but you set out the text of  
15 that document on page 16 of the response.

16 If we move on then to page 19, where you again are  
17 dealing with Canada, there is a section there where you  
18 are looking at the provision of information to the child  
19 and/or his parents before migration. You begin by  
20 telling us:

21 "Quarriers' files in respect of the period during  
22 which children were migrated to Canada are slim. Prior  
23 to 1930, beyond verbally explaining to the parent or  
24 guardian that the child may be migrated at the point of  
25 admission ..."

1           We will look at that in moment.

2           "... there is no evidence as to what parents or  
3           guardians would have been told."

4           Is that the position in the records?

5       A. The records are silent. There is no leaflet of what one  
6       might expect in Canada, there is no narrative in  
7       an individual child's files or in scroll diaries that we  
8       sat down with Mr and Mrs McGlumphy and explained to them  
9       that the journey would be this long, that this would  
10      be -- it may be that that happened but there is nothing  
11      that the records help us with that that was systematic  
12      in any way.

13     Q. If that sort of procedure was in place, where parents  
14     and indeed the child were given some information as to  
15     what would happen in Canada, would you expect that to  
16     have been recorded by an organisation such as Quarriers?

17     A. I would anticipate that it would, or that there may be  
18     some allusion to that in the Narrative of Facts. That  
19     would not be uncommon, and we have read a number of  
20     excerpts already that kind of: we would tell our  
21     families or we would tell our children or explain to  
22     them. We have not seen anything that assists us in that  
23     regard.

24     Q. You go on to tell us that after 1930, there is some  
25     evidence that Quarriers wrote to parents to notify them

1 of an upcoming migration. But the information is  
2 relatively limited, is that right?

3 A. Yes, it is. And as we have also said, I mention the  
4 admission forms that came in in 1910. Initially at  
5 least they had a section which one can only assume  
6 Quarriers felt gave them carte blanche, that effectively  
7 said: by your child coming in here, you give us  
8 permission to migrate, I think specifically to Canada in  
9 the earlier iterations of that form and then more  
10 generally later.

11 MR MACAULAY: My Lady, that is 11.30 am.

12 LADY SMITH: I think we will take the break at this point.

13 Charlie, we will stop now for the mid-morning break  
14 and we will resume after quarter of an hour. Thank you.

15 (11.31 am)

16 (A short break)

17 (11.47 am)

18 LADY SMITH: Welcome back, Charlie. Are you ready to carry  
19 on?

20 A. Yes, please.

21 LADY SMITH: Mr MacAulay.

22 MR MACAULAY: My Lady, staying then with the Section 21  
23 response, can we look at page 21 where you deal with  
24 a section towards the bottom of the page, how children  
25 were told to keep in touch with Fairknowe after they had

1           been sent out to various placements. And there is  
2           evidence, and you set this out on page 22, that children  
3           did keep in touch after placement.

4       A. The Narrative of Facts would record that -- hundreds of  
5           letters, I think, in one Narrative of Facts, were  
6           referred to having been received from children. And  
7           there was also -- I think it was a New Year's letter,  
8           there was an annual letter that was sent from Quarriers  
9           out to each child, and my recollection says that one of  
10          the Narrative of Facts says that we would often be told,  
11          if they didn't receive it, that we would get a complaint  
12          that they hadn't got their annual correspondence.

13       Q. You also say on page 22 that Quarriers also provided  
14          information to parents on request?

15       A. Yes, yes. And as I said right at the start, I think  
16          even in the scroll diaries there is some indication of  
17          family members approaching Morrison Street and asking  
18          for information and that being provided.

19       Q. If we move on then to page 23 of the response, there is  
20          a section there that is headed "Obtaining the Consent of  
21          the Child", and what you tell us there is:

22               "There is no widespread formal recording of  
23          children's consent to be migrated. However, the  
24          available documentation suggests that the views of the  
25          children were canvassed and that children were asked if

1           they would like to emigrate."

2           So there is evidence that children were -- that it  
3           was discussed with children and they were asked if they  
4           wanted to go?

5       A. Yes, yes.

6       Q. You have drawn attention to the 1904 Narrative of Facts  
7           which records:

8           "There were plenty of boys anxious and willing to go  
9           but relatives in some cases objected, and in others the  
10          boys' character or health did not come up to the high  
11          standard we have always set for our Canadian parties.  
12          However, 55 were selected and given a well-filled box of  
13          clothing in addition to many other special gifts."

14          So there seem to have been cases where relatives did  
15          object. Do you know if these objections were honoured  
16          or aren't you able to say?

17       A. I couldn't point to a specific instance where I am aware  
18          that somebody objected and it was wholesale overruled.  
19          The records are somewhat limited, so it would be  
20          difficult to say that with certainty.

21       Q. You point to a formal consent form that is found in the  
22          files of I think two particular child migrants, this was  
23          in 1932, and these forms do indicate that the child is  
24          consenting to being sent to Fairknowe.

25       A. That is correct, yes.

1 Q. Again, this would probably be a juvenile migrant,  
2 a child of 14 or perhaps older?

3 A. Yes, that would be my understanding.

4 Q. Then if we move on to the section on page 24 where you  
5 deal with obtaining the consent of the parents of a  
6 child, and I think here you draw attention to the  
7 admission forms that in fact, to begin with at least,  
8 agreed that the child, if so advised, could be  
9 emigrated?

10 A. That is correct. In the initial admission forms, as  
11 I think I indicated earlier, there was this kind of  
12 catch-all that by admission then it is with a view to  
13 being emigrated to Canada. So it was almost, one might  
14 say, the default position at that juncture.

15 Q. Yes, and you set that out on page 25, the style of form  
16 which was in existence from 1910 onwards. But then that  
17 changed, I think you tell us, in 1923, and the part  
18 referring to Canada was removed. Then in 1926 the  
19 admission form was altered again to reflect the fact  
20 that the decision to emigrate a child now lay with the  
21 executive council, but the way it is put is this:

22 "... with the view of being maintained and educated  
23 and thereafter discharged as the executive council of  
24 the home may decide."

25 So it is a broader mandate, if you like. It is not

1 just specifically Canada, it is a broader mandate?

2 A. That is correct. Evidence would indicate that covered  
3 migration, but might also cover going to work in a home  
4 or in servitude.

5 Q. Towards the bottom of that page you indicate that  
6 post-1930, in the post-1930 migrations there was  
7 a procedure whereby the superintendent wrote to the  
8 Canadian Government agent providing a background to the  
9 child and rationale for migration. Is that material  
10 contained in the records?

11 A. That is correct, yes.

12 Q. If we look at what you set out on page 26, you tell us,  
13 third paragraph down:

14 "Quarriers appear to have ultimately upheld the  
15 views of the child if they were over 14 years."

16 This is when there was a conflict between parents,  
17 and you identify at least one instance where a child  
18 wished to migrate:

19 "... but this was objected to by the parent. If the  
20 child was over 14, he/she was considered to be able to  
21 make their own decisions."

22 You give this example and you quote from one of  
23 the pieces of correspondence:

24 "With regard to the father's objections, I am afraid  
25 we can't recognise his right to interfere in the lad's

1 free choice to go to Canada. He is over 14 years of age  
2 and has the right in law to choose his own domicile and  
3 he is exercising that right. We have taken council's  
4 (sic) opinion on the whole question of a lad over 14  
5 choosing his domicile, and the law says if a male over  
6 14 of his own free will decides to go to Canada or  
7 elsewhere, he is at perfect liberty to do so, and the  
8 parent or guardian cannot interfere."

9 So that is an example of Quarriers taking legal  
10 advice in relation to the capacity of a 14 year old?

11 A. Yes. And I recognise perhaps I should have made that  
12 distinction when you asked me earlier about parental  
13 consents, that there were -- and they are fairly limited  
14 in my understanding, but there were some examples, as  
15 this one is, of where a child was deemed to have the  
16 right to make their own decision.

17 LADY SMITH: Is there any evidence of legal advice being  
18 taken about the guardianship of a child under 14?

19 A. I couldn't bring any to mind.

20 LADY SMITH: Am I right in thinking it seems at least to  
21 have been assumed that William Quarrier himself could be  
22 treated as the guardian?

23 A. Yes, I think that is certainly the impression I formed,  
24 that William Quarrier and/or the organisation were  
25 de facto the guardians. Whether that was supported by



1           counsel -- and, indeed, the first time I read that  
2           paragraph I thought it meant the executive council,  
3           rather than c-o-u-n-s-e-l, but it may well be that it  
4           was legal advice.

5       LADY SMITH: I think it sounds like it.

6       A. It does, but the first time I saw it I thought ...

7       LADY SMITH: But I think I am right in saying that your  
8           indenture forms were drafted in such a way as they  
9           stated William Quarrier was the guardian of the child.

10      A. That is correct.

11      LADY SMITH: That would be children under 14, including  
12           juveniles probably.

13      A. Certainly at that stage -- 1904?

14      LADY SMITH: Yes.

15      MR MACAULAY: Then moving on to page 28 of the response,  
16           Charlie, you are dealing there with obtaining the  
17           consent of others, and what you tell us in relation to  
18           Canada is that:

19                "After the resumption of migration in 1904,  
20           Quarriers were under an obligation to comply with the  
21           requirements of the Ontario Act."

22                That required, as we discussed already, the need to  
23           apply for the licence.

24                And you go on to say:

25                "Furthermore, each child's new home had to be

1 inspected once a year by an independent government  
2 official as well as representatives of the various  
3 emigration agencies."

4 That clearly was the position. But have you seen  
5 evidence as a matter of fact that that happened in  
6 practice?

7 A. Certainly from recollection I believe that  
8 Claude Winters refers to joint visits between himself  
9 and the office of the Canadian Government emigration.

10 Q. If I can turn, still staying with the Canadian position,  
11 to page 38. There is a section dealing with I think  
12 Fairknowe, and in particular certain inspections that  
13 were carried out on Fairknowe itself. And if you turn  
14 to page 39, there is an inspection carried out in 1913,  
15 is that correct?

16 A. Sorry --

17 Q. The bottom of the page. I will come back to the top of  
18 the page in a moment.

19 A. Yes, yes.

20 Q. That again was by the Chief Inspector of British  
21 Immigration, and although it is undated you think it is  
22 1913, and that was a positive inspection of Fairknowe?

23 A. That is correct.

24 Q. Then if we move on to the next page, page 40, there is  
25 towards the bottom reference to an inspection in 1917 of

1 Fairknowe, and can we note there that the  
2 Chief Inspector reviewed 866 reports covering the  
3 immigration activities of Fairknowe for the years 1913,  
4 14, 15 and 16, and there are complimentary comments made  
5 in relation to how the place was being run?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. The reports, would these be reports on children who had  
8 been migrated to Fairknowe?

9 A. Yes, that would be my understanding.

10 LADY SMITH: When there is a reference to foster homes,  
11 would that be a reference to children who have been  
12 placed to do work either on a farm or, if it is a girl,  
13 domestic work in a home usually, or fostering as we  
14 would understand it in modern parlance?

15 A. I would anticipate the former rather than the latter.  
16 I am not immediately bringing to mind examples where  
17 children were fostered in the sense that we would  
18 understand it. I think the kind of indenture  
19 arrangements and post-14 arrangements that we have  
20 discussed are the ones I am aware of.

21 LADY SMITH: There is a mixed message there, I think, isn't  
22 there.

23 A. There is, there is. That may have been a term that was  
24 appropriate one hundred years ago and maybe that is how  
25 it was thought of then. I don't think it would be one

1           we would use as such today.

2       LADY SMITH: Yes. Mr MacAulay.

3       MR MACAULAY: Can we go back then to page 39, and we have  
4           just touched upon this already. Towards the top of the  
5           page you draw attention to the Fairknowe memo to  
6           employers essentially telling employers how children who  
7           were placed with them were to be treated.

8       A. Yes.

9       Q. For example, a few paragraphs down, we note that it  
10          states:

11                "In the past few years it had been noted that some  
12                employers had sent boys to work on provincial or other  
13                highway operations."

14                The memo states:

15                "This was manifestly unfair and it should not be  
16                done without sanction and approval."

17       A. That is correct, yes.

18       Q. Then there is a section indicating that the home had  
19          been shocked to learn that some employers were  
20          preventing the children visiting each other. Again,  
21          that is Fairknowe displaying an interest in how children  
22          were being treated where they were placed?

23       A. Yes. And I think, as I have tried to say, showing  
24          a response and some learning and continuing to try and  
25          support children's right, perhaps not in the lexicon

1           that we would understand it today, but certainly showing  
2           some interest, the bit about preventing boys from  
3           visiting each other, and the language used indicates to  
4           me that they were very clear that they would not  
5           tolerate conditions, it's quite strong language for that  
6           time and respectful of their rights and lives.

7           Q. If we go back to page 37, you have a heading there  
8           dealing with the cessation of migration to Canada, and  
9           do you note that migration to Canada stopped in the  
10          1930s, and we heard from the expert evidence that that  
11          was at a time when Canada was in the grip of the Great  
12          Depression?

13          A. Yes, I think the very last migration was 1938, but there  
14          was a pause even then, and our assumption and  
15          understanding is that that is related to the depression  
16          at that time.

17          Q. The Narrative of Facts for 1934, you set that out, and  
18          what is recorded there is:

19                 "One regret is the stoppage of emigration to Canada  
20                 because of the large number of unemployed in that  
21                 country. We know, however, there is still a real demand  
22                 for young lads and girls such as sent from these homes,  
23                 and the success of those who have gone in earlier years  
24                 might well warrant admission."

25                 I think we have seen that in the 1930s there was

1 a break until 1938 when the final party was migrated?

2 A. That is correct, yes.

3 Q. You then -- there is a letter I think that I wanted to  
4 look at that deals with records. I will put this on the  
5 screen. It is something we touched upon with the expert  
6 evidence. It is at QAR.001.009.4095.

7 We are looking at a letter, it has the heading "The  
8 Children's Aid Society", but we see Claude Winters' name  
9 to the top right, and this is a letter from  
10 Claude Winters who was the superintendent at Fairknowe  
11 at the time when it closed.

12 A. That is correct.

13 Q. It's addressed to Mr Munro who was then the  
14 superintendent at Quarriers.

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And is this letter -- does it begin by saying?

17 "You will remember I was instructed to destroy all  
18 records here. I have done so with the exception of  
19 history books which were in use up to and including  
20 1916. A card system was used, and these have been  
21 mostly all destroyed with the individual files."

22 So this is evidence essentially that the records  
23 that had been kept at Fairknowe on the instruction  
24 no doubt of Quarriers were destroyed?

25 A. They were. There seems to be some confusion. I think

1           there is a response that comes through, "I'm not sure  
2           that is what we asked you to do", in my parlance. But  
3           clearly, yes. And by this point Mr Winters wouldn't  
4           have been working for us, this was 1949, but I think  
5           still had a role with Children's Aid, and I think still,  
6           in my understanding, met with children who had been  
7           migrated by Quarriers and the like.

8                     I have seen nothing that I recall about that  
9           instruction, but clearly he felt that there was  
10          an instruction. On what grounds we would have done  
11          that, it is of great regret, because it is a part that  
12          we are commonly asked for. The history books are still  
13          there and they give mainly descendants, obviously, these  
14          days, of Canadian migrants some insight, but it is  
15          probably the one part of our records that we are most  
16          regularly disappointed we are unable to help people  
17          with.

18        Q. The history books I take it then are held by Quarriers?

19        A. There are history books that were held in Canada and  
20          they are -- I would have to check to be sure, I think  
21          they are in the national records. Occasionally we  
22          get -- folk will make applications and say "I have been  
23          tracing my family history and I have found this in one  
24          of your history books, so I believe my great great  
25          grandfather came from Quarriers Village. Could you tell

1           us a bit more?" They are not ones I have seen or had  
2           contact with directly myself.

3           Q. In any event, the children's files, they have gone?

4           A. Yes.

5           Q. Then if we turn to page 33 of the response where you set  
6           out, just below halfway, it's a sort of a summary of the  
7           Canadian position.

8                     If we move just down a little bit, you say, as we  
9           have noted, in 1887 Mr Quarrier purchased Fairknowe. In  
10          1897, migration to Canada was suspended for the reasons  
11          we have discussed. In 1904, migration to Canada resumed  
12          but Quarriers had to comply with the provisions of the  
13          Ontario Act. In 1910, Quarriers introduced a form of  
14          application for admission which was completed in respect  
15          of every child and that covered the issue of migration,  
16          as again as we have discussed.

17                    And then in the 1930s, Quarriers developed  
18          the practice of contacting a Canadian Government  
19          emigration agent for approval of proposed migrations and  
20          you have evidence of that. Then you tell us that in  
21          1934 Fairknowe was sold, and in 1938 migration to Canada  
22          ceased?

23          A. That is correct.

24          Q. But over that whole period some 7,000 children were  
25          migrated?



1 A. My understanding is from the inception of Quarriers  
2 Homes in 1872 it was over 7,000.

3 Q. If we look back at a document we looked at earlier,  
4 QAR.001.007.8046, this is the list of the children we  
5 looked at before. Can we see that the calculation for  
6 the total number of children from 1900-2014 is 2618 but  
7 that includes the 38 that were migrated to Australia?

8 A. I've got 2617.

9 Q. You are right, it is 2617. So to get the figure for  
10 Canada over that period, one would simply deduct the 38  
11 from that figure.

12 Can I then move on to consider the position with  
13 regard to Australia, and again I will do this under  
14 reference to the Section 21 response.

15 If we go back to page 7 of the response, and here  
16 you are dealing with the same question that was posed in  
17 connection with Canada in relation to policies. What  
18 you tell us is:

19 "We have been unable to identify any written  
20 policies in respect of migration to Australia."

21 But there were some procedures in place and we will  
22 look at these shortly.

23 The first reference you say:

24 "... we have been able to identify in respect of  
25 migration to Australia is in the 1934 Narrative of

1 Facts."

2 That is some years before actually migration began.

3 What does that reference say?

4 A. You will see the quote. At that point -- and I think  
5 the numbers and what we have said about the depression  
6 in Canada all leave me with an impression that the back  
7 door, to use the phrase we have agreed, was partially  
8 closed, or getting harder to get through, and this seems  
9 to be saying to me, well, we are getting trouble -- we  
10 are struggling to successfully migrate children to  
11 Canada as we have been, as has been, if one likes, the  
12 process for Quarriers, and that there is an opportunity  
13 as Australia is saying "We would like some of your  
14 youngsters if that is possible".

15 Q. You go on to make reference to I think a note in the  
16 council of management meetings in which the chairman is  
17 noted as having referred to the proposed emigration of  
18 a party of children aged 9 to 11 to Sydney, New South  
19 Wales, early in 1939, and talks about the cost for the  
20 outfits. So it's clear at that point in time that  
21 Australia is very much on the horizon for Quarriers.

22 LADY SMITH: In that quotation, which restriction is being  
23 referred to, where it explains that pressure is being  
24 brought on the Canadian Government to remove "the  
25 restriction"? Does that take us back to the statutory

1 conditions or was it something else?

2 A. You may well be right. My interpretation was a  
3 restriction on numbers, so what -- looking at that, the  
4 chart that Mr MacAulay had up earlier, you see the  
5 numbers drop off. But it may well be that your  
6 interpretation is more accurate than mine. That had  
7 just been my assumption looking at that. It almost felt  
8 like -- when I said the back door was partially closed.

9 MR MACAULAY: Or it may be simply the Canadian Government  
10 did not want children migrated at all --

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. -- in the late 50s.

13 We will come to the Church of Scotland in a moment,  
14 but if we move on to page 9, again we are looking at  
15 policy and procedure, and towards the top of the page  
16 you make reference to -- this is in the context of  
17 Australia, although I think it comes within a section  
18 dealing with Canada:

19 "Correspondence issued to parents and local  
20 authorities sets out the aim of the 1939 migration to  
21 Burnside ..."

22 You give the example of a particular child.

23 And then we read:

24 "The idea of the scheme is that those children are  
25 sent out at the age of 9 to 12, are trained under

1 Protestant conditions, and everything is done  
2 educationally, morally, physically and spiritually for  
3 their welfare."

4 So this is a co-communication with local authorities  
5 whose children may be involved in the party?

6 A. Yes. Yes.

7 Q. But you go on to say that you have not found any  
8 documentary evidence which clearly articulates why it  
9 was appropriate to recommence migration to Australia in  
10 the 1960s.

11 A. It feels anomalous. I'm sorry to say I -- for personal  
12 reasons, it has just become something I wanted to  
13 understand further, 20 years after our last migration to  
14 Australia and conclusion of Australia into Canada, quite  
15 why that came about.

16 We know we were approached, as that indicates, but  
17 why it was felt to be the right thing to do for those  
18 children at that point, I am somewhat at a loss for,  
19 I am afraid.

20 Q. I wanted to take you to some correspondence in  
21 connection with the Burnside migration. Can we look at  
22 QAR.001.008.5305. We are looking at a letter dated  
23 28 December, I think that should be 1938, we are just  
24 getting the 8. It is addressed to the public assistance  
25 officer in Wishaw and it deals with a particular child,

1 we can call him [REDACTED].

2 Can we read there:

3 "We have been approached by the Child Emigration  
4 Society incorporated at Savoy House, Strand, London,  
5 better known as the Fairbridge Farm Schools of New South  
6 Wales, Australia, under royal patronage, and other  
7 well known ladies and gentlemen, to consider the  
8 question of emigrating some of our children around the  
9 age of 9 to 12 years."

10 This is Quarriers writing to the public assistance  
11 officer. The point I wanted to draw to your attention,  
12 and this is something that was mentioned in the expert  
13 evidence is that at this time what is being represented  
14 to the public assistance officer is that Fairbridge is  
15 the destination, not Burnside.

16 A. I can agree with that interpretation. The pedant in me  
17 says we were approached by them, it doesn't technically  
18 say we went there. But it doesn't indicate Burnside by  
19 any means in that, yes, I agree.

20 Q. If we look at another letter, this is QAR.001.008.5299.  
21 This is a letter dated 30 January, and I think that  
22 should be 1939 at the top. It is addressed to the  
23 mother of a boy and it begins by saying:

24 "Dear madam. We have been approached by the Child  
25 Emigration Society incorporated at Savoy House, Strand,

1 London, better known as the Fairbridge Farm Schools ..."

2 And so on and so forth.

3 "... to consider the question of emigrating some of  
4 our children around the age of 9 to 12 years."

5 So it's the same sort of introductory paragraph.

6 It goes on to say:

7 "We should be glad to know if you would be prepared  
8 to agree to our sending your boy, [REDACTED]."

9 And it goes on to talk about the scheme, namely,  
10 that they are trained, everything is done for them, and  
11 at the age of 16, if found suitable for farming, they  
12 are drafted into well-recommended homes within a radius  
13 of 100 miles.

14 The letter goes on to say:

15 "I feel it would be unwise on your part to raise any  
16 obstacle to the lad's emigration to Australia. He will  
17 have a chance out there that neither you nor we could  
18 possibly give him here. They are beautiful homes and  
19 the children are well cared for."

20 There is enclosed a stamped addressed envelope.

21 Again the representation there appears to be, in  
22 relation to this particular boy, who was ultimately  
23 migrated, that Fairbridge was to be the target, and  
24 I just wonder if there is anything to tell us how it  
25 came to be that the change was made from Fairbridge to

1 Burnside?

2 A. I would accept, probably, if I was the parent of that  
3 child, I would interpret that as going to Fairbridge  
4 Farm Schools. You may have anticipated by my body  
5 language response that I am at a loss. I am sorry.

6 Q. We do know, I think you will remember from looking at  
7 the files, this mother did respond to this letter, and  
8 perhaps we can just -- since we have the letter here, we  
9 will look at that. QAR.001.008.5298.

10 While we are waiting for the letter to come on the  
11 screen, I think there is a number of letters from this  
12 lady in connection with this migration, and if I can be  
13 kind to the letter writer, it is a bit of a scrawl, but  
14 here clearly the lady has had somebody type up a letter  
15 for her, and this is a typed letter which begins by  
16 saying:

17 "Dear sir. I duly received your letter dated  
18 30 January 1939 and note the contents therein. I have  
19 carefully considered the position as outlined by you  
20 with regard to my son [REDACTED] ... and I desire you to  
21 know that I cannot give my consent ..."

22 She goes on to say:

23 "While I fully appreciate that you are motivated by  
24 a desire to better my son's chances of a career,  
25 I nevertheless hold the view that such a career would be

1 best looked for in Britain. There is a further reason,  
2 and a very important one, which is that I fear I would  
3 never see my son again. I accordingly request that you  
4 deliver my son [REDACTED] into my custody at your earliest  
5 convenience."

6 So that was the lady's response to the letter we  
7 looked at.

8 Can we then just follow this through and look at the  
9 superintendent's response. That is at QAR.001.008.5297.

10 This is dated 1 February 1939. It begins:

11 "Dear madam. I received a typed letter presumed to  
12 be from you, but as there is no signature it is quite  
13 invalid. On the assumption that this letter was  
14 dictated by you, I regret very much that you do not see  
15 your way to give your consent to the migration of  
16 [REDACTED]. You certainly have no prospects for him, and  
17 why stand in his way?"

18 So it is quite a strong letter to this mother.

19 A. The tone is ... I struggle ... less than ideal. Not one  
20 that I would be comfortable with.

21 Q. You will be aware of the contents of this particular  
22 file. There was further correspondence. And just to  
23 follow the story through, I think the boy was migrated.  
24 The mother did ultimately consent on the condition that  
25 he kept in touch.



1       A. Yes, I think from recollection there is, as you  
2       indicate, further correspondence in which she seeks  
3       ██████ view directly and to say, the impression of my  
4       recollection is, "I don't really want you to go, but if  
5       you really want to go I won't stand in your way". Not,  
6       one might add, in the tone of that letter from the  
7       superintendent but in a far more -- a tone which, as  
8       a parent, I am far more comfortable with, and my  
9       understanding is ██████ did indicate he wanted to go and  
10      therefore she -- I think the right word is "acceded"  
11      rather than agreed.

12     Q. There is I think correspondence thereafter where she is  
13      trying to get details of his whereabouts and so on, and  
14      it is not clear whether or not there was ever any  
15      further contact.

16     A. That is correct, yes.

17     Q. Can we then go back to the Section 21 response, and  
18      let's focus on Burnside. You look at that on page 12 of  
19      the response.

20             Towards the bottom of the page you have a section  
21      dealing with the first migration to Burnside and you  
22      provide us with a description that it was a functioning  
23      village with 14 cottages and its own farm, hospital,  
24      school and a gymnasium and swimming pool.

25             You go on to say:

1           "From the documentation currently available, we have  
2           been unable to determine what efforts were made to  
3           determine the suitability of Burnside as a children's  
4           home."

5           Do I take it from that, there is no record within  
6           your files to indicate that any assessment was carried  
7           out?

8           A. That is correct, and my presumption is that actually  
9           there was no direct contact.

10          Q. Again, would this be one of those situations of if such  
11          an assessment had been made, you would have expected  
12          a record of that to have been kept?

13          A. I would have anticipated that, yes. And when we think  
14          about the other references in the Narrative of Facts and  
15          things we referred to earlier, it seems to me anomalous  
16          that it was undertaken and was not reported.

17          Q. Do you know, as a matter of interest, whether or not the  
18          17 children who went to Burnside made subsequent contact  
19          at any point with Quarriers?

20          A. I can't bring anything to mind. Again, I am very happy  
21          to check the detail of that, if that is helpful, but --

22          Q. There is nothing in your records that comes to mind?

23          A. There is nothing in my mind from our records. I don't  
24          claim to have a complete photographic memory of all of  
25          them, but there is nothing that comes to mind. I

1           anticipate the answer is no.

2       LADY SMITH: If there were such records, would you expect  
3           them to be in the children's files?

4       A. Yes. That is where I would look first.

5       LADY SMITH: And you have looked in the children's files.

6       MR MACAULAY: I think the boy [REDACTED], he was one of  
7           the group of 17. I think we saw from other evidence  
8           that originally the intention was to migrate 25  
9           children, but because the cut-off age was 11, and eight  
10          of the children had reached the age of 12 before the  
11          migration occurred, then the number was in fact 17?

12      A. That is my understanding, yes.

13      Q. Let's move on to page 13 of the report where you look at  
14          what you describe as the second, third and fourth  
15          migrations. This is now Dhurringile Rural Trading Farm.  
16          Can you tell me, from what you understand from your  
17          records, how it came to be that Quarriers became  
18          involved in these migrations.

19      A. I think as I indicated earlier, it is still somewhat of  
20          a surprise to me, and I am somewhat at a loss as to why  
21          we suddenly decided this was a good idea 20 years later.

22                I understand we were approached by -- my memory  
23          suddenly escapes me. I think it was a church  
24          organisation in Australia wrote and asked if we would  
25          have interest in doing this. There seems to have been,

1           one assumes, within the executive council and management  
2           of Quarriers, one can only assume there was some  
3           positive response to that, and that the -- I think it's  
4           the Church of Scotland Social Services Committee, but  
5           forgive me if I get the name wrong, facilitated then  
6           those three migrations in 1960, 61 and 63.

7           Q. You set out on page 13 what I think can be described as  
8           the "splendid opportunity" letter that was circulated  
9           no doubt also to Quarriers at about this time?

10          A. Yes.

11          Q. Essentially what you say towards the bottom of page 13  
12          is that the evidence you have seen from your records:

13                 "... suggests that Quarriers relied upon assurances  
14                 from Reverend Boag, and the Church of Scotland Committee  
15                 on Social Services, in assessing the suitability of  
16                 Dhurringile as a children's home."

17                 But I think you do confirm you have not found any  
18                 evidence to suggest any separate assessment was carried  
19                 out on behalf of Quarriers?

20          A. Certainly not in the sense of a pre-placement check or  
21          as to -- when one compares this to the efforts made  
22          80 years earlier going across to Canada, relatively very  
23          little was done. I think it is in my Section 21  
24          somewhere. But one Quarriers representative did visit  
25          in 1961, I think, and made some reports at that point.

1           It seems just odd, completely out of kilter with the  
2           efforts that were made around the Canadian migration.

3       Q.   Yes, it is odd that many years before much more seems to  
4           have been done than in this particular instance in much  
5           more modern times.

6       A.   Yes, it -- forgive me, but it is inexplicable.

7           I anticipated we might be asked about this and I assure  
8           you I would have liked to have had a better answer for  
9           you. I can't explain it. But it does seem very odd  
10          we'd moved 20 years further forward and got worse at  
11          doing this.

12      Q.   I think you tell us Dhurringile closed in 1964 and the  
13          children were then transferred to Kilmany Farm. Do you  
14          know anything about Kilmany Farm?

15      A.   No. Other than what one might read if one Googled it or  
16          researched it these days, I don't think that we -- there  
17          is nothing in the records that I can bring to mind that  
18          said we undertook any checks about that or were party to  
19          it. It seems to be something that -- it almost felt  
20          very contrary -- this is an impression formed from  
21          looking at the records. I think for those 7,000  
22          Canadian children, there was still a sense they were  
23          Quarriers children. All the way, including while they  
24          were out in Canada, there were letters back to us, there  
25          were reports, the Narrative of Facts. There was a sense

1 of care, of oversight, and my perception is that that  
2 was not the same for this group of children.

3 Q. You draw attention on page 14 to the confidential Ross  
4 Report, and I think you say that there was no evidence  
5 that that report had made its way to Quarriers at the  
6 time.

7 A. Obviously I am aware of the Ross Report and indeed of  
8 those confidential addendum which, in early 1956, are  
9 very critical. I can't say whether Quarriers as  
10 an organisation was aware of them at the time or not.

11 Q. If we move on then to page 16, again you have a section  
12 there dealing with the Australian migration. What you  
13 tell us in relation to how children were selected, it  
14 would appear they were nominated by their house parents  
15 and then chosen by way of medical history, educational  
16 aptitude and indeed family ties, is that correct?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. There were medical reports of these children, medical  
19 examinations, rather, of the children. You set out,  
20 quite detailed, from page 16 through to pages 17/18, the  
21 method of selection and what efforts were made to obtain  
22 consent of the relatives, and so on. Is that right?

23 A. That is correct. And I think that reflects the  
24 increase -- the improvement in the record-keeping in the  
25 Village at that period.

1 Q. In relation to the first migration, this is on page 18,  
2 you do say there, halfway down the page, that these  
3 children, the 17 children, underwent what is described  
4 as civil and medical examinations before being confirmed  
5 as being suitable to migrate. But you have no  
6 information other than that in relation to the nature  
7 and extent of these examinations?

8 A. That is correct.

9 Q. So there is nothing on file, basically?

10 A. We don't have a copy of those to be able to share with  
11 you, to say this is what happened, but we know that was  
12 referred to, that they underwent these processes.

13 Q. In relation to the second migration of 11 boys, you tell  
14 us there that there were also psychologists' reports in  
15 respect of the 11 boys?

16 A. That is correct.

17 Q. You have these available?

18 A. Yes, I believe we have provided them to the Inquiry.

19 Q. Do you also say that in relation to the third migration,  
20 there were also psychologists' reports in relation to  
21 the five boys migrated in 1961?

22 A. Yes, indeed.

23 Q. On page 20, again under reference to Australia, do you  
24 tell us that:

25 "From the documentation currently available, there

1           does not appear to be any evidence of any practice of  
2           providing information to children prior to migration,  
3           nor the nature and extent of such information."

4       A.   From our records, there is nothing. I have heard more  
5           about process from testimony to the Inquiry, which  
6           I have heard from children who were migrated, than  
7           I could show to the Inquiry from our records.

8       Q.   But you do have evidence of letters being sent to  
9           parents --

10      A.   Yes.

11      Q.   -- intimating that migration was being proposed, and we  
12           have seen the letter to [REDACTED] mother that we looked  
13           at. But if parents weren't to be found, I think there  
14           is evidence that you would write to the RSSPCC to inform  
15           them that the migration was about to take place?

16      A.   Yes, my understanding is that if the child had been  
17           placed by the RSSPCC then that would be who we would  
18           revert to in those circumstances.

19      Q.   Then if we just move on to page 24 of the response, we  
20           have a section there dealing with the child's consent  
21           towards the top. And do you say:

22                 "From the documentation currently available, there  
23           does not appear to be any formal recording of the  
24           child's consent."

25      A.   Yes.



1 Q. But nevertheless there is evidence, is there, that  
2 Quarriers did canvass the views of prospective migrants?

3 A. Yes. I think much in the way, as we saw with [REDACTED]  
4 letters, there was correspondence about it, but there is  
5 not an "I, the undersigned, agree ..." type of thing.

6 Q. If we move on then to page 29 where again you deal with  
7 the issue of consent, you say that:

8 "Where a parent was alive and contactable, Quarriers  
9 sought written consent."

10 Is that correct? So there's evidence to that effect  
11 as we have discussed, I think?

12 A. Correct, yes.

13 Q. If we move on to page 30, you give us a statistic there  
14 about halfway down the first box:

15 "In respect of the 1960 migration of the 11 boys  
16 migrated, consent from a parent was provided in three of  
17 the cases and consent was provided by Quarriers for the  
18 remaining."

19 Do I take it from that then that insofar as the  
20 eight were concerned, there was no parental consent  
21 obtained and the superintendent at Quarriers  
22 consented --

23 A. That is correct.

24 Q. -- as the guardian of the children, in that role?

25 A. That is my understanding of, if one likes, the default

1 position the organisation took. And I think as we have  
2 heard in evidence from surviving migrants, some limited  
3 attempts to contact parents may have been made. Whether  
4 there were as fulsome as one would like to see is  
5 a separate question. And if we couldn't contact people  
6 there was, okay, then we've tried, we will make the  
7 decision.

8 Q. You tell us at the end of that box that you have not  
9 found any evidence of Quarriers obtaining the consent of  
10 the Secretary of State?

11 A. That is correct.

12 Q. Indeed in relation to those three parties, is it the  
13 case that the Secretary of State, and indeed the  
14 Scottish Education Department, I think, who may have  
15 been the appropriate department at that time, were not  
16 told of these migrations until after the event?

17 A. I think -- my understanding is that we used the offices  
18 of the Church of Scotland. I am conscious of one of  
19 the migrations, there was communication between us, and  
20 my recollection is the church responded saying there had  
21 been a change of personnel and they had omitted to ask  
22 for that permission. My assumption, based on that, was  
23 we expected the church to undertake that part of it, but  
24 that is an assumption based on that correspondence.

25 Q. It was the Church of Scotland who were essentially

1           facilitating the migration, so you expected them to  
2           follow that particular route, but you know that did not  
3           happen?

4       A. Yes, that is correct.

5       Q. Can we then perhaps -- this is the final point I want to  
6           put to you in particular. This is on page 42 of the  
7           response. It is towards the bottom where you deal with  
8           Australia. What you say is:

9                 "Although all children appear to have been medically  
10            examined, there are some anomalies in respect of  
11            children who were migrated having received  
12            an unfavourable psychologist's report."

13                It is the case I think that notwithstanding -- and  
14            you give us details on the following page, page 43, that  
15            notwithstanding adverse psychological reports, the  
16            children to whom these reports related were migrated?

17       A. That is correct.

18       Q. Can you say why that appears to have been the case from  
19           what you have seen in the records?

20       A. Again my apologies, I am sorry, I don't feel I am being  
21           of as much assistance as I would wish to be, but we  
22           don't, and I see in the third migration the quote:

23                 "I doubt it would be in the best interests of his  
24            future welfare ..."

25                It was a fairly strong recommendation, and I have

1           nothing to counterbalance that as to why then the  
2           decision was taken irrespective of that.

3       Q. Can you tell me in that particular case whether the  
4       consent was obtained from the superintendent or not?

5       A. Forgive me, I couldn't in that particular case be  
6       certain. I imagine it would be the superintendent,  
7       would be my guess, but it would be a guess.

8       Q. Perhaps the final point I should ask you about actually  
9       is in relation to funding, and just to draw attention to  
10      the fact that you do address funding on page 56 of the  
11      response, that is just below halfway, you were asked the  
12      question who funded child migration. As far as Canada  
13      was concerned, initially, at least, you talk of public  
14      donations. Do you know if Quarriers took advantage of  
15      the Empire Settlement legislation beginning in 1922?

16      A. I am hesitating because I am not certain. I think we  
17      did but, forgive me, I'm not certain.

18      Q. Perhaps the last thing, Charlie, I could ask you is  
19      this: I don't know to what extent you followed the  
20      expert evidence that has been led from  
21      Professor Constantine and also from Professor Lynch?

22      A. I have not, I am afraid, been able to see as much as  
23      I would like. I have seen some but I have not seen all  
24      of it.

25      Q. What you have seen in relation to Quarriers, are there

1           any comments you would wish to make in response to what  
2           may have been said about Quarriers?

3       A.   I would say, and I am afraid it has been a limited  
4           amount I have been able to see, it is fairly fair and  
5           balanced to me.

6       MR MACAULAY:   Charlie, thank you very much indeed for coming  
7           forward and being so forthright in your evidence.  
8           I haven't received any questions, I don't think, that  
9           I should put to you at this stage.   Thank you.

10      LADY SMITH:   Are there any outstanding applications for  
11           questions of Charlie?   (Pause).

12               Charlie, that completes your evidence on the child  
13           migration matters.   Thank you very for coming along  
14           today to give your evidence in person, it is really  
15           helpful.   And thank you also for the diligent way in  
16           which this Section 21 request has been completed.   It  
17           has been great to have it in this form, it is very  
18           accessible.   Thank you.   I am now able to let you go.

19                       (The witness withdrew)

20      LADY SMITH:   Mr MacAulay.

21      MR MACAULAY:   My Lady, the next witness is Ronald James  
22           Hector Culley.

23      LADY SMITH:   I will rise again for just a few minutes to get  
24           ready for him.

25               (12.41 pm)

1 (A short break)

2 (12.46 pm)

3 LADY SMITH: Mr MacAulay.

4 MR MACAULAY: Ronald James Hector Culley.

5 DR RONALD JAMES HECTOR CULLEY (called)

6 LADY SMITH: Dr Culley, could we begin, please, by you

7 raising your right hand and repeat after me ...

8 DR RONALD JAMES HECTOR CULLEY (affirmed)

9 Questions from MR MACAULAY

10 LADY SMITH: Please sit down and make yourself comfortable.

11 You are obviously ready to go. I will hand you over to

12 Mr MacAulay and he will explain what happens next.

13 Mr MacAulay.

14 MR MACAULAY: My Lady.

15 Just to confirm, Ron, that you are Ronald James

16 Hector Culley?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. And your year of birth is 1977. In that red folder that

19 you have just opened you will find a number of

20 documents, including your own statement that you

21 provided to this Inquiry. The reference number for that

22 is QAR-100. Can you confirm that on page 3 you have

23 signed the statement?

24 A. That is correct.

25 Q. Do you believe the contents of the statement to be true?

1 A. I do.

2 Q. Are you content for the statement to be used as part of  
3 evidence to the Inquiry?

4 A. I am happy for that to be so.

5 Q. You also will find in that folder a statement by the  
6 former chief executive of Quarriers, and that is  
7 Alice Harper. I will come to why you are looking at  
8 that in a moment. The reference for that, for the  
9 transcript, is QAR-98.

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Can we see on page 9, that Ms Harper has signed that on  
12 9 April 2020?

13 A. That is correct.

14 Q. Can I first of all look at your own position. You are  
15 now the chief executive of Quarriers, is that correct?

16 A. Yes, since April of this year.

17 Q. Indeed that is why you are here today?

18 A. Indeed it is.

19 Q. If I can just look briefly at your CV, Ron. I will put  
20 that on the screen, QAR-99. You set out your academic  
21 qualifications, and your life in academia seems to have  
22 been dedicated to politics with a BA Honours in politics  
23 and then a PhD from the University of Glasgow in  
24 politics?

25 A. That is correct.

1 Q. Then we can follow your career if we work our way from  
2 bottom to top, culminating, as we have just noted, in  
3 becoming the chief executive officer at Quarriers  
4 in April of this year. But before that, do we see that  
5 you had other management-type appointments in other  
6 organisations?

7 A. Yes, I worked for a period of five years in the  
8 Western Isles as the chief officer of the Health and  
9 Social Care Partnership, and prior to that a period of  
10 around nine years at COSLA. Indeed I started my job in  
11 this very building.

12 LADY SMITH: I had forgotten COSLA used to be here. They  
13 are just down the road a little now, I think.

14 MR MACAULAY: Then, Ron, if we look at your statement,  
15 essentially what you say in your statement, apart from  
16 the points I will pick up shortly, is that you really  
17 adopt the statement that Alice Harper, your predecessor,  
18 provided to the Inquiry on the topic of child migration.

19 A. Yes, indeed. That was both upon reviewing Alice's  
20 submission but also in conversation with her as well.  
21 As you would expect at the point at which I took over  
22 the role as chief executive, I had many detailed  
23 conversations with Alice, and her commitment to this  
24 Inquiry was, to my mind anyway, very impressive, and  
25 I wanted to make sure that I was able to do the same as



1 part of Quarriers' ongoing participation.

2 Q. If we turn then to Ms Harper's statement on page 6. It  
3 will come on the screen in front of you. You can work  
4 either off the screen or from the hard copy. But there  
5 she confirms at paragraph 33, if we just scroll down  
6 a bit, that:

7 "Quarriers has apologised [already] to all children  
8 migrated from Scotland to both Canada and Australia."

9 And you confirm that is the position?

10 A. That is the position. It is also something that  
11 I wanted to reiterate today of course, because we are  
12 very sorry for the migration that happened in relation  
13 to the children that Quarriers cared for and, although  
14 the roots of this endeavour might have had philanthropic  
15 intentions, it is very clear to us now that it was the  
16 wrong thing to do, and Quarriers has a very clear  
17 position on that.

18 Q. Ms Harper in the next couple of pages of her statement,  
19 paragraphs 34 onwards, highlights some of the failings  
20 that she is able to see from the way in which migration  
21 was managed by Quarriers, is that right?

22 A. Yes, and I thought Alice's submission provided a nice  
23 summary of the failings as we would see it in terms of  
24 the migration policy; how it was devised, the impact  
25 that it had on children and the degree to which the

1           organisation itself implemented that particular policy.

2           I think it is clear that it was lacking in many

3           respects.

4       Q.   What she says at paragraph 34 is:

5                 "It is now clear the policy of migration was

6                 misguided. It was wrong to separate children from their

7                 families and communities and transport them across the

8                 world. The children were too young to fully understand

9                 the impact this would have on their life."

10                I think you adopt that sentiment?

11       A.   Absolutely. I think paragraph 34 that you allude to

12               provides a very succinct way of describing why the

13               policy was wrong and misguided, precisely because it did

14               take children away from their natural communities, from

15               their family circumstances and because the children were

16               too young to understand the decision that they were

17               being asked to make.

18       Q.   She then sets out a number of specific points.

19               For example, at paragraph 36 that:

20                 "Children's suitability for migration was not always

21                 thoroughly assessed."

22                At 37:

23                 "Children were not prepared for what their new lives

24                 would bring."

25                38:

1           "Quarriers did not place sufficient emphasis on  
2           obtaining informed consent from both children and their  
3           parents ..."

4           And 39:

5           "There was inadequate assessment of the places to  
6           which children were sent."

7           Then at 40:

8           "Quarriers did not take sufficient steps to monitor  
9           children once they had been migrated."

10          Again, you adopt and indeed you summarise these very  
11          particular points in your own statement.

12          A. Yes, that is correct. Again, beyond the submission that  
13          Alice made, and indeed my own submission, all of the  
14          testimony that I have been able to hear since then  
15          supports the position that we have submitted to the  
16          Inquiry in relation to those points. I think it is very  
17          obviously the case that the policy was implemented in  
18          a way which had significant shortcomings. The first of  
19          which you mentioned was around about assessment. I have  
20          looked at the historical record, particularly  
21          for example around psychological assessment, and we see  
22          that children were migrated against the advice of the  
23          psychologists involved, for instance.

24          So, yes, and building on what you were inviting me  
25          to consider there, all of the points that I would

1 absolutely stand by, I don't think anyone can  
2 conceivably argue that the children were prepared for  
3 the world that they were being taken to, culturally but  
4 also in terms of what was being asked of them.

5 I think there is clear evidence from the historical  
6 record that consent wasn't sufficiently considered by  
7 the organisation, either in respect of the consent of  
8 children or indeed their family, and that is something  
9 that comes across quite clearly from the historical  
10 record. In terms of the assessment of the places to  
11 which the children were sent, again I would stand by  
12 what Alice describes in her own statement at  
13 paragraph 39. There were insufficient checks, I think  
14 that is plain, and we have heard around about some of  
15 the challenges associated with checking, particularly  
16 the geographical challenges associated with that. But  
17 it is clear to me that it was nonetheless insufficient  
18 in terms of the assessment of children's circumstances,  
19 and that is something again that we are apologetic for.

20 Q. One particular point you make in your own statement in  
21 relation to the migration that occurred in the 1960s,  
22 this is at paragraph 13, that you find that particularly  
23 difficult to understand given the changing social  
24 expectations and norms, and the professionalisation of  
25 social work and the time that had elapsed since the

1 pre-war migrations. You find that a particular  
2 conundrum?

3 A. I do, and I used the term "inexplicable" because,  
4 although we have a sense of the causality, in other  
5 words, the historical elements that led perhaps to that  
6 decision, I think it is morally inexplicable given that  
7 social norms were changing. I think by the 1960s we  
8 were beginning to see the professionalisation of social  
9 work, the 1968 Act was only a few years away, and so it  
10 is difficult in that context to understand why those  
11 associated with the organisation would think it a good  
12 thing or indeed in the interests of the children to  
13 migrate them to Australia in the way that happened.

14 I find it really difficult to understand the  
15 decision-making that led to that conclusion.

16 Q. Finally can I take you to the penultimate paragraph of  
17 your own statement, Ron, because you confirm there that:

18 "As a modern and progressive not-for-profit  
19 organisation Quarriers continues to be fully committed  
20 to our policy of supporting people who are migrated,  
21 including assisting with the provision of records and  
22 information."

23 We have heard evidence from Carol already this  
24 morning to that effect, and I think you there endorse  
25 that policy?

1       A. Absolutely, and it is something I have been impressed by  
2       as the new chief executive of the organisation; the  
3       degree to which we take these duties seriously. The way  
4       in which we have engaged with people from across the  
5       world in order to support their search for information  
6       from the historical record. It is really important to  
7       me that Quarriers continues to hold this policy, to be  
8       supportive, to be open, to be transparent and to begin  
9       that long journey towards correcting some of the wrongs  
10      that happened in our past.

11     MR MACAULAY: Very well, Ron. Your visit here back to where  
12      you were before has been a short one but an important  
13      one, and thank you for that.

14             My Lady, no questions have been submitted.

15     LADY SMITH: Are there any outstanding applications for  
16      questions? (Pause). Ron, can I just echo what  
17      Mr MacAulay has said. It is important to have that  
18      evidence from you today. Thank you very much for doing  
19      that, and for stepping in and getting yourself up to  
20      speed on this topic, which I am sure is simply one of  
21      many that you have had to become proficient and  
22      knowledgeable about since you took up your role  
23      in April. I wish you all the best in your new job, and  
24      I am able now to let you go. Thank you.

25             (The witness withdrew)

1 LADY SMITH: Mr MacAulay.

2 MR MACAULAY: My Lady, would it be possible to have a short  
3 read-in now, rather than adjourning until 2 o'clock and  
4 come back to do it, if we can do it quickly?

5 LADY SMITH: Let's do that.

6 Witness statement of ISABELLA CAMPBELL (read)

7 MS RATTRAY: My Lady, this is a statement of a witness  
8 Isabella Campbell and her statement can be found at  
9 WIT-1-315, and the reason it is short is because I will  
10 only read out those passages which are relevant to the  
11 present case study:

12 "My name is Isabella Campbell but I like to be known  
13 as Ishbell. Whilst I was working at Quarriers Village  
14 I was known as Ishbell McCuish. I was born in 1942. My  
15 contact details are known to the Inquiry.

16 "I attended school in Helensburgh and I went to work  
17 for the Scottish Colliery Enginemen, Boilermen and  
18 Tradesmen's Association for ten years in Glasgow. My  
19 ambition was to be a children's nurse.

20 "In either 1967 or 1968 I saw a secretarial job  
21 advertised at Quarriers Village at the Bridge of Weir.  
22 I applied to work there because it was a lovely place in  
23 beautiful surroundings, and I wanted to work closely  
24 with children.

25 "I started work as a secretary to the assistant

1 superintendent of the Quarriers Village, Mrs zQFP ,  
2 and stayed there for five years.

3 "Quarriers was a lovely place to work. I was given  
4 a choice of who I wanted to work for and I chose  
5 Mrs zQFP as I would be working closely with the  
6 children in that role. I always referred to zQFP  
7 as zQFP , even on a social level. I was located  
8 in the general office which was called 'Homelea'.

9 "I didn't reside in the Quarriers Village while  
10 I was working there as I travelled daily from Glasgow  
11 and latterly lived in my own home in Bridge of Weir."

12 Now moving to paragraph 15 on page 3:

13 "Mr Mortimer ..."

14 Who, my Lady, was the superintendent:

15 "... Mr A Bonella ..."

16 Who was the secretary:

17 "... and Mr Davidson ..."

18 Who was the director of Quarriers:

19 "... would compile the Narrative of Facts (which was  
20 the title of Quarriers' Annual Report). The report  
21 would be produced annually in September of each year and  
22 would contain financial information from the secretary,  
23 Mr Bonella, hospital information, epilepsy colony  
24 information and general information regarding the  
25 previous year. This would include children who had



1           migrated to Australia and Canada."

2           Now moving to paragraph 28 on page 6:

3           "During the time that I worked at Quarriers no  
4           children were sent from Quarriers to live aboard. One  
5           of the roles that I had after I had been at Quarriers  
6           for about two years was to deal with enquiries from  
7           Canada and Australia from former Quarriers children who  
8           had been sent to live in Canada and Australia. I would  
9           carry out the necessary record search and compile the  
10          letters back to the former children. Dr Davidson would  
11          sign the letters.

12          "The child migrant records held at Quarriers were  
13          terrific. There was a ledger for each boat and every  
14          child's name had an individual page which detailed their  
15          destination and personal details, which would include  
16          parentage. Some of the records contained letters from  
17          the children as they were encouraged by Quarriers to  
18          write back every few months. Quarriers would maintain  
19          contact with those children who wrote to them.  
20          Sometimes these letters would go to the house parents  
21          directly and wouldn't necessarily find their way into  
22          the records.

23          "Migrant records were kept in files in my office and  
24          when requests came in I would cross-reference them with  
25          the entry to Quarriers which were kept in the room where

1 the social workers were located. At the time children  
2 were being sent to Canada Quarriers built a reception  
3 area at Brockville Ontario. The files would remain at  
4 Quarriers even though the children were sent abroad.

5 "Records showed that children of good character and  
6 who could read and write were sent to Canada, which was  
7 a new country and required good citizens. There was  
8 regular contact between Quarriers and overseas.  
9 William Quarrier, when writing about the children and  
10 their families, was very direct.

11 "Dr Davidson would regularly meet former Quarriers  
12 children in Canada every two years and he would come  
13 back with the ancestry requests which I would deal with  
14 and possibly my colleagues. Dr Davidson would at times  
15 be approached regarding financial assistance for former  
16 Quarriers children.

17 "I recall that a beautiful woman from Canada arrived  
18 at the office on her 50th birthday with her husband and  
19 she believed she knew where she had been born and that  
20 she had come from the travelling community. From the  
21 records that we held I was able to confirm where she was  
22 born and that she was from travelling people and, after  
23 she was admitted to Quarriers, her parents had moved to  
24 the north of Scotland.

25 "A staff member from the Quarriers internal social

1 work department was parking his car when this woman was  
2 leaving in her car. When he came into the office he  
3 asked if that was a girl from a travelling family in the  
4 north of Scotland, and he commented that he had housed  
5 her in Aberdeen. I said that it wasn't her and that it  
6 was a girl from a travelling family who had migrated  
7 from Quarriers to Canada. He said she was identical to  
8 the woman he had housed in Aberdeen and she must have  
9 been her sister. Sadly the woman had left for the north  
10 of Scotland before he could speak to her.

11 "I remember that on one occasion a former Quarriers  
12 child who was residing in Canada at the age of thirty  
13 nine wrote to us requesting that we locate his mother,  
14 as he had terminal cancer and he wished to leave his  
15 estate to her. Contact was made with the mother. It  
16 was discovered that his mother never told her husband  
17 about the existence of the boy and didn't wish for her  
18 new family to be made aware that she had had that child.  
19 Although she was pleased to hear about her son, she  
20 declined permission for Quarriers to pass her details to  
21 her son. I did hear that he had died and I don't know  
22 if he left any money to Quarriers.

23 "I recall being contacted by people who had been  
24 sent to Canada years before who were searching for any  
25 detail regarding their parentage. One person from

1 Canada was trying to ascertain if he was related to  
2 someone famous. He stated that he had gone to Canada  
3 for a new life. He continued by saying that he had had  
4 a good life and was now ready to go into a better life.  
5 I was able to ascertain that he had six siblings. This  
6 man sent some money to cover the cost of postage and he  
7 later sent back a donation.

8 "Most of the people who contacted us said that their  
9 experience in Canada and Australia was hard but good and  
10 that they had been treated well. Very few said that it  
11 wasn't good. If a child had been adopted after being  
12 sent from Quarriers, then the information would be sent  
13 back to Quarriers to be entered into the individual's  
14 records.

15 "I mostly dealt with the former children who were  
16 sent to a place called Dhurringile in Australia, which  
17 was a more recent migration location. I would give them  
18 the information they were requesting verbally and some  
19 were sent details by post. A lot of the children were  
20 from the travelling community. Burnfield House in  
21 Australia was the last place for children from Quarriers  
22 to be accepted, and only for a brief period.

23 "The Australian people appeared to be more  
24 disgruntled than the Canadian migrants about their  
25 treatment. These were children sent on the Canberra

1 ship and they were under different regulations than the  
2 Canadian children.

3 "If the children were alleging that they were  
4 sexually or physically abused whilst in Canada or  
5 Australia then their allegation would be dealt with by  
6 Dr Davidson. I would be asked to locate their records.

7 "There must have been in the region of about fifty  
8 or more former Quarriers children who had made contact  
9 either in writing, telephoning or in person when I was  
10 employed there. Some of the personal callers went  
11 straight to the cottages. Most of the people were  
12 seeking information about themselves and whether they  
13 had siblings and family. Not all of the information was  
14 good but nearly all were happy and satisfied with the  
15 information they had received and some of the  
16 information would have been copies of what was held in  
17 the office.

18 "It is my understanding that after I left Quarriers  
19 a man was employed to solely deal with enquiries from  
20 the child migrants."

21 Now moving to paragraph 78 on page 16:

22 "I have no objection to my witness statement being  
23 published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry.  
24 I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are  
25 true."

1                   And the statement was signed by Isabella Campbell on  
2                   5 February 2020.

3       LADY SMITH: Thank you very much.

4       MS RATTRAY: My Lady, that concludes the evidence for today  
5                   and we will resume tomorrow with three witnesses, two of  
6                   whom will be in person and one will be giving evidence  
7                   remotely.

8       LADY SMITH: Thank you very much for that. I will rise now.  
9                   until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

10       (1.10 pm)

11                   (The Inquiry adjourned until 10.00 am on Thursday,

12                                   1 October 2020)

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