

# *Signposts*



A Guide for Children and Young People  
in Care in WA from 1920



Department for  
Community Development

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## ***SIGNPOSTS – AN OVERVIEW***

*Signposts* aims to help people who were placed in residential, out of home care as children – or who have lived in Supported Accommodation as a young person – find records and other documents related to their time in those facilities.

*Signposts* contains information and contact details for more than 200 facilities that provided some sort of residential, out-of-home care in Western Australia from 1920, sometimes even earlier. Where possible, historical information about the role or activities of the facilities is included in the entry. The Department for Community Development's predecessors had an active role in managing 78 of these facilities, with the remainder being the responsibility of non-government organisations.

In addition to the entries for individual facilities, *Signposts* gives contact details for organisations that had a significant role in the management of a number of facilities and programs. Some of these organisations continue to play an active role in the provision of services to children and families. These listings are:

The Anglican Church and Anglicare

The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries

The Baptist Union

The Catholic Church (MercyCare and many other Religious Orders) and Djooraminda (which is now part of CentreCare)

Mofflyn (on behalf of the Uniting Church agencies, including the previous Methodist and Presbyterian Churches)

Parkerville Children's Home Inc

The Salvation Army and Salvation Army Crossroads West

Yorganop

*Signposts* also outlines the purpose and contact details for 33 facilities currently and previously funded through the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program for young people.

The information, which is included in *Signposts*, comes from the agencies themselves or from the Annual Reports and more recent administrative files of the Department for Community Development and its predecessors. Occasionally, published memoirs have added extra detail. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, it is not always possible to ‘get it entirely right’ when delving back into old records. *Signposts* should therefore be considered a guide to the fuller story – a helpful pointer along the way to discovering more about the past.

*Signposts* starts out by suggesting how this journey of discovery might begin, and the other sources of information that might be followed up in the section, “Where are My Records?” It then goes on to explain something about the different “models” of out of home care. In the language of the Department, these are “Models of Out of Home Placement”.

The next section, “Non-Government Agencies and Facilities” groups the facilities around significant organisations so that you can see at a glance which facilities were aligned to which organisation. Following that, “Other Non-Government Facilities” lists facilities that existed independently of any larger organisation and “Departmental Facilities” are grouped together.

“Support Agencies” for people who have been in out of home care are then listed, along with their contact details and some information about their roles.

*Signposts* then provides a listing of “Records Held by the Department for Community Development”; “Records of the Education Department”; “Police Records”; and “Prison Records”.

Those sections conclude the preliminary information provided by *Signposts*

The next section, “List of Facilities” contains the information that you will need to learn more about the facility in which you are interested and to begin your search for records. In this section, the facilities are not grouped – they are listed alphabetically. Where an alternative name is known, it too is listed with a reference back to the main entry. This section contains all the facilities in *Signposts*, with the exception of the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program facilities, which have their own section at the end of *Signposts*.

Only one non-residential facility, Koorana, has been included in *Signposts*. Koorana was included because of its importance to many children who were in residential care.

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## **INTRODUCTION: WHERE ARE MY RECORDS?**

Many children whose time in residential, out of home care was formally organised by the Department or who were admitted to Departmental facilities will have some evidence of their placement on record in the Department. The amount and quality of these records will vary. Sometimes, it will be only a name in a register.

However, if the child's placement was arranged by family, or by family with the informal assistance of a Departmental officer (for example, in the country or one of the suburban regions), no Departmental record of that placement or contact may have been made. In that case, the person should contact the agency where they were placed. The Historical Directory provides contact details for all major agencies, even though some organisations are no longer providing residential child care. In some cases, the agencies in the non-Government sector will be able to find some records. In other cases, such a search may be unsuccessful. All agencies, however, welcome such enquiries and will do their best to discover whatever information could possibly have been retained.

The non-Government residential child care sector has always been under-resourced in terms of its management functions, and record-keeping was not always given a high priority. Nor was it generally a legal requirement and, though that changed over time, it is relatively recently that comprehensive records have been kept.

In the Government sector it has generally always been a requirement to note the admission and discharge details of each child into a facility. However, many of these register entries are incomplete and/or incorrect, and although the Department holds admission and discharge registers for its assessment centres (ie. Government Receiving Home/Walcott Centre and Bridgewater) most of the admissions and discharge registers for its other facilities could not be found at the time of this project. The registers that do exist have been compiled into an electronic, searchable index – the Children in Care Index.

Children who were placed in Aboriginal Education Hostels by their families were and are not considered by the Department to be Children in Care, so their names will not appear on that Index.

In the private agencies, many of the records that do exist are in paper form, not indexed and therefore not able to be searched electronically. It is intended to seek funding for a project to remedy this situation in the near future, so as to make such records as do exist more accessible.

Limited indexes, generally developed from admission registers which may themselves be incomplete, are available for most of the main private (generally religious) agencies.

For former child migrants, the Department for Community Development holds a comprehensive index, as do the Catholic agencies (PHIND – the Personal History Index).

The names of children from Indigenous backgrounds who were resident in many Government or private facilities, including Native Welfare hostels, missions and often on stations, are held by the Department for Community Development on a searchable Index.

Many children who were in residential child care were assisted by the Commonwealth Employment Office during various phases of history; and many would have been assessed by the Education Department, who provided Child Guidance Reports on all primary age schoolchildren in the State for many years. The Children's Court and Western Australian Police Service may also hold records on individual children; as may hospitals – Princess Margaret, Fremantle, South Perth Community and Royal Perth Hospitals all treated children who were in care, as did many country hospitals. Children who were adopted after being in care should also consult the Department for Community Development regarding the Records of Adoption (ROADS) Index as that may provide avenues for following up birth and other information relating to the adoption.

Due to strict privacy regulations, interested individuals are advised to try and seek out any such records on their own behalf. All agencies will have access protocols which will need to be followed. If you want someone else to search on your behalf, you will need to give your written consent and most agencies will have a form which you must sign and which they will keep as evidence of that consent.

The Department is the best 'starting place' for any search. Contact the Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

### **Other Useful Sources of Information**

People who are interested in finding out more about residential, out-of-home child care in Western Australia can also consult (from the 1980s on) the Annual Reports of the principal Non-Government agencies involved. Government Departments and Hospital records may exist from the earliest years surveyed by this project.

Generally, application to view these Annual Reports should be made to the agencies themselves, who may hold historical records, but some are also held by the Department for Community Development. The website, [www.wa.gov.au/agencies.html](http://www.wa.gov.au/agencies.html) , provides a list of current government agencies and is a good starting place to begin a search.

In addition, the British and Australian Governments have both held Parliamentary Inquiries which involved extensive historical research relating to the experiences of children in alternative, out of home care and unaccompanied child migrants. The Australian Senate conducted such an inquiry in the 1980s, and again in 2003-2004. Information can be obtained through the Parliamentary website ([www.aph.gov.au](http://www.aph.gov.au) ). In the UK, the House of Commons Select Committee on Health undertook an inquiry into child migration from Britain and details can be accessed through the House of Commons website ([www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk) ).

Archival information exists in both countries, and interested persons are referred to the Public Record Office in the UK via their website ([www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk) ), the State Records Office in Western Australia ([www.sro.wa.gov.au](http://www.sro.wa.gov.au) ), and the National Archives of Australia ([www.naa.gov.au](http://www.naa.gov.au) ).

Indigenous students who were placed in subsidised Education Hostels by parents and who were Commonwealth Secondary Grant holders, may have Commonwealth records. The National Archives of Australia may be the best source for tracking these.

Another useful source of information for people wanting to know about a range of records held by various agencies on people from Indigenous backgrounds is the Department for Community Development's new publication, *Looking West*. Contact the Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc. may also be able to provide help in tracking down records and information. The postal address for the Society is 6/48 May Street, Bayswater WA 6053.

Telephone: (08) 9271 4311 Facsimile (08) 9370 1572

Email: [www.wags.org.au](http://www.wags.org.au) and follow the directions to other useful links, which are graded by users, on this site.

## MODELS OF OUT OF HOME PLACEMENT

This Historical Directory identifies the many state-subsidised residential child care facilities that have operated in Western Australia during the twentieth century and into the next millennium. Beginning as large, campus-based institutions, these residential facilities have changed character throughout these times, moving gradually from the institutional to more intimate, family-like styles of care.

*The History of Community Services Industry in Western Australia*<sup>1</sup>, charts the provenance of the Department's role in the residential care of children:

The Industrial Schools Act of 1874 set up the basis for institutional care of children in Western Australia. The Act enabled the Government to give a certificate of approval to the Director of Schools for the care and education of orphaned, needy or delinquent children. Four orphanages were established by the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. They were:

- Swan Protestant Orphanage for Boys;
- Perth Protestant Orphanage for Girls;
- St [Vincent]'s<sup>2</sup> Roman Catholic Orphanage for Boys at Subiaco;
- Perth Roman Catholic Orphanage for Girls.<sup>3</sup>

A Government Receiving Depot for destitute children was set up in 1894. Over time it evolved into the Mt Lawley Receiving Home (1921), the Mt Lawley Reception Home and finally the Walcott Centre.

These institutions were meant to train the inmates “to habits of industry imparting them an education of a plain and useful character; and endeavouring to bring them under the influences of religious principles...” (Superintendent of Poor Houses and Charitable Institutions, Annual Report 1889). Boys older than 12 were incarcerated along with Aboriginal offenders at Rottneest for periods between two to seven years from 1882 to 1891.

In 1897, Br A. Treacey agreed to come to Western Australia to take charge of St [Vincent]'s<sup>4</sup>. Land on the Canning River was bought in 1900 and the new site of Clontarf formally established in 1901.

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<sup>1</sup> “The History of Community Services Industry in Western Australia, which appears to be part of a larger document, is an undated and unauthored report provided by the Department to assist in the preparation of this Historical Directory. From information contained within the report, it appears to have been written around 1994.

<sup>2</sup> Original text corrected by MercyCare on 25/5/2004 during review of *Signposts* draft report.

<sup>3</sup> Information from MercyCare obtained during the review of the draft of *Signposts* indicates that the Perth Roman Catholic Orphanage for Girls was in Victoria Square and was the original incarnation of St Joseph's Orphanage for Girls, whose history is outlined later in this document.

<sup>4</sup> Original text corrected by MercyCare on 25/5/2004 during review of *Signposts* draft report.



James Longmore, the Superintendent of Poor Houses and Charitable Institutions commented in 1897 on the desirability of fostering children rather than placing them in institutional care. By this time, the practice of “baby farming” – where single mothers left their children in the care of married women and paid a small sum or otherwise contributed towards the child’s maintenance – was relatively common. There was very little regulation of this early “child care industry” [which resulted in notorious cases of neglect, including that involving Alice Mitchell who sold the tins of baby food and other provisions provided by the children’s mothers to local grocers. Thirty eight children, possibly more, died while in her ‘care’ Charged with murder, Alice Mitchell was convicted of manslaughter but the practices for which she was punished did not go unremarked in the young State]. The 1896 Adoption of Children Act required prospective parents to prove to the judge of the Supreme Court that she or he was a fit and proper person and the 1898 Health Act required that people looking after children younger than two years of age be registered....

Considerable concerns about the treatment of children in paid care gained public prominence in the early 1900s. The Children’s Protection Society, set up in 1906, was arguably Western Australia’s first organised non-government lobby group. The society employed a full-time inspector – a trained nurse who visited and counselled foster parents....[As a result of the scandal caused by the Alice Mitchell baby farming case], the Children’s Protection Society expanded its activities to include placing children with foster parents and lobbied hard but unsuccessfully for the establishment of a lay board to oversee children’s services.

The 1907 State Children’s Bill established the State Children’s Department [precursor of the Child Welfare Department] and insisted that existing institutions providing care for children be inspected and regulated. It also set up a register of foster parents, making private arrangements illegal. A Children’s Court was set up to deal with offenders younger than 18....

The number of non-government organisations in the children’s residential services sector remained small. The Home for Waifs and Strays [Parkerville Children’s Home]...and Clontarf were set up during this time. . (*The History of Community Services Industry in Western Australia, Undated and Unauthored Report, probably dating from around 1994 and authored from within or on behalf of the Department for Community Development.*).

Throughout most of the years covered by this Directory, facilities were not classified according to their character in the Department’s Annual Reports. However, in the Annual Report of June 1973, the Department for Community Welfare classified its own institutions into three categories of care: Temporary Care and Assessment Institutions (Bridgewater Child Care and Assessment Centre, Mt Lawley Reception Home, Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre); Treatment Institutions (McCall Centre, Hillston, Riverbank, Nyandi); and Hostels, which were further categorised into Treatment and Training Hostels (Stuart House, Watson Lodge and Tudor Lodge) and Education and Employment Hostels (originally established by the Native Welfare Department and scattered throughout metropolitan and country WA).

By 1983, the Annual Report indicated that two main types of residential out of home care were evident in the State: those institutions “providing care, accommodation, support or treatment to

children with welfare needs and those responsible for the secure detention and training of serious juvenile offenders.”

In its 1989 Annual Report, the Department outlined the substitute care services available in Western Australia:

“The range of care categories includes Respite, Emergency, Short-term, Long-term and Permanent, incorporating adoption and guardianship. The Department provides Substitute Care services directly to the community via Community Support Hostels, Country Hostels, Metropolitan Student Hostels, Group Homes and Departmental Foster Care.

In some situations the Department may provide a subsidy for privately arranged foster placements. Additionally the non-government sector is funded to provide Residential Care and Foster Care programmes.”

At that stage, the Department also had responsibility for children in Juvenile Justice institutions.

Using these sources and information from the Annual Reports of the Department, the following outlines the style of care provided in each type of residential facility, and gives some indication how that style was modified over time.

### **Traditional Institutions**

Many of the facilities that operated in the earlier years covered by this Directory could be considered to represent a ‘Traditional Institutional’ style of accommodation – with dormitories, large dining halls, separated from the local community by a physical barrier such as a fence or imposing buildings and grounds, sometimes even with a school on the premises. Such facilities were commonly known as “Orphanages” in the early years of operation and as “Congregate Care” by the mid-1970s. This was the dominant model of care until the 1970’s, persisting in many instances until the 1980’s – Parkerville Children’s Home being the notable exception having, from its inception, used a ‘cottage style’ model of care on a large campus, similar to the campus home model of the 1970’s).

### **Campus Homes**

For much of the 1970’s, the private residential care establishments were not mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Department. However, following the establishment of the Consultative

Committee into Residential Child Care, there once again was some (albeit limited) consideration of the status of children in facilities not operated by the Department. One of the more centralised models of residential care, which were neither treatment nor educational institutions were Campus Homes. Campus Homes were defined as “those which have a centralised administration and consist of a group of dwellings. For statistical purposes they are treated as a single establishment.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979.*

### **Temporary Care and Assessment Institutions**

“Institutional facilities are provided for children from three to 18 years old and, in exceptional cases, to 21 years. Children are not admitted unless alternative facilities are not available or are not adequate to the needs of the child at that time. Discharges are made as soon as the needs requiring admission have been met and a suitable placement can be found.” At this time, assessment was described as “the total appraisal of the child’s functioning as an individual and in the contexts that are relevant to him/her, i.e., the family, the school, the employment situation, the community. Children are assessed medically, psychologically, educationally and behaviourally, and these assessments are studied in the light of the family and social context in which he or she lives. From this appraisal, plans are made to assist the child develop to an optimal level. The family’s and the community’s likely interaction with the child help shape the plans made.” “Plans are implemented, for the most part, after the child is discharged from the assessment institution. This is done under the supervision of social workers or welfare officers or as an initial move from the assessment centre, in a treatment institution.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1973.*

The assessment institutions were being phased out by 1983, with Crisis Care units and emergency foster care schemes destined to take their place, as it was believed that “the needs of dependent children are best provided for in normalised community settings with least disruption to community ties.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983.*

### **Treatment Institutions and Secure Detention**

Until 1993, when the responsibility for juvenile offenders passed to the Ministry of Justice, the Department for Community Welfare fulfilled that role.

“Where the assessment carried out in a Departmental institution indicates that institution-based behavioural treatment is necessary, the child is transferred to the recommended institution. From

this point, the child's experiences are planned by that institution's staff." "The developing view of treatment is that, before a child can live a responsible life (that is, attend school or work regularly, remain reasonably stable in employment and residence, not offend, and so on), a number of periods may be spent in the institution's buildings – security or open sections. These periods may include daily school attendance or work away from the institution. The different periods spent at the institution are regarded as part of a continuing process of treatment, interspersed with further treatment while living in the community. This further treatment is carried out by, or under the supervision of, institution staff. Increasingly, the child participates in planning his or her own programme and is given more responsibility for carrying it out." While treatment institutions had traditionally focused on the provision of services to juvenile offenders, the Department had recently established a treatment centre aimed at primary school age children who were "behaviourally disturbed." *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1973.*

"Treatment methods are well removed from the 'traditional' institutional training methods, with modern programmes being based upon research reported in professional literature and carried out in Departmental institutions." *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1976.*

With "the increasing ability of institutional staff to provide support and management for children in the community it has become more appropriate to think in terms of 'institutional systems' rather than 'institutions'. One such system, Nyandi's, consist of a secure centre, a medium secure hostel and two community-based hostels. Staff work with the children within these various settings and also in the community. Children referred to Nyandi may be placed anywhere within the system according to their needs. They may then move either toward the secure centre or toward open community placement, dependent upon their need for external controls on the one hand and their ability to cope in a socially acceptable manner on the other. Although all institutional systems are not yet as developed as Nyandi's they follow similar lines." *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1978.*

"Most of the children catered for in these centres have problems arising from a particular set of family or socio-economic circumstances. Such children may exhibit behavioural problems, be subject to emotional disturbances, have committed offences, or may simply require residential care as a result of family breakdown." *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979.*

By 1979, when national Welstat definitions were applied, an Institution had come to refer only to a “residential child care establishment that is mainly for child offenders, children on remand for alleged offences or uncontrolled children, and that has, as one of its aims, the full-time secure detention of its child.” Institutions by this definition were operated solely by the Department.

In 1982, an inquiry into the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders was undertaken by Professor Eric Edwards. He found that Western Australia had the highest number of security beds in Australia, and the highest *per capita* rate of juvenile incarceration. Professor Edwards recommended phasing out Hillston as a secure institution, with flow-on changes being made to the Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre as a result. The 1980’s saw the implementation of these changes.

## **Hostels**

Hostels were another form of residential, out-of-home accommodation available to young people in Western Australia. At various times, and in various ways, hostels provided different functions for different groups of residents. While the roles of the hostels changed over time, they were designed to meet two basic needs: to accommodate young people near their place of schooling or employment; and to provide supported accommodation to children who were in need of care or respite from a difficult family or foster situation. In 1990, for example, hostels provided three components of residential care: educational hostels accommodated primary and secondary students from isolated areas and Indigenous communities, in regional areas; metropolitan educational hostels provided what was essentially a boarding service with educational support to Indigenous high school and tertiary students; and country emergency hostels provided crisis accommodation and short term placement support for young people in regional areas who had been placed in care by the Department. *Department for Community Services TRIM Administration File KC 006701.*

At other times, hostels had been classified as either treatment and training hostels, community support hostels, or education and employment hostels. These are described below.

### **Treatment and Training Hostels**

Young people admitted to these hostels were those who required “a degree of support, supervision, training or continued treatment that is not available in other boarding situations. In some cases, the family is within reach but unable to provide the necessary type or degree of

contact.” “All children living at the hostels work in the metropolitan area.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1973.*

“The supervision or other needs of the child is considered before placement at a hostel – most children are the subject of assessment in a Departmental institution before placement in a hostel. In some cases, a boy or girl has had a period of treatment or training at a treatment institution before living at the hostel. In these latter cases, the hostel staff work co-operatively with the treatment institution staff in supervising the child’s progress, with the possibility of re-admission to the treatment institution if necessary.” “All boys or girls at a hostel have been assigned to the case-load of a field officer of this Department, sometimes also to an Honorary Probation Officer, before their assessment and admission to the hostel.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1973.*

As the assessment institutions of Walcott and Bridgewater were being phased out in the 1980’s, it was envisaged that children would, where possible, be cared for in a family setting. Where that was not appropriate, seven hostels in the metropolitan area would accommodate these young people. *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983.*

In January 1984, Community Support Hostels supplanted the treatment and training hostels.

#### **Community Support Hostels**

“The over riding focus” of the new Community Support Hostel system “was that of care. Children coming into the hostels would be involved in care/welfare issues as compared to Justice concerns.” It was noted at the time that the “understanding and acceptance of this at both practical and conceptual levels within the Department and in the general community is still to be consolidated.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984.*

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” Within the community, Group Workers, Home School Support Staff and nursing personnel, in conjunction with Departmental field staff, proffered a similar approach from a preventive aspect – in order to “keep to a minimum the number of children needing to be admitted to Hostels.”

*(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1985.)* During the 1985/86 year, this amounted to 491 children.

By 1986, it was possible to report that admissions to the Community Support Hostels generally resulted from “drug abuse, parent/child conflict, offending, or chronic non attendance at school.” The service aimed to “build self esteem, then, in conjunction with field services and other agencies, support children at home or in other placements.” A Training Coordinator attached to the service facilitated “specialised training for hostel staff to ensure an efficient and effective care service.” In 1986, the “operation and function” of the hostels were under review, with particular attention being paid to issues of “client need, services provided, management structures, and communication and co-ordination both within and outside the Department.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1986.*

In 1987, it was reported that “children on arrest or remand who cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. Indeed, the increase of 100 children admitted to the Community Support Hostel system in the 1987 year compared to the previous year, was due to the “number of children referred for justice reasons.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987.*

That same year, in response to an Inter-Departmental “Residential Planning Review”, which took a very broad look, from a town and regional planning perspective, at the types of accommodation that would be required by the people of Western Australia in future years, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” *Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987.*

In 1988, a sense of the problems faced by children entering the Community Support Hostel system was made evident when it was reported that a “review of Community Support Hostels proposed a reorganisation of services to enhance continuity of residential and community support services. The introduction of a Clinical Psychologist into the Programme will improve the level of support to staff who are working with substantially disturbed children.” This was one of a

number of recommendations from the review which were endorsed by the Department in November 1987. Others included:

- “The service will provide both accommodation and other supports.
- Hostels will be categorised as either short term or medium term.
- Admissions to hostels solely on the basis of the Justice process are inappropriate, and will be reduced as alternatives are developed.
- Non-residential services will be developed to ensure a continuity of support following residence.”

At this time, there were six hostels operating, three short- and three medium-term, and two residential support teams for educational activities and general placement, respectively. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988*).

In 1989, the Annual Report provide a breakdown of the reasons why children had entered community support hostels in that year, indicating that justice system-related reasons for admission were persisting, even though they had decreased from 1988 due to Longmore Remand Centre taking more of the pre-Court and remand admissions. Indeed, notwithstanding the decreases, these comprised the majority of admissions to Community Support Hostels in 1989, around 77% in total (48% being pre-Court related and 29% being young people on remand). Temporary placement (9%), parent-child conflict (7%) and foster placement breakdown (4%) provided the other main reasons for admission in that year. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1989*).

An interesting development affecting admissions policy occurred in 1990. With a sense of bowing to the inevitable, the Department reversed its stated (1988) position that admissions to hostels for juvenile justice-related reasons were inappropriate and instituted a new policy whereby some youngsters in the pre-Court phase - “minor offenders up to 13 years of age on bail” – would be placed in either hostels or emergency foster care, a move “which avoids the need for them to be held overnight in secure centres.” In concert with this, a new role of the Juvenile Justice Program was “operating hostels for those who have no appropriate accommodation, but have been allowed bail.” From November 1989 to June 30<sup>th</sup> 1990, “23 very young minor offenders” were “diverted from custody under this scheme.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1990*).



Community Support Hostels also provided 'outreach' type services, where officers worked with young people to try and prevent their re-entry into the hostel system. In 1989/90, for example, 47 "young people experiencing severe conflict with their family/caregiver and who were likely to be placed in or return to hostel care" were given family and individual support to try and maintain their place within the family or placement. A further 33 children "who had experienced educational difficulties" were assisted by staff attached to the Hostels "with the aim of integration back into school or a transition to training and employment." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1990*).

In 1991, the Annual Report indicated that 47 "young people experiencing severe conflict with their family/caregiver" were assisted by the Community Support Hostel services and an additional 54 young people "with educational difficulties were assisted with the aim of integration back into school or a transition to training and employment." In addition, the review of "services offered by hostels has led to an increased specialisation in programs targeting young offenders who are referred to these facilities."

A Review of Community Support Hostels and the McCall Centre [see entry in this Directory] programs, services, roles and administration also commenced in 1991 with the aims of:

- "Assessing the appropriateness of the programs in terms of their responsiveness to the needs of the current clientele;
- Identifying and examining the issues and difficulties with existing programs, including gaps in service, and to make recommendations on new services which could be provided and alternate models of care which would be more appropriate for the clients serviced; and
- Developing a suitable organisational structure tailored to the services delivered."

(*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1991*).

By 1995, the Community Support Hostels were either McCall Hostels or Country Support Hostels. **McCall Hostels** [McCall itself, Kyewong, Tudor Lodge, Darlington Lodge, see entries in this Directory] were "based on a staffing model where staff are DCD employees and live in. There are also two support staff working on roster to back support and provide relief. The centre tends to pick up the more behaviourally difficult children and accepts 24 hour responsibility for them. The Centre also works with the parents. It has three residential units and an on-campus semi-supported arrangement for older adolescents. Social workers are employed, as well as psychologists." **Country Support Hostels** were staffed by carers who were professional staff

and employees of the Department. “These Hostels have a manager...who normally lives in, and an assistant manager...There are also Hostel assistants...and domestic support may be employed. Staff are rostered to cover [approximately] 16 hours per day. Carers receive a salary.” (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

#### **Education and Employment Hostels**

“These hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department” before the establishment of the Community Welfare Department (effective 1 July 1972, when responsibility for the hostels was transferred to the new Department) and the hostels generally continued to serve their initial purpose. Almost all of the young people resident in these hostels were of Indigenous background. “Most hostels accommodate children who attend school or some course of training. Some are for working boys and girls and a few for other purposes. Almost half the hostels are outside the metropolitan area, enabling practise of the Department’s policy not to bring people to the metropolitan area unless their needs for employment or education cannot be met in their home districts...The gains from education or other training may thus be available not only to the individual but to the local community to which that person belongs.” Accommodation while in education or training while the main, was not the sole function of these hostels. “The wider responsibility includes providing extended social experiences and influences and thus opportunities to develop more fully the skills and confidence required to function in Australian society.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1973*.

The location of these hostels was not a matter of accident. “In areas outside the major population centres facilities for education and employment are often limited and young people in these areas may not have the opportunity of developing to their full potential. The provision of education and employment hostels is one way in which this situation may be overcome.” “Although the policy is to provide accommodation as close to the children’s homes as possible, the location of the hostels is largely determined by the availability of schools, technical centres and employment opportunities. Additional hostels are planned for areas where industrial and residential development has resulted in school and employment facilities becoming available.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1975*.

In 1991, the Department reported that the “use of the Country Educational Hostels has been rationalised as numbers of young students requiring accommodation away from home has reduced or alternative accommodation is found. Metropolitan Student Hostels continue to operate successfully by providing Aboriginal students from remote areas with accommodation while

attending tertiary education facilities.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1991*).

By February 1995, the Department and the Aboriginal Evangelical Fellowship were the only parties providing metropolitan hostel accommodation for high school students from Indigenous backgrounds. A report about these hostels, the “Out of Home Alternative Care Cost Project” (the OHAC Cost Project), noted that “hostel parents are paid an honorarium and the Department pays for operating expenses. However children are required to pay for food, clothing, and books...” At this time, the hostels had capacity for up to 15 people, including 10 students and a carer and their family. The facilities were classified either as **Student Hostels**, which were deemed to be a hybrid of the Group Home model of care and required House Parents to undertake a range of activities with the children in their care; or as **Education Hostels** which had more staff and accepted only schoolchildren. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, February 1995*).

A more comprehensive discussion about these hostels is provided in Volume Three of this Report under the heading, “Aboriginal Hostels”.

### **Group Homes**

In 1974, three Group Homes were established by the Department “for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974*.

By 1979, the Group Home model had become embedded practice – and two types of Group Homes were in operation:

**Scattered Family Group Homes** comprised “those whose grounds do not adjoin those of other family group homes, or other residential child care establishments, operated by the same enterprise”; and

**Clustered Family Group Homes**, which were those “facilities whose grounds adjoin those of other family group homes, or other residential child care establishments operated

by the same enterprise.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979.*

In the 1980’s it became obvious that the standards of care and quality of facilities provided in Group Homes were by no means uniform, as noted in the Annual Report of 1981:

“Group Homes provide a small but important part of the Department’s service to children who need care away from home. Some Group Homes are privately owned and others are contract homes within the Department. It has been of increasing concern that there have been discrepancies between the conditions under which all the homes have operated. A review of the Group Homes is taking place and it is hoped that clear guidelines and policy will be developed as a result of this review.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981.*

In March 1984, the Department established a policy development committee to develop a clear policy for Group Homes. The Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care was involved in this process and endorsed the policy submission as being “consistent with the practice in the non-government sector” and that the CCRCC’s involvement had recognised “that group homes are the stock-in-trade of the residential child care agencies and that this experience and knowledge was relevant to [the] policy review.” The need to provide services that were delivered to a particular standard and appropriate to the children’s needs was also emphasised: “A child centred focus in group homes which is advocated in the [policy submission] is advanced when professional staff are employed with a primary responsibility to closely monitor and support the care giver’s performance. Once again this is a strength of the residential agencies” *Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1983/84, November 1984.*

By 1985, Group Homes were reported under the heading “Residential Child Care” in the Annual Report, as this was the predominant ‘welfare-based’ model of collective residential care in which the Department was involved, now that the Institutional Services had devolved to a Community Support Hostel model and the Department no longer operated any campuses except for the secure facilities of Nyandi, Riverbank and Longmore.

In 1985, there were nine Group Homes throughout the State which were maintained by the Department to provide for “emergency, short or long term placement of children as a viable alternative to foster care”. Each Home could take 6 to 8 children, was operated by trained staff and had live-in “parents”. The referral mechanisms and the way in which children were cared for in these facilities had been under review for some time and would continue to be monitored.

Non-Government Agencies were also involved in the provision of residential care in Group Homes – “some being in the form of campus cottages and others simply suburban homes.” The past twelve months had seen “a number of innovative developments” in the way these homes were run and managed, with a renewed emphasis on “moving children back quickly to the family environment”, with Group Home staff being “redirected to provide assistance in the form of family support and counselling.” The overall responsibility for Group Homes resided with the Out of Home Care Project, part of the Substitute Care Programme. *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1985.*

In 1987, the Department had undertaken a “reassessment” of the role of its Group Homes and concluded that this service had the capacity “to accommodate a wide variety of care needs. The demand to develop this potential is increasing as the limitations of the capacity for foster care to cope with difficult and older children is recognised.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987.*

In its submission to the inter-Departmental Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the current operation of its Group Homes:

“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Departmental group homes are supervised at the local divisional level. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” *Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987.*

The Group Home model continued as one of the Department’s operational models and was outlined as part of the Department for Community Development’s Out of Home and Alternative Care (OHAC) Cost Project’s “New Directions in Child Protection Work and Alternative Models

for Residential Care” report in 1995. Group Homes arose from a Family Treatment approach to residential care – an approach which

“emphasises therapeutic intervention, and less provision of concrete and support services. The theoretical base for treatment is...family systems theory, and has three stages: assessment, treatment, and termination. It tends to be less intensive, may be either home or office based, and last on average for 90 days. Therapists carry caseloads of 11.”

All therapy in the Department’s Group Homes was provided by professional officers. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

### **Private Group Homes**

When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Placements” and, amongst these, were a list of women who quite probably were Foster Mothers and the proprietors of three “Private Group Homes” (Cool’s, Paterson’s and Squire’s). The 1979 register included the following people, running non-Departmental establishments:

- ❑ Mrs E. Cohen
- ❑ Mrs J. Hall
- ❑ Mrs L. Nolan
- ❑ Mrs M. Sargeant
- ❑ Mrs L. Sherwood
- ❑ Mrs J. Stonier
- ❑ Mrs C. Watson

Departmental officers report that Private Group Homes were allowed to accommodate up to five children at a time.

### **“Other” Homes for Children**

When the Welstat definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for

children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which are not Institutions or Hostels. Many facilities, including some of those calling themselves hostels, were captured by this statistical definition, which included both missions and stations in the outback.

### **Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP)**

The first serious mention of youth homelessness as a phenomenon independent of other Departmental activities occurred in the Annual Report of 1984. An “area of increasing importance” to the Perth division was the presence of homeless, “street kids” in the city. A youth team was established to “look at methods of increasing the effectiveness of service delivery to these young people.” Greater liaison with other agencies involved in service delivery to youth was undertaken in an attempt to find and support appropriate programs.

The Department had had a “special responsibility” for dealing with youth homelessness since March 1981, when it began to administer the Youth Services Scheme, which was funded from State and Commonwealth budgets. The Youth Services Scheme was “designed to encourage the development of services which enable the movement of homeless youth out of shelter style facilities into more appropriate forms of accommodation.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984.*

SAAP, jointly funded by Commonwealth and State Governments, commenced on January 1, 1985. Its stated aim was “to provide a range of supported accommodation and related support services to assist men, women and young people, and their dependents, who are either permanently, or temporarily homeless as a result of crisis, and who need assistance to move towards independent living.”

SAAP commenced with three sub-programs: the Youth Supported Accommodation Programme, which assisted 17 organisations who provided “crisis and long term accommodation throughout the State”; the Women’s Emergency Service Programme, and the General Supported Accommodation Programme. The Department administered SAAP funds and was represented on SAAP’s coordinating and sub-program committees. *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1985.*

*Signposts* identifies a number of facilities that have been funded during this period by what is now the Youth Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme (YSAAP). This, like the other

sub-programs, has operated “with the close involvement of the non-government sector”, which has participated in “various aspects of policy development, priority setting, funding allocation and project management.” *Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*

### **Indigenous Child Placement in the Regions**

Known throughout most of the twentieth century as “Missions”, these facilities were usually established by religious organisations in response to a need for housing and shelter for Indigenous people who had been dispossessed of their normal place of residence. Most of these sites were subsequently granted to the Indigenous communities they served.

Throughout *Signposts*, the sites are listed by the name by which they were most commonly cited in the Department’s records. The list is not comprehensive – only facilities which were mentioned in the Department’s Annual Reports have been included in *Signposts*.

One of the most helpful sources of information about Missions, Stations and Reserves generally is The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) website at <http://www.aiatsis.gov.au> . This site can be accessed through any library in the State, or with the help of the officers of the Department for Community Development Family Information Records Bureau. Alternatively, AIATSIS can be contacted directly at:

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies  
Lawson Cres, Acton, ACT  
Postal address: AIATSIS GPO Box 553 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia  
Telephone: 02 6246 1111 (International +61 2 6246 1111)  
Facsimile: 02 6261 4285 (International +61 2 6261 4285)



## NON-GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND FACILITIES

While particular Homes or Institutions may have come and gone, there have been a number of organisations in residential out-of-home child care in Western Australia who provided services consistently over a number of years and who may now hold records from the smaller facilities who once had a relationship with them. The purpose of the following list is to match individual facilities with a main agency to chart a potential record “trail” that may help people searching for records. **Where a facility has had a relationship with more than one main agency, or with the Department, subsequent listings are italicized.**

Each of the main agencies and their facilities listed here. The main agency may also hold information about particular programs they ran which were not aligned with any given residential facility (such as foster care or youth housing programs).

Information about the facilities listed here, and many others which could not be matched to a main agency, is presented in the main section of *Signposts* - List of Facilities.

### **Anglican Church, Anglican Health and Welfare Services, Anglican Care and Anglicare**

- Anglicare Emergency Foster Care Scheme
- Anglicare Teenshare
- Anglicare Homesharers
- Anglicare Youth House
- Chesterfield House
- Girls' Friendly Society
- Forrest River Mission
- Hillston, Stoneville
- McDonald House
- Padbury Boys' Farm, Stoneville
- Parkerville Children's Home (see separate Peak Agency entry)
- Perth Girls' Orphanage
- Redhill Reformatory School
- Swanleigh (see separate Peak Agency entry)
- William A Saw Seaside Cottage, Coogee
- Yes! Housing

### **Australian Aboriginal Evangelical Mission**

AAEM Hostel, Esperance  
Cundeelee

### **Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries**

(formerly Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board)

Bamburra Hostel  
Carnarvon Hostel  
Carnarvon Mission (Ingada)  
Fairhaven  
Norseman Mission  
Roelands Village  
Wollaston Cottage, Bunbury

### **Australian Inland Mission**

See "United Aborigines Mission"

### **Baptist Union**

Alvan House  
Katanning Group Home  
Katukutu  
Kyewong  
Marribank

### **Benedictines**

Kulumburu (Drysdale River Mission)  
St Mary's Mission, New Norcia

### **Bethel Inc**

Canning Highway Bethel Inc. Hostel  
Millington Street Hostel, Applecross  
Ventnor Avenue Hostel, Applecross

### **Catholic Diocese of Broome**

Beagle Bay

Bidyadanga  
Lombadina  
Maria Goretti Home  
Wirrumanu

### **Catholic Immigration Scheme**

Bindoon (see entry for St Joseph's Farm and Trade School, Bindoon)  
Castledare  
Clontarf  
Nazareth House, Geraldton  
St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage  
St Joseph's Preventorium, Kellerberrin  
St Vincent's Foundling Home  
Tardun Farm School (St Mary's Tardun)

### **Centrecare**

Djooraminda (see separate Peak Agency entry)  
Pregnancy Help  
Youth Care

### **Christian Brethren**

Kurrawang Mission  
Pukulari Cottage, Boulder

### **Christian Brothers**

*Castledare*  
*Clontarf*  
Nulungu  
*St Joseph's Farm and Trade School, Bindoon*  
*Tardun Farm School (St Mary's Tardun)*

### **Communicare**

Communicare

### **Djooraminda**

Beverley Cottages

Brookton Cottages  
Glenalough Cottage  
Northam Cottages  
Wandering (St Xavier) Mission

### **Fairbridge Farm**

### **Manguri**

Cooinda  
Greenmount (Innaminka) Hostel  
Hamilton Hill (Frederick Street) Hostel  
Maddington Scatter Cottage  
Manguri (Sister Kate's)  
Mogumber  
Nollamara Children's Respite Home

### **Mission Australia**

Mission Australia (Jesus People Inc) – entry includes a list of facilities and their roles  
Perth City Mission – Youth Accommodation and Support Service  
South Perth Refuge

### **Ngala**

Alexandra Home  
Ngala

### **Oblates of Mary Immaculate**

St Kevin's Industrial School
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### **Pallottines (Society of the Catholic Apostolates)**

*Beagle Bay*  
*Bidyadanga*  
*Lombadina*  
Oceanview  
Pallottine Boys' Hostel, Albany  
Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne  
Pallottine Mission, Tardun

St Joseph's Hostel, Derby  
*Wandering (St Xavier) Mission*  
*Wirrumanu*

### **Parkerville Children's Home**

Belmont Program  
Fremantle Cottage, White Gum Valley  
Jenny House  
Parkerville Children's Home, Parkerville

### **Red Cross (Australian)**

Lady Lawley Cottage

### **Salvation Army**

Alinjarra Cottage  
Collie Boys' and Girls' Home  
Cottesloe House, in Hollywood Children's Village  
Hillcrest (see also "Records Held by the Department")  
Kalgoorlie-Boulder Youth Accommodation Service  
Landsdale House  
Mirrabooka House/Oasis House  
Salvation Army Boys' Home (later, Hollywood Children's Village)  
Salvation Army Crossroads West  
Salvation Army Girls' Home  
Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home (General, Industrial and "Backward" sections)  
Seaforth Salvation Army Girls' Home  
Seaforth Toddlers' Home  
Withnell House

### **Seventh Day Adventists**

Karalundi Mission  
Wiluna Mission

### **Sisters of the Good Shepherd**

Home of the Good Shepherd  
Neuville

**Sisters of Mercy and MercyCare**

Catherine McAuley Centre
Mercy Community Services – Youth Services (Carlow House)
<i>St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage</i>
<i>St Vincent's Foundling Home</i>
<i>Youth Care</i>

**Sisters of St John of God**

Holy Child Orphanage, Broome  
*Lombadina*  
Yaandina, Roebourne

**Sisters of Nazareth**

*Nazareth House, Geraldton*

**Swanleigh**

*McDonald House*  
*Perth Girls' Orphanage /Swan Girls' Home*  
*Redhill Reformatory School*  
*Swanleigh*  
*Swan Boys' Delinquent Home*  
*William A Saw Seaside Home, Coogee*  
*Padbury Boys' Farm School*

**United Aborigines Mission**

*Bethel Inc.*  
Bulungurr Hostel, Wyndham  
Condungup Working Boys' Hostel, Esperance  
Cosmo Newberry  
Derby (Amy Bethel) Hostel  
Fitzroy Crossing Hostel  
Fitzroy Crossing Mission  
Mount Margaret Mission  
Presbyterian Church  
United Aborigines Mission Carnarvon  
United Aborigines Mission Esperance  
United Aborigines Mission Gnowangerup

Warburton Mission

## **Uniting Church**

*Greenmount Hostel (Innaminka)*

Methodist Church

Methodist Girls' Home

Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children)

Allendale Cottage

Bourkedale, North Perth

*Cooinda*

Kingsway

*McDonald House*

Meribah Cottage

Fremantle Community Youth Services (Quarry Street)

Terrace House

Warminda Cottage

Werribee Cottage

Werribee Farm School

Youth Household

*Mogumber*

Applecross Cottage (Matheson Road)

Ardross Hostel (Hallin Court)

*Nollamara Children's Respite Home*

Yokine Cottage

*Presbyterian Church*

Benmore

Burbrae

Collins House

*Manguri* (see separate Peak Agency entry)

Mowanjum Mission

Rangevue Hostel

*See also the entry for United Aborigines Mission (above)*

## **Wanslea**

## **WA Society for the Deaf**

WA School for Deaf Children

## Yorganop



## OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

*Signposts* contains information about some residential child care facilities which do not have a known link with an existing or previous Peak Agency. The reasons for this include the following:

- The facility might have had an Independent Committee of Management .
- The facility operated for a short time or did not care for children who were subsidised by the Department of Child Welfare or its successor agencies and therefore did not generate much information in Departmental Annual Reports.

This list of facilities includes those funded through the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program and others which are not or have not been mainstream residential child care facilities.

Albany Youth Accommodation Service (Young House)

Armada Youth Accommodation Service

BUNYAP (Bunbury Youth Accommodation Project)

Calvary Youth Services, Mandurah

Canning Youth Accommodation

Cockburn House

Ebenezer Homes

Fusion Student Household

Golden Mile Youth Hostel

Gnowangerup Agricultural College

Great Mates

Grosser's Boarding Home

Ieramugadu Shelter

Independent Order of Oddfellows Orphanage

Karratha Youth Housing

Midland Emergency Accommodation Service (The Junction)

Millijiddie Station

Miss Elphick's Boarding House

Peedamulla Station

PICYS Household Network

Prom Hostel, Dianella

Ravenhill Youth Hostel  
Roelands as a Training Centre  
Roelands Native Mission Farm  
Shiloh College, Broomehill  
S.T.A.Y., Geraldton  
Strelley Station  
Tinoca – Joondalup Youth Support Service  
Victoria Park Youth Accommodation  
Valima Hostel, Narrogin  
Wattle Grove Baptist Cottage  
Yandeyarra Station  
YMCA, Perth (Streetsyde)  
Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA) Hostel  
Young Women’s Single Refuge  
Youth Crisis Accommodation, Hedland

## DEPARTMENTAL FACILITIES

This Signpost also gives historical information about facilities that were owned by the Government, under the responsibility of earlier incarnations of the present Department for Community Development (DCD). Many of the Peak Agencies mentioned earlier had a partnering role with the Department in managing these facilities, but some were entirely in Government hands. Again, this section serves only to list the facilities. More information about their history can be found in the section, "List of Facilities". Where the facility has also been attached to a Non-Government agency, its listing here is italicized.

In addition to information about facilities, *Signposts* separately lists an outline of the records and indexes that the Department for Community Development holds – many of which were inherited from other organisations, or earlier versions of what is now DCD.

Albany Group Home

*Alvan House*

*Applecross Hostel*

*Adross House*

*Bamburra Hostel*

Bedford Hostel

Bennett House

Bentley House

Boulder (Millen Street) Boys' Employment Hostel

Bridgetown Group Home

Bridgewater

Bunbury Group Home (Canowindra)

Carnarvon Group Home (Waran-ma)

Catherine House, Broome

Charles Perkins (Yurag-Man-Gu) Hostel

Collie Group Home (Kooloongaruna / Koolingar-Mia)

*Cooinda*

*Cosmo Newberry*

Darlington Cottage

*Derby (Amy Bethel) Hostel*

Derby Group Home

Doubleview (Metropolitan Division) Group Home

Fitzroy Crossing Group Homes (Burawa Hostel)

*Fitzroy Crossing Hostel*

Fourteen

Geraldton Boys' Employment Hostel  
Geraldton (Westview) Group Home  
Gilliamia Hostel, Onslow  
Gilmore House Group Home, Medina  
Goldfields Group Home, Boulder  
*Greenmount (Innaminka) Hostel*  
Gwynne Lea  
*Hamilton Hill (Frederick Street) Hostel*  
Kalgoorlie Group Home  
Kalgoorlie (Graeme Street) Hostel  
Karingal  
*Katukutu*  
*Katanning Group Home*  
Katanning (Kartanup) Hostel  
Kewdale House  
Koorana (non-residential)  
Kyarra Hostel, Cue  
*Kyewong (Youth Equip)*  
Laverton (Craigie Street) Hostel  
Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre  
Longmore Training Centre  
McCall Centre  
*McDonald House*  
Medina Hostel  
Meekatharra Hostels (Darlot Street and Consols Street)  
Moorgunyah Hostel, Port Hedland  
Myera House, Subiaco  
Nabberu Hostel, Leonora  
Ngangganawili Group Home, Wiluna  
Nindeebai Hostel, Boulder  
*Nollamara Children's Respite Home*  
Northam (Departmental) Group Home  
Nyandi  
*Oceanview (Beach Street) Hostel, Cottesloe*  
Oolanyah Hostel, Marble Bar  
Pineview  
Port Hedland Group Home  
*Pukulari Cottage, Boulder*  
Rangeview Remand Centre  
Riverbank, Caversham  
South Hedland Group Home

Stuart House  
Tudor Lodge  
Victoria Park (Riverbank) Annexe  
Walcott Centre (Government Receiving Depot/Home; Mt Lawley Reception Home)  
Waringarri Group Home, Kununurra  
*Warminda*  
Warralea Hostel, Yokine  
Warramboos Hostel, Yalgoo  
Warramia Group Home, Badgingarra  
Watson Lodge  
Weeriana Hostel, Roebourne  
*Wollaston Group Home, Bunbury*

## SUPPORT AGENCIES

In addition to the agencies included in the List of Facilities, the following agencies may be able to offer assistance and/or support to people who lived in out-of-home residential care during their childhood or adolescent years.

### CLAN

Years of Operation Information from the Care Leavers Australia Network website ([www.clan.org.au](http://www.clan.org.au)):

“CLAN was founded in July 2000 by Leonie Sheedy and Joanna Penglase. Leonie was a state ward in Victoria, who grew up in a Catholic Home. Joanna grew up in NSW, in a non-government residential Home which was run as a business under licence from the Child Welfare Department (now DOCS). Our childhoods covered the immediate postwar decades, the 1940s, 50s and 60s.

Leonie is currently a child-care worker with three children of her own. Joanna has one daughter and recently completed a PhD based on her own Home experience and that of 90 interviewees who grew up in care in NSW.

The first public meeting of CLAN was held on 21 October 2000 at the premises of the Exodus Foundation in Ashfield, Sydney. Several hundred people attended that meeting, and we now have almost 300 members, in all states of Australia. CLAN is an incorporated organisation, but is funded entirely by membership fees and donations, and staffed by volunteers.”

Role of the Organisation

Information from their website indicates that “Care Leavers Australia Network (CLAN) is a support group for people brought up in care as State Wards, Foster Children or Home children raised in Children's Homes, orphanages or institutions. Or who has a close family member who was placed in ‘care’.”

CLAN’s objectives are:

□ to provide a network through which people from this background throughout Australia can communicate with each other and share their experiences. We know that many people who grew up in 'care' feel isolated and alone, believing the traumas of their childhood years were somehow their own fault.

□ to raise public consciousness of our past situation and its effects, so that what happened to us as state wards and Home children becomes as well-known as the experiences of the ‘stolen generations’, child migrants and adoptees.

□ to lobby governments in every state to provide acknowledgment and support for former state wards and Home children, for example through the appointment, in the Departments currently concerned with children of personnel who have the sole responsibility of looking after the needs of this older group of Care Leavers.

- to have support services set up which include:
- mediation services to help people locate lost family members and make contact with them;
- search services in all states specifically targeted to former state wards and Home children to help locate family members. Existing services are inadequate and do not acknowledge the needs of this group of people;
- access to education and training for Care Leavers who were prevented by their background from reaching their potential (some Care Leavers from this earlier period left “care” unable even to read and write);
- access to other life skills courses - such as parenting courses. Many of us grew up with no role models and as "parentless people" we have had little idea how to be parents ourselves. Also, as we know from our own experience, having children often raises painful unresolved issues from childhood, particularly around abandonment and neglect;
- specialist counselling services to help Care Leavers deal with these past issues.”

Address(es)

Brief History

Contact Details      Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,  
189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

CLAN

PO Box 164 Georges Hall NSW 2198  
Telephone: (02) 9709 4520 or 0425-204-747  
Email: [careleavers@hotmail.com](mailto:careleavers@hotmail.com)

### **CREATE Foundation**

Years of Operation      Although only established in 2000 in Western Australia, CREATE has been operating nationally for ten years.

Role of the Organisation      CREATE’s mission is to ensure children and young people in care are afforded the same opportunities as all young Australians. CREATE aims to achieve firve outcomes:

- Ensure children and young people in care have a voice, that they are respected and listened to and, as early as possible in their lives, actively participate in all decisions that influence and affect their lives.
- Connect children and young people in care with each other so they have a

community to which they have a real sense of belonging.

- Empower children and young people in care through a range of original projects and services that provide them with a wide range of skills to grow and develop to fulfill their individual talents and potential and to effectively manage their lives into the future.
- Provide children and young people in care with opportunities to enhance and expand their life outcomes.
- Effect on-going changes to State care systems for the benefit of children and young people in care now and into the future.

Address(es)	PO Box 4033, Victoria Park WA 6979. Telephone (08) 9470 6155
Brief History	CREATE was previously known as the Australian Association of Young People and Children in Care (AAYPIC).
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>



## RECORDS HELD BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department for Community Development (DCD) was previously known as Child Welfare, Community Welfare, Community Services, Family and Children's Services and Community Development.

The first section of this Index lists a range of records that are held by the Department. As indicated under the heading "Organisation Generating Record", some records have been generated by another government department or private agency.

Access to these records is restricted and confidentiality is protected by the Department's Protocols for Access. For information, please contact the Family Information Records Bureau at the Department for Community Development.

Telephone (08) 9222 2777 Toll Free 1800 000 277 Facsimile (08) 9222 2776 Website: [www.dcd.wa.gov.au](http://www.dcd.wa.gov.au)

### Admission Registers (Walcott)

Organisation Generating Record Known as Government Receiving Depot, Government Receiving Home, Child Welfare Receiving Home, Mount Lawley Receiving Home and the Walcott Centre

Dates

- Vol. 1: 1894 – 1907
- Vol. 2: 1902 – 1916
- Vol. 3: 1916 – 1922
- Vol. 4: 1922 – 1926
- Vol. 5: 1926 – 1929
- Vol. 6: 1949 – 1959
- Vol. 7: 1959 – 1965
- Vol. 8: 1965 – 1976
- Vol. 9: 1976 - 1988
- Volumes covering the years from 1929 to 1949 are missing.

Description The Register may record the following details:

- Name of the child
- Age
- Birthplace
- Religion
- where the child was sent/referred from and by whom
- reason for admission
- health on admission
- names parents

- parents' occupation and address
- date of discharge
- remarks
- after care (where the child went to afterwards).

See also Bridgewater Admissions Register Volumes 1 & 2

**Access** An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

### **Bridgewater Admissions Register Volumes 1 and 2**

**Organisation** Department for Community Welfare now DCD  
**Generating Record**

**Dates**

- Vol 1 1969 – 1977
- Vol 2 1978 – 1983

**Description** Records the following details:

- Name of the child date of admission,
- date of birth
- religion
- date of discharge
- where the child went to after leaving Bridgewater and additional remarks, if any.

See also the Receiving Homes Admission Registers for Mount Lawley and Walcott.

**Access** An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

### **Children's Court Register**

**Organisation** Community Welfare Department (now DCD)  
**Generating Records**

**Dates** 1908 – 1973 consisting of 42 volumes. Records between 08/04/1909 to 21/02/1913 are missing. Volumes 1-21 on microfilm.

**Description** Contains the following details:

- family name
- given names
- age

- date of birth
- date of committal
- court
- magistrate
- charge
- judgement
- term
- particulars of parents – names, address, occupations, earnings; remarks on circumstances; subsequent location (under supervision, on probation, to institution).

Access An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

### **Client Files, Department**

Organisation Child Welfare Department, Community Welfare, Community Services, Family & Children's Services and Department for Community Development  
 Generating Record

Dates 1921 - current

Description General Department client files. Some files have been destroyed.

Access An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

### **Family Information Research System (FIRS)**

Organisation Child Welfare, Community Welfare, Community Services, Family & Children's Services, Community Development, Department for Community Development (now DCD)  
 Generating Record

Dates 1921 to present

Description An Oracle database specifically built to house Aboriginal records of significance to the 'stolen generations'. It contains indexes to government, non-government and community records.

- family name
- given name
- date of birth
- place of birth
- placements
- parent's names (if known)
- siblings names

Access An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

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### **Former Child Migrants Referral Index**

Organisation Family and Children's Services (now DCD)  
Generating Record

Dates 1913 – 1968

Description An Access database index of all children who came to Western Australia as unaccompanied child migrants from the UK and Malta. Information is contained on child migrants who were resident at the following places:

- Bindoon (St Joseph's Farm and Trade School)
- Castledare Junior Orphanage (St Vincent's Boys' Home)
- Clontarf (St Joseph's Clontarf Boys' Town)
- Fairbridge Farm School, Pinjarra
- Mofflyn, Victoria Park
- Nazareth House, Bluff Point, Geraldton
- St Joseph's Orphanage, Subiaco
- St Vincent's Foundling Home, Subiaco
- Swanleigh, Middle Swan
- Tardun (St Mary's Agricultural) Farm School

Information varies but may contain child's name, alias, date of birth, name of ship, date of arrival in WA, places of residence in WA and location of various records.

The Referral Index links to information held in the UK.

Access An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

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### **Former Child Migrants Blue Index Cards**

Organisation Child Welfare (now DCD)  
Generating Record

Dates 1947 – 1968

Description

- An index card for each child who came to Western Australia as an unaccompanied child migrant from the UK and Malta. Information contained on the card includes:
- child's name
- alias

- date of birth
- name of ship
- date of arrival in WA
- placements
- parent's names (if known)
- medical details
- employment details

The Referral Index links to information held in the UK.

**Access** An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

### Hillcrest Records

**Organisation** Hillcrest Maternity Hospital (Salvation Army Maternity Hospital, North Fremantle)  
**Generating Record**

**Dates** 1912 – 1974.

Normally at Harvest Terrace, North Fremantle. Hillcrest moved to West Perth (44 Kings Park Road, corner Ventnor Avenue) during 1942 – 1944 for security reasons associated with the second World War.

The Family Court records adoptions occurring from the Maternity Home, North Fremantle from 1899 onwards. Hillcrest is also referred to as the Salvation Army Maternity Hospital.

**Description**

- Labour Ward Report Books 1950 – 1974
- Midwives Case Register 1941 – 1972 (4/11/1954 to 14/04/1964 missing)
- Register: Single Parents 1933 – 1966
- Register: Married Patients 1941 – 1965
- Notification of cases attended books 1968 – 1974
- Adoption Placements – Parents 1962 – 1974
- Adoption Placements – Babies 1965 – 1974
- Babies Birth/Progress Book 1 1927 – 1941
- Babies Birth/Progress Book 2 1958 – 1965
- Day Book – Mothers 1928 – 1953
- Day Book – Infants 1928 – 1953
- Girls' Record Books 1934 – 1953
- Admission/Discharges 1912 – 1974
- Personal and Antenatal Records 1968 – 1974

**Access** An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

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### **Native Welfare Records**

Organisation Generating Record	Native Welfare Department
Dates	From 1921 to 1969
Description	<p>Client files from the Native Welfare Department and previous departments dealing with Aboriginal people. Information is recorded on Births and Deaths, as well as on Marriages, as the Protector had to approve all the marriages. As a permit was required for employing an Aboriginal person, records were kept on employment and finances. The department sometimes paid the medical expenses of Aboriginal people when treated by a doctor. Police inspected the communities regularly and a census of those present was taken.</p> <p>Earlier files are held at the State Records Office (Perth), listed under Aboriginal Affairs Department. Note that some Native Welfare files were converted to Community Welfare files. See also entry for the Family Information Research System – FIRS.</p>
Access	An application for personal records form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

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### **Ngala Records**

Organisation Generating Record	Ngala
Dates	1958 - 1980
Description	Ngala adoption records (nursing notes for individual mothers and their babies) 1958 to 1980 (may not include information for 'lone' babies – ie those admitted without their mother; nor does it include every child adopted from Ngala).
Access	A Past Adoptions application form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

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### **Richard S Haynes & Co Adoption Files Collection (Mr Bryant's clients)**

Organisation Generating Record	R S Haynes & Co, Solicitors
<b>Dates</b>	1946 – 1980

**Description** R S Haynes (Richard Bryant) legal adoption files 1946 – 1980. (Note: this collection does not include every R S Haynes adoption file).

**Access** A Past Adoptions application form needs to be completed and access is restricted to clients and direct line family descendants. There is no charge. This information is not available to researchers.

## RECORDS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Most of the children who were accommodated in the Residential Child Care facilities mentioned in *Signposts* attended school while they were in out-of-home care. Those people who are interested in trying to track down records of their school days may find the following information, which has been adapted from the Department's guide, "Looking West", useful.

The State Records Office holds archival material from the Education Department of Western Australia and its predecessors including records from individual government schools and colleges from around Western Australia. For individual school records refer to the index, arranged alphabetically by school name, held in the State Records Office Search room. Not all school records held at the State Records Office are listed in this index and please note that many school records either have not survived or are still held by the individual schools. Further information is also available in the Education & Schools Records Collection Guide on our Website: <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/collection/education.html>

<b>Years of operation</b>	1847 to present day
<b>Type of service</b>	State Archives Collection
<b>Size of record collection</b>	Approximately 315m of general files and records for 730 schools are indexed
<b>Format of records</b>	General files up to 1902, the majority of Admission Registers and the Teachers Record of Service cards are on microfilm. Material not microfilmed will need to be requested for viewing in the State Records Office Search Room.
<b>Information in records</b>	<p>The following types of records may contain information of interest to people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Attendance Files - provide statistics on the daily or weekly attendance or non-attendance of children at the school and may give the names of children attending a particular school.</li><li>• Student Admission cards - record the name of the student, the date of admission, the date of birth, the name and occupation of parent/guardian and religious denomination.</li><li>• Student Admission Registers - record the student's name, the</li></ul>



date of admission, the date of birth, residence, place of birth, the school last attended, the standard last passed, the name of the parent/guardian, the date of withdrawal from school, the reason for withdrawal, the standard passed and to what school removed.

- Punishment Books which are a record of punishment (eg. reprimand, caning) meted out to students. They record the name of the student, the date, the amount and instrument of punishment, by whom administered and additional remarks **(Note: access restrictions apply to punishment books)**. Staff at the enquiry desk can provide additional information on the range of education and school related records available from within the SRO collection.

#### **Access**

The majority of School records are on open access and may be viewed in our Search Room. If restrictions do apply permission to view the records must be requested from the Education Department of Western Australia. For assistance with accessing restricted records please consult with the staff of the State Records Office.

#### **Location of records**

State Records Office of Western Australia  
Ground Floor, Alexander Library Building  
James Street West Entrance  
Perth Cultural Centre  
Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

Opening Hours: 9:30 – 4:30 Monday – Friday

Note: These records were correct at the time of printing in 2004, however, record collections are continually being updated and increased.

## POLICE RECORDS

A minority of children who were accommodated in the Residential Child Care facilities mentioned in *Signposts* may have had contact with the Police Service before, during or after their time in out-of-home-care. Those people who are interested in trying to track down records of this contact may find the following information, which has been adapted from the Department's guide, "Looking West", useful.

The State Records Office holds archival records from the Police Department of Western Australia and Local Police Stations of Western Australia. Indexes to these records are available in the Search room of the State Records Office. Please note that many police station records either have not survived or are still held by the individual stations. Further information is also available in the Police Records Collection Guide on our Website: <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/collection/police.html>

<b>Years of operation</b>	1861 to present day
<b>Type of service</b>	State Archives Collection
<b>Format of records</b>	Microfilm and original paper files
<b>Information in records</b>	Types of police records held include Early Police Department records, General Files, Administration Files, Circular Orders, Photographs, Occurrence books, Correspondence / Letterbooks, police reports, Charge Books, Police Court Returns, duty books and Police Journals. Information contained in police records is wide and varied.
<b>Access</b>	Police records generally have a restricted access period of 50 years. Permission to access these records may need to be obtained from the Police Department. For assistance with accessing restricted records please consult with the staff of the State Records Office.
<b>Location of records</b>	State Records Office of Western Australia Ground Floor, Alexander Library Building James Street West Entrance Perth Cultural Centre Perth WA 6000  Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

Opening Hours: 9:30 – 4:30 Monday – Friday

Note: These records were correct at the time of printing in 2004, however, record collections are continually being updated and increased.

## PRISON RECORDS

A minority of children who were accommodated in the Residential Child Care facilities mentioned in *Signposts* may subsequently have had experience in the prison system after their time in out-of-home-care. Those people who are interested in trying to track down records of this contact may find the following information, which has been adapted from the Department's guide, "Looking West", useful.

The State Records Office holds records from the Gaols Department, its successor agencies and other related agencies. General information on prisons and gaols (some of which dates back to 1830) from throughout the State can be located through the records of these departments. The SRO also holds collections of records that relate specifically to individual prisons – the largest collection being that of Fremantle Prison. Records are also held for Albany Prison, Coolgardie Gaol, Geraldton Prison, Perth Gaol and Rottneest Native Prison. Indexes to these collections are available in the Search room of the State Records Office.

Further information is available in the Prison & Gaol Records Collection Guide on our website:

<http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/collection/prison.html>

<b>Years of operation</b>	1830 to present day
<b>Type of service</b>	State Archives Collection
<b>Format of records</b>	Microfilm and original files
<b>Information in records</b>	Photographs of Prisoners are held for Fremantle Prison. Other examples of records held include, indexes to prisoners, reports and occurrence books and Registers of Prisoners. Registers of prison inmates may contain such information as name, nationality, place of birth, age, physical details, marital status, religion, trade and whether they can read and write. Particulars of conviction may also be shown including date, place, before whom, offence, sentence and remarks.
<b>Access</b>	Various access restrictions may apply to prison and gaol records. For assistance with accessing restricted records please consult with the staff of the State Records Office.
<b>Location of records</b>	State Records Office of Western Australia Ground Floor, Alexander Library Building

James Street West Entrance  
Perth Cultural Centre  
Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

Opening Hours: 9:30 – 4:30 Monday – Friday

Note: These records were correct at the time of printing in 2004, however, record collections are continually being updated and increased.

## LIST OF FACILITIES

### AAEM (Australian Aboriginal Evangelical Mission) Hostel, Esperance

Years of Operation	This facility was mentioned in <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> and in the WELSTAT report of 1979 but no detailed information is available.
Sponsoring Agency	Australian Aboriginal Evangelical Mission
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	Cundeelee
Address(es)	Esperance
Brief History	<p>When surveying Aboriginal hostels in 1971, Wilson and Robinson referred to a hostel “for approximately 50 working youths in Esperance. The hostel is largely independent of the Department [of Native Welfare], although it has received some financial assistance for particular building projects.” (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>Information from the Department for Community Development indicates that the AAEM Hostel in Esperance was operated by Mr John Pedlar “during the native welfare period as a working boys’ hostel for the employment of young Aboriginal people on farms and stations around the Esperance-Eyre Highway area.” (<i>Internal Memo Manager Hostels Group to A/Manager Information Support Services, Department for Community Development, July 19<sup>th</sup> 2004</i>).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Australian Aboriginal Evangelical Mission as a hostel (ie. “a residential child care establishment mainly for children aged 15 and over who have left school...[providing] some care, protection, control, corrective treatment or detention, as well as full board”).</p> <p>Mission Grant in Aid 1973 for a cold room and renovations, in 1974 for furniture and in 1980 for bedside cabinets, tables and chairs.</p>
Records	<p>It is possible that residents at the AAEM Hostel also had files held by the Department of Native Welfare.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p>

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Aboriginal Boomerang Council Youth Hostel**

See entry “Geraldton Boys’ Employment Hostel”

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### **Albany Group Home**

Years of Operation	From 1980 for an unknown period, with possible closures and re-openings.
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model. In 1982, it was reported that the Albany Group Home provided short term accommodation “not only for children for whom the Department has a statutory obligation but also those from families where there is a special need for short term accommodation, such as the temporary absence of a caregiver.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982</i> ).
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development / Albany Forum
Address(es)	270 Middleton Road, Albany  Albany is situated approximately 400 kilometres south east of Perth.
Brief History	<p>“An achievement of the past year has been the development of three new Group Home facilities in country centres. These combined with other local resources have enabled staff to take more responsibility for ongoing case management and alleviated unnecessary referrals of cases to the metropolitan area. This has also facilitated a greater involvement of the community in dealing with local Departmental operations. Group foster homes have now been established in Bunbury, Collie, Katanning [see entries] and Albany, which cater for child care needs previously provided for by Metropolitan facilities.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1978</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“During the year the Department opened a new Group Home at Albany which will provide a further resource for child placement and avoid transfers to the metropolitan area...The involvement and access to</p>

parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979).

“A joint management system between the Department and the Albany Forum exists which emphasises community participation in welfare management.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979).

“The Albany Group Home is fully established and operational following the appointment of new Group Home Parents in January 1980.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980).

A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1980 for a storm water outlet, painting and floor covering.

“Albany Group Home has provided short term and emergency care for 49 children. Clarification of administrative procedures and a good working relationship between field staff and Group Home parents have enhanced the smooth operation of this facility though it has not been used continually to full capacity.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981).

“The Albany Group Home has been re-organised and has this year been fully utilised offering emergency and short term placement for children of school age.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983).

Emergency, short-term and medium term Wards and non-Wards placed by Department. Available beds = 6. Current occupancy (1984) = 2.

In 1996, the Annual Report made the following comment: “The establishment of a group home in Albany, the only major country town in Western Australia without a group home, was a significant achievement during the year.” (Family and Children’s Services, Annual Report 1995/96). This suggests the Group Home was not consistently in operation.

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Alexandra Home, North Perth**

Years of Operation	1913 - 1959
Role of Facility	Home for unmarried mothers and temporary shelter for women and



	young children.
Sponsoring Agency	Private committee of management.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	Ngala. Ngala has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should be consulted as it takes up the story of the institution that started with the Home of Mercy, which then became the Alexandra Home, which in its turn was succeeded by N-gala.
Address(es)	55 Lincoln Street, Perth
Other Known Names	Home of Mercy
Brief History	<p>There was a progression from the Home of Mercy to the Alexandra Home as documented in “The Open Door” (this publication available at the Battye Library).</p> <p>In 1951 it was reported that the Alexandra Home “caters for the unmarried mother and her child and also conducts a Mothercraft training school.” (<i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1951</i>).</p> <p>“The Alexandra Home for unmarried mothers welcomes and protects many girls who are the concern of the Department. Very many of the babies born to those girls are placed in adoption through the Department. That Home is also the training school for Mothercraft Nurses in this State. In the year here reviewed the Government has assured the Committee of the Home of an amount of £100,000 towards the erection of a new and enlarged Home, in which unmarried mothers and their babies will be cared for and in which both Infant Health as well as Mothercraft nurses will be trained. That new Home will also care for defective infants and children up to 3 years of age, who are in the care of the Child Welfare Department.” (<i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1957</i>)</p> <p>“The Alexandra Home ceased to exist during the year and as from the 1st September, 1959 Ngala Mothercraft Home [see entry] took over the responsibility of accepting children up to three years of age who normally would have been admitted to the Child Welfare Reception Home.” (<i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1960</i>).</p> <p>A limited chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 1.</p>
Records	<p>Minutes of meetings the Home of Mercy and Alexandra Home may be held at the Battye Library.</p> <p>Young women or babies from the Alexandra Home may have records about them held in the Department’s client files but no records from the Alexandra Home are known to exist.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,

Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.

Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:

Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;

Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 1: Some Statistics on Young Children at the Alexandra Home 1936-59**

*Source: Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for June 30<sup>th</sup> of the Years Noted*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Children Under 6 Years, Not on Subsidy</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Children Under 6 Years, Not on Subsidy</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Children Under 6 Years, Not on Subsidy</b>
<b>1936</b>	2	<b>1944</b>	1	<b>1952</b>	19
<b>1937</b>	1	<b>1945</b>	1	<b>1953</b>	22
<b>1938</b>	2	<b>1946</b>		<b>1954</b>	
<b>1939</b>	2	<b>1947</b>		<b>1955</b>	
<b>1940</b>		<b>1948</b>		<b>1956</b>	28
<b>1941</b>	8	<b>1949</b>	9	<b>1957</b>	21
<b>1942</b>	3	<b>1950</b>	20	<b>1958</b>	15
<b>1943</b>		<b>1951</b>	25	<b>1959</b>	17

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### **Alinjarra Cottage, Salvation Army**

Years of Operation      1986 – closed, along with all cottages on the Hollywood Children's Village site by January, 1991.

Role of Facility            Short term and emergency care for boys and girls in a family-type setting with Cottage Parents.

Sponsoring Agency        Salvation Army

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency      See the entry "Salvation Army" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)                Alinjarra was situated on the Hollywood Children's Village campus.

Other Known Names	Hollywood Children’s Village (see entry, Salvation Army Boys’ Home).
Brief History	<p>In 1986, an additional cottage, Alinjarra, opened in the Hollywood Children’s Village to cater for children needing short-term and emergency care.</p> <p>“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” <i>(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).</i></p> <p>“The crisis-care cottage at Alinjarra has not had the consistently high referrals expected during the year. The cottage parent model has placed some restrictions on the admissions as they are unable to cope with a constantly changing population of children with emotional and behavioural problems. The agency will be reviewing the use of this cottage early in 1988.” <i>(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987).</i></p> <p>The Salvation Army Boys’ Home (Hollywood Village) has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about campus life there.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information.</p> <p>In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Salvation Army Records:  For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:  The Salvation Army Historical Society,</p>

333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  
Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:

The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### Allendale Cottage, Mofflyn

Years of Operation	From 1962 for an unknown period.
Role of Facility	Residential care for boys and girls in a home setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Mofflyn
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Allendale Cottage was situated on Mofflyn’s Victoria Park campus.
Brief History	Allendale started life as a boys’ cottage, but as times and policy changed, girls and boys were accommodated. 1967 10 children in total, all Wards were in residence. 1968 23 children in total, comprising 8 Wards and 15 private

admissions.

1969 3 Wards were in residence.

Eight children in residence at June 30, 1975 (4 Wards and 4 private admissions). At this time, Allandale provided generally longer term care for boys and girls aged 10-17 years, but did take children for shorter periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. Allandale had a garden, play area, trampoline, access to an oval, tennis courts, one pet, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. Children were encouraged to build their own cubby. There were 5 bedrooms – 1 single, 2 doubles and 2 which would sleep three or more children per room; a lounge/dining room; 1 bathroom and 1 toilet for the children and separate facilities for the staff, including 2 staff bedrooms; and a verandah; a TV, piano, radio or radiogram, fish tank, library, magazines, books and toys were available. Homework was completed after tea and children generally took their lunch to school except one day per week when they could buy their lunch; children either walked to school or caught the bus. The average length of stay was 1.26 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included Police & Citizens, Scouts and Guides, swimming and going to the beach, and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The building was 10 years old in 1975 and was described as a ‘modern’ residence, of brick construction but was isolated from the community in which it was located. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

Mofflyn has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about campus life there.

Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Mofflyn may hold information or records.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Executive Director,

Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Amy Bethel Hostel**

See entry “Derby (Amy Bethel) Hostel”

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### **Alvan House**

Years of Operation	Established 1950
Role of Facility	Accommodation for schoolgirls from an Indigenous background.
Sponsoring Agency	Department of Native Welfare
Address(es)	Mt Lawley
Other Known Names	Katukutu [see entry]
Brief History	<p>In 1950, the Commissioner of Native Welfare, “pursuing his active goal of assimilation, decided to establish a metropolitan accommodation centre to cater for ‘near white’ student girls. This centre, Alvan House, created considerable controversy at the time of its establishment in 1950. Indignant ratepayers and neighbours in Mount Lawley agitated to have the hostel closed or removed to another neighbourhood.” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>In 1958, responsibility for what became Katukutu passed to the Baptist Union.</p> <p>Katukutu has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about what happened after the Alvan House program shifted.</p>
Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2)

Hostel and Private Board Placement’.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Andrew House**

See entry “Walcott Centre”

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### **Anglican Church and Anglicare**

Years of Operation	The Anglican Church has been involved in residential child care through various institutions throughout the history of the colony and State.
Role of Agency in Residential Child Care Services	Anglicare provides and coordinates non-institutional residential child care for young people and teenagers. Historically, the Anglican Church – through its various welfare agencies – has provided residential child care in all forms, from traditional institutional care to small group and fostering.
Other Known Names	South West Anglican Mission, Anglican Board of Social Services, Anglican Health and Welfare Services.  The legal name of Anglicare is Anglican Health and Welfare Services (Inc.)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Brief History of Residential Child Care Services	Anglicare’s website ( <a href="http://www.anglicarewa.org.au/about">www.anglicarewa.org.au/about</a> ) gives the following historical overview of how Anglicare evolved:  Moves to establish a general social services agency as an outreach of the Church began in the 1960’s. It was not until the early 1970’s however that concrete progress was made. Archbishop Geoffrey Sambell had been appointed Archbishop in 1969. In June 1972, he produced a paper entitled “The Church and its place in Health & Welfare Services.” In his Synod Charge of September 1973, Sambell set out in detail his vision of how and why the Anglican Church was to develop in its delivery of social services.

The basis of the service was to be “Salvation”. As Sambell pointed out, “its root derivation is related to health and wholeness, yours and mine.... Personal salvation or liberation is to discover what it is to be fully human.”

For Sambell, the Church is “the active community or conveyor of salvation”. Anglicare’s work as an agency of the Church is to create the opportunity for our clients to experience this sense of health and wholeness...

While planning for the Sambell Centre in Colin St West Perth was underway, the first operations of Anglicare were undertaken from premises at 52 Mount St. Perth. Anglicare assumed the work of the Church’s Social Services department. Rev. Roy Poole was appointed as the director of “Coordination and Administration” in February 1974...

One of the key elements of the Sambell vision was that the agency must operate at the highest professional standards. As Sambell said, “such ...agency must always be ready to give an account of its services, to maintain standards...to continually evaluate its work and its performance and the needs it is servicing...”.

Robert Chelliah was the first professional social worker employed, followed by Joy Strickland. The original work of the “Field services” team was to consult with the Anglican parishes and determine what needs existed in particular areas. Work with migrants and other disadvantaged groups in the areas of Coolbellup/Willagee and Balga/Girrawheen formed the basis of work at that time...

The first Director of Anglicare was Rev Roy Poole, who served from February 1974 to December 1977.

Bill Couche, who had previously been Director of Residential Care at Parkerville and St Bart's, was appointed Director in 1978 and continued until 1984.

Rev Peter Allen was appointed to the role of Director in 1984 and continued until September 1989.

Rev Gerry Costigan was Director from March 1990 until September 1994. The current CEO, Mr Ian Carter, was appointed in April 1995.

Wilson and Robinson outlined the administration and governance structures of the Anglican Church in hostel management as practiced in 1971:

The “Anglican Church, under a revised policy, regards Aboriginal welfare as a local and diocesan problem within the context of general community social welfare at the local level....The Anglican Church was the first group involved in the Department [of Native Welfare]’s metropolitan hostels. When Alvan and McDonald House were considered no longer suitable in the late ‘50’s, the Anglican Church (through the South West Anglican Mission) was approached to assume control of both....they were unable to undertake both ventures and managed McDonald House [see entry] only....

McDonald House is under the control of the Anglican Social Services



Committee which is also responsible for a family centre in East Perth, aid to immigrants and other 'local welfare work'. The Committee is under the directorship of the Rev. Michael Rowden who is in turn responsible to the Archbishop in Council.

There have been considerable recent changes within the Anglican welfare administrative structure and the creation of a special 'Department of Social Concerns' under a 'Home Missions Director' was being considered at the time [of Wilson and Robinson's survey].

Unlike most other controlling authorities, the Anglicans have few direct links with rural mission work (especially since the abandonment of the Forrest River Mission) [see entry].

[In terms of selection and placement] without major centres for residential welfare in country regions, and especially since the abandonment of the South-West Anglican Mission [presumably, Forrest River], [the Anglican church agencies] rely upon the Department and other 'interested parties' to nominate potential residents...The Rev. Michael Rowden, Director of the Anglican Social Services Committee, attempts to interview prospective residents in conjunction with Divisional staff and houseparents. He would like to have '...the final say'. " *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

In 1974, Anglican Health and Welfare Services was established to extend the role of the Anglican Diocese of Perth in providing services to those in need. (*Department for Community Welfare, TRIM Administration File A419301, p.103, 1974*). In the first instance, the Anglican Health and Welfare Services, from its premises at Bishop's House in Mount Street, took over the management and coordination of services that had previously been run by individual Parishes.

From 1982 until 1992, the Anglican Health and Welfare Services ran a program called "Homesharers" [see entry], providing foster care to children in the metropolitan area.

Anglicare was involved in a "cooperative initiative" with the Northern Metropolitan Region of the Department in 1989 in response to the Department's falling number of available foster carers in the region and was noted (along with Communicare, which was also an agency of the Anglican Health and Welfare Services) as the Coordinator of the Emergency Foster Care Scheme [see entry]. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1989*).

In 1991, Anglicare was "made responsible for the Temporary Foster Care (TFC) Service to young people over the age of 14 and their families." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1991*). Departmental files report that Anglicare's residential programs in 1991 included Temporary Foster Care (for adolescents), the Anglican Youth House [see entry, Anglicare Youth House] and the Western Venture Youth Focus, also at Carlisle [see entry, Youth Focus].

In 1994, Anglicare's Teenshare program was funded to "provide 24 hour emergency foster care, and medium to long term foster care for young people."

Purpose: "To provide 24 hour emergency and medium to long term foster care for young people 14-18 years in up to 20 assessed foster homes in the Perth area."

Key Service Objectives: "To provide 24 hour emergency/temporary placements for children aged 14-18 years in up to 15 assessed foster homes. To provide

medium/long term placements for children aged 14-18 years in up to 5 assessed foster homes. To recruit, train and provide effective support during placements, to foster carers.”

1994 services included:

- Teenshare [see entry below] (emergency foster care program)
- Medium/Long term foster care program
- Anglicare Youth House (16-19 years) in Carlisle

*(Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

In 1995, Anglicare’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

Anglicare’s Housing and Accommodation Programme was funded under the Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme, the Youth Social Justice Initiatives (arising from the Burdekin Report into Youth Homelessness) and the Residential Child Care Programme. Anglicare’s Housing and Accommodation Programme “receives funds to provide temporary housing for homeless families, shared accommodation for young people in a group house situation [Anglicare Youth House, see entry], and short/long term accommodation for 14-18 year olds in households with trained caregivers in the Perth metropolitan area. Youth Focus [see entry] supports 16-17 year olds in Homeswest accommodation in the northern suburbs.

Anglicare is committed to assist people achieve well being through the restoration of their dignity and independence and self-worth.

Service Objectives:

Families and young people who are homeless and in crisis receive supported accommodation.

Parents, children and young people in supported accommodation gain life skills.

Families and young people participate in or develop supportive community networks.

Families leave supported accommodation for other stable long-term accommodation.” *(Funding Agreement between Anglicare and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

## Records

In relation to non-Indigenous placements, Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglican programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Records for young people who were resident in Anglicare placements may be held by Anglicare.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Anglican facilities, some placements may have been arranged privately.

The Department for Community Development should also be contacted for Department of Native Welfare records as they may be able to locate them or refer enquirers to other tracing services.

	Please see the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Records Held by the Departmentn for Community Development”.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>Anglicare Records:</p> <p>Postal Address: Teenshare Coordinator Anglicare WA, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839.  Telephone: (08) 9325 7033  Email: <a href="mailto:teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au">teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au</a></p>

### Anglicare “Emergency Foster Care Scheme”

Years of Operation	1988 - 1992
Role of Facility	Emergency foster care in the metropolitan area.
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Health and Welfare Services / Anglicare [see entry]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Placement was with various families in the metropolitan area
Brief History	<p>From 1988 until 1992, Anglicare ran an Emergency Foster Care scheme. In 1992, Teenshare [see entry] took over from it.</p> <p>In 1991, Anglicare was “made responsible for the Temporary Foster Care (TFC) Service to young people over the age of 14 and their families.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1991</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglicare programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Anglicare holds referral forms, some case notes and carer files.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p>

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Anglicare Records:

Teenshare Coordinator, Anglicare, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839.

Telephone: (08) 9325 7033 Email: [teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au](mailto:teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au)

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### Anglicare “Homesharers”

Years of Operation	1982 - 1992
Role of Facility	Foster care in the metropolitan area.
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Health and Welfare Services / Anglicare [see entry]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Placement was with various families in the metropolitan area
Brief History	The Homesharers program ran at the same time as the Emergency Foster Care program [see entry], but was established six years earlier. Both programs ceased in the same year, to be replaced by Teenshare [see entry].
Records	Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglicare programs by the Department may reside with the Department. Anglicare holds referral forms, some case notes and carer files.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Departmental Records: Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a> Anglicare Records: Teenshare Coordinator, Anglicare, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839. Telephone: (08) 9325 7033 Email: <a href="mailto:teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au">teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au</a>

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## Anglicare “Teenshare”

Years of Operation	1992 – ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>Described in 2003 as providing foster placements for up to 20 young people aged primarily between 12 and 17 years. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p> <p>Described in 1995 as providing “24 hour emergency foster care, and medium to long term foster care for young people.” (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>).</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Health and Welfare Services / Anglicare [see entry]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Placement was with various families in the metropolitan area
Brief History	<p>From 1988 until 1992, Anglicare ran an Emergency Foster Care scheme [see entry]. In 1992, Teenshare took over from it.</p> <p>By 1995, Teenshare provided up to 18 places in the metropolitan area - 12 short term and 6 long term foster placements for teenagers. (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>).</p> <p>In its service agreement with the Department in 2003 Teenshare was described as providing a total of 20 placements; 10 emergency foster care placements and 10 short or medium to long term placements. The service was available on a 24 hour basis. Where possible each foster carer would care for one young person or sibling group at a time. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglicare programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Anglicare holds referral forms, some case notes and carer files.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>Anglicare Records:</p> <p>Teenshare Coordinator, Anglicare, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839. Telephone: (08) 9325 7033 Email: <a href="mailto:teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au">teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au</a></p>

## Anglicare Youth House

Years of Operation	1976 to at least 1995.
Role of Facility	Described in 1983 as providing medium term accommodation and support for up to eight males and females aged 16-20 years. By 1994, service provided for up to 6 young people aged 16-19 years for up to twelve months in a group house situation.
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Health and Welfare Services / Anglicare [see entry]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Anglican Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	In 1976, Carlisle. By 1994, West Perth.
Other Known Names	Anglicare Youth House (1994) / Carlisle Group House (1976)
Brief History	In 1994 the purpose of the service was described as being "to assist people achieve well being through the restoration of their dignity and independence and self worth." ( <i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i> ).
Records	Anglicare holds a client registry and some case records. There is also a Day Book.  Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglican programs by the Department may reside with the Department.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Anglicare Records: Teenshare Coordinator, Anglicare, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839. Telephone: (08) 9325 7033 Email: <a href="mailto:teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au">teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au</a> Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## Applecross Cottage

Years of Operation	From 1970
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting. In 1971, the residents were primary school age children from Mogumber.

Sponsoring Agencies	Originally, Applecross Cottage was operated by the Methodist Overseas Mission on behalf of the Department of Native Welfare, then the Community Welfare Department.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	62 Matheson Road, Applecross
Other Known Names	Matheson Road Hostel Applecross Cottage
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“The Methodist Overseas Mission has been operating a mission at Mogumber [see entry] for over twenty years. A high proportion of Mogumber’s residents are Wards of the State, and have been nurtured in the Mission’s isolated environment for most of their lives. A recent change in its policy at Mogumber has directed attention towards the gradual replacement of the mission by a number of small ‘scatter-homes’ in other areas.” Applecross Cottage was the first of these, followed by Adross Hostel [see entry]. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i></p> <p>“The house at Matheson Road used as the first scatter-home [established by the Methodist Overseas Mission] had previously been a home for Aged Ladies. Although the properties at Cooinda and Warminda [see entries] encountered little local reaction (there were some minor complaints by Mount Lawley residents for example), there was considerable Press controversy over the establishment of Applecross Cottage. One of the major factors contributing to the controversy was the presence of a number of other institutions (Departmental and otherwise) in the vicinity, and this problem was magnified further in the Department’s hostel in the adjoining neighbourhood of Ardross [see entry]. Despite local resistance, the home was opened in 1970 with several Mogumber children attending Applecross Primary and Secondary schools.” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i></p> <p>In 1975, Applecross provided short term care for up to 8 children aged 5-17 years in a hostel-like setting. Applecross had a garden with a trampoline. There were 6 bedrooms – all doubles; 2 lounge rooms; dining room; 3 bathrooms and 3 toilets; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, library and magazines were available. Children took their lunch to school, to which they walked. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Recreational activities included sporting clubs, socials and camping trips. The building was described as being of brick</p>

construction and integrated into the community. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

Applecross was privately owned, but operated under a formal agreement with the Department for Community Welfare, providing for school children. The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Applecross" as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

In 1985/86, the responsibility for Applecross was passed to the Aboriginal Lands Council.

The Methodist Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

#### Records

It is unknown whether any records originally held by the Methodist Overseas Mission are still in existence, but contact details are provided below.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare "Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement" and "Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement".

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Secretary of the World Mission of the Uniting Church in Australia, P.O. Box E266, St. James, NSW, 2000, Australia.

Telephone: (02) 8267 4267 Facsimile: (02) 8267 4222 Email: [uim@nat.uca.org.au](mailto:uim@nat.uca.org.au)

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
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Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or



Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

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## **Ardross House**

Years of Operation	1970 - remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agencies	Originally, Ardross House was managed by the Methodist Overseas Mission on behalf of the Department of Native Welfare.  Subsequently, Departmental / Uniting Church Family and Children's Services/ Mogumber / Sister Kate's
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	7 Hallin Court, Ardross
Other Known Names	Mogumber Hostel, Hallin Court
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>"The Methodist Overseas Mission has been operating a mission at Mogumber [see entry] for over twenty years. A high proportion of Mogumber's residents are Wards of the State, and have been nurtured in the Mission's isolated environment for most of their lives. A recent change in its policy at Mogumber has directed attention towards the gradual replacement of the mission by a number of small 'scatter-homes' in other areas." Applecross Cottage [see entry] was the first of these, followed by Adross Hostel. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i></p> <p>"Because of political pressures, more or less successfully applied, [Hallin Court] is to accommodate only 6 residents. It is close to the Applecross High School, and one resident in fact attends this school. The others all attend business college in the city, some considerable distance away. It was originally purchased in May 1970, and the residents moved in early in 1971. Whereas it is situated in a pleasant suburb, and has its own swimming pool, it has only one very small bathroom for 8 people, the house mothers have a very small bedroom</p>

each, and no office or separate living room facilities.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

In 1975, Ardross House provided short term care for 7 or 8 girls aged 12-17 years in a hostel-like setting. Ardross House had a garden with a swimming pool. There were 6 bedrooms – all of which could sleep three or more girls; 2 lounge rooms; dining room; 1 bathroom and 2 toilets; a table tennis or pool table; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, library, books and magazines were available. Girls took their lunch to school, to which they walked.. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Recreational activities included sporting clubs, socials and camping trips. The building was described as being of brick construction and integrated into the community. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

Ardross House was privately owned, but operated under a formal agreement with the Department for Community Welfare, providing for school children. The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Ardross” as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

It appears from Departmental records that Ardross Hostel was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.

Administered by the Child and Family Services branch of the Uniting Church, then by Sister Kate’s in 1985 until 31 December 1987 when it was handed over to the Department. Originally administered by Mogumber as a metropolitan base for children from Mogumber [see entry].

At 1 October 1994, there were 3 boys aged 15-18+ years resident at Ardross House; total admissions during that year had numbered 8; and the length of stay ranged from 3 months to more than 6 months. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

The facility now forms part of the Aboriginal Student Accommodation Service program run by the Department.

The Methodist Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken. Manguri also has its own entry and gives information about campus life there.

## Records

It is unknown whether any records originally held by the Methodist Overseas Mission are still in existence, but contact details are provided below.

If a resident was a Commonwealth Secondary Grant holders, the Commonwealth may hold records. The National Archives of Australia may be the best source for tracking these records.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Secretary of the World Mission of the Uniting Church in Australia, P.O. Box E266, St. James, NSW, 2000, Australia.

Telephone: (02) 8267 4267 Facsimile: (02) 8267 4222 Email: [uim@nat.uca.org.au](mailto:uim@nat.uca.org.au)

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
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Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

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Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9221 6911

Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

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**Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (Previously, Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc)**

Years of Involvement 1942 - 1986  
in Residential Child  
Care

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Role of the Church in The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) was

Residential Child Care Services	<p>formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI), which catered for around 1,800 children in total throughout their years of managing Missions in Western Australia.</p> <p>The CCFAMBI officially became part of Churches of Christ Australia in 1942.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.</p> <p>Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a> , the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>For Photographs:</p> <p>Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O'Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: <a href="mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au">cofcfab@msn.com.au</a></p> <p>For Personal Record Cards:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>For general information relating to missions:</p> <p>State Records Office, Alexander Library Building James St West Entrance Perth WA 6000.</p> <p>Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm Telephone: (08) 9427 3360 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368 email: <a href="mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au">sro@sro.wa.gov.au</a></p>

## Balgo Hills

See entry "Wirrumanu"

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## Bamburra Hostel

Years of Operation	Under the management of the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board from 1970 to 1984, when the operation was transferred to the Department.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development / The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry], which was formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	211 Swan Street, Yokine
Other Known Names	Mt Yokine Education and Employment Hostel for Girls
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>Bamburra was operated in the 1970s by the Churches of Christ under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for secondary school girls.</p> <p>Officials from the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Board indicated that Bamburra accommodated female students from Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek, One Arm Point and Cue, most of whom were in receipt of Commonwealth Secondary Grants.</p> <p>In 1975, Bamburra provided short term care for secondary school girls in a hostel-like setting. Bamburra had a garden with a swimming pool. There were 7 bedrooms – 5 doubles and 2 which could sleep three or more girls; a lounge room; dining room; 4 bathrooms and 4 toilets; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, and magazines were available. Girls took their lunch to school, to which they walked or caught a bus. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Recreational activities included camping trips. The building was described as being of brick construction and integrated into the community. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p>

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Bamburra Hostel as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

It appears from Departmental records that Bamburra [Hostel] was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.

The Churches of Christ ceased managing Bamburra Hostel from 1984 and the Department assumed responsibility.

At 1 October 1994, there were 7 boys aged 15-18+ years resident at Bamburra House; total admissions during that year had numbered 12; and the length of stay ranged from 1 week to more than 6 months. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

The facility now (2004) forms part of the Aboriginal Student Accommodation Service program run by the Department.

The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted.

#### Records

As Commonwealth Secondary Grant holders, there may be Commonwealth records for each resident. The National Archives of Australia may be the best source for tracking these records.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare "Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement" and "Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement".

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

For Photographs:

Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O'Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For personal information held by Government:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

National Archives of Australia

384 Berwick Street

East Victoria Park WA 6101

Telephone: (08) 9470 7500

Facsimile: (08) 9470 2787

PO Box 1144 East Victoria Park WA 6981

Opening hours: 9am-4:30pm weekdays

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## Baptist Union

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry “Baptist Union” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Brief History of Residential Child Care Services

Wilson and Robinson outlined the administration and governance structures of the Baptist Church in hostel management as practiced in 1971:

“The Baptist Aborigines Mission [B.A.M.]...[is] exclusively concerned with Aboriginal welfare....

Although the Baptist Church had been indirectly involved in Perth Hostels [for young Aboriginal people] since 1958 [through the activity of one of its members at Katukutu, see entry], it was not until 1961, and a change in the Department’s [of Native Welfare] policy that they were responsible for departmentally-owned premises....

The Baptist Churches are each autonomous, although they use a central Union to correlate and consolidate welfare/mission activity (the Baptist Union). Although the Baptist Union as such is responsible for the administration of Katukutu and Kyewong [see entries], there are a number of links with related denominations and special purpose multi-denominational groups such as the United Aborigines Mission [see entries for UAM facilities].

‘The B.A.M. is not directly involved with the United Aborigines Mission, but there is a great deal of mutual interest and a lot of them are Baptists.’

Also associated is a loose organisation referred to as the ‘Missionary Fellowship’ consisting of Baptist, U.A.M., Roelands Mission [see entry], Wongutha Training Farm [see entry], the Australian Aborigines Evangelical Mission Board [see entry, AAEM Hostel] and the Kurrawang Aboriginal Christian Centre Inc [see entry]. So that as well as

administrative and policy influence from within the Baptist Union, there is also influence from a number of other small Protestant-fundamentalist groups.

The Methodists, Anglicans, Presbyterians and Catholics do not affiliate with the Fellowship because of '...irreconcilable theological stances.' (according to the Baptist Union).

'The Anglican approach, for example is different in the sense that while they do a fair amount of social work (and, while we do this, too), we feel the real need is a spiritual one.'

Administration of Perth hostels is co-ordinated through a sub-committee of the B.A.M. Council which directs and advises houseparents on policy and administration. Membership of this committee appears to fluctuate considerably and at least one houseparent was extremely vague about its constitution and responsibility.

Financially, the approach is to meet perceived needs only where funds are available to meet them, and emphasis is placed on raising finance through local church sources. For theological reasons, Lotteries Commission assistance is not accepted (although the Department [of Native Welfare] provides, e.g. in the case of the U.A.M., a grant 'in lieu of Lotteries' which apparently resolves the theological conflict and provides finance [a similar strategy occurred through the Child Welfare Department])....

[In terms of its selection and placement practices], the Baptist Aborigines Mission... would prefer to place emphasis on residents from its mission at Marribank. Whilst they do not insist upon it, they consider it a priority." *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

#### Records

In relation to non-Indigenous placements, Departmental case records for young people placed in Baptist programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development. The Department holds information from the Baptist Union presence in Wyndham, for example.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Baptist Union facilities, some placements may have been arranged privately.

The Department for Community Development should also be contacted for Department of Native Welfare records as they may be able to locate them or refer enquirers to other tracing services.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Baptist Union Records:

Postal Address: Locked Bag 2, Burswood WA 6100



### **Beach Street Hostel**

See entry, "Oceanview"

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### **Beagle Bay Mission**

Years of Operation	1901-1978
Role of Facility	Residential child care for girls and boys of Indigenous backgrounds aged 0-20 years of age.
Sponsoring Agency	Catholic Diocese of Broome
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Catholic Diocese of Broome" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Beagle Bay, which is located on the Dampier Peninsula, 180 kilometres north of Broome
Brief History	<p>"A Piece of the Story", the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> reports that Beagle Bay was "administered by the Diocese of Broome which was known as the Vicariate of the Kimberley prior to 1967. It was staffed initially by the Trappist Order and then, from 1901, by the Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines). They were joined in 1907 by the Sisters of St John of God."</p> <p>For more information about the Pallottines, see entry for Pallottine Centre, Riverton in this document.</p> <p>Annual Reports of the Department note a Mission Grant in Aid 1974 for the modernisation of the girls' dormitory and electrical wiring.</p> <p>Now an Aboriginal Community, Beagle Bay is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community. For example, when the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as "Other Placements" and Beagle Bay was one of these. In the Annual Report of 1981, Departmental staff at Broome were noted as providing "welfare</p>

services to the communities at One Arm Point, Beagle Bay, Lombardina and La Grange, which are visited regularly. The extension of the Aboriginal Communities Act to One Arm Point and the La Grange community, has enabled these communities to play a role in controlling misbehaviour and participating in the Children's Courts which have been established."

A limited chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 2.

Records

Some records are held by the Department for Community Development and can be accessed through them.

Church related documents and correspondence are held by the catholic Diocese of Broome.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions", including Beagle Bay, at its site <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-stations.pdf> , the earliest of which is dated 1898.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

For information about personal records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,  
189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre

50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148

Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532

Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

For information about church related documents and correspondence:

The Archivist, Diocesan Office,

PO Box 76, Broome WA 6725

Telephone: (08) 9192 1060 Facsimilie: (08) 9192 2136

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

Website: <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-stations.pdf>

**Table 2: Young People at Beagle Bay Mission, 1959 to 1970**

Source: *Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for June 30<sup>th</sup> of the Years Noted*

Year	Beagle Bay Mission, Broome		
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End
1959			5
1960	0	3	2
1961	0	0	2
1962	3	0	5
1963	5	3	7
1964	0	1	6
1965	4	1	9
1966	4	3	6
1967			22
1968			26
1969			7
1970			33

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### **Bedford Hostel**

Years of Operation            1971 - Remains open in 2004

Role of Facility                When it first opened, Bedford House was managed on behalf of the Department of Native Welfare by the Edwards Business College, and its residents were young women from Indigenous backgrounds attending the business college.

In later years, the facility offered residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.

By 1985, Bedford's main role was to provide short term emergency accommodation – in particular, for those children involved in the juvenile justice court process.

In 1994, Bedford was the Crisis Assessment Centre for the McCall/Community Support Hostel Network, providing assessment

services to 8-16 year olds for up to four weeks. (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development / Edwards Business College (for a brief period)
Address(es)	The original address was Lot 38, Grand Promenade Bedford - 79 Grand Promenade, Bedford. The current Emergency Accommodation Service operates from 79 Grand Promenade, Bedford.
Other Known Names	Bedford House
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities prior to 1972, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The following information, collected in 1971 for the Department of Native Welfare, was drawn from <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>:</p> <p>An existing house at Lot 38 Grand Promenade Bedford was purchased by the Department of Native Welfare on 23 June 1970 and architectural renovations were undertaken by the Public Works Department subsequent to that time. "The house mother and first groups of residents moved in somewhere around the commencing date of the 1971 school term (no one is quite sure of the dates here)." The garden was dead when they moved in, and the house had not been cleaned....</p> <p>"The house mother has no relief, and no domestic assistance. She does all the cooking and domestic washing. Although her room had a built in cupboard there was no desk or dressing table. The residents rooms had no cupboards, dressing tables or desks.</p> <p>There was only one small bathroom, with its only ventilation being a window onto an enclosed verandah on which two girls were sleeping. At the end of this verandah was an extra shower recess and the only WC for the entire building.</p> <p>There is only one room which serves the house mother and residents as dining room, TV room, living room, and it is directly next to the house mother's room. When she wanted to write letters, or 'have some peace and quiet', she retired to an old shed at the back of the garden, and used a kitchen chair and two packing cases as desk and chair.</p> <p>When the TV broke down, the hostel was 'lent' a stereogram designed for another hostel, until the other hostel should be ready for occupation.</p> <p>Although the house mother attempted to revive the garden, she pointed out that she had no tools, that the hose did not reach</p>

across the entire garden and that she had asked for assistance, and been told not to bother too much about the garden. Local residents had told her how this place had been the pride of the street, but was so no longer.

The hostel residents pay board to the [Edwards Business College] Principal....”

“The hostel at Bedford Park has been occupied by several Edwards Business College students since the commencement of the 1971 academic year. The original aim of the organisation was to provide a central hostel for Aboriginal girls attending the College (although it has, in the past, operated hostels for ‘white’ children, it felt it desirable to segregate Aboriginal students for reasons not made quite explicit to us). On this basis, the College would have the final say in day-to-day administration and overall policy, whilst the Department’s role was envisaged as supportive. For several reasons, these aims are not being fulfilled and there is a possibility that the College will withdraw from the scheme entirely.

Edwards Business College is then quoted as saying: ‘There are too many others involved. Nobody knows who is in control; the Native Welfare, Child Welfare, etcetera, etcetera. We cannot supervise the girls as we had hoped. There are just too many people involved. This introduces problems of running, especially with the girls’ behaviour. We tell them to do one thing and they say “the Department says we don’t have to.” I wonder who I am working for...The Department should leave the running entirely to Edwards...Hostels should be one or the other. We now feel that Bedford Park is not worth continuing with. We have no say in placement – we initially thought it would be left to us and we would place all the girls, and we were prepared to lose if we thought the girls were benefiting from a hostel environment.’

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Bedford Park Hostel as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”).

The Bedford Park Hostel became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In May 1983, the Walcott Centre was divided into two units – Andrew House and Cawley. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the decentralisation was completed with Cawley moving to the Bedford Park Hostel. The new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong

Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

The Bedford Park Hostel was closed during the 1983/84 year (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*) but, as indicated below, it did re-open.

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In 1985, the Bedford Hostel had 361 admissions (65% of the total admissions to the Community Support Hostel program). At this stage, Bedford’s main function was to provide “short term emergency accommodation particularly for children involved in the juvenile justice court process. Over 90% of children admitted to Bedford were referred by the police, the Courts or from the Department’s secure institutions.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In its Submission to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

In 1987, it was also reported that “children on arrest or remand who cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

The Bedford Hostel was housed at Innaminka House in Greenmount during renovations at one stage.

Now (in 2004) provides Emergency Accommodation on behalf of the Department for Community Development.

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of

Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Belmont Program, Parkerville**

Years of Operation 1979 or earlier – ongoing

Role of Facility Described in 2001 as providing 6 medium to long term placements for children/young people aged 14-17 years. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Sponsoring Agency Parkerville Children’s Home Inc.

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “Parkerville Children’s Home” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es) 4 Pontiac Avenue, Cloverdale

Brief History The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Parkerville Children’s Home as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department. The first mention of Belmont Cottage by name was made in Departmental files in the 1980/81 Annual Report of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, which reported a new cottage at Belmont opening “during the last year”, so it is likely that the Belmont Cottage was the one to which WELSTAT referred in 1979.

Services in 1994 included up to one year’s accommodation for 12-17 year olds. (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

Funding for this service has been provided through the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the introductory section of this Directory.]

In its agreement with the Department in 1998, the Belmont Cottage was providing 6 medium to long-term placements for children and young people aged 14 to 17 years at the Belmont Cottage and/or other locations in the Perth metropolitan area. A range of placements appropriate to the needs of the young person were to be provided, utilising cottage and foster care. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children's Services*).

Records	<p>Case files from 1990; admission/discharge registers for the Hard-to-Serve Youth (Barooga, then Belmont) programs. Records for placements prior to 1990 may also be available.</p> <p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Parkerville Children's Home (Inc) Beacon Road, Parkerville WA 6081 Telephone: (08) 9295 4400 Facsimile: (08) 9295 4099 Email: <a href="mailto:pch@parkerville.org.au">pch@parkerville.org.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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### **Benmore Presbyterian Children's Home, Caversham**

Years of Operation	1947 – 1963 (or possibly at the end of the 1962 school year).
Role of Facility	Residential care for, initially, boys aged from approximately 10 years, but also girls from 1957. Accommodated private admissions as well as wards of the state on a working farm property.
Sponsoring Agency	The Presbyterian Children's Homes Council [see entry, Presbyterian Church]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Middle Swan Road, Caversham
Brief History	"The Presbyterian Children's Council maintains two Homes for children – 'Burnbrae' at Byford [see entry], caring for girls and younger boys, and 'Benmore' at Caversham, for older boys. 'Benmore' is a farming property and, like 'Burnbrae' is in a rural setting, well away from the city." ( <i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1952</i> ).



Hon General Superintendent of the Council of the Presbyterian Children's Homes was Dr HR Pearson. Accommodation for 35 boys from 10 years approximately. Benmore "is a farming property, well away from Perth, and renovations, domestic drainage, pasture improvements and cropping have received attention this review period. The lads maintain excellent general health. Primary education is available at Middle Swan State School and secondary education at the Midland Junction High School." (*Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1953*).

"This is a small farming property...It is pleasing to report that future extensions are proposed. A new section is to be added to the present block, comprising dining and recreation hall (to be known as 'Withnell Memorial Hall'), new kitchen, ablution block, laundry, etc." (*Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1954*).

A chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 3.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Presbyterian Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

#### Records

The Presbyterian Children's Council no longer existed following the amalgamation into the Uniting Church group. For assistance with records for agencies and services pre-dating the amalgamation of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches, refer to contact details for Mofflyn, below.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Presbyterian programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,  
189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 3: Young People at Benmore Presbyterian Children's Home 1947 to 1962**

Source: Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for June 30<sup>th</sup> of the Years Noted

Year	Benmore Presbyterian Children's Home, Caversham				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1947			2		
1948	3	0	5		
1949	2	0	7		
1950	2	1	8		
1951	0	1	7		
1952	3	1	9		
1953	4	4	9		
1954	0	1	8		
1955					
1956			6	3	
1957	3	2	7	2	Two girls admitted in this year. 28 children in total, comprising 7 wards and 21 private admissions.
1958			7	3	28 children in total, comprising 7 wards and 15 private admissions.
1959	7	11	3	1	10 children in total, comprising 3 wards and 7 private admissions.
1960	8	10	1	4	16 children in total, comprising 1 ward and 15 private admissions.
1961	7	6	2		13 children in total, comprising 2 wards and 11 private admissions.
1962	4	6	0		Benmore closed during the 1962-63 reporting year.

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### Bennett House

Years of Operation                      1931 - remains open in 2004 as Jack Davis House but is no longer a

	<p>Departmental facility (leased to Aboriginal Hostels Ltd in 1981 and was in the process of being transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust in 1986). A private facility in 2004.</p>
Role of Facility	<p>A transit hostel for Indigenous children and adults from rural and regional areas.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development</p>
Address(es)	<p>191 Bennett Street, East Perth (this same address once housed Yorganop, the Aboriginal Child Care Agency [see entry].)</p>
Other Known Names	<p>East Perth Girls' Home / Jack Davis House</p>
Brief History	<p>The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Bennett House dating from 1931, with its earlier name being 'East Perth Girl's Home'. It was noted as a Government facility.</p> <p>Facility operated by the Department as a Transit Hostel.</p> <p>Bennett House "is a special-purpose hostel in Perth which caters for country-based Aboriginal adults and children coming to the city for medical and similar reasons. It is thus for short-stay transients, one requirement being that residents are well enough for hostel-type care." <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977).</i></p> <p>The facility was leased to Aboriginal Hostels Ltd who ran it with "their own trained personnel" for the same clientele." <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1980).</i></p> <p>In 1981, full responsibility for Bennett House was transferred to Aboriginal Hostels Ltd. <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981).</i></p> <p>By 1983, Bennett House provided dormitory-style, crisis accommodation for homeless Indigenous males of any age. 1983 contact: Guy Gidgup.</p> <p>Bennett House later provided emergency accommodation for (mostly) girls from rural areas.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare "Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement" and "Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement".</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community</p>

Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## **Bentley House**

Years of Operation	Opened around 1971
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	1 McKay Street, Bentley
Other Known Names	Bentley Hostel
Brief History	Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i> .

Some administrative information about Bentley House is given by *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*:

“It was decided [by the Department of Native Welfare] to purchase this property in December 1970, and the transfer was registered in January, 1971. In March 1971, well after the commencement of the school year, the children who would have lived there had been billeted out in private board, and no work had been started on renovations to the hostel...The Anglican Church which had been ‘chosen’ to run this hostel expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the delays. They noted that due to a breakdown in communication, those boarding the proposed residents had been told they would receive a boarding allowance, but had not been told that this would be paid retrospectively each quarter.” [This suggests that the first residents of Bentley House may possibly have records with the Anglican Church – see entry for Anglicare. At this time, it is possible that the Anglican agency involved was the South West Anglican Mission].

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Bentley Hostel as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”).

At 1 October 1994, there were 8 girls aged 15-17 years resident at Bentley House; total admissions during that year had numbered 11; and the length of stay ranged from 1 week to more than 6 months. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

The facility now (2004) forms part of the Aboriginal Student Accommodation Service program run by the Department.

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare "Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement" and "Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement".

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Bethel Inc.**

Years of Operation

Mid-1960s to at least 1972

Role of Facility

Residential child care for Indigenous school children in a hostel setting.

Sponsoring Agency

Bethel Inc.

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry "Bethel Inc." in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)

2 Millington Street, Applecross (the Shedley residence)

8 Ventnor Avenue, Applecross

834 Canning Highway, Applecross

When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that Bethel Inc. had "recently established a hostel for 10 primary school children in Kununurra". (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

Brief History

Unless otherwise stated, information for this section is drawn from *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

“Sometime during the 1960’s, mission workers loosely affiliated with the United Aborigines Mission decided to consolidate their previous individual foster-homes and founded Bethel Inc., an independent organisation whose aim was to provide accommodation in Perth for Aboriginal students. The constitution of Bethel Inc. does not link it with any specific denomination but its members originally comprised various missionaries and ex-missionaries at one time associated with the U.A.M., and under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Shedley. The Shedleys provided accommodation for several students at their own home, in Applecross, and two other homes were purchased by the group in the same area at a later stage.”

“Mrs. D.G. Shedley and her husband have three houses in Applecross which they run as hostels for students – largely from the Northern Division. They operate independently of the D.N.W. [Department of Native Welfare] and made most of their own placements. They have formed, together with other interested people, an organisation, Bethel (Inc) which manages the three hostels in Perth and one in Kunurra.”

“The group has been operating as an autonomous organisation providing accommodation for Aboriginal bursars [students in receipt of a bursary] coming to the metropolitan area for secondary level education since the mid 1960’s. The primary aim has been to provide a ‘Protestant’ environment for Aboriginal scholars, and although it has been offered financial assistance by the Department [of Native Welfare] the group has declined it because it

‘wanted complete control of the establishment. The Government could never run a hostel like we do.’”

“The centres cater for between 24 and 30 secondary level students, most of whom attend Applecross High School. Mr Shedley is an entomologist and he and his wife stress that, in a venture of this sort, it is important that the male figure-head should not be over-involved in hostel administration. He should be a ‘normal “Dad”’ so that the home can have the appearance of a normal family. Mrs. Shedley is responsible for the overall control and recruitment of residents, and engages voluntary workers to act as resident houseparents in the other two homes.

Although originally affiliated with the United Aborigines Mission (or, at least, some of their workers) the Shedleys now deny any association with them. They stress that they are ‘non-denominational Protestants’. Mrs. Shedley stresses the Protestant aspect and claims that her original entry into the field of hostel management was influenced by a desire to match work being done by the Catholic Pallottines at Riverton.”

“Mrs. Shedley claims that her project receives considerable support from local residents, but most people in these suburbs do not want the Department [of Native Welfare] to extend its activities there.”

“Although she was approached by the Department [of Native Welfare], she claims, and offered \$50,000 to run one of its hostels, she declined because she wanted complete control, which the Department could not offer her.”

“Bethel operates a separate venture at Kununurra, and Perth recruitment often takes place from there. The children in Perth are taken back for holidays each year, for which their own parents pay. The Shedleys feed strongly about ‘handouts’ to Aborigines. ‘This will not help them ultimately.’”

Administration Files from the Child Welfare Department in 1972 show that the homes run by Mr and Mrs Sedley are mentioned in relation to taking children who couldn’t be accommodated (through lack of beds) at the Pallottine Centre in Rossmoyne [see entry].

#### Records

It is unknown whether any records are still in existence.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Bethel Inc. homes, the placements were mostly arranged privately. As there was some loose attachment to the United Aborigines Mission, it is possible that this organisation may hold information about former residents or their extended families.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

#### Access

Access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, but people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

UAM Ministries

23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.

Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Beverley Cottages (Lukin Street, Forrest Street)**

Years of Operation	1979 - 1991
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model.
Sponsoring Agency	Centrecare Children's Cottages (subsequently, Djooraminda)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Djooraminda" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Lukin and Forrest Streets, Beverley
Other Known Names	Lukin Street, Forrest Street.
Brief History	<p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Beverley Cottage 1 &amp; 2" as 'scattered group homes' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>The first cottage in Lukin St, Beverley was established in 1979 and was visited by the Chairman of the Consultative Committee on</p>



Residential Child Care in 1980. Mission Grant in Aid for 50% of capital costs in 1978. Cottage parents provided care for Aboriginal school-age children, not all of whom attended school.

“Centre-Care Children’s Cottages based at Beverley and managed by the Catholic Church continues to provide placements for Aboriginal children mainly from the southern part of the State.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980).*

A Grant-in-Aid was received for renovations to the Lukin Street cottage in 1980.

In 1983, the Department’s Annual Report noted that Centrecare Children’s Cottages had “facilities in Northam, Beverley and Brookton in which care is provided by Aboriginal Cottage Parents for approximately 20 Aboriginal children. The children, mostly in sibling groups were referred from most areas throughout the southern part of the State involving local [Departmental] staff in a liaison capacity.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983).*

“The label of ‘Centrecare kids’ seems to be unavoidable given the high level of visibility of these children in the small towns of Beverley and Brookton. This appears to be an important consideration in the planning of future cottage locations. Northam is a bigger centre and this may be more appropriate for future developments. The agency believes that a Northam based cottage for older children as training for independent living is a priority. The emphasis on liaison between Centrecare staff and the local schools has produced a very effective working relationship, and this together with peer group influence achieves a regular school attendance even though truancy was a primary factor in a number of the case histories of children at Centrecare.” *(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985).*

In 1986, the “children’s profile in small country schools” was “still a difficulty which is under consideration.” But it was possible for the agency to report by this time that all its direct care staff were Indigenous. *(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986).*

A cultural dance project was undertaken in July/August 1988.

Alternative school and after school programs continued in 1989, involving other local Indigenous children, not only residents of the cottages.

In 1989, the CCRCC reported that recent years had seen “a relatively high number of referrals...mainly involving teenage children with special needs including substantial educational and behavioural problems”. To meet the needs of these children, the youth care and family care cottages in Beverley continued to function, but “a local advisory group was formed in Beverley to address community concerns being expressed over the number and type of difficult children being brought into the township.” It was also reported that while “some progress” had “been made in resolving the issues

involved”, there remained “a need for care and discernment in deciding placements.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990*).

Djooraminda has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

Records for the Beverley Reception Centre run by Centrecare to assess and select children for placement in the cottages are held by Djooraminda [see entry and contact details below].

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

The Director, Djooraminda  
36 Arbon Way, Lockridge WA 6054  
PO Box 94, Beechboro WA 6935  
Telephone: (08) 9378 2522 Facsimile: (08) 9378 1113

Email: [www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html](http://www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html)  
and follow the links to webmail

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Bidyadanga (La Grange Mission),**

Years of Operation 1956 - 1981

Role of Facility Residential child care for primary school age girls and boys of Indigenous backgrounds..

Sponsoring Agency Catholic Diocese of Broome

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSI) website shows La Grange Mission’s governing agencies as the Roman Catholic Church, specifically the Pious Society of Missions and the Pallottines. The Catholic Encyclopaedia website ([www.newadvent.org](http://www.newadvent.org)) indicates that the Pallottines and the Pious Society of Missions are one and the same Order. For information about Pallotine governance see entry for Pallottine Training Centre Rossmoyne in *Signposts*.

“A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families*, records La Grange as being a government depot until 1956. There is thus a discrepancy between the two sources as to the date of commencement, which AIATSI records as being from 1924.

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the

See the entries “Catholic Diocese of Broome” and “Pallottines” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Sponsoring Agency

Address(es) Approximately 200 kilometres south of Broome in the Kimberley region of Western Australia

Other Known Names La Grange Mission

Brief History “A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* [www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) reports that “In 1956 La Grange Mission, which had been a government rations depot, was transferred to the Catholic Church. Situated approximately two hundred kilometres south of Broome, it was operated by the Diocese of Broome and staffed by the Priests and Brothers of the Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines) with additional assistance provided by the Lay Missionaries.”

For more information about the Pallottines, see entry for Pallottine Centre, Riverton in this document.

Annual Reports of the Department note Mission Grant in Aid 1974 for a single boys hostel; in 1975 for additional costs to the recreational centre funded in 1973/74; in 1977 for the water supply; in 1981 for a mortuary refrigerator. Manager 1988: Fr Kevin McKelson. Now an Aboriginal Community.

Bidyadanga is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community. For example, when the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Placements” and La Grange was one of these.

In the Annual Report of 1981, Departmental staff at Broome were noted as providing “welfare services to the communities at One Arm Point, Beagle Bay, Lombardina and La Grange, which are visited regularly. The extension of the Aboriginal Communities Act to One Arm Point and the La Grange community, has enabled these communities to play a role in controlling misbehaviour and participating in the Children’s Courts which have been established.”

Records Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

The Pallottines may be a good source of information about records.

Church related documents and correspondence are held by the catholic Diocese of Broome.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions”, including Bidyadanga, at its site <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-stations.pdf> , the earliest of which is dated 1899 (search under La Grange).

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

For information about personal records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,  
189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre

50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148

Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532

Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

For information about church related documents and correspondence:

The Archivist, Diocesan Office,

PO Box 76, Broome WA 6725

Telephone: (08) 9192 1060 Facsimilie: (08) 9192 2136

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

Website: <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-stations.pdf>

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## Bindoon

See “St Joseph’s Farm and Trade School, Bindoon”

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## Boulder (Millen Street ) Boys’ Employment Hostel, Boulder

Years of Operation	At least 1971, possibly earlier, to 1995.
Role of Facility	Originally intended as a hostel for boys in employment. By 1982, it was reported that the hostel accommodated youths attending High School and Technical Colleges, those completing after care programmes and those in need of support in times of family crises.
Sponsoring Agency	Department of Native Welfare / Department for Community Welfare
Address(es)	82 Millen Street, Boulder

Other Known Names

Working Youths' Hostel; Millen Street Hostel, Working Boys' Hostel

Brief History

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The Working Youths Hostel had accommodation for "working youths in the Kalgoorlie-Boulder region" when surveyed in 1971. At that time, the Working Youths Hostel was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

"The Department has three hostels in Kalgoorlie for high school children (Nindeebai – see entry), working girls (Kalgoorlie Working Girls' Hostel,- see entry) and working boys. During the past year the lack of employment opportunities for young people in this town has been noticed because of the difficulty in finding employment for the youths staying in the hostels." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*). Facility operated under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for boys in employment.

In 1977, the hostel had eight residents at the end of the reporting year, but also provided "temporary accommodation for an increasing number of young people passing through Kalgoorlie en route to Perth or the Eastern States" (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

"The close liaison between the field [officers from the Kalgoorlie Departmental office] and the three Hostels in Kalgoorlie has resulted in a professional use of facilities with advantages to all parties. A number of children have benefited from the liaison between the Hostels, field staff and the Project School. Those children unable to meet the normal academic standards are given the opportunity to learn and experience manual trade skills." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

In 1979, the hostel catered for boys from the Warburton, Esperance, Mt Margaret, Cundeelee and Menzies areas. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

"Goldfields Hostels have moved forward to provide fuller programmes for students and working aged young persons who come from fragmented families in fringe dwelling communities. The emphasis is on the provision of as many options as possible for young people to become part of the wider community. Mr John Pedler [Pedlar] retires this year from the Boulder Working Boys Hostel...His contribution to the welfare of Aboriginal people in the Goldfields region was most appropriately rewarded this year with a Queen's Birthday Honours Award." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981*).

"The Working Boys Hostel ended an impressive era when the former management ceased during the year. New and similarly effective

management commenced in November.” Importance is placed on motivation of the boys towards full time work and despite limited employment opportunities an impressive employment record prevails.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982).*

“The Department continues to utilize the Working Boys Hostel and Working Girls Hostel in Kalgoorlie for accommodating teenage youth. Those accommodated range from offenders on After-Care programmes or remand to non-offenders experiencing family breakdown.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984).*

In 1986, the population often included “adolescents experiencing family crises.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1986).*

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987).*

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” *(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).*

“A variation of the...alternative custody programme was trialed in Kalgoorlie where several juveniles serving detention in Nyandi were able to complete their sentences in the Department’s Millen Street Hostel in Kalgoorlie. All completed the programme successfully, undertaking community work under the supervision of hostel staff.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1990).*

Two Yamaha 80cc motorcycles and two dimplex oil heaters were purchased by Millen Street hostel in 1991. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1991).*

By 1995, it was reported that the Millen Street Hostel was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area. These hostels provide short to medium term accommodation primarily for children for whom fostering is not an immediate option. In the Goldfields area, hostels have also been used to address the special needs of petrol sniffers and offenders on remand with specific welfare needs.” 60% of placements were for bail-related accommodation at this time. On review, it was reported that “Millen St Hostel is a large brick building. It has a living/dining kitchen area in the front part of the building, and a rear courtyard with bedrooms running off a quadrangle.” The design of the building was not considered to be “conducive to social interaction or any form of programme development.” There were 53 admissions during the 1993/94 year (ranging in age from 7-12 to 18+

years, with 16 admissions involving non-Aboriginal young people) and the facility had one 15 seater bus. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

The Millen Street Hostel is now (2004) a privately-leased Backpackers' Hostel.

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare "Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement" and "Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement".

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Bourkedale Cottage, North Perth (Mofflyn)**

Years of Operation

From 1972 for an unknown period.

Role of Facility

Residential care for 9 boys and girls in a home setting.

Sponsoring Agency

Mofflyn

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)

Bourke Street, North Perth

Brief History

For notes on a general history of Group Homes see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Bourkedale as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

12 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (9 Wards and 3 private admissions). At this time, Bourkedale provided generally longer term

care for boys and girls aged 5-14 years, but did take children for shorter periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. Bourkedale had a garden, play area, access to an oval, one pet, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. Children were encouraged to build their own cubby and went to Sunday school. There were 4 bedrooms – 1 double and 3 which would sleep three or more children per room; a lounge room; kitchen/dining; 1 bathroom and 1 toilet; a verandah and 2 staff bedrooms; a TV, radio or radiogram, library, magazines, books and toys were available. Homework was completed after tea and children took their lunch to school, to which they walked. The average length of stay was 1.26 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included swimming, picnics and parties and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The building was 16-18 years old in 1975 and was described as a ‘modern’ residence, of brick construction and fitting in well with surrounding premises. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

Known as “Bourkedale Cottage” in 1985.

Mofflyn has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records Departmental case records for young people placed in Mofflyn programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

Mofflyn may hold information or records.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Bridgetown Group Home**

Years of Operation From 1976 for an unknown period.

Role of Facility Residential child care on a family model.

Sponsoring Agency Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community



Address(es)	Development Bridgetown
Other Known Names	Mullina Group Home
Brief History	<p>For notes on a general history of Group Homes, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“Provision of a Group Home at Bridgetown has ensured that children within the South West can be cared for in a familiar environment close to relatives and friends with as little disruption in their development as possible” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976</i>).</p> <p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>).</p>
Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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### **Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre, Applecross**

Years of Operation	1969 – September 1983
Role of Facility	<p>A Departmental facility, Bridgewater provided temporary care of “neglected or otherwise needy children who are not delinquent” and short-term residential care of those children placed for assessment by a “professional team”. Age range 3 to 18 years.</p> <p>Assessment was the main purpose of the facility, “behaviour change programmes” being “reserved for those children in need of short term treatment for individual problems.”</p> <p>In 1982, in response to the Department’s initiatives in providing children with permanent placements, Bridgewater hosted accommodation for families who were being reintroduced to natural children or who were in the process of adopting a child.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predessor to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es)	55 Duncraig Road, Applecross
Other Known Names	Children’s Reception Centre
Brief History	<p>First known as the Children's Reception Centre during its planning stages, the facility was named "Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre" from its opening on 5th February 1969. Actual operations of the Centre had commenced in January of that year, though it was only officially opened in February.</p> <p>By 1981, Bridgewater was deemed to serve the needs of “three special groups of children, those in need of initial assessment and planning, those in need of temporary care while a life crisis is resolved and those wards who require a reassessment of plans in operation.” One of the emerging roles of Bridgewater at this time was to support the Children’s Protection Service by providing suitable services for children who were victims of sexual abuse.</p> <p>Up until 1982, Bridgewater had provided accommodation for up to ten children in each of the eight cottages on the campus. However, in response to “improved services to families and a lowering birthrate” the resident population of Bridgewater had declined to an average of 30 children in four cottages. It was planned to phase out the residential program at Bridgewater by mid-September 1983 and replace it with a Crisis Care Unit which, it was hoped, would “expedite reunion of children and parents” so that “overnight institutional stays will be unnecessary.”</p> <p>In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support.</p> <p>In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries].</p> <p>The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.”</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 4..</p>
Records	Admission and discharge registers and some case files (see section “Records Held by the Department”).
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Table 4: Young People at Bridgewater, 1969-1983**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted

Year	Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre, Applecross			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1969	154	121	22	<p>The initial building stage “includes a kindergarten which has been provided for use by neighbourhood as well as the Centre’s children. Bridgewater is for short-term care, the aim with each child being to return him as quickly as possible to either his own home or to some other placement as homelike as possible.”</p> <p>“During the child’s stay and assessment, he is occupied in a full-time programme designed to allow staff to see how he behaves in a wide range of everyday activities with other children and adults and also attends kindergarten, or school, much in the same pattern as a normal child in a normal home.”</p> <p>Upon discharge of the 71 children placed for assessment: 42% were placed in foster homes 30% returned to parents; 15% to denominational institutions; 8% to relatives; and 4% remained in longer term Departmental care.</p>
1970	211	211	21	<p>“Situated on an 11 acre site ‘Bridgewater’ is both conveniently located to schools and other facilities and is close to the river. In the present stage of development, 5 ‘cottages’ each capable of accommodating 10 children and a kindergarten have been established.”</p> <p>“Outside of ‘Bridgewater’, good use has been made of the river and ocean beaches and visits arranged to places of interest to children – the zoo, museum, airport, the harbour. The children have attended theatre plays and a holiday camp at Garden Island. Local organisations, too, have involved the children in their activities.”</p> <p>Many children were admitted in “family groups of four or more children.”</p> <p>More than half the admissions were Wards, “either having been committed to the Department’s care before their admission or having been placed in ‘Bridgewater’ pending the Children’s Court finalising proceedings for destitution or neglect.”</p> <p>“Difficulty has sometimes been encountered in locating suitable foster placements. This usually causes a delay of five to six weeks in the discharge of children for whom foster placement is decided.”</p> <p>50% of children assessed were placed in foster homes, 33% returned to parents and 17% were placed in other child care institutions.</p>
1971	342	329	36	<p>“During the year construction commenced on an administration building, an adventure playground and four 12 bed cottage homes of an improved design.”</p> <p>“Recreational and educational outings from Bridgewater have been made to national parks, river and ocean beaches, the zoo, museums, airports and other places of interest. Holiday camps were held at Garden Island and Coogee. The interest and assistance of local organisations, service clubs, sporting associations and entertainment houses have made a more varied programme possible.”</p> <p>Around half the admissions were “family groups of as many as five and six.”</p> <p>57% of children assessed were placed in foster homes, 25% returned to parents and 18% placed in other child care institutions.</p>
1972	504		20	<p>The administration building and four new cottage homes were opened and the</p>

Year	Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre, Applecross			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
			<p>Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)</p> <p>capacity of Bridgewater rose from 44 to 107 children. "In addition, the adventure playground was completed and work commenced on a sports oval and various playing courts."</p> <p>Two trends in admissions were noted: "The first is a general increase in the proportion of high-school age children being admitted. The second is a continued increase in the proportion of adolescent girls to the point where they now constitute more than one-third of the total population. Usually these girls have run away from home, and may have serious family problems. Children of high-school and working ages now comprise approximately 50 per cent. of the Bridgewater population."</p> <p>"During the year the Centre has had to adapt to the many problems which have been associated with an increasing and changing population.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The increased number of adolescents has required a broadened programme offering more appropriate activities and increased responsibility, independence and privacy to selected children. Adolescents are frequently permitted to make unsupervised outings and this privilege has very rarely been abused.</li> <li>(2) Bridgewater children are now more noticeable as a sub-group within the local schools. The children are very sensitive to their social and educational disadvantages and this is manifested in frequent truancy and school refusal. The school authorities have been tolerant of these difficulties, but special arrangements have had to be made in individual cases, and schooling facilities for selected children are urgently required on site.</li> <li>(3) To maintain a policy of positive, consistent, individualised, home-like care, it is now necessary for a group of workers to exercise greater initiative and responsibility." To this purpose, cottage teams were devised so as to enable more decisions to be "made at a cottage level rather than at an institutional level, so that the child's experience will be one of cottage life within a small community, rather than one of being in a large institution."</li> <li>(4) Research on child behaviour and staff attention patterns was undertaken, with supervision and assistance from Prof. Donald Baer a visiting US academic.</li> </ol> <p>A "developing role of Bridgewater has been educating the community in the functions of the Department and the Centre. Apart from academic and professional people from related services and disciplines, sometimes from interstate and overseas, there have been regular visits from student medical practitioners, nursing sisters, kindergarten teachers, school guidance officers, social workers and psychologists."</p>	
1973	583		81	<p>When compared with age-sex statistical data for WA, it was apparent that "fewer pre-school children and more adolescents are admitted than would be expected statistically. This possibly reflects a preference to place young children in emergency foster placements and a tendency for some adolescents to be admitted by reason of their own behaviour and not only as a consequence of family circumstances." 21% of total admissions were Aboriginal children; 55%</p>

Year	Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre, Applecross		
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End
			<p>Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)</p> <p>overall were boys.</p> <p>“Almost half the children were admitted for short-term care following domestic crises or pending further foster placement...More than half of the actual institutional placements [upon discharge] were to treatment facilities or cottage-type institutions.”</p> <p>“Community contact has been extended through involvement with local youth groups and a more widely publicised Open Day.” The Mini-bike program was popular with the boys. Schooling continued to be a problem and some children were transported to their original school. This, however, was deemed inefficient and “the provision of schooling facilities on site is a most urgent requirement.”</p>
1974	499		<p>60</p> <p>“Consistent with all previous years more girls than boys were admitted.”</p> <p>A rise in the proportion of Indigenous children admitted to Bridgewater was attributed to “an increased use of Bridgewater for the temporary care of children with handicaps rather than any social change.” The “handicaps” referred to mainly comprise “specialist treatment for ear, nose and throat conditions.”</p> <p>It was also noted that there had been an increase in the proportion of children “returning home following assessment. This probably reflects the gradual impact of professional social work in the field and the introduction of the Homemaker Service. Fewer large families have been admitted, the trend being toward the assessment of individual children followed by work with the family. This trend has also led to an increased number of non-wards being assessed, often in co-operation with Princess Margaret Hospital for Children.”</p> <p>The reduction in admissions since March 1974 was ascribed to preventative work by staff.</p> <p>“Tennis and basketball courts and an oval have been developed and are being used daily.”</p> <p>“The support of Applecross and South Perth Lions has been particularly useful with holiday camps at Dryandra Forest.”</p>
1975	503		<p>61</p> <p>“The number of children staying for long periods has increased” (403 children stayed less than 3 months, and 100 children stayed more than 3 months). 148 Wards and 132 non-Wards were admitted for temporary care and a further 223 children were admitted for assessment.</p> <p>A short film, “demonstrating treatment techniques” in Contact and Communication Disorders, was made in cooperation with the Perth Institute of Film Technology.</p> <p>A Family Counselling service was set up “in order to deal with particularly difficult family rehabilitation.”</p> <p>A remedial teacher was now “attached to the institution.”</p>
1976	525		<p>32</p> <p>“The admission of pre-school children has centred around those requiring protracted case-work; destitution and crisis is rare for this group.”</p> <p>Bridgewater treatment programs were “curtailed during the current year owing to shortage of professional staff” and the staff were working ever more closely with the Child Life Protection Unit, presenting the results of their “research into</p>

Year	Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre, Applecross		
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End
			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
			<p>the diagnostic characteristics of abused children” to the “1975 Battered-Child Congress.”</p> <p>“Trends of significance” in admissions were the high admission rates from “newly-developed areas” such as “Balga and mining settlements in the Pilbara” and the “high percentage” of single admissions rather than family groups. In 1969 when Bridgewater opened “50 per cent of the children admitted came in groups of 4 or more; in 1975-76 this figure has fallen to 10 per cent.”</p>
1977	632		<p>“The use of Oceanview [see entry], a hostel controlled by Bridgewater, for teenage school children proved beneficial.”</p> <p>Children from Bridgewater attended 16 primary and 23 secondary schools during the year.</p> <p>In this year, the results from a 3 ½ year study into absconding was reported. “The results indicated that outings without permission were generally for short periods and about 70 per cent of children stayed within a half-mile of Bridgewater. Only 79 children over the entire period ran away persistently. Contrary to expectations very few children returned home. Adolescent children with a history of school difficulties formed the main class of absconders.”</p>
1978	577		<p>Bridgewater’s purpose was described as providing “short term care and assessment of legally innocent children between the ages of three and eighteen years.”</p> <p>“A small remedial school has been especially useful for children with temporary deficits due to severe emotional crisis.”</p> <p>“There has been a decided trend towards involvement of parents and sometimes children in conferences and outings. This move has increased the duration of conferences but has added to the quality of decisions.”</p>
1979	524		<p>There were three psychologists on the staff at Bridgewater, whose main activities involved the assessment and treatment of children and liaison with other staff on the ongoing management of the children; supervision of “intermittent” programs in the cottages; and close involvement in the organisation and establishment of a “cottage specifically for teenagers. This cottage has been innovative in the sense that it has included both school and working-age children, a combination not usually attempted.”</p> <p>“A significant reduction in the total of unauthorised outings from Bridgewater has taken place since the teenage cottage commenced, and overall school attendance has improved. Working-age children have received special assistance in obtaining employment.”</p> <p>“Schools Commission funding has enabled Bridgewater to have an enrichment programme in each cottage, run by a paid helper. The focus of the programme has been to develop children’s educationally oriented recreation skills. This is a skill often lacking in children who require group residential care.”</p>
1980	544	550	<p>“A special programme of stimulation for children attending school has resulted in a dramatic drop in school refusal and the programme, funded by the Children in Institutions Project, will be taken over by the Centre.”</p> <p>“A small community programme has been organised with the Melville Business</p>

Year	Bridgewater Care and Assessment Centre, Applecross			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				and Professional Women's Association to provide occasional visitors for those children without outside contacts. This has proved particularly helpful to children from distant parts of the State."
1981	505	505		<p>"Children are encouraged to keep contacts with parents and friends and to continue in their current school programmes if possible."</p> <p>"Members of one cottage team have begun to develop community care skills with teenage children, assisting them to find jobs and housing and to resolve differences with their parents. Placements for teenage children remain difficult to find although long stays have been reduced."</p> <p>"The Centre has considered the meaning of permanency planning which will add a new facet to assessment and case conference procedures."</p>
1982	474	474		<p>In 1982, in response to the Department's initiatives in providing children with permanent placements, Bridgewater hosted accommodation for families who were being reintroduced to a natural children or who were in the process of adopting a child.</p> <p>86% of children stayed less than three months. Of the 68 children who were at Bridgewater for three months or longer, 50% were teenagers. Boys took longer to place in foster homes than girls.</p>
1983	366			<p>Due to the reduced number of children coming into care, it was decided that the Bridgewater Child Care and Assessment Centre residential program should be "phased out" and resources should be deployed towards Crisis Care and emergency foster schemes. "Underpinning" those developments was the principle "that the needs of dependent children are best provided for in normalised community settings with least disruption to community ties. For most children this will be a family setting. However, there will be a number of children for whom, for various reasons, this will not be appropriate. Such children will be catered for by seven hostels spread throughout the metropolitan area. These hostels will represent an amalgamation of the present Bridgewater and Walcott institutional systems."</p> <p>"During the 82-83 year, it became clear that 62% of admissions were teenage girls. On a day to day basis, 65% to 70% of the population has been composed of teenage children with at most one or two children of pre-primary or primary school age resident in each cottage. The original purpose the Centre, that of replication of family life is no longer possible".</p> <p>The length of stay at Bridgewater had fallen from 54.4 days for the first 30 children admitted during the year to 11.4 days for the last 30. This was seen to have represented a "significant improvement in placement services which includes return home following a crisis."</p>

### Brookton Cottage , Centrecare

Years of Operation                      From at least 1979, possibly earlier, for an unknown period.

Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model.
Sponsoring Agency	Centrecare Children’s Cottages (subsequently, Djooraminda)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Djooraminda” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Brookton
Brief History	<p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Brookton Cottage” as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>Brookton was visited by the Chairman of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1980. Cottage parents provided care for Aboriginal school-age children, not all of whom attended school.</p> <p>In 1983, the Department’s Annual Report noted that Centrecare Children’s Cottages had “facilities in Northam, Beverley and Brookton in which care is provided by Aboriginal Cottage Parents for approximately 20 Aboriginal children. The children, mostly in sibling groups were referred from most areas throughout the southern part of the State involving local [Departmental] staff in a liaison capacity.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i>).</p> <p>“The label of ‘Centrecare kids’ seems to be unavoidable given the high level of visibility of these children in the small towns of Beverley and Brookton. This appears to be an important consideration in the planning of future cottage locations. Northam is a bigger centre and this may be more appropriate for future developments. The agency believes that a Northam based cottage for older children as training for independent living is a priority. The emphasis on liaison between Centrecare staff and the local schools has produced a very effective working relationship, and this together with peer group influence achieves a regular school attendance even though truancy was a primary factor in a number of the case histories of children at Centrecare.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985</i>).</p> <p>In 1986, the “children’s profile in small country schools” was “still a difficulty which is under consideration.” But it was possible for the agency to report by this time that all its direct care staff were Indigenous. (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986</i>).</p> <p>Djooraminda has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.</p>
Records	Records for the Beverley Reception Centre run by Centrecare to assess and select children for placement in the cottages are held by



Djooraminda [see entry and contact details below].

Some case records and admission registers for Djooraminda and possibly its earlier agencies exist.

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details The Director, Djooraminda  
36 Arbon Way, Lockridge WA 6054  
PO Box 94, Beechboro WA 6935  
Telephone: (08) 9378 2522 Facsimile: (08) 9378 1113  
Email: [www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html](http://www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html)  
and follow the links to webmail

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Bulungarr Hostel, Wyndham**

Years of Operation February 1978 – closed by 1986.

Role of Facility Previously residential child care in a hostel setting, the hostel gradually incorporated the accommodation of Indigenous people attending outpatient clinics in Wyndham.

Sponsoring Agency United Aborigines Mission

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es) Wyndham

Other Known Names Bulungurr

Brief History “A new transient facility – Bulungurr Hostel – was opened in Wyndham in February 1978. This facility is part of the old Native Hospital which was renovated with funds provided by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs. It is hoped to have this facility eventually operated by an Aboriginal Community group in Wyndham and it is proposed that this group operated under the auspices of Aboriginal Hostels Ltd. This proposal is still subject to discussion and refinement.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978*).

“Bulungurr Hostel in Wyndham was established for short term accommodation for individuals or families. The facility has been continuously used during the last year and tends to cater for a variety of needs for accommodation.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981).*

“Plans are under way for a general upgrading of the Bulungurr Hostel which is used by people from the [Oombulgurri and Kalumburu] communities when they are attending outpatient clinics.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982).*

“The Bulungurr Hostel situated in the town of Wyndham has been utilized as a transient hostel. However because of its declining use in this area, discussion is occurring with Ngnowar-Aerwah a locally based rehabilitation group to enable them to use part of this facility.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984).*

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Bunbury Group Home (Canowindra)**

Years of Operation	Pre-1974 and remains open in 2004 as a hostel.
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Gelorup, a suburb of Bunbury
Other Known Names	Canowindra Group Home, Canowindra Hostel
Brief History	Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of

origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

“Canowindra group home functions have been extended to temporary care and conferencing of children, including increased parental involvement in this process. Currently a foster programme is being developed which will be based on Canowindra with the intention that this facility can be assisted by a voluntary association, as well as provide the focus for foster parent training in this district” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

“A group home at Gelorup has been renovated and extended to provide accommodation for 10 children.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1974*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Canowindra as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”).

The Canowindra Group Home, “which accommodates children in need of care and protection, continues to provide a necessary residential service. In addition, this facility and the Group Home parents, offer a unique opportunity for assessment of special needs which is of great benefit for future planning for appropriate care of the children. ‘Canowindra’ also serves as the venue for an Annual Xmas Party for foster children and parents from the surrounding districts, which provides the opportunity for staff, children, foster parents and parents to gather on an informal basis and enjoy the Festive Season.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

“Canowindra Group Home for children in Gelorup continues to maintain its high standard of care. Demands indicate that in the future, a further facility of this type is needed in Bunbury.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

“Canowindra Group Home provided an excellent service and allowed localised care and planning to effectively cater for children’s needs within Bunbury, without disrupting their school and social affiliations.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

“In the area of child care, Canowindra Group Home maintains its central role of excellent alternate child care. This facility is crucial in assisting staff to manage cases where child care is an issue and its availability assists localised prevention...as well as ready parental access.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

In 1986, Canowindra provided facilities for primary school aged children.

In 1996, the Canowindra Group Home “was converted into a hostel for short to medium term accommodation for children at risk.” (*Family and Children’s Services, Annual Report 1995/96*).

Canowindra was being refurbished at the time of reporting in 2004. (*Internal Memo Manager Hostels Group to A/Manager Information Support Services, Department for Community Development, July 19<sup>th</sup> 2004*).

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Burnbrae Presbyterian Children’s Home, Byford**

Years of Operation	From at least 1939, possibly earlier, to 1957 or 58.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for private admissions as well as Wards of the state.
Sponsoring Agency	The Presbyterian Children’s Homes Council [see entry Presbyterian Church]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Byford
Brief History	“The Presbyterian Children’s Council maintains two Homes for children – ‘Burnbrae’ at Byford, caring for girls and younger boys, and ‘Benmore’ at Caversham, for older boys.” Both were “in a rural setting, well away from the city.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1952</i> ).  Hon General Superintendent of the Council of the Presbyterian Children’s Homes is Dr HR Pearson. Matron of Burnbrae is Mrs FJ Boon. Accommodation for around 52 children; with boys up to around 10 years and girls. “General health report is excellent and the children receive regular medical and dental attention. Schooling is available at either the State School at Byford, the Armadale High School or the Perth Girls’ High School. During the year, a new lighting plant was installed and the domestic water, septic and drainage systems overhauled.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1953</i> ).  “This institution is approved to admit migrant children also, but so far no migrants have become available. Children attend the primary school at Byford, quite close

to the Home, and older pupils travel daily to the High School at Armadale.” (Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1954).

A chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 5.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Presbyterian Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

**Records**

The Presbyterian Children’s Council no longer existed following the amalgamation into the Uniting Church group. For assistance with records for agencies and services pre-dating the amalgamation of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist Churches, refer to contact details for Mofflyn, below.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Presbyterian programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

**Access**

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details**

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 5: Young People at Burnbrae, Certain Years between 1939 and 1957**

Source: Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for June 30<sup>th</sup> of the Years Noted.

Year	Burnbrae Presbyterian Children’s Home, Byford				Source Information from the Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department
	Admit	Discharge	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Total at Year End	
1939	7	1		6	All boys.
1940	10	7	12	9	First two girls admitted. 1 boy absconded.

Year	Burnbrae Presbyterian Children's Home, Byford				Source Information from the Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department
	Admit	Discharge	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Total at Year End	
1941	14	10	8	13	
1942	14	12		15	
1943	4	7	4	11	
1944	1	2	14	10	
1945	1	2	6	9	1 child at service; 1 placed at service.
1946	3	3	4	9	
1947			6		
1948	12	2	16	5	
1949	1	3	14	5	
1950	2	2	14	3	
1951	4	4	14	4	
1952	1	4	11	7	
1953	2	3	10	8	
1954	5	7	8	3	
1955					
1956			4		
1957	0	4	0	0	

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**Burawa, Fitzroy Crossing**

See entry "Fitzroy Crossing Group Homes"

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## Canning Highway Bethel Inc. Hostel

Years of Operation	From at least 1970 for an unknown period.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for Indigenous students in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Bethel Inc. [see entry]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Bethel Inc.” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	834 Canning Highway, Applecross
Brief History	<p>“At the time of our survey [1971], a houseparent couple were not in residence, and the work was being temporarily undertaken by Mr. Shedley [see Bethel Inc. entry]. It is a mixed household of boys and girls, again, all students.” (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>Bethel Inc. has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the individual hostels.</p>
Records	<p>It is unknown whether any records are still in existence.</p> <p>While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Bethel Inc. homes, the placements were mostly arranged privately. As there was some loose attachment to the United Aborigines Mission, it is possible that this organisation may hold information about former residents or their extended families.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a>, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p>
Access	Access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, but people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

UAM Ministries  
23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Canowindra**

See entry “Bunbury Group Home”

### **Carine House**

See entry “Collins House”

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### **Carnarvon Group Home(Waran-Ma)**

Years of Operation	Re-established in 1997 and remains open in 2004.
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Various: Currently 15 Smith Street, Carnarvon. (Previously, 35 Hubble Street, 16 Smith Street). Carnarvon is situated approximately 900 kilometres north of Perth.
Other Known Names	Waran-ma
Brief History	Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major



step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The Carnarvon Group Home was re-established in 1997 in response to the “high incidence of child concern reports and child maltreatment allegations in Carnarvon...[it will] provide short term accommodation for children at risk.” (*Family and Children’s Services, Annual Report 1996/97*).

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Carnarvon Hostel**

Years of Operation	1968 to the late 1970s.
Role of Facility	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) advise that Carnarvon Hostel was built and operated with the purpose of giving teenagers from Carnarvon Mission [see entry] an opportunity to live in the Carnarvon township while completing their secondary schooling, or while they were working. The hostel was part of the Carnarvon Mission facility and the hostel was seen as allowing that population a further step into the broader community environment.
Sponsoring Agency	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry], which was formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Carnarvon, approximately 900 kilometres north of Perth
Brief History	When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that the Carnarvon Hostel was operated by the Churches of Christ and catered for 10 residents. ( <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> ).
Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.  Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.

Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

For Photographs:

Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O’Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For Personal Record Cards:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Cararvon Mission (Ingada Village)**

Years of Operation

1945 – 1986

The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) advises that State Government subsidised care ceased in 1984 and the only children remaining until the centre closed in 1986 were those in receipt of Commonwealth grants.

Role of Facility

The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) reports that Carnarvon Mission was established to provide care for a growing number of Aboriginal children in emergency situations, or by request from parents or Government agencies.

Sponsoring Agency	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry], which was formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Australian Churches of Christ Indigenour Ministries” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Bibbawarra Bore Road, Carnarvon.  611 miles from Perth.
Other Known Names	The name changed to Ingada Village, the Aboriginal name for the area, around 1975.
Brief History	<p>The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) has provided the following historical information:</p> <p>The childcare function started as short term emergency care by a mssionary family living in the Carnarvon township, for children whose mothers were hospitalised and other emergency situations. From the beginning the children were given school lessons. As the demand to care for children increased, there was need for a more permanent site. Land was purchased freehold by the CCFAMBI (now ACCIM) and the facility was developed to meet the increasing requests from parents on stations and Government agencies.</p> <p>In 1947 the Mission children attended the local primary school but were excluded from 1948, so a school was built at the Mission with teachers supplied by the Education Department. After 8 years, sixteen of the older children in grades 5 to 7 were able to go to school in the town. By 1962 all the children went into town for schooling.</p> <p>In 1968, a hostel for teenagers was built in the town; it was established to provide them with an opportunity to live in a town environment while undertaking secondary education or because of work. This hostel [the Carnarvon Hostel, see entry] was part of the Carnarvon Mission facility.</p> <p>1973 saw the beginnings of establishing hostels in the town to enable children to live in the town environment. Four such hostels operated in Carnarvon as part of the Carnarvon Mission facility. This period also saw the beginnings of renovations to the homes at the Mission to develop Cottage Homes for the children.</p> <p>1974/75 saw the completion of the transition to Cottage Homes at the Mission and the community dining room was closed.</p> <p>In later years teenagers were placed at Carnarvon Mission by the Commonwealth Department of Education.</p> <p>[The facility has also had a significant role in the care of elderly Indigenous people.] In the 1960s Carnarvon Mission established buildings near the original school building where older Aboriginal people were to live as part of the Mission population. In 1972 Pensioner flats were built on the site. In 1984 an Aged Care Hostel was built for the ongoing care of the elderly. In 2000 and 2003 it</p>

received Accreditation from the Commonwealth Government Aged Care Standards Agency.

When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that Carnarvon Mission was “controlled by the Church of Christ Mission Board...catering for 102 students attending centres at Carnarvon”. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

The Annual Reports of the Department for Community Welfare record that Ingada received Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for a basketball court with lighting; in 1974 to convert the senior boys' section; in 1977 for a scatter cottage, renovations/alterations to existing facility and furnishings; in 1978 for renovations; in 1980 for a maintenance release at 35 Hubble Street and electrical rewiring; in 1981 for a lock-up shed.

As at 1/10/1976: 83 resident Aboriginal boys and girls aged 5-16 years. 13 homes in Ingada Village and another three in Carnarvon, with a possible bed capacity overall of 124.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Ingad[a] Village 1-5” as ‘scattered group homes’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department. At the same time, Welstat applied to “Ingad[a] Village Cottage 1-12” the definition of Clustered Group Home, or group homes which adjoin others, to other facilities managed by the organisation.

In 1980: Purpose of facility was to provide accommodation where children could attend school. 12 cottages for children at Ingada Village and 4 scatter cottages in Carnarvon.

From 1984, the older people who had been living on the property were housed in an aged care hostel on the site.

An account of the Carnarvon Mission, “Carnarvon: Interaction of Two Cultures” by Betty Sewell, has been published by the author. Another source of information was provided by Dr David Hammer, from his PhD thesis, in response to the Stolen Generations Parliamentary inquiry.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the extent of involvement in residential child care.

A limited chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 6.

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.

Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details For Photographs:  
 Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O’Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For Personal Record Cards:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 6: Young People at Carnarvon Mission (Ingada), 1979 - 1984**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Carnarvon Mission (Ingada Village)
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	Admit	Discharge	Total Native Wards at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Reports of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1979 <sup>5</sup>			84	Total recorded at December 1, 1979. The numbers reported here include all the residential child care facilities offered by the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc in Carnarvon – both at Ingada and in the four scatter cottages in town. The groups of children comprised: 14 students at high school (3 Wards and 11 others); 2 children who were “double orphans” and not Wards; 1 young person on parental support, who was not a Ward; 38 children (not Wards) who were from isolated communities; 9 children (not Wards) being fostered; and 20 Wards of the State.
1982	25	25	32	<p>Provided two types of care: 1) Residential care for Indigenous students accessing educational facilities. 2) Dependent and neglected Indigenous children or those with social and emotional problems. In addition, “the application of agency resources to counsel, rehabilitate and develop whole families, rather than just their child members is beginning to occur” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Ingada was “recognised for the support they give to the placement of children for educational purposes” (CCRCC).</p> <p>“Commonwealth funds have financed the development of a unique accommodation scheme styled entirely on the cultural preferences of Aboriginal groups in the remote North-West region” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Ingada could accommodate 80 children. Average number of children during the year was 48.</p> <p>25 children admitted in total, comprising 17 boys and 8 girls; 5 under the care or control of the Department; and 20 private admissions. 3 children aged 0-5 years; 19 aged 6-12 years; and 3 aged 13-15 years on admission. All children came from an Indigenous background.</p> <p>Catered for children primarily from the Pilbara and Kimberley.</p>
1983			32	Capital grant for furniture and fittings for four cottages was received through the CCRCC.
1984			18	

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## Castledare

Years of Operation     1929 – December 1983

Role of Facility         Castledare provided residential care for Australian-born children and British and Maltese child migrants. Private admissions were also accommodated.

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<sup>5</sup> From 1979, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Sponsoring Agency	Christian Brothers (Roman Catholic).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Christian Brothers” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Previously Fern Road, Wilson.
Other Known Names	St Vincent’s Boys’ Home; Castledare Special School; Castledare Junior Orphanage; Castledare Boys’ Home
Brief History	<p>Residential care provided by the Christian Brothers from 1929 to 1983, originally as a ‘special’ school for boys with learning difficulties, then as a more general educational and residential institution that accommodated boys from various backgrounds, including Wards of the state, child migrants, orphans and private admissions.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Salvado Road – Castledare Boys’ Home)” as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 7.</p>
Records	<p>Admission registers are available. Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND).</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Castledare programs by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire. Please note that Castledare has been closed for some years, and the school buildings no longer exist. Enquiries should be directed to The Archivist, below.
Contact Details	<p>The Archivist, Christian Brothers’ Holy Spirit Province          PO Box 1129, Bentley DC 6983.          Telephone: (08) 9365 2813 Facsimile: (08) 9365 2814</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au">archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au</a> or <a href="http://www.westcourt.wa.edu.au">www.westcourt.wa.edu.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,          189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.          Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Table 7: Young People at Castledare, Certain Years between 1929 and 1983**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Castledare Boys' Home				Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1929	22	3	19		Opened in March 1929 to provide for "backward" boys.
1930	5	4	20		Admission was subject to recommendation of the State Psychologist.
1931	4	11	13		
1932	1	1	13		Admission was "on the recommendation of a doctor, schoolmaster, or order of the Court for psychological observation when the boy is committed to the care of the Department."
1933	1	1	7		
1934	35	12	30	1	Known as "Castledare School" – "a preparatory school for ordinary boys." There was not sufficient demand to warrant a Special School status, as "those transferred from Clontarf were only temporarily backward through physical delicacy or the like." The 7 remaining "backward" children were transferred to a special section of Clontarf (3) or placed in service (4).
1935	10	18	22	1	Br Hyland B.Sc., was replaced as Manager by Br Cahill.
1936			27	3	
1937	24	25	26	5	Manager: Br J. O'Neill. 26 wards; 16 private; 42 total resident. "Most of [the boys] graduate from the Foundling Home at about seven or eight years of age, and at about 11 years are transferred to Clontarf."
1938	8	3	31	1	
1939	20	14	37	1	
1940	16	16	37	1	
1941	13	20	30	1	New entrance gates erected. Radios installed in dormitories.
1942	19	5	44	2	
1943	11	24	31		
1944	12	22	21		Now known as Castledare Boys' "Home", rather than "orphanage".



Year	Castledare Boys' Home				Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1945	25	19	27		
1946	19	17	29		
1947			33		
1948	5	27	11		
1949	8	2	17		
1950	11	7	21		
1951	4	5	20		
1952	10	6	24		<p>When they became of school age the boys were transferred from St Vincent's Foundling Home to Castledare Junior Orphanage, Queen's Park. On completing the 'third standard', they were transferred to Clontarf.</p> <p>"The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth."</p>
1953	4	2	26		<p>Superior: Rev. Brother PL O'Doherty. Accommodation for 120 boys aged around 6-10 years.</p> <p>"Schooling is provided for lads up to and including 3rd Standard and they then transfer to Clontarf. Apart from the usual complaints connected with children of this age group, there have been no serious illnesses. A new school of three classrooms is in course of erection and alterations, improvements and renovations have been made to the ablution block particularly, and to dormitories and two schoolrooms."</p>
1954	2	16	12		<p>Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth.</p> <p>Manager: Rev. Br PL O'Doherty.</p> <p>"The fine new school of three classrooms mentioned in last report is completed and in use; ablution facilities are first class, having also been completely renovated. Work is being done to construct a most modern kitchen and when this is completed it will be of a high order."</p>
1955					
1956			21		

Year	Castledare Boys' Home				Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1957	9	10	20		97 children in total, comprising 20 wards; 54 migrants; 23 private admissions.
1958			16		85 boys in total, comprising 16 wards; 33 migrants; 36 private admissions.
1959	13	4	25		81 boys in total, comprising 25 wards; 19 migrants; 37 private admissions.
1960	12	13	24		71 boys in total, comprising 24 wards; 9 migrants; 38 private admissions. 1 absconding.
1961	15	13	26		95 boys in total, comprising 26 wards; 6 migrants; 63 private admissions.
1962	11	11	26		108 boys in total, comprising 26 wards; 3 migrants; 79 private admissions.
1963	8	9	25		112 boys in total, comprising 25 wards; 2 migrants; 85 private admissions.
1964	6	13	18		107 boys in total, comprising 18 wards; 8 migrants; 81 private admissions.
1965	3	3	18		110 boys in total, comprising 18 wards; 10 migrants; 82 private admissions.
1966	4	8	14		95 boys in total, comprising 14 wards; 9 migrants; 72 private admissions.
1967			14		106 boys in total, comprising 14 wards; 7 migrants; 85 private admissions.
1968			27		94 boys in total, comprising 27 wards; 67 private admissions.
1969			25		Plus 7 migrant boys.
1970			30		Plus 3 migrant boys.
1973					Known as Castledare Special School, with the address given as 100 Fern Rd, Wilson.
1975			45		At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1975, Castledare provided short or long term care for 45 boys in residence (10 wards and 35 private admissions), and a further 10 boys in day attendance. In 1975, Castledare was described as offering "an educational / residential treatment programme for primary school children" in a "large scale institution broken internally into small groups, which are very isolated." . Castledare had a garden, play area with ovals, tennis and basketball courts, boating on the river, trampolines and a range of sporting equipment. There were dormitory bedrooms throughout the complex; TV, piano, radio or radiogram, library, magazines and games were available. School lunches were provided, and homework was completed after school and/or after tea. Holiday placements

Year	Castledare Boys' Home				Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included weekend leave, church, camping, clubs, socials, outings such as picnics or going to the pictures, visits from family, sporting activities. Behavioural programs included individual and group counseling, a clan system, tuckshop as a backup reinforcer and a general points program. ( <i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i> ).
1979					The Committee on Residential Child Care visited Castledare and, at the "invitation of Brother Dally...arranged a seminar on 25 <sup>th</sup> and 26 <sup>th</sup> July, 1979 to help celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Castledare. Over 100 participants from a wide sphere of child care agencies attended", with sessions including "working with the infant and young child, the adolescent, education of children in care; the qualities needed in the caring staff and a very interesting section on the identity problems that most children in residential care must overcome." ( <i>Report of the Interim Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, 1980/81</i> ).
1980					Castledare reported to the Victoria Park Division of the Department at this time.
1982*	19	25	18		Castledare could accommodate 32 children. Average number of children during the year was 24. 19 boys in total, comprising 3 boys under the care or control of the Department; and 16 private admissions. All boys aged 6-12 years at admission. No Indigenous boys admitted.
1983			17		For many years, Castledare's costs arising from its schooling program and increasing specialisation of its services had made working within government funding allocations very difficult. The Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care charted some of the events leading to the closure of the facility in December: "In mid-1981 the then Minister for Community Welfare requested the Committee to establish a review of the operations and the financial support required for Castledare and Clontarf. The report and recommendations of this review were submitted in August 1982. This served as the basis for detailed negotiations with the Provincial Council of the Christian Brothers and finally in June, 1983, the Minister advised of his acceptance of the final recommendations of the Consultative Committee with regard to the funding of these agencies based on a special contract arrangement. It was decided however that the [Department for Community Welfare] would represent the Minister in administering this new arrangement, and following the State Budget in October, 1983 Clontarf and Castledare were removed from the funding and structure of the Consultative Committee. The closure of these agencies so soon after the increased funding was made available was not expected. In a meeting between the Consultative Committee and representatives of the agencies and Christian Brothers in February, 1984, a number of issues bearing on this decision were discussed. From this it could be seen that there was no one single reason and that a number of factors had combined to convince the

Year	Castledare Boys' Home				Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					Provincial Council that termination was necessary and a new approach to their educational and welfare services could be developed. It was agreed that participation between the Consultative Committee and the Christian Brothers will be pursued in the planning of future development." ( <i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, 1983/84</i> ). Closed December, 1983.

\* From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

## Catherine McAuley Centre

Years of Operation 1969 – ongoing as MercyCare

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “MercyCare and Sisters of Mercy” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Role of Facility Hostel and family cottage accommodation and support for children 16 years and under. Short and long-term care with residential care workers. Administrative files from the Department for Community Welfare in 1984 indicate that the Catherine McAuley Centre had also offered Community Day and Occasional Care programs in addition to its long term residential out of home care services since 1971 and, in 1983, the Home Support Services pilot scheme was initiated. Cottage accommodation was available from 1977.

In 1984, the Catherine McAuley Centre offered the following services:

- Residential child care
- Satellite housing for teenagers
- Emergency and contracted care
- Community-based counselling
- After-school and vacation care
- Day care

By 1985, the residential programs were together described as “short term contracted-care of children/youth in conjunction with intensive family counselling.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

A Youth Accommodation project commenced in March 1990, as a response to the needs of the 15+ age group for increasing independence.

The first placements in the Foster Care Program also occurred in March 1990.

In 2003, Mercy Community Services (now MercyCare) was funded by the Department to provide 15 group care placements for children aged 6 to 17 years requiring long term care, and 43 foster placements for children aged 0 to 17 years. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Sponsoring Agency	Sisters of Mercy, now MercyCare and no longer under the administration of the Sisters.
Address(es)	18 Barrett St, Wembley
Other Known Names	1969-89: Catherine McAuley Centre 1989-1997: Catherine McAuley Family Centre 1997-1999: Mercy Community Services 1999 – present: MercyCare
Brief History	<p>Service provided subsequent to St Joseph’s Orphanage [see entry] and St Vincent’s Foundling Home [see entry].</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the “Catherine McAuley Cottages 1-9” as a ‘clustered group homes’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>In 1985, the Centre administered 9 scatter cottages (with a maximum of 6 children in each) and 2 satellite houses (for a maximum of 8 teenagers in each).</p> <p>By 1986, one of the scatter cottages was being used for short-term contracted care.</p> <p>On July 11<sup>th</sup> 1987, the death of Sister Mary Martin occurred. Her contribution was remembered by the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in their 1987 report to the Minister: “Sr Martin’s desire to achieve government recognition and support for the non-government child care sector involved her on many Committees and Boards. Within our Committee her astute and very direct comments were delivered with gentle humour: she kept our feet on the ground. Sr Martin’s challenge was to care and provide for children who were troubled: it is important that we uphold this challenge for the future.”</p> <p>In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ In-service training for Cottage Parents</li><li>▪ Professional staff development</li><li>▪ Contractual care</li></ul></li><li>2. Range of Programs Provided<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Education and recreation program</li><li>▪ Counselling and behavioural program</li><li>▪ Intergenerational program</li><li>▪ Tutoring program</li></ul></li></ol>

*(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987).*

In 1989, the CCRCC reported that, following a study commissioned by the Sisters of Mercy, a new organisational structure was implemented, which saw the Centre renamed as the Catherine McAuley Family Centre, of which the Residential and Family Support Services were one component. Along with the restructure, the Centre's Advisory Board determined to reduce the size of the residential services program to accommodate a new Community Care (foster care) program. A new Skillshare project was also undertaken.

In March 1990, the Foster Care and Youth Accommodation services commenced. In that same year, the agency also participated in the North West Regional Substitute Care Support group training, and took over temporary management of Youth Care [see entry], "a service to homeless youths". (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*). MercyCare advised in 2004 that the Youth Accommodation and Youth Care services became one at that time.

Departmental files report that Catherine McAuley's residential programs in 1991 included Group Care, with 6 on-campus cottages, foster care and one house dedicated to Youth Accommodation.

Departmental files report that the Catherine McAuley Centre operated 7 residential units in 1992.

In 1994, Catherine McAuley's Group/Foster Care Service and Youth Care Service were funded to provide "Group/Foster Care and supported community placements for families and children" and to "provide safe, secure medium/long term accommodation for youth who are homeless or at risk of being."

Purpose:

"To provide an integrated (holistic) range of sensitive, flexible and responsive services to families whose children have been assessed as requiring out of home care" and "youth who are homeless or at risk of being" homeless.

Key Service Objectives:

"Through assessment, intervention and support services, to assist families clarify and resolve difficulties which may prevent them continuing to care for / have contact with their children. To do this in the process of providing placements for children in up to 24 group places; 12 foster care places; and 3 supported community places, unable to live temporarily or permanently with their families.

Assist (through limited intervention) young people and their families in preventing homelessness.

To provide, for homeless youth, medium/long term accommodation in up to: 6 group care; 4 externally supported places (girls only); and 15 independent community places

Where possible reunite children and families. For youth where not possible, support their movement to independent living. As/when appropriate, provide aftercare support to clients."

1994 Out of Home Care funded services included:

- Medium/Long term foster care program
- Catherine McAuley Holiday Hosts
- 4 cottages for 0-18 year olds (3 cottage parent model; 1 rostered worker model) – all in Wembley
- Catherine McAuley Youth Care (internal/external support for 16-20 year olds) – two sites in Wembley.

Other services included:

- Aftercare services
- Regarding reunification, a program of admitting families into care for support and skill development.

*(Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995).*

Undergoing a review at the time of reporting, the Catherine McAuley Centre was described as being "based on the cottage model where carers are seen as parents and the female partner is paid for services in the Home. Children need to be attending school. The Centre is also looking at a model that is complemented by a staffing roster due to the types of children coming into care, and are moving into preventive work with families." *(OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).*

In its service agreement with the Department in 2003, Mercy's Placement Services accepted children in the 6 to 17 year age group. "Younger children may be accepted where they are part of a sibling group. Care is provided in a family type setting with full time carers."

A total of three group homes were located in the metropolitan area at the Mercy Community Services Campus or in the community.

Mercy Community Services also provided 43 foster care placements for children aged 0 to 17 years requiring long term care and a reunification service for 10 families. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

A limited chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 8.

## Records

Admission registers are available for 1868-1928.

Case records post-1979.

Maintenance registers 1901-1948 and 1958-1972

Committal warrants to 1951

Baptism Certificates to 1972 (those for the 1950's are missing)

Social security payments records 1960's (those for the 1970's are missing)

Ailments register 1915

Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND).

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for

Community Development.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details The Manager, Family and Community Services  
 MercyCare, 18 Barrett St, Wembley WA 6014.  
 Telephone: (08) 9442 3444 Facsimile: (08) 3981 7050  
 Email: [admin@mcs.org.au](mailto:admin@mcs.org.au) or [www.mercycare.com.au](http://www.mercycare.com.au)  
 Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,  
 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 8: Young People at Catherine McAuley Centre, Certain Years between 1969 and 1991**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted

Year	Catherine McAuley Centre			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1969			39	Now known as the Catherine McAuley Centre. 8 migrant girls resident.
1970			24	8 migrant girls resident. Also licensed for 60 children under 6 years of age.
1975			82	82 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (30 Wards and 52 private admissions). At this time, the Catherine McAuley Centre provided both short and longer term care for boys and girls aged 0-18 years. There was a treatment component available to some programs at "Cath Mc", and families were involved in both treatment and assessment. Sibling groups were accommodated. Cath Mc had a garden, play area, swings and slides, gym, barbeque, access to an oval, tennis courts, cubby house, pets, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. There were 24 bedrooms throughout the complex – 4 singles, 8 doubles and 12 able to sleep more than three children; 6 lounge rooms; 6 dining rooms; 12 bathrooms and 18 toilets; 2 playrooms; 6 verandahs; and 10 staff bedrooms and separate amenities; a pool or table tennis table; playboxes, TVs, pianos, radios or radiograms, libraries, books and magazines were available. Children took their lunch to school daily except one day per week when they were able to buy their lunch; they caught the bus or train, walked, or were transported to school. Homework could be completed after school or after tea. Holiday and foster placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included camping trips, swimming, picnics and parties, modeling courses, Police and Citizens; Scouts and Guides, sporting clubs; church and Sunday school; going to the beach, social activities; school trips, camps and excursions and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The buildings were described as a cluster of 'old' brick buildings. (Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976).
1976				The Department for Community Welfare approved a subsidy for the Catherine McAuley Centre to employ a psychologist, recognising that the Centre had had a full-time psychologist on staff since February that year.
1981				"The Catherine McAuley Centre is...in the vanguard of development in residential child care programming. Staff are particularly concerned with the after-care needs



Year	Catherine McAuley Centre			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				of young people discharged from the Centre, who must live alone. They consider that some measure of support during this transition is essential if the adjustment is to be a stable one." (CCRCC).
1982 <sup>6</sup>	34	15	74	<p>Caters for "a predominantly white population of both sexes", organised "on a cottage system located around a central campus" with accommodation for around 100 children. "The Catherine McAuley Centre has the largest number of professional staff [in the non-government residential child care sector] including 2 ½ social workers, a clinical psychologist and an occupational therapist [and]... is "receiving a high rate of referrals of adolescents and children in the pre-adolescent group, with pronounced adjustment problems." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Development of satellite housing is seen as an "urgent priority", particularly for teenagers who need a "transition to independent living." Achieving suitable facilities was extremely difficult. Approaches to landlords met with limited success, as they were "rarely willing to rent their property to two or three single people; their reaction to unsophisticated teenagers, often unemployed, who are emerging from residential centres, is even more skeptical." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Two teenage units which were established in the mid-1970's have now closed. (CCRCC). The Nanson Street House in Wembley (for working teenagers) was reported as not receiving funding from the CCRCC in this year, so that may have been one of the facilities which was closed.</p> <p>Catherine McAuley could accommodate 96 children. Average number of children during the year was 76.</p> <p>34 children admitted in total, comprising 16 boys and 18 girls; 23 under the care or control of the Department; and 11 private admissions. 2 children aged 0-5 years; 14 aged 6-12 years; 17 aged 13-15 years; and 1 aged 16-17 years on admission. No Indigenous children admitted during the year.</p>
1983			81	An Education Officer position at the Centre was funded through the CCRCC.
1984			52	<p>The Education Officer joined in the Department's Home Support Teacher Scheme for assistance with training support. "The Home Support Teacher Scheme offers a service to families with school-age children who are considered to have education or behavioural problems in school. Home teachers work in a liaison role within the home-school system and offer skills to parents to help increase school contact, maintain school work and attendance, improve study habits, etc."</p> <p>The Centre "formally reduced its bed capacity from 85 to 60", redeploying funding to services for single parent training and education. The 60 beds were "fully occupied" and demand continued to exceed supply. (CCRCC).</p>
1985			62**	<p>**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy.</p> <p>"On the one hand the agency, its Board and the sponsoring authority – the Sisters of Mercy, are committed to the priority of service to at-risk children youth and families. They believe the agency is well placed to offer non-threatening services, and are able and willing to do more. Against this the resources of the sponsoring body and agency supporters have been stretched to the limit and the failure to</p>

<sup>6</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Year	Catherine McAuley Centre			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>achieve ‘a more viable basis of Government financial support now places the continuation of the Centre in considerable jeopardy.’ (CCRCC).</p> <p>Referrals for placement continued to exceed supply. “Affecting this is the number of youth who have been in care in excess of 2 years – some 30 in 1985. This group have minimal prospects of family restoration and because of their age and background preparation for independent living is seen as a more viable option to foster care. Programmes to facilitate transition from school to the workforce, and from group home to independent accommodation are important priorities.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>The agency continued to develop holiday programs, which were designed to increase living skills as well as provide a break for the young people who attended. “Skills in independence, interpersonal cooperation and caring, personal responsibility and planning are the goals of these structured holiday programmes.” (CCRCC).</p>
1986				<p>The Catherine McAuley Centre could take up to 60 children in need of residential child care in its 10 homes.</p> <p>One of the scatter cottages had commenced offering short-term contracted care.</p>
1987				<p>“Because of the difficulty level of some adolescent admissions, Catherine McAuley Centre has reduced its numbers in certain cottages by five.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>“To normalise services the agency proposes to move their cottages off-campus at some time in the future. The agency remains committed to the cottage parent model for 70% of the children requiring residential care. This model of care provides the necessary consistency for the growth and development of children. The remaining 30% of the adolescent group are seen as requiring a different model of care, one which can cope with violence, use of drugs etc.and the needs of more damaged, sexually abused children. Catherine McAuley Centre is hoping to develop services for this group in the future.” (CCRCC).</p>
1988	35	38		<p>The Catherine McAuley Centre was involved in a “co operative case management project” with the Northern Metropolitan Division of the Department (this successful project was later incorporated into the Substitute Care Services Program system-wide.)</p>

Year	Catherine McAuley Centre			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1989	54			
1990 <sup>7</sup>	38		35	<p>Of the 36 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted 32 were Wards and 4 children were “private cases.”</p> <p>The Catherine McAuley Centre “considerably reduced the number of children they have cared for this year.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>“A Youth Accommodation project commenced in March 1990. This project provides accommodation to six young people in the 15+ age group where the major response requirement is to the independence needs of older children. A rostered worker model of staffing was chosen to support this programme.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>“The agency commenced its first placements in their Foster Care Programme in March 1990. Some difficulties in foster parent recruitment have been encountered, and given the long-term or permanent placement of children envisaged there may be problems in achieving an available pool of experienced and specialised foster parents as initially proposed.” (CCRCC).</p>
1991	50		35	

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### Catherine House, Broome

Years of Operation	1975 – remains open in 2004 as a Placement and Support Centre
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model. In 1984, Catherine House was reported to provide “short term emergency care for up to eight children and one adult.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984</i> ).
Sponsoring Agency	Catherine House Incorporated (Independent Management Committee) / Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Corner of Dickinson Drive and Pembroke St, Broome. (Formerly on the corner of Dickinson and Frewer Streets, Broome).
Brief History	Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i> ). For notes on a general history of these

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<sup>7</sup> Figure in Admissions column refers to number of children receiving residential care during the year.

facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 33223, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for *Signposts* research project indicates that in “1974, Sister Michael of The Aboriginal Girls Hostel, Broome [possibly the Holy Child Orphanage, see entry]. Sought a ‘Grant-in-Aid’ to assist in the establishment of a cottage type home. The Department decided to fully finance the land and building which are to remain the property of the Minister. Managed under contract.”

Catherine House was formally opened on December 19, 1975 by Minister for Community Welfare. “The need for a short term child care facility was stressed mainly through the efforts of Sister Michael. A committee was formed to represent the citizens of Broome to manage a child care facility. Negotiations between the Department and the committee led to the establishment of Catherine House as a contract Group Home. There is a formal agreement between both parties setting out the Department's financial and social support for the child care aspect and the responsibilities of the committee, which includes promoting community involvement.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

Mission Grant in Aid 1975 for the acquisition of land and construction; in 1982 for a shed, equipment and furnishings.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Catherine House as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

Departmental files from 1984 indicate that Catherine House provided short term accommodation (plus one emergency bed) for up to eight pre-primary to lower primary school age Aboriginal children, generally with medical problems. Six children, mainly non-Wards, were resident at reporting date in 1984.

Received a capital grant of \$89,930 from the Department in 1991.

It is now (2004) run by the Department as a Placement and Support Centre.

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## Catholic Church Residential Child Care Providers

*Signposts* provides information about a number of residential facilities that were run by Catholic Religious Orders or social welfare service agencies. Please see the earlier section, Peak Non-Government Agencies for a list of the facilities run by the following:

Benedictines  
Catholic Diocese of Broome  
Centrecare  
Christian Brothers  
Djooraminda  
MercyCare and Sisters of Mercy  
Oblates of Mary Immaculate  
Pallottines (Society of the Catholic Apostolate)  
Sisters of the Good Shepherd  
Sisters of St John of God  
Sisters of Nazareth

In addition to those named above, *Signposts* gives information about:

Schoenstatt Sisters, who were involved with the Wandering (St Xavier) Mission [see entry].

Sisters of St Joseph, who ran St Joseph's Preventorium, Kellerberrin [see entry].

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## Catholic Family Welfare Bureau

Years of Operation	Known to exist in 1976. Other details uncertain, but did not provide residential care.
Role of Agency in Residential Child Care Services	Seemed to provide some type of peak agency reporting function regarding capital development and maintenance expenditure for various Catholic organisations who provided residential care. It is possible that its role was principally a source of funds, via loans or grants. In 1976, such organisations included: Castledare, Clontarf, Good Shepherd Sisters, St Francis Xavier Mission and the Catherine McAuley Centre.
Records	It is unknown where records from this agency are held, but it is possible that the Catholic Archdiocese of Perth may have some records, which are likely to pertain to capital expenditure and maintenance of residential child care facilities only.

Contact Details            The Catholic Archdiocese of Perth  
 Telephone: (08) 9223 1351 Facsimile: (08) 9221 1716  
 Email: [perthcatholic.org.au](mailto:perthcatholic.org.au)

### Catholic Immigration Scheme

**Role of Facility**            Not a facility, but a peak organization for the overall care of British and Maltese child migrants in Catholic institutions in Western Australia.  
 A limited chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 9.

**Sponsoring Agency**        Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Perth

**Other facilities in  
*Signposts* that are related  
 to the Sponsoring Agency**    See the entry “Catholic Immigration Scheme” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

**Address(es)**                Cathedral Square, Perth.

**Records**                     A range of records, including birth certificates and other personal information, is available for some children but not all. Former child migrants to Roman Catholic homes can also access the Personal History Index (PHIND) through the Catholic Migrant Centre.

**Access**                      While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details**            Sr. Flo O’Sullivan, Catholic Migrant Centre.  
 Telephone: (08) 9221 1727 Facsimile: (08) 9221 3793  
 Email: [fosullivan@cmc-perth.org](mailto:fosullivan@cmc-perth.org)

**Table 9: Young People in the Catholic Immigration Scheme, 1939 to 1946**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Catholic Immigration Scheme				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
1939	110	3	107	Commencement of scheme was in 1938. All boys.
1940	0	8	99	
1941	0	20	79	
1942	0	27	52	

<b>Catholic Immigration Scheme</b>				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
1943	0	5	43	A discrepancy exists in the numbers reported in the Annual Report.
1944	0	16	27	
1945	0	18	9	
1946	0	9	0	

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### **Cawley House**

See entry “Walcott Centre”

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### **Centrecare Children’s Cottages**

See entry “Djooraminda”

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### **Charles Perkins Hostel (Yurag-Man-Gu), Halls Creek**

Years of Operation	At least 1971, possibly earlier. Remains open in 2004 as Yurag-Man-Gu
Role of Facility	Previously a residential child care in a hostel setting for school children, Yurag is currently a Departmental Placement and Support Centre.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Corner of Thomas and Terone Streets, Halls Creek (in 1995, the address was recorded as being on the corner of Thomas Street and Duncan Highway).  (Halls Creek is situated approximately 2,850 kilometres north of Perth.)
Other Known Names	Yurag-Man-Gu

## Brief History

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that the Charles Perkins Hostel was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare and catered for “90 boys and girls receiving primary level education in the town. It has a staff complement of seven”. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

Facility operated by the Department for Community Welfare. Provides for primary school children. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

In 1979, the hostel catered for 48 children from Dunham River, Limbunya, Nicholson, Mable Downs, Alice Downs, Flora Valley, Lamboo and Moola Bulla Stations; from Turkey Creek and Louisa Downs; and from Rosewood Station in the Northern Territory. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: “The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

In 1982, the Charles Perkins Hostel “provided accommodation for up to 55 school children. The Hostel is a valuable resource for the Department in that children from outlying areas are able to attend the Halls Creek Junior High School without the need to travel to the larger urban centres.” Administered by the Department’s Kimberley Division. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

In 1983, continuing “the move towards smaller facilities, and a less institutional type of hostel care”, a new cottage was located at the Charles Perkins Hostel. Approximately 30 children lived at the Hostel during 1983. In that year, the Department also reported that they took a “community development” approach to the organisation and management of the hostels and group homes in the Kimberley. “Parents are consulted about their children going to hostels away from home and the advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The parents are becoming more reluctant to send their children away and appropriate education in the community is now becoming an important issue in Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek and One Arm Point. The group homes are only used when there are no relatives able or capable



of looking after the children of a mother who may have to go to hospital or Perth. Once again, the responsibility is placed on the community and extended family to deal with their problems.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

“The Charles Perkins Hostel, a Departmental facility, continues to provide a valuable accommodation resource for some 24 children from outlying areas who attend the Halls Creek School.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

In 1987, the Charles Perkins hostel was seen as “being more successful in attracting and maintaining older Aboriginal children – not always an easy feat, due to adolescents becoming unsettled through having to cope with much larger schools than they are accustomed to.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

By 1995, it was reported that the Charles Perkins Hostel was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area. These hostels provide short to medium term accommodation primarily for children for whom fostering is not an immediate option.” The Charles Perkins Hostel was described as “an extensive campus in the centre of Halls Creek”, consisting of “two transportable, ten bed cottages and older style dormitory accommodation which is not used for residential purposes.” Various community groups sublet ancillary buildings on the Hostel grounds, and the rear portion of the land was being purchased by Homeswest for a Safe House. Admissions, of which there were 60 during 1994 (representing 15 children admitted for each school term from primary to high school age), related mainly “to family support and protection and care needs” and were “frequently crisis related”, reflecting “the entrenched alcohol and violence problems in communities around Halls Creek.” The hostel had two vehicles available for use – a 4WD Personnel Carrier and a Magna Sedan. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

Yurag is currently (2004) a Placement and Support Centre run by the Department.

Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.  Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Clontarf**

Years of Operation	1901 – December 1983
Role of Facility	Clontarf provided residential care for Australian-born children and British and Maltese child migrants by the Christian Brothers.
Sponsoring Agency	Christian Brothers
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Christian Brothers" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Previously, Manning Road, Bentley (Queen's Park, Wilson).
Other Known Names	Clontarf Boys' Town; St Joseph's Orphanage
Brief History	Residential care provided by the Christian Brothers from a site on the banks of the Canning River in what is now Manning in 1901. The site now houses the Clontarf Aboriginal College.  A chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 10.
Records	Admission registers are available. Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND).  Departmental case records for young people placed in Clontarf programs by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire. Please note that Clontarf is now an Aboriginal College and does not hold any historical information on-site. Enquiries should be directed to the Archivist, below.

Contact Details

The Archivist, Christian Brothers' Holy Spirit Province  
 PO Box 1129, Bentley DC 6983.  
 Telephone: (08) 9365 2813 Facsimile: (08) 9365 2814

Email: [archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au](mailto:archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au) or [www.westcourt.wa.edu.au](http://www.westcourt.wa.edu.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
 Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 10: Young People at Clontarf, Certain Years between 1920 and 1983**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Clontarf			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1920			114	
1921			95	
1922	37	37	95	
1923	23	36	82	
1924	30	18	92	2 deaths
1925	29	31	90	
1926	28	39	78	27 children at service
1927	39	35	82	30 children at service
1928	45	42	85	26 children at service
1929	47	43	89	21 children at service
1930	19	35	73	17 children at service
1931	27	18	82	19 children at service
1932	10	15	77	23 children at service; 15 children placed at service
1933	31	18	90	

Year	Clontarf			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1934	18	51	57	19 children at service; 10 placed at service. The 7 “backward” boys from Castledare were admitted; 4 were discharged to service; 3 remained in a special section of the institution. Accommodation was provided for 150 boys. Report notes 4 teaching brothers.
1935	27	34	53	19 children at service; 11 children placed at service.
1936			60	
1937	44	32	72	89 wards; 47 private; 136 total. Mrg: Br. FP Keaney. “The whole place is more like a secondary school than a home for destitute and neglected children.” 24 children at service; 6 placed at service.
1938	17	29	60	28 children at service; 2 placed at service.
1939	38	30	68	8 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1940	43	47	64	2 abscondings; 12 at service.
1941	53	59	58	12 abscondings. Tuck shop built. Wireless sets installed in dormitories. Billiard table acquired for service boys’ new recreation room. 24 children at service.
1942	14	26	46	10 children placed at service.
1943	8	11	45	Moved to Bindoon. 2 children at service; 5 placed at service.
1944	31	40	36	1 child absconded; 2 placed at service.
1945	41	36	41	1 child absconded; 16 at service; 5 placed at service.
1946	20	23	38	Return to Manning site. 3 children absconded; 6 at service; 4 placed at service.
1947			40	
1948	35	26	49	3 abscondings.
1949	12	20	41	2 abscondings.
1950	11	9	43	1 boy absconded.

Year	Clontarf			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1951	15	14	44	3 abscondings.
1952	17	14	44	Numbers not consistent. After completing "third standard", boys are transferred from Castledare to "Clontarf Boys' Orphanage, near Victoria Park, where they are able to proceed to Leaving Certificate standard, if need be, by attendance at school on the premises and then at Aquinas College." "The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth."
1953	10	15	39	2 abscondings. Superior: Rev. Brother F.G. O'Shea. Accommodation for 280 boys. "Health of boys at Clontarf is good and there have been only the usual minor illnesses during the year. Education facilities are available at Clontarf to Junior Certificate Standard (including technical) and Leaving Certificate candidates attend Aquinas College. A trade training centre, containing modern and varied equipment, is utilised for technical training". The St Vincent de Paul Society "keeps in touch with the lads when they leave the Institution for outside placements."
1954	21	17	43	Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth. Manager: Rev. Br P Doyle. "Schooling facilities at Clontarf enable lads (wards, migrants and private admissions) to proceed to University Junior Examination level and it is now planned to enable some lads to study at the institution to the Leaving standard. A new Science Laboratory is being provided and, too, a trade training centre, containing most modern and varied equipment, is used to provide technical training. Dormitories have been repainted in attractive pastel colourings and renovations to the large recreation hall are under way. New hand-ball courts are nearing completion and thus another outdoor activity can be added to the boys' recreational facilities." 6 boys absconded.
1955				No annual reports are available for any of the institutions monitored by the Child Welfare Department in 1955, but other sources record a major bus accident in 1955 in which boys from Clontarf were killed and seriously injured.
1956			30	
1957	16	14	32	193 children in total, comprising 32 wards; 127 migrants; 34 private admissions. 3 abscondings.
1958			31	173 boys in total, comprising 31 wards; 106 migrants; 35 private admissions.

Year	Clontarf			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1959	16	14	33	181 boys in total, comprising 33 wards; 105 migrants; 43 private admissions. 3 abscondings.
1960	20	22	31	151 boys in total, comprising 31 wards; 78 migrants; 42 private admissions. 3 abscondings.
1961	27	22	36	Clontarf won the Grand Final in the Saturday morning football competition for metropolitan institutions. 121 boys in total, comprising 36 wards; 40 migrants; 45 private admissions.
1962	7	10	33	143 boys in total, comprising 33 wards; 26 migrants; 84 private admissions.
1963	8	14	27	151 boys in total, comprising 27 wards; 15 migrants; 109 private admissions. Four abscondings.
1964	18	10	35	172 boys in total, comprising 35 wards; 8 migrants; 129 private admissions. Two abscondings.
1965	5	16	24	172 boys in total, comprising 24 wards; 8 migrants; 140 private admissions.
1966	20	19	25	166 boys in total, comprising 25 wards; 4 migrants; 137 private admissions.
1967			22	153 boys in total, comprising 22 wards; 1 migrant; 130 private admissions.
1968			25	123 boys in total, comprising 25 wards; 14 migrants; 84 private admissions.
1969			39	4 migrant boys also resident at Clontarf.
1970			35	10 migrant boys also resident at Clontarf.
1975			59	At 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1975, Clontarf provided short or long term care for 59 boys in residence (16 wards and 43 private admissions), of school (grades 7-10) or working age and a further 50 boys in day attendance.  In 1975, Clontarf was described as offering “educational / residential treatment facilities for teenage children” in a “large scale institution broken internally into small groups, which are very isolated.” Sibling groups could be accommodated. Clontarf had tennis and basketball courts, boating on the

Year	Clontarf			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
				river, trampolines, pool table, table tennis table, a range of sporting equipment and a farm. There were dormitory bedrooms throughout the complex, though Jackson House (which was situated on the campus) provided less institutional facilities; TV, piano, radio or radiogram, library, magazines and games were available. Boys walked or rode bikes to school, lunches were provided, and homework was completed after school and/or after tea. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included weekend leave, church, camping, clubs, socials, outings such as picnics or going to the pictures, visits from family, sporting activities. Behavioural programs included individual and group counseling, a clan system, tuckshop as a backup reinforcer and a general points program. The average length of stay was around 1 year. ( <i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i> ).
1976				The Department for Community Welfare approved a subsidy for Clontarf to employ a psychologist.
1980				Visited by the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care. Clontarf reported to the Victoria Park Division of the Department at this time. The Annual Report of the Department noted: "it was...with all the more regret that the Department learned of the untimely death of Brother Verdon, formerly of Clontarf."
1982*	55	56	32	"Clontarf offers a treatment programme for teenage boys. Their upper age limit is 16 years. Family involvement is a primary aspect of this programme however there are no options provided for the youngsters for whom re-integration into family life is not achieved. A halfway house concept is much needed..." (CCRCC). Clontarf no longer had a full "substitute care" program, but was a five day per week residential program with "a treatment emphasis." (CCRCC). Clontarf could accommodate 35 children. Average number of children during the year was 32. 55 boys admitted in total, comprising 20 boys under the care or control of the Department; and 35 private admissions. All boys aged 13-15 years at admission. 8 Indigenous boys admitted.
1983			32	For many years, Clontarf's costs arising from its schooling program and increasing specialisation of its services had made working within government funding allocations very difficult. The Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care charted some of the events leading to the closure of the facility in December: "In mid-1981 the then Minister for Community Welfare requested the Committee to establish a review of the operations and the financial support required for Castledare and Clontarf. The report and recommendations of this review were submitted in August 1982. This served as the basis for detailed negotiations with the Provincial Council of the Christian Brothers and finally in June, 1983, the Minister advised of his acceptance of the final recommendations of the Consultative Committee

Year	Clontarf			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
				with regard to the funding of these agencies based on a special contract arrangement. It was decided however that the [Department for Community Welfare] would represent the Minister in administering this new arrangement, and following the State Budget in October, 1983 Clontarf and Castledare were removed from the funding and structure of the Consultative Committee. The closure of these agencies so soon after the increased funding was made available was not expected. In a meeting between the Consultative Committee and representatives of the agencies and Christian Brothers in February, 1984, a number of issues bearing on this decision were discussed. From this it could be seen that there was no one single reason and that a number of factors had combined to convince the Provincial Council that termination was necessary and a new approach to their educational and welfare services could be developed. It was agreed that participation between the Consultative Committee and the Christian Brothers will be pursued in the planning of future development.” ( <i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, 1983/84</i> ). Closed December, 1983.

\* From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

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### Collie Girls and Boys Homes, Salvation Army

Years of Operation	At least 1905 to 1918.
Role of Facility	Residential care of children – possibly Indigenous children, as the Salvation Army Collie Boys and Girls Homes are included on the State Records Office’s list of Stations, Missions and Reserves (see website below).
Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Gosnells
Brief History	Residential care provided by the Salvation Army in the south-west town of Collie.  The Salvation Army has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.
Records	The Salvation Army holds some files covering the years 1901-1902.  The State Records Office lists a range of holdings about the Collie Boys and Girls Homes at its site <a href="http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-">http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-</a>



[stations.pdf](#) , the earliest of which is dated 1905 (search under Salvation Army Collie).

Also held in the Battye Library is a book about pioneers in the Collie district, which includes information about the founders of the Collie Boys and Girls Homes:

<http://henrietta.liswa.wa.gov.au/search/t?Pioneers+of+the+Collie+district%2C+1880-1930%2C>

The Library and Information Service of Western Australia has a range of material relating to the Salvation Army in Western Australia, including some histories of individual residential facilities.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

email: [sro@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Website: <http://www.sro.wa.gov.au/pdfs/cpaf-stations.pdf>

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia (Battye Library),  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:

Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;

Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

For people wishing to access information relating to Salvation Army residential care prior to 1989:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003

Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimile: (08) 9227 7134

Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

## Collie Group Home (Kooloongaruna / Koolingar-Mia)

Years of Operation	1977 – 1992; re-opened in 2002
Role of Facility	Facility owned by the Department and managed by the Collie Welfare Council under contract to the Department. Providing medium to long-term care for up to 6 children of all ages, and emergency accommodation for an additional two children.
Sponsoring Agency	Collie Welfare Council / Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	2 Rowe Street, Collie.  Collie is situated approximately 260 kilometres south of Perth.
Other Known Names	Kooloongaruna Group Home; Koolingar-Mia Group Home
Brief History	<p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 34790, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for <i>Signposts</i> research project indicates that the purchase of Lot 2075 Rowe Street, Collie had the following history:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Following approaches from Collie Welfare Council for a home for children in 1976, a freehold property was purchased on 26.4.1977 and converted to Reserve status on 12.8.1977. Managed under contract."</p> <p>Mission Grant in Aid 1977 \$43,000 for the group home; in 1982 for fencing and tiling.</p> <p>"A Departmental group home supported by the Collie Welfare Council has now been purchased which will cater for child placement needs of Aboriginal children previously managed in an <i>ad hoc</i> manner. It is the first such facility to have Aboriginal group foster parents and the active involvement of a local community group which recognises the need to disperse responsibility for Community Welfare matters more evenly between Government agencies and citizens" (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1977</i>).</p> <p>"Koolingar-Mia, the Collie Aboriginal Group Home, has functioned now for 12 months...This Group Home has provided excellent child care and the Government / Private Sector management model has effectively revived community interest in welfare provisions." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Collie</p>

Group Home as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

“Koolingar-Mia, the Group Home, has been at capacity for the past two years and the Department is currently exploring provision of a further small residential facility, to cater for existing needs which are currently being met by placement of children at Roelands Village and outside of the district.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980).*

“The Group Home, Kooloongar-Mia, has operated successfully during the year. It has been at normal capacity all the time, but with room for emergency placements when necessary.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981).*

“Kooloongar-Mia Group Home has operated successfully during the year. Its capacity to offer child care has been maintained at a level similar to last year. Collie Welfare Council which sponsors the Group Home activities has been instrumental in raising funds to provide a swimming pool. This will provide a valuable recreation activity for the children in care.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982).*

Once again, Kooloongar-Mia operated to capacity in the 1983 year and extra “provision of recreation facilities” were “made available through the Collie Welfare council, which jointly manages this facility.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983).*

“The Group Home continues to offer a valuable service for children who are unable to live at home with their parents. There are presently six children in the home, ranging from 9 to 13 years of age. The Group Home has continued to benefit from a great deal of community interest and involvement through the Collie Welfare Council.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984).*

Facility was a riding school for people with disabilities, but re-opened as a Departmental facility in 2002, being reburbished at the time of reporting in 2004 *(Internal Memo Manager Hostels Group to A/Manager Information Support Services, Department for Community Development, July 19<sup>th</sup> 2004).*

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

## Collins (Carine) House

Years of Operation	1975-1987 (Collins House); 1987-1997 (Carine House)
Role of Facility	Residential care for boys and girls with intellectual disabilities in a home setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Presbyterian Church / Uniting Church of Australia / Uniting Church Child and Family Care Services / Mofflyn
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	41 Woodroyd Street, Mt Lawley (1975-1987); Carine (1987-1997); then Marangaroo (1997 -
Other Known Names	Subsequently moved and was named “Carine House”, which was relocated to Marangaroo.
Brief History	<p>Administration files from the Department record that Collins House was a community-based specialist treatment facility developed by the Presbyterian Church in 1975.</p> <p>6 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (5 Wards and 1 private admission). At this time, Collins House provided long or short term care for boys and girls of any age. Collins House had a garden, play area, swimming pool, swings and slides, barbeque, tennis courts, one pet, a basketball court, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. Children were encouraged to build their own cubby. There were 2 bedrooms – 1 double, and one that could sleep three or more children and a lounge room; a TV and radio or radiogram were available. Children were transported to the Special School which they attended, taking their lunch with them. The brick building was described as fitting in well with surrounding premises. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Collins House as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>It appears from Departmental records that Collins House was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.</p> <p>“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of</p>

the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” *(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).*

In 1987, Collins House and its occupants moved to a new house in Carine.

In 1990, the partial funding (\$20,500) which Mofflyn received through the Residential Child Care and Alternative Services Vote via the Department for the Carine House program was “transferred across to the Authority for Intellectually Handicapped budget.” *(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991).*

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Presbyterian Church and Mofflyn have their own entries in *Signposts*, and these should be consulted as they give more information about the approach taken.

Records

Records may exist through Mofflyn, through the Department for Community Development (DCD) and possibly through the Disability Services Commission (DSC).

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

For Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For DSC Records:

Disability Services Commission  
PO Box 441,  
West Perth WA 6872  
Telephone: (08) 9426 9200 Freecall (STD) 1800 998 214  
Email: [www.dsc.wa.gov.au](http://www.dsc.wa.gov.au)

For records other than those held by Government agencies:

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911

## Communicare

Years of Operation	Communicare report that the organisation “was established in 1977 as a Family and Children’s service provider in the South East Corridor of Perth. In 1988 they were awarded a contract for Emergency Foster Care. This contract was to provide home based foster care for up to 28 days for all children aged from birth to 16 years referred by the Department for Community Development. This program ceased in 1991 when Communicare released its portion of the funding and Wanslea and Anglicare took over Communicare’s service area. Wanslea’s focus was on children under 6 years and Anglicare’s focus was teenagers. Communicare has not had any foster care services since the closure of this one service in 1991.”
Address(es)	Cecil Avenue, Cannington.
Brief History of Residential Child Care Services	Communicare report that it “is an incorporated body managed by local service clubs, churches and community representatives. They have no affiliation with any one church or club. They are a West Australian registered charity and run a range of family, children and employment services across the metropolitan area.”
Records	Departmental case records for young people placed in Communicare programs by the Department may reside with the Department.  Communicare reports that it “returned all relevant records regarding placements to the Department on cessation of the contract and information on caregivers were passed to Wanslea and Anglicare if applicable. No records are held in relation to placements at this agency. Any documentation has been destroyed in line with agency destruction principles.”
Access	Communicare report that no records are held by that agency.  For Departmental enquiries, while access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Departmental Records:  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>  Communicare Records:  The Executive Director, Communicare PO Box 730, Cannington. Western Australia. 6987. Telephone: (08) 9451 9777 Facsimile: (08) 9350 5770 Email: <a href="http://www.communicare.org.au">www.communicare.org.au</a>

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## Condingup Working Boys' Hostel

Years of Operation	Late 1970s – early 1980s
Role of Facility	Hostel accommodation for working boys from an Indigenous background.
Sponsoring Agency	Possibly Australian Inland Mission (see entries “United Aborigines Mission” and “Wongutha”).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Outside Esperance
Brief History	Condingup was set up to accommodate boys working on farms in the area, including those from Wongutha Mission [see entry].
Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a> , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>For general information relating to missions:</p> <p>State Records Office, Alexander Library Building James St West Entrance Perth WA 6000. Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm Telephone: (08) 9427 3360 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368 Email: <a href="mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au">sro@sro.wa.gov.au</a></p>

## Cooinda House, Mt Lawley

Years of Operation	1966 - remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	Residential child care for schoolgirls in a hostel type setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Originally controlled by the Methodist Homes for Children [see entry] on behalf of the Department of Native Welfare.  Mofflyn / Sister Kate's Child and Family Services [subsequently, Manguri] until 31.12.1987, when it was handed over to the Department.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	24 Queen's Crescent, Mt Lawley
Other Known Names	Cooinda Education and Employment Hostel. It is also possible that this facility was once known as Rangeview, also an Education and Employment Hostel run by the Department in Queens Crescent, Mt Lawley (1973-74).
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities prior to 1972, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>By the late 1950's, the Department of Native Welfare had decided that it was too costly to provide hostel accommodation for Indigenous schoolchildren, who could be boarded privately. "The Department's main concern henceforth was with locating employment for young Aborigines migrating to the city and, wherever possible, placing them in private board, or independent institutions such as the Y.W.C.A. ...Private accommodation facilities were rapidly exhausted, and consideration was once more given to the purchase of hostels by the Department itself, to be operated along the lines of [see entries] Katukutu and McDonald House (i.e. with an independent controlling authority). The first hostel to be acquired under this new trend was 'Cooinda', a hostel for working girls located a block away from Katukutu in Mount Lawley. The hostel was opened in 1966, and staffed by a houseparent couple appointed by the Methodist Homes for Children." Cooinda was offered to the Methodist agency as part of a Government policy to equitably distribute subsidised residential care across the religious denominations. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>.</p> <p>"The Minister for Native Welfare met with a deputation from the Methodist Church..., and the notion of a metropolitan hostel to be controlled by the Church was discussed. The Methodist Homes for Children presented a formal proposal in June of 1965, and the present</p>



[1971] site at Cooinda was inspected and approved in October of the same year. Some delay was experienced in negotiating the final arrangement and in carrying out the necessary structural alterations to the building, which was not officially transferred until January, 1966. The hostel was specifically assigned to the Church as an accommodation centre for working girls. The Department [of Native Welfare] was to be responsible for placement and location of employment for residents.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

At June 30, 1975 there were 9 children in residence (5 Wards and 5 private admissions). At this time, Cooinda provided generally longer term care for girls aged 14-17 years, but did take girls for shorter periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. Cooinda had a garden, play area, one pet, a range of sporting equipment and a basketball court. There were 5 bedrooms – 3 doubles and 2 which could sleep three or more girls; a lounge room; kitchen/dining; dining room; 1 bathroom and 1 toilet; a verandah and 3 staff bedrooms and separate staff amenities; a pool or table tennis table; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, library, books and toys were available. Girls took their lunch to school, to which they walked or caught a bus. Homework was completed after tea. The average length of stay was 1.26 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included sporting clubs, modelling courses and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The building was 30 years old in 1975 and was described as an ‘old’ residence, of brick construction and fitting in well with surrounding premises. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

Departmental administration files indicate that, at 24 December 1976, there were 9 young people resident at Cooinda – 5 of whom were Aboriginal Secondary Grant recipients; one of whom was an Aboriginal Study Grant recipient; 2 Wards; and one resident who was not a Ward, and whose board was paid privately.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Cooinda as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

It appears from Departmental records that Cooinda was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.

Facility operated by Mofflyn under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for 10 secondary school children and girls in employment. In 1984, the supervision of Cooinda transferred from Mofflyn to Sister Kate’s Child and Family Services (subsequently known as Manguri, see entry) until 1987/88, when the Department took over the management.

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan

or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. In the metropolitan areas numbers are limited to approximately ten to twelve secondary students per hostel, with no primary aged students. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. In the metropolitan area the married couple receive an honorarium and the hostel father maintains outside employment.” (Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).

It was deemed necessary to continue to provide hostel services in Perth as there was “still a demand from country Aboriginal students at the senior secondary school level to find accommodation in Perth.” The emphasis in the Perth hostels was on “assisting students to reach their academic potential. They are helped to move on to tertiary courses and independent living situations. Six of these seven facilities are staff with Aboriginal house parents. Close contact with students’ parents enables them to be involved in decision making regarding choice of schools and hostels. A major issue is still that of student adjustment from country to urban school and living situations.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988).

At 1 October 1994, there were 10 girls aged 15-18+ years resident at Cooinda; total admissions during that year had numbered 16; and the length of stay ranged from 1 week to more than 6 months. (OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).

The facility now (2004) forms part of the Department's Aboriginal Student Accommodation Services program.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Methodist Church and Mofflyn have their own entries in *Signposts*, and these should be consulted as they give more information about the approach taken.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

For information about the Methodist Homes involvement in Cooinda:

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022

Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

For Departmental records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Cosmo Newberry

Years of Operation	From 1939 as a child care facility until around 1973.
Role of Facility	Family groups, residential child care, possibly a school.
Sponsoring Agency	Government (probably Native Welfare Department or Lands Department) / United Aborigines Mission
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Cosmo Newberry, Via Laverton
Brief History	<p>While, like most “missions”, families lived on site, there were also residential child care and possibly school facilities at Cosmo Newberry. Prior to 1939, there had been a Government Rations Depot on the site, but a child care facility opened there in 1939 under Government control. In 1953, the United Aborigines Mission took over the site, but it is unclear whether a separate child care facility was in operation during UAM’s tenure.</p> <p>Cosmo Newberry had accommodation for “18 children at a resident Government Primary School” when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Cosmo Newberry was controlled by the UAM. (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>It is likely that Cosmo Newberry was handed over to the local community in 1973, when the handover of Mt Margaret [see entry] occurred, as the two ‘missions’ were related.</p>
Records	<p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s</p>

Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Cottesloe House, in Hollywood Children's Village**

Years of Operation Operated for an unknown period, closing in 1988

Role of Facility Residential care for 9 boys and girls in a home setting.

Sponsoring Agency Salvation Army

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry "Salvation Army" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es) Hollywood Children's Village, Karella Street, Nedlands

Brief History 10 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (5 Wards and 5 private admissions). At this time, Cottesloe House provided generally longer term care for boys and girls aged 5-17 years, but did take children for shorter periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. Cottesloe House had a garden, play area, trampoline, swings and slides, barbeque, cricket pitch, cubby house, one pet, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. Children went to church or Sunday school. There were 6 bedrooms – 1 single and 5 doubles; a lounge room; kitchen/dining; 3 bathrooms and 4 toilets; a study, playroom and office; a verandah and 3 staff bedrooms and 1 staff bathroom and toilet; a pool or table tennis table; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, fish

tank; library, books and toys were available. Children took their lunch to school, to which they walked. The average length of stay was up to 4 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included swimming, sporting clubs, cricket, camping trips, picnics and parties and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The building was over 40 years old in 1975 and was described as an 'old' residence, of brick construction and fitting in well with surrounding premises. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Cottesloe House as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

"Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child's original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities." (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

Closed due to staff shortages in 1988.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Salvation Army has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

#### Records

The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army's Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information.

In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of "The War Cry" for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department will reside with the Department.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Records:  
For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:  
The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  
Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's photographic collection:  
The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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## Cundeelee

Years of Operation	1950 to around 1983/84.
Role of Facility	Family groups, residential child care, also a school.
Sponsoring Agency	Australian Aborigines Evangelical Mission Board (affiliated with the Missionary Fellowship – for more information about the MF see entry for Baptist Union).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Australian Aborigines Evangelical Mission” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Cundeelee
Brief History	Cundeelee had accommodation for “47 children at the Mission school” when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Cundeelee was controlled by the AAEM. ( <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> ). Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for an ablution block; in 1974 for two sets of toilets and extra ablution blocks; in 1975 to repair a lined dam. “The Department continues to provide a service to Cunderlee (sic)

Mission and has again financially supported the provision of water in a time of prolonged drought” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. ‘Cunderlee Mission’ was included in this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels. The facility was listed as a non-Departmental operation.

By 1982, Cundelee was an Aboriginal Community, and the Department visited the area weekly. The appointment of a post-primary school teacher to Cundelee in 1982 was reported as “a very significant step forward”, which would “allow Cundelee children to remain in their normal environment instead of being placed...many miles away [which had] created some problems in the past.” Boys from Cundelee, for example, had previously gone to the Working Boys’ Hostel in Millen Street, Boulder. By 1983, after “protracted negotiations” the Cundelee community was “able to plan positively for their move to Canowna Station, purchased through the Aboriginal Development Commission.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1983*).

#### Records

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## **Darlington Cottage**

Years of Operation	1974 – remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	Initially established to provide residential care for boys from Hillston [see entry] in a group home setting, Darlington joined the Community Support Hostel network in 1983, remaining as a residential care facility to 2004.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental – including predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	4 Hubert St, Darlington
Other Known Names	Darlington Hostel, Darlington Lodge
Brief History	<p>Group Homes were established by the Department “for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“A large group home at Darlington was purchased during [1974] to provide skilled care for school-age boys who would be unable to settle in foster homes.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1974</i>).</p> <p>“The cottage provides mainly for boys who can cope with a normal school curriculum but this is not a necessary criterion providing the individual has a degree of motivation to attend school and the school is able to provide a course of studies suitable to the boy’s needs.” “The establishment of this cottage has allowed for boys resident there to become totally involved in the community and to develop social competence.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1975</i>). (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1975</i>).</p> <p>Darlington Cottage was “under Hillston’s supervision and accommodates up to ten school boys. Boys in residence have the opportunity to become normally involved in the community and to develop social competence. Usually they are admitted from Hillston and can expect to remain for at least one complete school term.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977</i>).</p>



“The community is encouraged to use the cottage leisure and recreation provisions so that benefits can be shared to mutual advantage.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978*).

“Darlington Cottage is a ‘half-way house’ operated by Hillston and functions as a family unit for up to ten boys admitted through Hillston. The boys attend the local school and are encouraged to participate in community life.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

In 1982, it was noted that boys could attend either the local school, or the school at Hillston. The progress of each boy at Darlington Cottage was “closely monitored and reviewed on a weekly basis.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

Darlington Cottage became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s, relinquishing its ties with Hillston as that institution was closed in September 1983. Also in that month, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In its Submission to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

In 1987, it was also reported that “children on arrest or remand who

cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

Advice from the Department for Community Development indicates that Darlington reverted to a live in care-giver model similar to country hostels in 1993, but the period under which it operated in this manner is uncertain.

In 1994, Darlington was part of the McCall/Community Support Hostel Network, providing accommodation and support to 8-12 year olds for periods from two weeks to 12 months. (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### Derby(Amy Bethel) Hostel

Years of Operation

1956 – 22 September 1994

Role of Facility

Residential child care for primary and secondary school children, though the age range of children varied over the time of the hostel’s operation.

Sponsoring Agency

United Aborigines Mission (1956-1975) / Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development

Other facilities in Signposts that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of Signposts, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)

Ashley Street, Derby.

Derby is situated approximately 2,390 kilometres north of Perth.

Other Known Names

Amy Bethel Hostel, Derby School Hostel, possibly also Derby Mission Centre

Brief History

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of

these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that the United Aborigines Mission operated “hostels at Derby (14 primary; 45 secondary students)”. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

In 1976, ‘Amy Bethell’ was operated by the Department for Community Welfare, providing for primary and secondary school children. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

In 1979, the hostel catered for 25 children from Christmas Creek and Looma Stations; from One Arm Point; and from Pandannus Park. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

By 1982, the hostel was reported as providing “valuable accommodation for children attending the local high school.” Administered by the Department’s Kimberley Division. Renovations in this year included “improvements to the staff quarters, dormitories and kitchen/dining areas.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982*).

In 1983, continuing “the move towards smaller facilities, and a less institutional type of hostel care”, a new cottage was located at the Derby Hostel. The Department also reported in that year that they took a “community development” approach to the organisation and management of the hostels and group homes in the Kimberley. “Parents are consulted about their children going to hostels away from home and the advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The parents are becoming more reluctant to send their children away and appropriate education in the community is now becoming an important issue in Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek and One Arm Point. The group homes are only used when there are no relatives able or capable of looking after the children of a mother who may have to go to hospital or Perth. Once again, the responsibility is placed on the community and extended family to deal with their problems.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

In 1984, the hostel was reported as being used “exclusively” as an educational hostel “for children who come from communities which do not have a post primary educational facility.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

In 1987, the hostel was seen as “being more successful in attracting and maintaining older Aboriginal children – not always an easy feat, due to adolescents becoming unsettled through having to cope with much larger schools than they are accustomed to.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the

opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” (Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).

Up to 1994, Derby had continued to operate as an education hostel but it was reported that in September of that year Derby suspended operations “due to reduced demand”. Thirty two admissions in 1994 (representing 15 children admitted for each school term). The hostel was described in 1995 as being “located in central Derby on 9 hectares of land” (some of which was being used as a child care centre) and comprised “two cottage style buildings together with original dormitory style accommodation and associated outbuildings.” The hostel had a 22 seater bus. It was also formally noted that the Derby Hostel had previously been known as the Amy Bethell Hostel in the 1970s. (OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

As Commonwealth Secondary Education Grant holders, there may be Commonwealth records for each resident. The National Archives of Australia may be the best source for tracking these records.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

UAM Ministries  
23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

National Archives of Australia  
384 Berwick Street  
East Victoria Park WA 6101  
Telephone: (08) 9470 7500  
Facsimile: (08) 9470 2787  
PO Box 1144, East Victoria Park WA 6981  
  
Opening hours: 9am-4:30pm weekdays

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## Derby Group Home

Years of Operation	August 1979 – at least 1984, though not in operation as a residential facility by 1995.
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model. By 1982, the Derby Group Home was described as offering “emergency and short term care” only.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	18 Clarendon Street, Derby
Brief History	<p>“Tenders have been called by the Public Works Department for the necessary repairs and improvements to be carried out on the proposed Group Home at Derby. It is hoped that work will begin on this project in the very near future.” <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1978).</i></p> <p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979).</i> For notes on a general history of these</p>

facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

“The Derby Group Home has been renovated and furnished. Group Home Parents have been selected and the facility should be operational in September. It is anticipated that it will provide emergency and short to medium term care for a variety of children within a family type setting.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Derby Group Home as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

“The Derby Group Home is now fully operational and is proving to be a valuable resource for children who require care pending a longer term placement or their return home. The Group Home parents have effectively created a warm family setting for those children placed in their care and are a valuable addition to the Departmental team in Derby.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

“The Derby Group Home has been operating from August 1979. It has proved a valuable resource for Derby. Children have been placed there for a variety of reasons, including children in need of care due to family breakdowns, children in need of emergency accommodation and school children in need of overnight accommodation whilst waiting for connecting flights to travel to their respective schools or homes. Even though the placements were generally of a short duration, there have been instances where children have remained there for longer periods due to lack of alternative placements. In these instances there have been noticeable improvements in behaviour and learning of social skills by these children due to the stable and caring environment offered by the Group Home parents. Recently there has been a change of Group Home parents, however it is anticipated that this facility will continue to provide a good standard of care provided there in the past.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

In 1983, the Department reported that they took a “community development” approach to the organisation and management of the hostels and group homes in the Kimberley. “Parents are consulted about their children going to hostels away from home and the advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The parents are becoming more reluctant to send their children away and appropriate education in the community is now becoming an important issue in Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek and One Arm Point. The group homes are only used when there are no relatives able or capable of looking after the children of a mother who may have to go to hospital or Perth. Once again, the responsibility is placed on the community and extended family to deal with their problems.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

“The group home provides short term emergency care for a maximum

of eight children when for whatever reason they cannot remain with their parents.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984).

In 1984, the Derby Group Home was providing emergency, short and medium-term facility for Wards and non-Wards placed by the Department. No children placed at time of reporting in 1984. Had been closed at various times before re-opening in the 1980s.

In 1995, it was reported that the Derby Group Home had been “used as an office when the District Office burnt down” but was not presently in use as a residential facility. (OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.  Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## Djooraminda

Years of Operation	From 1977 (as Centrecare Children’s Cottages) and remains in operation in 2004.
Sponsoring Agency	In 1982, Departmental administrative files show the Administrative Body for Centrecare Children’s Homes as the St Francis Xavier Community [see entry for Wandering (St Francis Xavier) Mission].  In 2003 the sponsoring agency for Djooraminda was Centrecare Inc.
Other facilities in Signposts that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entries “Centrecare” and “Djooraminda” in the earlier section of Signposts, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Role of Organisation	Cottage-based care of Indigenous children “who may be members of a sibling group or children with some form of behavioural difficulty” by Indigenous house parents (Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC), 1982).  Djooraminda’s website describes its current (2004) services as:  “Providing residential care and supportive services for aboriginal children who are not able to live within their own family environment due to either abuse, neglect or other difficulties.”

Other Known Names Wandering Mission [see entry].

Brief History “Centrecare was developed in 1977 to replace the child care operations of the Wandering Mission.” (CCRCC, 1982). The first administrator of Centrecare Children’s Cottages was the present Archbishop of Perth, the Most Reverend BJ (Barry) Hickey.

By 1979, Centrecare had developed 2 cottage homes in Beverley [see entry], one in Brookton [see entry] and one in Northam [see entry]. By 1983, a new cottage had been added in Northam.

In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:

1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care
  - Professional staff development
  - Information sessions for staff
2. Range of Programs Provided
  - Camping and Artists in Residence program
  - Tutoring program
  - After-school program
  - Alternative school program (in conjunction with the Community Based Offenders Program and the Department of Community Services in Northam).

*(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987).*

The “long-awaited” metropolitan cottage opened in June 1990, but the after-school and alternative school programs closed due to funding cuts in that same year. *(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991).*

Departmental files report that Centrecare’s residential programs in 1991 included 4 cottages.

Departmental files report that Centrecare operated 5 residential units in 1992.

In 1994, Djooraminda’s Child Care Programme was funded to provide “up to 30 culturally appropriate out of home care case placements in metropolitan and country areas for Aboriginal children and families.”

Purpose:

“The provision of out of home care for Aboriginal children and support services for their families”.

Key Service Objectives:

“To provide a range of culturally appropriate out of home and alternative care services including respite and medium term care for up to 30 children in 5 cottages.

To work towards reunifying children in placement with their family / extended family.



To identify and assess alternative carers for children unable to return to their families.”

1994 Out of Home Care funded services included:

- Group care for 0-13 year olds with cottage parents – 3 cottages in Northam, one at Viveash and another at Glendalough
- 0-12 years crisis care (family care worker model)

Other services included:

- Support services for families

*(Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

Djooraminda came under the direct administration of Centrecare in 2002.

In its service agreement with the Department in 2003 Djooraminda was described as providing 30 cottage care placements for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 6-15 years requiring long term care. Care was provided in a family type setting with full time carers. Djooraminda also provided a reunification service for six families. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 11.

Records

Some case records and admission registers for Djooraminda and possibly its earlier agencies exist.

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

The Director, Djooraminda  
 36 Arbon Way, Lockridge WA 6054  
 PO Box 94, Beechboro WA 6935  
 Telephone: (08) 9378 2522 Facsimile: (08) 9378 1113  
 Email: [www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html](http://www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html) and follow the links to webmail

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development,  
 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 11: Young People at Centrecare Children’s Cottages (Djooraminda), Certain Years between 1982 and 1991**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Djooraminda (Centrecare Children’s Cottages)
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	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
1982 <sup>8</sup>	29	30	23	<p>“Centrecare Children’s Cottages is primarily a country based network of family group homes (scatter cottages) for aboriginal children. No senior high school is available locally and work opportunities are limited, particularly for aboriginal youth. A metropolitan based facility for their teenagers is required.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Centrecare could accommodate 34 children. The average number of children during the year was 27.</p> <p>29 children admitted in total, comprising 15 boys and 14 girls; 22 under the care or control of the Department; and 7 private admissions. 4 children aged 0-5 years; 15 aged 6-12 years; and 10 aged 13-15 years on admission. All children admitted during the year were of Indigenous background.</p>
1983			22	Capital grant to replace furniture and fittings was received through the CCRCC.
1984			24	Centrecare had four “country-based cottages all employing Aboriginal child care workers.” A social worker, Robert Rushford, was located at Beverley and supported by an Aboriginal Liaison Officer, Owen Hansen, whose position was funded by the Commonwealth Office of Child Care. “Centrecare cottages receive the majority of their referrals from [the Department].” There was an increase in the number of children aged over 12 years, and also “those with serious adjustment problems.” (CCRCC).
1985			22**	<p>**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy.</p> <p>A number of concerns arose during Centrecare’s annual review with the CCRCC, and these were subsequently outlined in the CCRCC’s report to the Minister. Two of these concerns touched on elements of permanency planning and family reunification – issues that had been highlighted for Indigenous children in particular in the Department’s <i>Children in Limbo</i> project. The CCRCC was concerned that “placement goals and planning to achieve these” should be undertaken “at the outset of the placement” and that improved liaison between the Department and Centrecare could address both this and increased agency support of the family while a child was in care. It was also seen important to ensure that a formal case review took place before returning a child home after a holiday placement there, as “holiday placements are a particularly vulnerable basis on which to decide that a child should return home.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Another issue of concern, and one that demonstrated an undesirable outcome of providing residential child care in local communities was the heightened visibility of children in care in small townships. “The label of ‘Centrecare kids’ seems to be unavoidable given the high level of visibility of these children in the small towns of Beverley and Brookton. This appears to be an important consideration in the planning of future cottage locations. Northam is a bigger centre and this may be more appropriate for future developments. The agency believes that a Northam based cottage for older children as training for independent living is a priority. The emphasis on liaison between Centrecare staff and the local schools has produced a very effective working relationship, and this together with peer group influence achieves a regular school attendance even though truancy was a primary factor in a number of the case histories of children at Centrecare.” (CCRCC).</p>
1986	In 1986, the “children’s profile in small country schools” was “still a difficulty which is under consideration.” But it was possible for the agency to report by this time that all its direct care staff were			

<sup>8</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Year	Djooraminda (Centrecare Children's Cottages)			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>Indigenous, and a social worker with an Indigenous background had been appointed. This not only reflected "Centrecare's commitment to appointing aboriginal staff where suitably qualified workers are available" but also its commitment to "providing a culturally consistent service to Aboriginal families". Additionally, the appointment of the new social worker increased Centrecare's ability to work with families on a preventive basis. An education officer was also appointed during the year, which improved liaison with schools. (CCRCC).</p> <p>One cottage (probably one of the Beverley cottages) was closed in 1986, to enable a youth cottage to be opened.</p>
1987				<p>A Youth Cottage, established because the "provision of an alternative residential model for older adolescent children was seen as essential to try to deal with some of the difficulties experienced in working with these children" was opened – probably in Beverley, and possibly called "Edna Brown Cottage". It was planned to have two Youth Workers staffing the cottage, but these had proved hard to find and the cottage opened with Cottage Parents as caregivers. (CCRCC).</p> <p>"The alternative education programme provided at Centrecare has been successful this year and resulted in high motivation in the students. Centrecare feels that the establishment of a metropolitan house in 1988 is a priority. Follow-up on young people discharged from Centrecare [in the past two years] indicated that the majority have not maintained gains made on return to their home setting. The agency considers that a residential base in the metropolitan area is necessary to provide more appropriate support on discharge." (CCRCC).</p>
1988	38	40		<p>"An increase in referrals to Centrecare is considered to be partly explained by the change in direction of Manguri which has experienced a drop in admissions of Aboriginal children." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Services included an Alternative School Program, after school activities, and support services to local schools to avoid students being suspended.</p> <p>Centrecare proposed to develop a metropolitan residential cottage – a proposal which was agreed to by the CCRCC.</p> <p>"The Consultative Committee extended its sympathy to the agency on the death of their first Aboriginal Social Worker, Mr Robert Haywood on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1988." (CCRCC).</p>
1989	61			<p>The CCRCC reported in 1989 that "nearly half of Centrecare's placements have been for under a one-month period."</p> <p>In concert with Manguri, Centrecare participated in a "research project designed to examine the needs of aboriginal families who present for residential child care". (CCRCC).</p>
1990 <sup>9</sup>	24			<p>37 children admitted in total, reflecting re-entries.</p> <p>Of the 26 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted, 13 were Wards, 3 were children who had been placed under the control of the Department (with guardianship remaining with their parents) and 10 children were "private cases."</p> <p>Centrecare had "considerably reduced the number of children they have cared for this year." Over half the children were aged 12-14 years. (CCRCC).</p> <p>Clearly there is some inconsistency in the figures reported by the CCRCC and Department for this year's activities at Centrecare.</p> <p>Beverley and Northam scatter cottages continued to operate, and the metropolitan cottage opened in June 1990.</p>

<sup>9</sup> Figure in Admissions column refers to number of children receiving residential care during the year.

Year	Djooraminda (Centrecare Children's Cottages)			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
				"This year, Centrecare has had to discontinue its after-school and alternative school programmes due to funding cuts. Given the behavioural and educational problems which most of the children display, this has been a considerable loss. The agency has become aware of the need to provide services to the families of the children if successful reunion is to be achieved and this issue will be addressed in the coming year." (CCRCC).
1991	41		24	

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### Doubleview (Metropolitan Division) Group Home

Years of Operation	Commenced operations in October 1983.
Role of Facility	Emergency, short and medium term care in a family atmosphere for school-age children (Wards and non-Wards) placed by the Department.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Wilding Street, Doubleview
Other Known Names	Innaloo Group Home, Metropolitan Division Group Home
Brief History	<p>Group Homes were established by the Department "for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>"A new group home has been acquired in Doubleview with capital works funding, and following some minor structural alterations will be operating in the near future, providing a family type home environment for up to eight children." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i>).</p> <p>The "Divisional Group Home" commenced operation in October 1983 and was generally operating at capacity in its first year, being viewed as "valuable resource" within the Division. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984</i>).</p> <p>The Doubleview Group Home was described in 1989 as being</p>

administered by the Scarborough Division of the Department, providing “short term accommodation and support to young people requiring special care pending reestablishment of family relationships or alternative long term arrangements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1989*).

There were four children resident at the time of reporting in 1984. In 1990, the facility provided for up to 7 young people aged 12-15 years.

Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Fairbridge Farm, Pinjarra**

Years of Operation

1912 – 1981 as a provider of residential child care at Pinjarra.

Role of Facility

Fairbridge Farm provided residential care for British child migrants and, in later years, for other children placed by the Department.

Sponsoring Agency

Fairbridge Society.

Address(es)

Pinjarra

Brief History

Fairbridge’s website ([www.fairbridge.asn.au/about](http://www.fairbridge.asn.au/about)) gives the following outline:

Fairbridge as an organisation has been in Western Australia since 1912, originally under the auspices of Fairbridge Society based in England with a local Western Australian Board. In 1983 the Western Australian Board incorporated in their own right as Fairbridge Western Australia Incorporated and has since provided services to all young people of Western Australia....

Kingsley Fairbridge’s “vision splendid”, as he called it, began in 1897 when he was working at his father’s Gold Belt property in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). At the age of twelve, Kingsley struggled with a lack of expertise, loneliness and the scarcity of food. Climbing in the steep and slippery hills, he would look into the deep valleys where the grass was six feet high and wish that he could see a farm. While starved and miserable, the vision came to him. Some day he would bring farmers here and they would prosper.

In 1903, at the age of 17, Kingsley visited his grandmother in England and was distressed to see the streets full of poor children, grubby and exhausted from the lack of fresh air and food. He saw workhouses filled with children, orphanages bursting at the seams, and the overall waste of young lives not able to reach their potential. His vision grew.

Six years later, on the 19th of October, 1909, after addressing and gaining support from a meeting of forty-nine of his fellow Rhodes Scholars at the Colonial Club, Kingsley established the Child Emigration Society.

Fairbridge Farm Schools became an incorporated body in 1909, founded at the University of Oxford in England. It was the realisation of his dream.

Kingsley wanted to see little children shedding the bondage of bitter circumstances and stretching their legs and minds amid the thousand interests of the farm. The aim was to provide children with a sense of self worth, and the training and skills necessary for their future in the sparsely populated rural areas of the British Empire.

On the 15th of April, 1912, Kingsley Fairbridge and his young wife Ruby arrived in Albany, Western Australia, from England and made their way to Pinjarra, arriving on the 16th of July in that same year to establish the first Fairbridge Farm School on a property south of the town. They had no knowledge of the local conditions - soil, weather, timber - or the daily life of a farmer in the south-west of Western Australia, but in January 1913 they welcomed their first guests, a party of thirteen children from England. By the end of that year, the first Fairbridge Farm School consisted of thirty-three children, one man, two hired boys, one horse, one cow, two pigs, seventy head of poultry, a four room house, and a kitchen made of scrap iron walls.

Kingsley knew the small property was unsuitable for his plans for practical education and to cater for the number of children he wanted to assist so he and Ruby returned to England in 1919 to raise money to purchase 3200 acres north of Pinjarra. The land was purchased in 1920 and in 1921 Kingsley began the work of erecting cottages, a dining hall, his family home and farm buildings. But the constant worry about funding and the hard work took its toll.

Kingsley Fairbridge died on the 19th of July, 1924, in Perth, Western Australia, at the age of thirty-nine from a mixture of hard work, re-occurring bouts of malaria and what is thought today to have been cancer of the hip. He was sadly missed by Ruby, their four children, and his extended family - the children of Fairbridge.

But this talented and energetic man, who died tragically young, did not die in vain. His vision lived on and by 1939 over a thousand children came to the Fairbridge Farm School....

During the war years, no more children arrived from England and the farm school worked with those children still in residence, while continuing to support those who were out in the work force. Old

Fairbridgians joined the Armed Forces with enthusiasm and by December 1942 there were 500 in uniform.

The Country Women's Association, only too aware of labour shortages on farms, sent young women to Fairbridge to train in farm work, and in 1943 the Australian Women's Land Army, which attracted some Fairbridge girls, took over first Lawley and then Scratton cottages.

Guildford Grammar School boys lived at Fairbridge from April, 1942, to November, 1943, when their own school was appropriated by the American Medical Corps, and following their departure a large number of Dutch children who had been trapped in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) during the war were evacuated to Fairbridge while relatives were traced to enable reunion with their families.

With the passing of the Children Act in England in 1948, and alterations to legislation governing child migration, Fairbridge contrived to find itself a post-war future. By June, 1949, seventy-two children were in residence but as the inspector from the Department of Immigration noted, a tremendous amount of work and expenditure was required to bring the buildings and grounds up to pre-war standards. A new policy of smaller numbers in each cottage was followed, and during the 1950s there was an increasing emphasis on 'scientific' treatment of children. Many of the boys were apprenticed, although about half still trained as farmers, and many of the girls went into nursing.

However attempts to re-establish Fairbridge as it had been were failing, and in 1956 the Fairbridge Society in London promoted the idea of accepting children with one parent. Most often, these were children of war widows who traveled to Australia in the hope of finding better living conditions. The Farm School sheltered and educated the children, while the parent sought work. In 1960 the Commonwealth Government refused to nominate Fairbridge Farm School as the sole institution in Australia for child migrants, and the State Department of Child Welfare stopped subsidising child migration. In September, 1960, the London Committee contacted all four Fairbridge institutions (Molong in New South Wales, Tresca in Tasmania, Prince of Wales Farm School on Vancouver Island, and Fairbridge Farm School, Pinjarra) to confirm that British children were no longer available.

In 1961 the Big Brother Movement began to send seventeen and eighteen year old boys to Fairbridge, and single parent families continued to arrive until 1980, however by 1981 the dream was over and the Farm School closed its doors. The total number of children assisted by Fairbridge from January 1913 until it closed was 3,580.

Departmental files indicate that aid was given in 1923, but that no subsidy was paid to children.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the "Fairbridge Farm Cottage 1-13" as a 'clustered group homes' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

In the Report of the Interim Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care of 1980/81, an appraisal of the facility is noted: “Following the request from the Hon. Minister for Community Welfare (Mr. R. Young) the Committee visited Fairbridge and have studied that operation. An interim report was sent to Mr. Young’s office on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1980, and we trust the business will be concluded shortly. It appears the present concept of Fairbridge is not conducive to modern child care.”

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Tables 12 and 13.

Records	Various records exist for many children. The Department for Community Development should be the first point of enquiry.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

The person authorised by Fairbridge to assist with access is:  
Mrs Pam Wilson, PO Box 560, Victoria Park WA 6979.  
Email: [oldfairbridge@yahoo.com](mailto:oldfairbridge@yahoo.com)

**Table 12: Young People at Fairbridge Farm, Certain Years between 1923 and 1970**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Fairbridge Farm Notes
1924	Aid given, though no subsidy paid to children. Annual Report notes arrival of 120 children from England, with 188 being chargeable for the following year.
1925	173 children (presumably receiving education subsidy)
1930	Annual Report notes capitation grant of close to three thousand pounds.
1934	<p>“This school is not a subsidised institution under the...Act...and consequently wards of the State are not sent here.” “Arrangements have recently been made for the school to be visited and inspected by officers of the [CWD]...The total number of children brought out...is 895 - 278 girls and 617 boys. 18 of these children ...have been returned to England. (It is the policy of the Society to return children who are, or who are likely to become charges on the State.)”. “The Farm School is subsidised on a per capita basis until the child is 14yrs.”</p> <p>At 30/6/34, 584 children had been placed in employment and 90 were in training. 120 boys &amp; 101 girls &lt;14yrs were at the Government school on-site. Staff: Principal (Col. Heath), male staff (11), female staff (31). Children housed 14 to a cottage, with house mother. Schooled until 14, then rural training for boys, domestic for girls. After-care reports were made on children in</p>



Year	Fairbridge Farm Notes
	employment until 21 years.
1935	Total children (not on subsidy) 258 (154 boys & 104 girls).
1936	Total children (not on subsidy) 261 (166 boys & 95 girls).
1952	<p>“This institution is a self-contained unit functioning under the cottage system, where children are grouped in small ‘families’ of not more than 12 to a cottage. The children at Fairbridge are all British migrant children. A most extensive programme of renovation and modernisation has been carried out and this is continuing.” “In order that these children may become accustomed to Australian conditions and come into contact with Australian children, those who reach standard 6 at the school on the property are then transferred to the State School at Pinjarra to complete their education.”</p>
1953	<p>Principal: Mr AE Ball. “Fairbridge can accommodate 210 British migrant boys and girls and it is an outstanding example of an institution developed under the cottage system, where children are grouped in families of twelve at the most. The children enjoy splendid robust health and there have been no cases of serious illness and no infectious outbreaks during the year. A primary school, staffed by Education Department teachers, is on the premises and post-primary education at the Pinjarra Junior Agricultural High School takes pupils to the Junior Certificate Standard. Higher education facilities at Perth, Bunbury or Collie are available for children attempting the Leaving Certificate examinations. Special mention should be made of the establishment of the ‘Agricultural Wing’ at Fairbridge, which is also attended by children from Pinjarra. This course in Agriculture has made a great difference to the 15 or so lads who were seriously retarded at school. These boys have gained a new interest in learning. Week-night supervised study periods which have been introduced have proved beneficial to all students.”</p> <p>“A most extensive plan of renovations and improvements has been practically completed. Briefly, 18 cottages have been remodelled, the main dining room and kitchen have been renovated and improvements made to farmside buildings, namely: - New dairy, additions to poultry sheds, offal treatment shed, slaughter house, meat room, etc. Classrooms were renovated, a metal workshop provided and school accommodation for all primary students and agricultural students is now modern and satisfactory. Improvements are foreshadowed to some staff quarters.”</p> <p>“Farmside development has been extensive, attention being given to: - (i) establishment of irrigation pastures, (ii) clearing up and establishment of pastures on areas previously part cleared or bulldozed, (iii) pasture improvement, (iv) fodder conservation, (v) improvement of boundary fences and construction of additional subdivisional fencing.”</p>

Year	Fairbridge Farm Notes
	“The Society's After-Care Officer (who is also the Farm School Bursar), makes periodical visits to children placed out in employment and personal relationships are thus maintained. Trust accounts for these migrants are kept by the Fairbridge Society. The Old Fairbridgean Clubhouse is available at the Farm School to those who wish to return for vacations.”
1954	Principal: Mr AE Ball. “The children are grouped in small families within 18 cottages, each in the care of a cottage matron. It has a basic child complement of 200 and a staff establishment of 50...The most extensive building programme, comprising renovations and improvements, provision of some new farm side buildings and including the remodelling of 18 cottages, is now completed. The farm side development has continued, such as systematic clearing up of areas previously part cleared, the establishment and renovation of pastures, improvement of boundary and subdivisional fencing, logging, ring-barking and sucker-bashing. Fairbridge is now not far short of the planned carrying capacity of 400 cattle (including a dairy herd of 100), 1,500 sheep and lambs, 80 to 100 pigs and 1,000 head of poultry. Part of the new apple orchard has been planted and the vegetable garden continues to provide fresh items for meals. Many foodstuffs, such as meat, vegetables, milk, eggs, are produced on the property...Particular mention is made of the system of training provided by the Agricultural Wing at Fairbridge...these boys have now a new interest in learning with the bias towards the practical side, and they are now not out of place because of educational retardment, age or build. Night classes provide instruction in woodwork and metalwork for them.”
1957	163 children in total, all migrants, 127 boys and 36 girls.
1958	148 migrant children in total, comprising 118 boys and 30 girls.
1959	149 migrant children in total, comprising 114 boys and 35 girls (although the Annual Report reverses the numbers in each sex, the figures above are believed to be correct).
1960	120 children in total, comprising 95 male and 25 female migrants.
1961	97 children in total, comprising 75 male and 22 female migrants.
1962	126 children in total, comprising 77 migrant children and 51 private admissions (this is the first year that private admissions to Fairbridge were recorded in the Annual Report). <sup>10</sup>
1963	130 children in total, comprising 91 migrant children (59 boys and 32 girls) and 39 private admissions.
1964	147 children in total, comprising 2 wards (this is the first time that wards were noted in the Annual Report as being accommodated at Fairbridge); 91 migrant children (56 boys and 35 girls) and 54 private admissions.
1965	124 children in total, comprising 1 ward; 85 migrant children (55 boys and 30 girls); and 38 private admissions.

<sup>10</sup> Mrs Pam Wilson has advised that those children who were recorded as 'private admissions' were likely to be those who came to WA as members of the One and Two Parent families who were sponsored by Fairbridge.

Year	Fairbridge Farm Notes
1966	77 children in total, comprising 41 migrant children (22 boys and 19 girls); 36 private admissions.
1967	130 children in total, comprising 8 wards; 122 migrant children (68 boys and 54 girls).
1968	169 children in total, comprising 2 wards; 167 migrant children (89 boys and 78 girls).
1969	2 wards and 3 male migrants reported as resident. Licensed for 20 children under 6 years of age.
1970	2 wards reported as resident.

**Table 13: Admissions and Discharges at Fairbridge Farm, Certain Years between 1937 and 1946**

*Sources: Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Fairbridge Farm			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
1937	31	73	219	Admissions: 24 boys + 7 girls. Discharges: 26 boys + 47 girls. Total children (not on subsidy) resident at year end: 219 (164 boys + 55 girls).
1938	0	78	141	No admissions. Discharges: 50 boys + 28 girls. Total children (not on subsidy) resident at year end: 141 (114 boys + 27 girls).
1939	51	62	130	Admissions: 30 boys + 21 girls. Discharges: 39 boys + 23 girls. Total children (not on subsidy) resident at year end: 130 (105 boys + 25 girls).
1940	12	14	96	Children not on subsidy.
1941	0	31	65	
1942	0	20	45	
1943	0	15	31	
1944	0	9	22	
1945	0	10	12	
1946	0	5	7	

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## Fairhaven Hostel, Esperance

Years of Operation	13 February 1965 – December 1987
Role of Facility	<p>The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries advises that Fairhaven was established to provide alternative, appropriate secondary education opportunities that were not available at Norseman District High School for teenage girls from Norseman Mission [see entry]. Teenagers from the Goldfields region as well as from the Western Desert areas Cundeelee [see entry] from the beginning because secondary schooling was not available in their home communities. Initially and for some years, the practical subjects (eg. childcare, sewing, etc) were done by staff at the hostel as part of the school curriculum. In addition to schooling, there were more post-schooling employment opportunities for the girls in Esperance than there were in Norseman.</p> <p>Girls came to Fairhaven at the request of the Commonwealth Department of Education, their parents, or through the Western Australian child welfare system.</p> <p>Girls also learnt domestic skills at Fairhaven, and Fairhaven provided hostel accommodation and continuing care to working girls after they left school.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry], which was formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	<p>Dempster Street, Esperance (now a private residence).</p> <p>Esperance is situated approximately 720 kilometres east of Perth.</p>
Brief History	<p>At any one time, Fairhaven, owned and operated by the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board (now ACCIM), catered for up to 30 secondary school age girls from Indigenous backgrounds during the years of its operation.</p> <p>Departmental Annual Reports show 1 ‘native ward’ resident at 30 June 1969, and none in 1970.</p> <p>When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. Fairhaven was defined by this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.</p> <p>Residents at 1/10/1979: 12 Aboriginal girls aged 14-17 years (25 bed capacity).</p> <p>In 1980, a Grant-in-Aid was received for freezers, refrigerators and stoves; in 1981 for floor covering. In the Report of the Interim Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care of 1980/81, a visit to the facility is noted: “We were most</p>

impressed by the activities of [the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Board]...meeting the needs of children in a family setting.”

“Extremely valuable and greatly appreciated support continues to be received from private child care organisations such as...Fairhaven.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1982*). It appears from Departmental records that Fairhaven was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.

In 1984, it was reported that the Divisional Substitute Care Officer in the Department’s Kalgoorlie office continued “to promote and enhance the alternate care service and receives the co-operation of local foster parents and institutions such as...Fairhaven”. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1984*).

Fairhaven closed in December 1987. The building was sold in 1988, but has since been restored by the new owner.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.

Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

For Photographs:

Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O’Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For Personal Record Cards:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

### **Fitzroy Crossing Group Homes (Burawa Hostel)**

Years of Operation	<p>Possibly 1976 – 1987 at least. Subsequently operated by the Junjuwa Community.</p> <p>A link exists between the Fitzroy Crossing Group Homes and the earlier Fitzroy Crossing Hostel [see entry] which had been operated by the United Aborigines Mission [see entry]. As outlined below, the Group Homes were succeeded by another Hostel, ‘Burawa’, which in turn was transferred to the Junjuwa Aboriginal Community.</p>
Role of Facility	<p>Residential child care for Indigenous children with Indigenous house parents.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development</p>
Address(es)	<p>Fitzroy Crossing</p>
Other Known Names	<p>Burawa Hostel</p>
Brief Histories	<p>“Three Group Homes managed by Aboriginal house parents under a representative Aboriginal committee, have been established to replace the dormitory-style hostel [see entry, Fitzroy Crossing Hostel]. The Group Homes which cater for up to eight children each, endeavour to duplicate normal family living which is much more desirable than dormitories. The Aboriginal committee controls the management of the Group Homes and determines in which Group Home a child should be placed depending on tribal kinship. A Clinical Psychologist is co-ordinating the programme for the first six months to ensure a smooth transition” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976</i>).</p> <p>“The homes are staffed by Aboriginal group parents who meet weekly with District staff to discuss food ordering, management and intake procedures (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977</i>). Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“The development of individual communities, e.g. Go-Go, Christmas Creek, Noonkanbah and provision of attached educational facilities has resulted in a decrease in number of children remaining in Fitzroy Crossing for schooling. Thus the Group Homes which were developed</p>

in 1976 by this Department have, as was anticipated, been phased out and only one now remains. This is developing into a more flexible substitute care facility.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Fitzroy Crossing Group Home as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: “The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

“At Fitzroy Crossing a former Group Home is to be renovated and upgraded to provide more accommodation in the township for children who wish to remain in the district for their secondary education.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

In the 1981 Annual Report, it was noted that the Department “reverted the Group Home to an Hostel for school children in mid 1980. It caters mainly for primary and secondary school children from the smaller cattle stations in the area.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

In 1982 it was noted that the Hostel provided “a valuable service to outlying communities by accommodating school children who would otherwise have been unable to attend the local school.” Administered by the Department’s Kimberley Division. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

In 1983, the Department reported that they took a “community development” approach to the organisation and management of the hostels and group homes in the Kimberley. “Parents are consulted about their children going to hostels away from home and the advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The parents are becoming more reluctant to send their children away and appropriate education in the community is now becoming an important issue in Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek and One Arm Point. The group homes are only used when there are no relatives able or capable of looking after the children of a mother who may have to go to hospital or Perth. Once again, the responsibility is placed on the community and extended family to deal with their problems.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

By 1984, the hostel in Fitzroy Crossing was reported as accommodating “the children of the Muludja Community who although their community is only 40 kilometres from town are not provided with a bus service. This results in the children having to live at the hostel through the week and return home on weekends.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

“Burawa”, as the Fitzroy Crossing facility was known, is now part of the Junjuwa Community.

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.  Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## **Fitzroy Crossing Hostel**

Years of Operation	1952 to around 1976.  The Fitzroy Crossing Hostel was closed by the Department for Community Welfare around 1976 when it developed the Fitzroy Crossing Group Homes [see entry] to provide a less ‘institutionalised’ form of care.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for primary and secondary school children, though the age range of children varied over the time of the hostel’s operation.
Sponsoring Agency	United Aborigines Mission (1956-1975) / Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Fitzroy Crossing is situated 391 kilometres east of Broome, and 641 kilometres west of Kununurra.



## Brief History

When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that the United Aborigines Mission operated a hostel at Fitzroy Crossing which catered for “80 primary level students”. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The Fitzroy Crossing Hostel was replaced in 1976. “Three Group Homes managed by Aboriginal house parents under a representative Aboriginal committee, have been established to replace the dormitory-style hostel [see entry, Fitzroy Crossing Group Homes].” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

Information from the Department for Community Development indicates that the hostel was relinquished by the United Aborigines Mission (UAM) to the Department of Community Welfare “in a move that took the Department by surprise in or around 1972. One possible reason for the handover could have been that the UAM was not in a financial position to continue operating the Hostel, and notified the Department accordingly.” (*Internal Memo Manager Hostels Group to A/Manager Information Support Services, Department for Community Development, July 19<sup>th</sup> 2004*).

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

UAM Ministries  
23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Fitzroy Crossing Mission**

Years of Operation	1952-1987
Sponsoring Agency	United Aborigines Mission
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Fitzroy Crossing
Brief History	<p>The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Fitzroy Crossing Mission’s governing agency as the UAM.</p> <p>Department for Community Welfare annual reports note Fitzroy Crossing mission receiving Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for water piping; in 1974 for an ablution block; and in 1980 for renovations.</p>
Records	<p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

UAM Ministries

23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Forrest River Mission**

Years of Operation	1913 - 1968
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Church / Australian Board of Mission
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Anglican Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Near Wyndham in the Kimberley region of Western Australia
Other Known Names	Oombulgurri / Umbulgara
Brief History	<p>The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Forrest River's governing agencies as the Church of England (or Anglican Church) and the Australian Board of Mission.</p> <p>The Anglican Church has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.</p>
Records	<p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Native Welfare exist and can be accessed via the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of

individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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**Forrest Street Family Centre**

See entry “Neuville”

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**Fourteen**

Years of Operation	September 1968 – November 1979
Role of Facility	Accommodation for 9 teenage boys - a half-way house for those boys on trial leave from Riverbank [see entry], and as a “temporary haven” for those who were suddenly without other accommodation. ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Child Welfare, 1971</i> ).
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	14 Francis Street, Perth.
Other Known Names	Francis Street Hostel / Francis Street Annexe
Brief History	A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 14.
Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 14: Young People at “Fourteen”, Certain Years between 1969 and 1979**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare and Successor Departments in the Years Noted

Year	Fourteen		
	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department
1969	30	9	Fourteen “bridges the gap between close custody and complete freedom, to which boys who are discharged from Riverbank must otherwise adjust in one step....Of particular interest, too, has been the ‘haven’ value...for ex-inmates of Riverbank on trial leave and for those whose terms as wards have expired. Nearly 400 boys, with their friends, visited the hostel during the year, many calls being of a purely social nature.”
1970	47	9	
1971	97	6	<p>“Some boys find special difficulty in settling into normal life in the community following their discharge from the controlled environment of a reformatory...The location of the hostel within the inner city area provides such youths with the opportunity to gain employment and adjust to more normal living conditions before their full return to the community under Riverbank’s after-care, supervision scheme.”</p> <p>The boys staying at ‘Fourteen’ “usually go out to work in open employment but may also return daily to the centre [Riverbank] for schooling or trade instruction.”</p>
1972	76	8	
1973	100		The hostel provides “a living environment more closely simulating that of a family or of a board in small hotel accommodation...some of the more important [mores] on which his future behaviour will in part depend (employment, social contacts, family interactions, etc.) may be stabilised...Relationships with families are often developed better with a gradual introduction back to full-time membership, as are also relationships with other social groups. The hostel encourages and facilitates such contacts.”
1976		6	“Riverbank’s Hostel, accommodating up to 12 boys at ‘Fourteen’ Francis Street, Perth, has been developed into a specific purpose hostel [see separate entry in this document]. The purpose of this programme is to provide an alternative to Riverbank’s walls for boys who need specific correction in living habits, work or school, but who could be adversely affected by too long an association with more delinquent boys.”

Year	Fourteen		
	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department
1978		8	“During the year it was anticipated that [Fourteen] would be resumed for development purposes, and it was necessary to allow the programme there to run down. Fortunately a reprieve was obtained and the facility is now able to continue to function into 1979, which allows for alternative accommodation to be sought so as not to detract from the valuable function Francis Street provides in the total rehabilitative process.”
1979		8	The primary function of Fourteen was “to provide community-based training programmes for selected boys as an alternative to strict custody. Such a programme, which allows for controlled exposure to community pressure, is showing indications of its value but the programme is hampered by the necessity at times to use the facility for multi-purpose accommodation. Because of the lengthy periods that some boys are required to spend at Riverbank, a period of deinstitutionalisation has become necessary. Placement for a time under the supervision of the hostel staff has proved to be necessary and worthwhile for this purpose.”  Fourteen closed in November 1979 and the hostel in Victoria Park overtook this function.

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### Francis Street Hostel

See entry “Fourteen”

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### Fremantle Cottage (Parkerville, situated in White Gum Valley)

Years of Operation            1980 – was still open in 1994

Role of Facility                Residential care for boys and girls in a home setting.

Sponsoring Agency            Parkerville Children’s Home

Other facilities in  
*Signposts* that are related  
to the Sponsoring Agency    See the entry “Parkerville Children’s Home” in the earlier section of  
*Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary  
Institutions”

Address(es)                    White Gum Valley

Brief History                    Mission Grant in Aid 1978 for the purchase of land in White Gum  
Valley and the construction of a cottage. A Grant-in-Aid was received

for landscaping in 1980.

“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” *(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).*

By 1988, the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care’s Report on Activities confirmed that the cottage at White Gum Valley was still operating.

Parkerville Children’s Home has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Parkerville Children’s Home may also hold records.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Parkerville Children’s Home (Inc)  
Beacon Road, Parkerville WA 6081  
Telephone: (08) 9295 4400 Facsimile: (08) 9295 4099  
Email: [pch@parkerville.org.au](mailto:pch@parkerville.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Geraldton Boys’ Employment Hostel

Years of Operation

Possibly earlier than 1973 for an unknown period, possibly closing around 1979.

Role of Facility	Hostel accommodation for working boys in Geraldton.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Geraldton (Geraldton is situated approximately 420 kilometres north of Perth.)
Other Known Names	Aboriginal Boomerang Council Youth Hostel
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“In May this year the Hon. Minister formally signed an agreement with the Aboriginal Boomerang Council of Geraldton giving them tenancy of the Department’s hostel. The Council is using the hostel to provide accommodation for Aboriginal youth from the surrounding area so they can attend the Geraldton Technical School.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979</i>).</p> <p>The “Aboriginal Boomerang Council Youth Hostel has undergone a change in management and is looking to increase its role in the Aboriginal Community.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>



## Geraldton (Westview) Group Home

Years of Operation	1977 – remains open in 2004 as Westview [see entry]
Role of Facility	Residential child care with house parents., including emergency, short and medium-term facility for Wards and non-Wards placed by the Department.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	32 Swan Drive, Bluff Point (or Sunset Beach).
Other Known Names	Also known as the Westview Children's Group Home and Westview Emergency Cottage.
Brief History	An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 27321, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for <i>Signposts</i> research project indicates that the site where Westview is located was originally acquired "by The Department of Native Welfare...for a hostel site to provide holiday opportunities for children from remote areas." It was transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust in 1972 and a portion of the reserve was leased back to what is now the Department for Community Development.

Group Homes were established by the Department "for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement" (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974*). In addition, Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

"In Geraldton a contract group foster home has been established, providing a valuable asset for the field staff...It has enabled us to make short and medium term placements of dependant children in a wide variety of circumstances. The foster home has been established in a large building and this has enabled us to keep one wing available for community use. A wide spectrum of groups including the Potters Club, Brownies and Guides, Adult Education, Homemakers and the Geraldton Community Forum has taken advantage of this facility. The centre also makes an excellent venue for Children's Panel hearings" (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1977*).

First called Geraldton Group Home, then the Westview Children's

Group Home, though it is possible that the facility was also known as the Geraldton Community Centre, as the WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Geraldton Community Centre as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department. Given the alternative uses to which Westview was put, it is likely that the notation refers to this facility.

“The Departmental Group Home has continued to be an invaluable asset for emergency placement of children and should prove even more so with the completion of new premises in 1981.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

“Westview” was officially opened in March 1982 by the Minister for Community Welfare, and by June of that year was “already proving to be a valuable asset in providing for emergency and short term placement of children.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

No resident children at time of reporting in 1984.

In June 1985, the facility was named “Westview Emergency Cottage”.

Emergency, short and medium-term facility for Wards and non-Wards placed by the Department. No resident children at time of reporting in 1984. In June 1985, the Geraldton Group Home became Westview Emergency Cottage. Between June 1985 and May 1986, there were 37 admissions, ranging from 1 day to 5 months’ residency. The average stay was 1 month. There were no readmissions during this period. The profile of children admitted was: 14 boys and 23 girls; 17 Aboriginal and 20 non-Aboriginal children; 0-5 years = 12 admissions; 6-11 years = 8 admissions; 12-16 years = 17 admissions.

In 1986, the Annual Report indicated that “a former Group Home” in Geraldton provided “a hostel service for adolescents experiencing family crises” – it is likely that this was Westview. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1986*).

By 1995, it was reported that Westview was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area.” Westview was described at this time as operating as “a short to medium emergency care hostel”, providing “a placement for children who need a high degree of supervision as a consequence of behaviour or due to volatile family situations. It also offers an opportunity for medium term assessment and intervention programmes in conjunction with District staff.” The hostel building was described as “a large domestic dwelling with accommodation for live in carers, and accommodation for eight children.” Like most of the other country hostels, Westview was not well resourced, and “most equipment within the hostel was worn or broken and no replacement programme existed. This meant there were few resources for children either educationally or for play purposes.” There was “no capacity within the budget to replace or repair equipment.” There were 99 admissions during the 1993-94 year

(ranging in age from 0-6 up to 18+ years, with 44 admissions involving non-Aboriginal young people), and the facility had a 15 seater bus. (OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).

Records	<p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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### **Gilliamia Hostel, Onslow**

Years of Operation	<p>At least 1971, possibly earlier, to around the early 1990s.</p>
Role of Facility	<p>Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting. The Onslow Working Boys Hostel was mentioned in the 1984 Annual Report, so it is possible that the function of the facility changed over time, as the local need changed.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development</p>
Address(es)	<p>Onslow (Onslow is situated approximately 1,380 kilometres north of Perth.)</p>
Other Known Names	<p>Onslow Working Boys Hostel</p>
Brief History	<p>When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that Gilliamia was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare and was for 'educational purposes'. It catered for 66 primary school children. (Wilson and Robinson (1971) <i>Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The Gilliamia facility was upgraded in the 1975/76 year.</p> <p>In 1979, the hostel catered for 48 children from Giralia, Bullara, Kooline, Wyloo, Mt Stewart, Redhill, Nanutarra, Range, Cane River,</p>

Peedamulla, Koordarrie, Urala and Minderoo Stations; and from the Rocklea and Ashburton Downs areas. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: “The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. Gilliamia was administered by the Pilbara Division. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

Grant-in-Aid received in 1984 for furniture.

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

When Gilliamia Hostel closed in 1990, the Department attempted to run it as a Group Home, but this was not successful.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details                      Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Gilmore House Group Home, Medina**

Years of Operation                      From 1988 for an unknown period

Role of Facility                              Residential child care with house parents.

Sponsoring Agency                      Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es)                                  150 Gilmore Road, Medina

Other Known Names                      Successor to the Medina Education and Employment Hostel [see entry]

Brief History                                  Group Homes were established by the Department “for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

In 1988 it was reported that the “Rockingham Division developed a new Group Home at Medina during the year, largely as a response to unmet needs in the area for substitute care resources.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988*).

Records    Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

    Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access    While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details                                  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Girls' Friendly Society

Years of Operation	The Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department in 1953 noted that the Girls' Friendly Society assisted with Departmental placements. It is not known how long this service existed.
Role of Facility	Emergency accommodation for female Wards of the Department if alternative suitable placement cannot be found.
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Church
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Anglican Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Mt Lawley
Brief History	"Although there is as yet no girls' hostel established in the metropolitan area where girls may be accommodated, the Girls' Friendly Society is always willing, subject to vacancies, to provide a home for girls of the Department." <i>Annual Report of the Department of Child Welfare, 1953.</i>
Records	<p>It is unknown whether any records for girls who were accommodated through the Girls' Friendly Society exist. However, the Minute Books and other documents and photographs relating to the Girls' Friendly Society are held in the Battye Library in Perth.</p> <p>Another source of information about the Girls' Friendly Society is the book, <i>Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971</i> by that institution's long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin. See pp. 61 and 171.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:</p> <p>The State Library of Western Australia, Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000. Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers) Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: <a href="mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au">info@liswa.wa.gov.au</a> Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are: Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm; Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm</p>

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### Glendalough Cottage (Centrecare / Djooraminda)

Years of Operation	From June 1990
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model. See entry for Djooraminda.
Sponsoring Agency	Centrecare Children's Cottages (subsequently, Djooraminda)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entries "Centrecare" and "Djooraminda" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Glendalough
Brief History	<p>The "long awaited" metropolitan cottage opened in June 1990. It was "designed to accommodate a mixed population of children returning from country cottages and also teenagers in the metropolitan area." (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991</i>).</p> <p>In addition to the entries mentioned above, Djooraminda has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.</p>
Records	<p>Records for the Beverley Reception Centre run by Centrecare to assess and select children for placement in the cottages are held by Djooraminda [see entry and contact details below].</p> <p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>The Director, Djooraminda 36 Arbon Way, Lockridge WA 6054 PO Box 94, Beechboro WA 6935 Telephone: (08) 9378 2522 Facsimile: (08) 9378 1113</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html">www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html</a> and follow the links to webmail</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

## Goldfields Group Home, Boulder

Years of Operation	1981 - 1986 in first location at Piesse Street (the service was subsequently known as the Kalgoorlie Group Home [see entry]).
Role of Facility	Short and medium term emergency and residential care in a cottage environment with Group Home Parents. Also provided an alternative to hospitalisation for children who could attend on an out-patient basis.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	127 Piesse Street, Boulder
Other Known Names	Boulder Group Home

**Brief History**

Group Homes were established by the Department “for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974*). In addition, Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 34865, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for *Signposts* research project indicates that Lot 195 Piesse Street, Boulder was acquired “as a ‘Grant-in-Aid to Kurrawang Mission by purchase of Freehold property for a ‘Scatter Cottage’ on 6.7.1977 and converted into a reserve 7.10.1977 and Department assumed control on 24.10.1980.”

“The Division this year in re-evaluating its resources has converted a cottage in Boulder, previously loaned to a voluntary organisation, into a short-term group home for young children. From this facility officers can now work with families on a preventive basis with the goal of restoring a child to the family, rather than the child coming into Departmental Care; or children may be placed while their parent or care-giver is hospitalised or otherwise unable to care for the child, for a period. Since January 1981 some 60 children have passed through the Boulder Group Home, none have become wards of the State, and all have been returned to their families or care-givers. The Department has been most fortunate in gaining the services of bilingual Cottage Parents able to converse in the Wongi dialects. This of course has



proven an immeasurable advantage with children from the Central Reserves who speak little or no English. The Group Home also offers an alternative to hospital admission for a child who otherwise could be treated as an out-patient. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1981*).

By 1982, it was reported that this new Group Home had already proved its worth and had “added considerably to the effectiveness and flexibility of the Department in relation to the care of children” in the Southern Country region.” “During its period of operation a little over 18 months, it has provided care for over one hundred children. Nearly all children were returned to either their natural or extended families, mostly within 3 months of their admission to the Group Home. No child was committed to the care of the Department following admission to the Group Home.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1982*).

In 1984, it was reported that the “Goldfields Group Home in Boulder continues to cater for children under 13 years in need of short term emergency accommodation. The majority of children admitted are under five years of age and stay for less than a fortnight. Plans are underway to replace the existing Group Home with a purpose built facility.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1984*).

In the 1985/86 year, \$118,606 was expended on the construction of the new Group Home. As there was no capital expenditure recorded in the Annual Report for 1987, it can be assumed that the Group Home was probably operational by that time. Information from officers of the Department for Community Development indicates that the new Group Home was located at 2 Whitlock Street, Kalgoorlie [see entry for Kalgoorlie Group Home].

#### Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### Good Shepherd Teen Centre

See entry “Neuville”

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## Government Receiving Home, Mt Lawley

See entry, Walcott Centre.

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## Gnowangerup Agricultural College

Years of Operation	1979 – remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	Boarding school
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental sponsorship of children placed by the Department or predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	PO Box 185, Gnowangerup WA 6335
Other Known Names	Gnowangerup Agricultural School
Brief History	<p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Gnowangerup Agricultural College as a ‘clustered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>The Annual Report from 1996 gives an indication of how educational facilities could be partners in the work of the Department: “Support to Gnowangerup Agricultural College saw the selection and placement of educationally disadvantaged children referred by the Department. Departmental support continues while the children remain at the college.” (<i>Family and Children’s Services, Annual Report 1995/96</i>).</p>
Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## Greenmount (Innaminka) Hostel, Greenmount

Years of Operation	Operating from around 1971 and remains open to the present (2004).
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Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development / Methodist Overseas Mission / Uniting Church Family and Children's Services / Sister Kate's [subsequently Manguri]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	69 Innaminka Road, Greenmount
Other Known Names	Innaminka House
Brief History	<p>In 1971, the Methodist Overseas Mission was negotiating with the Department of Native Welfare and for the management of a new hostel at Greenmount pursuant to their policy of gradually replacing missions with small 'scatter homes' as they had already done with Applecross Cottage and Ardross House [see entries]. They had not yet received approval of this policy from their governing body, the Annual Board of Missions. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>Information from the Uniting Church indicates that Greenmount was run as a boys' hostel by Mogumber Training Centre [see entry] from 1972/73, then by Sister Kate's until at least 1975 [see entry, Manguri].</p> <p>A 1995 report (<i>OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995</i>) shows that the Greenmount Hostel was handed over to the Department for Community Services on 31.08.1987 so the Methodist Overseas Mission, as predecessor agency to Sister Kate's, must have formalised its intention to proceed with the initiative.</p> <p>In 1975, Innaminka provided short term care for girls aged 5-17 years in a hostel-like setting. Innaminka had a garden and a trampoline. There were 4 bedrooms – all which could sleep three or more girls; a lounge room; dining room; 2 bathrooms and 2 toilets; a study; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, library and magazines were available. Girls took their lunch to school, to which they caught a bus. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Recreational activities included sporting clubs and socials. The building was described as being of brick construction and integrated into the community. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Greenmount" as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same</p>

enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

It appears from Departmental records that Greenmount was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.

Subsequently, the facility operated under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for secondary school boys. Administered by Sister Kate's in 1985 until 1987/88, when the Department assumed responsibility.

In 1995, it was reported that the Greenmount Hostel had “not been used for a number of years” (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

Innaminka now forms part of the Department's Emergency Accommodation Service program and has housed Tudor Lodge and Bedford Hostel [see entries] at different times during renovations.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Methodist Church and Manguri (Sister Kate's) have their own entries in *Signposts*, and these should be consulted as they give more information about the approach taken.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Information about the Methodist Overseas Mission and other records of children in Uniting Church facilities may be available.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Executive Director,

Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982

Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022

Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Secretary of the World Mission of the Uniting Church in Australia, P.O. Box E266, St. James, NSW, 2000, Australia.

Telephone: (02) 8267 4267 Facsimile: (02) 8267 4222 Email:  
[uim@nat.uca.org.au](mailto:uim@nat.uca.org.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

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### Grosser's Boarding House

Years of Operation	This facility was mentioned in <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> but no detailed information is available.
Sponsoring Agency	Grosser's boarding house appears to have accommodated young people from Indigenous backgrounds who attended work or education in Perth for some time leading up to, and possibly beyond, 1971.
Address(es)	Unknown
Brief History	<p>Grosser's Boarding House was an independently-run exclusively Aboriginal accommodation centre. It is likely that Grosser's sometimes accommodated young people from Indigenous backgrounds who were in either employment or education.</p> <p>It was reported in 1971 that this facility had "minimal contact with the Department" of Native Welfare because Grosser's either found "Departmental policy completely incompatible with their own goals, or do not wish to accept financial support at the expense of autonomy of action." <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i></p>
Records	It is possible that residents at Grosser's also had files held by the Department of Native Welfare. The Department for Community Development should be contacted as they may be able to locate these records or refer enquirers to their Link-Up Service.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

## **Gwynne Lea, adjacent to Nyandi**

Years of Operation	1970 – transferred to the Ministry of Justice (now Department of Justice) on 1 July 1993.
Role of Facility	Open residential cottage adjacent to the maximum security unit at Nyandi.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	3 Allen Court, Bentley
Brief History	<p>“An open residential cottage adjacent to the maximum security unit caters for up to ten girls in a domestic-living type unit. This unit has developed special techniques for the generalisation of newly-learned skills. Each girl is found a weekend placement and behaviour-rating scales are used to provide feedback on behaviour during these periods” <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977).</i></p> <p>“The average length of stay on first admission is two to three months. During the year a total of nine new referrals to Nyandi were admitted direct to Gwynne Lea.” <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978).</i></p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Gwynne Lee” as a ‘campus home’ (ie. “a residential child care establishment consisting of two or more dwellings that do not share cooking or eating facilities”, with an on-site manager “who has authority over the treatment and location of all the children in the dwellings” and which are not otherwise defined as secure institutions or hostels).</p> <p>In 1982, there were 9 new admissions to Gwynne Lea. The average weekly population there was 4 to 5 girls. <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982).</i></p> <p>In 1984, the Annual Report indicated that, although Gwynne Lea could “cater for up to eight girls”, it was desirable to have up to only three girls resident at any one time “given the difficulty of the girls involved.” The “two main tasks” of Gwynne Lea were to “provide an environment where girls will stay despite previous histories of running away...[and to] bring the girl’s behaviour within socially acceptable limits to allow her to be moved back to parents or to foster/boarding placements.” <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984).</i></p> <p>Since 1993, Gwynne Lea has been the responsibility of the Department of Justice.</p>
Records	Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

## Hamilton Hill Hostel

Years of Operation	From around 1971 to at least 1991
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development / Uniting Church
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	22 Frederick Road, Hamilton Hill
Other Known Names	Frederick Street Hostel
Brief History	<p>“Frederick Street” hostel is noted in <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> as one of the Department of Native Welfare properties but it is possible that, while the building had been acquired in 1971, it was not yet operational as a hostel.</p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Hamilton Hill Hostel as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.</p> <p>The Hamilton Hill Hostel was also operated by the Uniting Church under a formal agreement with the Department for Community Welfare. It is likely that Mofflyn and then Sister Kate’s (later “Manguri”, see entry) took over management of the facility as the Uniting Church’s family services structures changed. It is also likely that Hamilton Hill Hostel is one of the hostels that the Department took responsibility for from 1987/88.</p> <p>“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. In the</p>

metropolitan areas numbers are limited to approximately ten to twelve secondary students per hostel, with no primary aged students. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. In the metropolitan area the married couple receive an honorarium and the hostel father maintains outside employment.”  
*(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).*

It was deemed necessary to continue to provide hostel services in Perth as there was “still a demand from country Aboriginal students at the senior secondary school level to find accommodation in Perth.” The emphasis in the Perth hostels was on “assisting students to reach their academic potential. They are helped to move on to tertiary courses and independent living situations. Six of these seven facilities are staff with Aboriginal house parents. Close contact with students’ parents enables them to be involved in decision making regarding choice of schools and hostels. A major issue is still that of student adjustment from country to urban school and living situations.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988).*

In the early 1990s, Hamilton Hill became part of the McCall System of Hostels (though it was not listed among these in the 1995 review of Out of Home and Alternative Care services).

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Hillcrest Nursery, North Fremantle**

Years of Operation

1912 - 1974

Role of Facility

Residential care provided by the Salvation Army for girls who were expecting babies and their young infants. [see also the Hillcrest entry under “Records Held by the Department”]



Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Harvest Terrace, North Fremantle (the facility still exists as an Aged Care establishment. No records are kept there). 44 Kings Park Road (during the Second World War).
Other Known Names	Salvation Army Maternity Hospital.
Brief History	<p>The Family Court records adoptions occurring from the Maternity Home in North Fremantle from 1899 onwards. This was the predecessor to Hillcrest.</p> <p>Many young women had babies at Hillcrest during its years of operation and occasionally Wards of the state would have been resident there. During the Second World War, Hillcrest relocated to 44 Kings Park Road (corner of Ventnor Avenue), returning to the Harvest Terrace site at its conclusion.</p> <p>The facility ceased operation as a maternity home in 1974.</p> <p>A limited chronology is included in Table 15.</p>
Records	<p>All existing Hillcrest records are held by the Department for Community Development. These records include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Labour Ward Report Books 1950 – 1974</li> <li>2. Midwives Case Register 1941 – 1972</li> <li>3. Register: Single Parents 1933 – 1966</li> <li>4. Register: Married Patients 1941 - 1965</li> <li>5. Notification of cases attended, books 1-7, 1968 - 1974</li> <li>6. Adoption Placements – Parents 1962 - 1974</li> <li>7. Adoption Placements – Babies 1965 – 1974</li> <li>8. Babies Birth/Progress Book 1, 1927 – 1941</li> <li>9. Babies Birth/Progress Book, 1958 – 1965</li> <li>10. Day Book – Mothers, 1928 – 1953</li> <li>11. Day Book – Infants, 1958 – 1965</li> <li>12. Girls’ Record Books, 1 – 6, 1934 – 1953</li> <li>13. Admission/Discharges Books 11 – 13, 1912 – 1974</li> <li>14. Personal and Antenatal Records 1968 – 1974</li> </ol> <p>The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including some files from 1922 and 1938.</p> <p>In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.</p>

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)  
For general information about the Salvation Army and its facilities:  
Salvation Army Records:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  
Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

**Table 15: Young Children at the Hillcrest Nursery, Certain Years between 1935 and 1957**

Sources: *Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Children Under 6 Years, not on Subsidy	Hillcrest Nursery
1935	8	
1936	16	
1937	10	
1938	9	
1957		“The Salvation Army’s Hillcrest Maternity Hospital accepts private patients and also cares for unmarried mothers. A sum of £42,000 has been made available for the expansion and modernisation of that Hospital and to enable the Seaforth Home to cater for aged people.”

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## Hillston, Stoneville

Years of Operation 1955 – January 1984

Role of Facility An “open” reformatory for adolescent boys on a working farm property. Most boys attended a school on the property as well as doing practical work on the farm. While the age group of boys admitted to Hillston was variously described as “adolescent” or from 11 years, in fact younger boys (from 9 years of age) were recorded as resident within the Hillston system – those younger boys generally being placed at Darlington Cottage [see entry].

Sponsoring Agency Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community

	Development / Anglican Diocesan Council (Anglican Church)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Stoneville Road, Stoneville
Other Known Names	Although situated on the site previously occupied by the Padbury Boys’ Farm School [see entry], the two facilities should not be confused as their roles and resident populations were quite different.
Brief History	<p>Hillston occupied the same premises as the Padbury Boys’ Farm School, but it was not Padbury’s successor. The boys from Padbury [see entry] went back to Swan Boys’ Home [see entries in <i>Signposts</i> for Swanleigh and Swan Boys’ Delinquent Home] and a new population of young people were taken into Hillston. More explanation about the changeover period and early years of Hillston is provided in <i>Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971</i>, by that institution’s long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin. Enquiries about <i>Noisy Mansions</i> should be directed to Swanleigh (see contact details below).</p> <p>Boys resident at Hillston would have been committed to the care of the Department for committing offences or for truancy.</p> <p>By 1977, Hillston was described thus:</p> <p>“Hillston is a medium-security treatment facility situated on 149 hectares of semi-rural land 41 kilometres from Perth. It has provision for general and remedial schooling, training in mixed farming, trade skills, leisure interests and activities. Single cabins accommodate sixty boys. Boys in privileged or special circumstances can be placed in detached sleeping units or one or two cottages. While the centre’s total capacity is for eighty children more than a further three hundred and fifty boys receive care and supervision under Hillston’s community-based support system. There are also two 10-bed annexes or half-way units located in the suburbs [Darlington Cottage and McDonald House, and also Warramia, Hillston’s group home at Badgingarra – see entries]” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1977</i>).</p> <p>In 1979, the Welstat (welfare statistics) report identified Hillston as a “residential child care establishment that is mainly for child offenders, children on remand for alleged offences or uncontrolled children, and that has, as one of its aims, the full-time secure detention of its child.”</p> <p>By 1982, Warramia Farm was no longer being used by Hillston.</p> <p>Hillston’s residential program closed in January 1984, and Darlington Cottage and McDonald House subsequently became part of the Community Support Hostel system.</p> <p>The future plan for Hillston was for it to stay in the Department’s possession for use as an Activities Centre, and the new, purpose-built Kath French Centre was opened on the Hillston site in November 1999.</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 16.</p>
Records	The first starting point for records must be the Department, who may have

admission registers or case notes.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For information on the changeover period and management by the Anglican Church provided in the history, *Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*:

The Director, Swanleigh  
Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056  
Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699  
Email: [www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au](http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au)

**Table 16: Historical Notes and Numbers of Young People at Hillston, Certain Years between 1952 and 1984**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its Successor Agencies in the Years Noted

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1952				<p>The Anglican Homes for Children “comprise the Swan Boys’ Home and the Swan Girls’ Home at Middle Swan; the Padbury Boys’ Farm School, Stoneville and the William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach, all under the directorship of Mr. A.R. Peterkin.” “The Anglican Homes cater for children of school age generally...Children of school age accommodated at the Anglican Homes attend the State School nearest to the establishment.”</p> <p>“Padbury Boys’ Farm School caters for older lads, as well as school-boys and enables suitable boys to be taught agricultural pursuits.”</p> <p>“Each Christmas school vacation, the children from the Anglican Homes are given a seaside holiday at the Seaside Home at Coogee Beach.”</p>
1953				<p>Principal: Mr RC Smith.</p> <p>Accommodation for 20 boys.</p> <p>“At Stoneville an area of about 100 acres was cleared and pastured. Water supply and irrigation have received particular attention, and the farm is being steadily developed.”</p>
1954				<p>“Stoneville has made good progress with further clearing and the establishment of pastures. This institution has an active farm development committee of very experienced men who have drawn up and supervised a plan of development for this property. Following the praiseworthy efforts of the staff and boys, a hobby shed is now completed and in use and a keen interest is being shown in the sphere of practical activities.”</p>

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
1956			35	
1957			65	<p>Annual report notes that 41 boys absconded, comprising 32 wards and 9 'others', which suggests there may have been private admissions.</p> <p>"This School is the only residential reformatory institution for boys in the State and its operation is naturally the focus of departmental and public attention. In the past year the number of boys committed to it has continued to increase. At its original establishment in August 1955 it was designed to accommodate 20 boys (the average number then committed to such custody). at present 50 boys are placed there. That group includes a small number of hardened offenders who account for a very high proportion of the absconders from Stoneville and whose bad behaviour makes the proper management and reformation of the majority very difficult. The only answer to this situation is the provision of a closed institution from which absconding is impossible and within which the hardened group can be effectively controlled. There will then be much greater opportunity for effective work at Stoneville with the more biddable boys, for whom it is the appropriate institution."</p> <p>[Note: the above indicates that Stoneville became operational in 1955, but earlier reports suggest 1952 as the commencement date.]</p>
1958			63	
1959			59	<p>"Stoneville continues to be filled to capacity, as is the privilege annexe. A new dining-room kitchen block is in course of construction as part of the programme of replacement of temporary buildings. It is planned to provide a new recreation hall and reading room in the coming year. During the year this group salvaged material from State Housing areas and has constructed a substantial school building at the annexe, sufficient to house wood-working and boat-building machinery and canvas and leather-work equipment. Other buildings constructed include an abattoirs and farm sheds at Stoneville."</p> <p>59 boys in total, all Wards. 61 boys absconded; 18 were transferred to gaol (with 11 remaining in gaol at year end); and 3 were transferred to Melville Rehabilitation Centre.</p>
1960	211	222	48	<p>48 boys in total, all Wards. 69 episodes of absconding were reported, attributed to 52 wards.</p> <p>A new dining room and "modern kitchen and foodstore" were opened.</p>
1961	112	117	43	<p>43 boys in total, all Wards. 38 absconded; 8 boys transferred to Riverbank, 3 to Fremantle Gaol.</p> <p>A new Chapel, constructed by the boys, opened on July 16, 1961.</p> <p>After Riverbank opened, Stoneville catered for the "less sophisticated" boy.</p> <p>"Since 1955, 600 boys have passed through [Stoneville]...Of that number 450 boys have not [re-offended]."</p>
1962	112	93	62	<p>Now known as 'Hillston'.</p> <p>The new recreation hall and reading room were opened in February and replacement of the sleeping quarters is due to commence during 1962-63.</p>

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				The boys at Stoneville erected the Department's Pavillion at the Royal Show, along with boys from the Reception Home. 62 boys in total, all Wards.
1963	95	117	40	40 boys in total, all Wards. 23 abscondings.
1964	130	129	41	41 boys in total, all Wards.
1965	117	107	51	51 boys in total, all Wards. 13 abscondings.
1966	155	144	62	Hillston funded by the Department and run on their behalf by a Management Committee appointed by the Anglican Church. 62 boys in total, all Wards. 41 abscondings. The average length of stay was 7 months.
1967	134		62	
1968	184		58	<p>“This reformatory facility, jointly administered by the Child Welfare Department and the Anglican Church, is situated in a farm-like setting at Stoneville. ‘Hillston’ caters for 60 boys between the ages of 14 years and 18 years within a programme incorporating schooling and farm and pre-trade experience.”</p> <p>The average length of stay in this year was 27.5 weeks.</p> <p>“Produce from farming activities was valued at \$11,229.90, much of which was consumed at ‘Hillston’. Surplus production is made available to other Child Welfare establishments.”</p>
1969	140		60	<p>“The programme provides for most boys to attend school daily on a curriculum designed to allow for their capacity and progress and is supervised by one of the two secondary school-teachers employed in the Centre.”</p> <p>“In addition to classroom experience, boys are involved in workshop activity, in metalwork and carpentry, in building, bricklaying, plastering, animal husbandry, wood-cutting and in general farming tasks, involving use of a farm tractor and other machinery, around the 360 acre property.”</p> <p>“The Department has recently found that it is necessary to place boys in the 12-14 years age group at Hillston because of growing reluctance by denominational children’s institutions to accept ‘difficult’ children. Such children can and do benefit from the schooling available at Hillston, but they are rather too young to participate easily (for school and other reasons) in the total programme of activities offered by Hillston. The presence of these children requires adjustment to the usual programme, which is often a disadvantage, and contact with older and more sophisticated offenders cannot be avoided. For these reasons, separate ‘cottage’ accommodation for 10-12 such boys is being developed on the Hillston site where the children can be placed in the care of a cottage mother while attending outside schools.”</p> <p>“Produce from the property was valued at \$16,510.92 and most of it was consumed at Hillston. Other Child Welfare institutions received \$1,345.56 worth of farm produce and livestock to the value of \$1,856.87 was sold during the year.”</p>
1970	199		68	“This facility previously managed by the Anglican Church and the Department,

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				<p>through a joint committee of management, came under the control of the Department in October, 1969.”</p> <p>“New cottage facilities for 12 boys enable better segregation for selected younger boys the Department needs to admit to ‘Hillston’. The boys...return to the cottage setting and care of cottage parents overnight.”</p> <p>A dairy (May 1970) and swimming pool were built on site during the year. “Generous financial support from the Lotteries Commission enabled the purchase of a two-stand milking machine for the dairy and with a grand of \$1,450.00 enabled ‘Hillston’ to undertake the cost of building a small swimming pool. This facility is very much appreciated by the boys and offers both healthy recreational activity, and economy in staff supervision.”</p> <p>Sheep shearing and experience in the dairy were introduced as activities.</p> <p>“Produce from farming activities at ‘Hillston’ was valued at \$13,917.00 much of which was consumed at ‘Hillston’. Some surplus, however, was made available to other Child Welfare institutions. Livestock sold at the Midland Markets realized \$1,567.00.”</p> <p>“To overcome some of the difficulties involved in the early release of children [due to the “growing need to provide reformatory treatment to an increasing number of cases”], after-care supervision under trial leave conditions, similar to the scheme operated successfully at ‘Riverbank’, will be introduced in the next financial year.”</p>
1971	233		53	<p>“Covering 367 acres of partly-cleared land, Hillston offers agricultural and allied trade training to selected children. During the year, work was begun on a modern semi-intensive piggery and new machinery sheds are planned. A programme of artificial insemination for cattle breeding was begun and a new orchard of some 360 assorted trees produced its first crop. Produce in the form of milk, eggs, mutton, beef, pork, butter, cream and poultry to the market value of \$11,557.00 was either consumed at Hillston or made available to other institutions. Stock sold realized \$834.00.”</p> <p>“In the area of education, two ‘Bristol’ type classrooms were acquired and erected on the property. Many of the boys at Hillston have educational problems and two teachers have continued to provide remedial schooling.”</p> <p>“Activities outside the centre this year included participation in local football, cricket and basketball competitions. ‘Outward Bound’ type activities were also introduced and are to be extended.”</p> <p>“Two officers were appointed to the staff for the purpose of establishing an after-care service. The chief aim of such a service is to ensure that treatment and care begun in the institution is carried forward into the community with the least possible disruption following the child’s discharge.”</p>
1972	211		66	<p>“There was a marked increase” in the number of boys admitted due to the non-payment of fines and the inability of Longmore to accommodate them.</p> <p>“Twenty-eight head of cattle, bred and reared at Hillston, have been transferred to the Department’s property at Badgingarra to form the nucleus of a beef breeding herd. Produce...to a market value of \$11,363 was either consumed at Hillston or made available to other institutions.”</p>

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
				<p>“Demands in the area of education have increased...to a point where in excess of 66 per cent. of the population have an essential need for school programmes at an individual level. A further three ‘Bristol’ type school rooms are in the process of being erected and these will be a further acquisition in dealing with the ever present educational problems. Regular outings of educational interest have been conducted throughout the year as an integral part of the school programme.”</p> <p>“Teams from the school have continued to participate in local sporting competitions: football, cricket and basketball. The interest of other clubs in these competitions, especially their involvement with the Hillston teams and their invitations to participate in various club functions, has undoubtedly assisted greatly in the area of social development. In the Hills Junior Football Association under 17 competition, Hillston players polled second and third in the Fairest and Best competition and three other players scored points. Individual boys from the school have also been involved with an external club, training and playing with them. This pilot programme also appears to have assisted greatly in their development and the co-operation of the Swan View under 14 Football Association is acknowledged.”</p> <p>“Projects for various local organisations have been undertaken during the year and community involvement is always held high in order of priorities.”</p> <p>“Close involvement with ‘Warramia’ has been maintained throughout the year and many boys have spent various periods working on the property. Such placements are keenly sought by the boys, and they also provide a realistic working situation in which to assess ability, reliability, self-confidence and industry. Boys working on the property have also become socially involved in the Badgingarra district.”</p> <p>120 boys were placed on trial leave.</p>
1973	245		50	<p>“The need areas found in some of the children admitted to Hillston contraindicates specific problem treatment.” Hillston has developed new ways of managing the boys who are deemed suitable for placement there “and these have included the wider and earlier use of placement in the community while still under the care of Hillston staff, with readmissions to the institution when the boy’s behaviour indicates this necessary – with or without offences.”</p> <p>“The construction of a new workshop complex by staff and boys has commenced.”</p> <p>“Training in general work habits (planning ahead, being systematic, conserving materials, working to time schedules, etc) is regarded as the major aim” of the farm work programs.</p> <p>Produce from Hillston and the farm at Badgingarra “in the form of milk, eggs, butter cream, mutton, beef, pork, and poultry to the market value of \$11,935 was used in Hillston and other metropolitan institutions. The development of a pure-bred Friesian dairy herd continues.”</p> <p>“Participation in the local community’s life is encouraged as a training measure and is appreciated by local organisations (including schools, Agricultural Society, Bush Fire Brigade, Country Women’s Association). Teams from the institution have competed in local sporting events in football, cricket and basketball.”</p> <p>A full-time clinical psychologist was appointed during this year.</p>
1974	251		81	A small proportion of the boys resident at Hillston are there for the non-payment of



Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				<p>fines.</p> <p>“A programme of ‘Work Release’ has been developed during the year which provides for an extension of the institution work training programme into a realistic working situation and it is usual for approximately eight boys to be engaged in this type of programme at any one time. Boys engaged in such a programme earn wages, develop a responsibility in budgeting by paying board into the Department, paying off any outstanding fines and restitution, purchasing personal items, providing weekly spending money and banking with the local Savings Bank. This programme to date has proven to be an unqualified success and appreciation is expressed to local employers, particularly the Tip Top Abattoirs, Woorooloo, the Mundaring Shire Council and the Commercial Bank for their co-operation in making it possible.”</p> <p>“There is no specific length of time a boy spends in Hillston and how long he stays depends largely on his personal progress.”</p> <p>“During the latter part of the current year the Children’s Court has accepted recommendations for boys who have re-offended whilst on trial leave to be given week-end detention. This has been achieved by the Court imposing fines and ordering default to be served on a number of consecutive week-ends. This method of dealing has allowed boys to continue in their normal school or work programme during weekdays but has curtailed their week-end programme.”</p> <p>Produce from Hillston and the farm at Badgingarra “in the form of milk, eggs, butter cream, mutton, beef, pork, and poultry to the market value of \$17 975 was used in Hillston and other metropolitan institutions during the year.”</p>
1975	352		81	<p>The 40% increase in admissions from the previous year were “totally attributable to the higher admission rates of Aboriginal boys.”</p> <p>“The continuing trend is that many boys who come to Hillston are educationally retarded and have emotional social and behavioural problems associated with poor adjustment at home, in school or in employment. The institution’s programme of training and activities takes into account the varying ages, needs and abilities of the boys and is designed to stimulate interests and develop potential skills which will help them meet the challenge of returning to school or employment in the community with an attitude of responsibility and self-confidence.”</p> <p>“Particularly noticeable is the incidence of educational retardation and in an effort to cope adequately with this problem a three teacher school system is now in operation.”</p> <p>“Produce from the Hillston Farm and from [Warramia] to the market value of \$28 968 was used in Hillston and other metropolitan institutions during the year.”</p> <p>Two boys were generally located at Warramia.</p> <p>94 boys participated in work release during the year.</p> <p>“Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in placing boys from [Hillston] who, because of their inadequacies, are unacceptable and unable to function in normal living or boarding situations. Consequently there has been a necessity for them to remain at the institution for extended periods which has tended to make them overdependent on institution living. Similarly, because of Hillston’s relative isolation in regard to location of metropolitan agencies problems</p>

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				have been encountered in regard to boys regular attendance at community clinics or training centres which could possibly be beneficial to them. However McDonald House located in Mount Lawley is currently being established to cater for these needs and will provide a further most valuable adjunct to Hillston in providing for special training and social development in a community setting.”
1976	363		69	<p>“The three teacher school has operated to capacity throughout the year” with continued need of the remedial services.</p> <p>“A construction programme, as part of a plan to extend and improve training facilities at Hillston, continues to progress.”</p> <p>Produce from Warramia and Hillston “to the market value of \$32 925 was used in the Hillston and other metropolitan institutions’ kitchens throughout the year.”</p> <p>98 boys participated in work release during the year “and obviously benefitted by the social interaction...and actually experiencing money handling, budgeting and banking.”</p> <p>In addition to the resident population, an average of 200 boys were on trial leave from Hillston throughout the year.</p>
1977	346			The Longmore Remand Centre was partly responsible for a decrease in fine defaulters being placed at Hillston.
1978	328			<p>“The completion of the Science Building late in 1977, has added to the range of educational experience.”</p> <p>“The work release programme in conjunction with the Abattoir at Wooroloo, has suffered in recent months due to scaling down of the industry. Opportunities for such employment are becoming progressively worse and alternatives are not available. The poor state of the economy generally is affecting the after-care service. It is extremely difficult to place boys about to be released in work situations.”</p>
1979	296			
1980	249	207		<p>The population of boys admitted to Hillston continued to require an emphasis on “remedial education and modification of behaviour. Individual programmes for each boy are backed up by a centre-wide privilege system. Progress is monitored and programmes constantly reviewed. Boys succeeding with their programmes can graduate to external schools or work release situations, or alternatively be returned to the community.”</p> <p>“Public concern earlier this year over boys running away from Hillston resulted in changes being made at Hillston and a reduction in absconding being achieved. In addition a Departmental Committee was set up to look at the problem.”</p> <p>Hillston administered Warramia Farm, Darlington Cottage and McDonald House [see entries].</p> <p>The 138 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 93 individuals.</p> <p>The average length of stay was 52 days (ranging from 1 to 203 days), and the average age of boys at Hillston was 15 years 2 months (the youngest being 11 and the eldest 17 years).</p>

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				Though no longer reported in the Annual Report, absconding remained a problem at Hillston. Thus, the facility joined McCall and Walcott in a project to examine the extent of and factors in absconding.
1981	310	272		<p>The 197 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 130 individuals. The average length of stay was 55 days (ranging from 1 to 160 days), and the average age of boys at Hillston was 15 years (the youngest being 10 and the eldest 17 years).</p> <p>A number of changes arose as a result of the information obtained through the absconding project. These included: “a limited screening process to select out boys who, if admitted or re-admitted to Hillston, may constitute a serious absconding risk and/or potential threat to the local community; re-arrangement of Staff Rosters to give maximum supervision at all times; withdrawing from the operation of the farm, the orchard and equestrian activities; revision of the approach to and development of programming to accommodate changes and to encourage greater involvement by individual boys; a more systematic procedure in the search for absconders.”</p> <p>In addition, the appointment of a new Deputy Superintendent was seen to have improved program monitoring and the quality of programs “which together resulted in greater co-operation from boys.”</p>
1982	272	272		<p>“During the last twelve months, efforts have been made to refine and further develop overall programming. With the system now operating, when a boy is admitted, his programme is outlined and discussed, with his co-operation, within 24 hours of admission. The programme aims to give information to the boy and to staff on issues such as identified problems and specific needs. Progress is closely monitored and reviewed weekly until the boy is discharged. A Case Review is held approximately six weeks after admission, which is attended by the boy, his Resource Officer/Group Worker, After Care Officer, Deputy Superintendent, Psychologist and if possible his parents. Further reviews are held if warranted by circumstances eventuating within the facility or the community.”</p> <p>New work places for art outlets, automotives and craft work were established. A new orchard, in a central location, was planted. And the family visiting area was relocated in parkland near the Chapel, and timbered “chalet-type shelters, barbeques and toilets” were provided.</p> <p>The 183 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 130 individuals. The average length of stay was 54 days (ranging from 2 to 269 days), and the average age of boys at Hillston was 15 years (the youngest being 9 and the eldest 17 years).</p> <p>For the first time, in the 1982 Annual Report, Warramia Farm was not mentioned in the Hillston report. In 1981, the placement of boys there had been identified as a problem in terms of absconding behaviours and subsequent placement from Hillston was not recommended. It would appear that this recommendation was in force by 1982.</p>
1983	187	198		<p>The 135 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 83 individuals. The average length of stay was 45.5 days (ranging from 2 to 228 days), and the</p>

Year	Hillston, Stoneville			Source Information from Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				<p>average age of boys at Hillston was 15.2 years (the youngest being 11 and the eldest 17 years).</p> <p>A “major recommendation” of Professor Edwards’ enquiry into the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in 1982 was the phasing out of Hillston as a secure institution. Hillston operated “on the principle of security during evening and nights, and an open-type programme during the day. Much of the recent literature on juvenile delinquency suggests that such institutions are ‘soft options’ in that children who otherwise would be involved in intensive community programmes are referred to them. The general reduction in numbers, coupled with a particular reduction in numbers admitted to Hillston associated with tightened admission criteria, has given the Department scope to put this recommendation into effect.”</p> <p>“Essential to the phase out of Hillston as a residential facility are the development of high threshold community based programmes for offenders and the modification of the Longmore Remand and Assessment complex (secure) to incorporate training also proposed by Professor Edwards. Planning for these developments has commenced and, as in the care area, existing resources will be deployed into them.”</p>
1984				Hillston closed as a residential facility in January 1984.

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### Hollywood Children’s Village

See entries “Salvation Army Boys’ Home” and “Salvation Army Girls’ Home (Kia – Ora)”

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### Holy Child Orphanage, Broome

Years of Operation            1890’s - 1970

Role of Facility                Residential child care of orphaned girls and girls removed from their families by Native Affairs aged from 0 to 20 years.

Sponsoring Agency            Sisters of St John of God (1940-1962). The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows the Roman Catholic Church as the governing body for the Holy Child Orphanage, though the dates given for operation far exceed those identified by the Sisters of St John of God. However, “A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* [www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) also reports that a home for “native girls” was established in Broome in the 1890’s, not giving the name of the Order who ran it.

Other facilities in              See the entry “Sisters of St John of God” in the earlier section of *Signposts*,

Signposts that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	“Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Broome
Other Known Names	St John of God Home for Native Girls
Brief History	<p>A history of the Sisters of St John of God in Australia is being compiled. Enquiries about this book should be directed to the Sisters via the contact details below.</p> <p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> reports that the girls, once completing primary school, either stayed at the Orphanage to learn domestic skills or were transferred to hostel type accommodation near the convent to acquire them there. “Girls stayed with the Sisters until they married or returned to their families.”</p> <p>The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows the operating years for the Holy Child Orphanage in Broome being from 1912 to 1970, but “A Piece of the Story” records a home for “native girls” at Broome from the 1890’s.</p> <p>According to “A Piece of the Story”, the national directory of Catholic residential services, Holy Child Orphanage closed in 1962. As admissions and discharges were reported in the Department’ of Child Welfare’s Annual Report of 1963, the closure must have occurred between July and December – possibly at the end of the 1962 school year.</p> <p>A limited chronology is included in Table 17.</p>
Records	<p>Photographs may be held by the Sisters and others.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p> <p>For Native Welfare Department Records, contact the Department for Community Development to gain assistance in accessing various records held on children who were membes of the Stolen Generations.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Holy Child Orphanage, c/o Sisters of St John of God, PO Box 473, Wembley WA 6014.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9213 3600 Facsimile: (08) 9322 1471</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>For general information relating to missions:</p> <p>State Records Office, Alexander Library Building</p>

James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 17: Female Wards at the Holy Child Orphanage, Broome, 1959-1963**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	Holy Child Orphanage, Broome			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1959			6	All female Wards.
1960	0	2	4	
1961	0	1	3	
1962	0	0	3	
1963	0	0	3	

**Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls, Leederville**

Years of Operation            1908 - 1979

Role of Facility                The Home of the Good Shepherd was an “Industrial School” from its earliest years. The concept of this type of facility was to provide remedial treatment for children who were classified as ‘juvenile delinquents’. Although many of its residents were Wards of the state, these numbers were equalled in later years by private admissions.

Sponsoring Agency            Sisters of the Good Shepherd

Other facilities in  
*Signposts* that are related  
 to the Sponsoring Agency    See the entry “Sisters of the Good Shepherd” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)                    Leederville

Other Known Names         “Leederville”

Brief History                 “A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic*

*Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families*

[www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) indicates that “Leederville”, which is likely to have been another name by which the Industrial School was known, commenced operations in Adelaide Terrace, Perth, in 1902 and moved to its present site in Leederville in 1904. The dates and some of the information in A Piece of the Story conflict somewhat with the information presented here.

The residential program closed in July, 1979.

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 18.

Records

Admission and discharge registers are held by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (see contact details below).

Departmental case records for young people placed in by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.

It is possible that the records of the Children’s Court may also be relevant. The Department for Community Development may be able to assist in this regard.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Provincial Leader, Good Shepherd Provincialate  
PO Box 182, Abbotsford, Victoria 3067.  
Telephone: (03) 9419 5773 Facsimile: (03) 9419 4472

**Table 18: Young Women at the Home of the Good Shepherd, 1920- 1970**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls, Leederville			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1920			15	
1921			19	
1922	9	10	18	
1923	9	15	12	
1924	5	9	8	

Year	Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls, Leederville			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1925	8	3	13	
1926	11	7	1	
1927	4	7	14	
1928	6	8	12	1 child at service.
1929	19	14	17	2 children at service.
1930	15	20	12	
1931	10	6	16	
1932	9	11	14	
1933	11	16	9	
1934	7	6	10	
1935	6	8	8	2 children absconded and were returned.
1936			14	
1937	15	14	15	<p>Sister-in-Charge: Sr Antonia. 28 children in total, comprising 15 wards;and 13 private admissions.</p> <p>“This Home caters for delinquent girls, who represent a great problem for the Department. Many of them are sub-normal and cannot be given their freedom. All the sub-normal girls have been examined and reported on by a psychologist.”</p> <p>2 children at service; 6 placed at service.</p>
1938	11	11	15	“[The] girls work in the laundry, garden, poultry yards and sewing room.”
1939	5	7	13	
1940	20	13	20	1 child at service.



Year	Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls, Leederville			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1941	15	12	23	2 abscondings.
1942	35	24	34	4 abscondings.
1943	58	48	44	6 abscondings.
1944	53	57	40	13 abscondings.
1945	52	52	40	8 abscondings.
1946	26	45	21	2 abscondings.
1947			17	
1948	13	18	12	
1949	8	8	12	
1950	16	10	18	
1951	20	17	21	
1952	13	14	20	<p>“The Home of the Good Shepherd at Leederville is one of the two industrial schools scheduled under the Child Welfare Act, 1947-52 and excellent facilities are available for the female inmates there.”</p> <p>The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth.</p> <p>1 absconding.</p>
1953	27	22	25	<p>Sister in Charge: Sister St. Pierre.</p> <p>“Facilities for the care of the female inmates here are good and girls are given training, mainly in all aspects of laundry work at the steam laundry in the premises. A Review Committee, comprising departmental women probation officers and institution representatives, meets at the institution three-monthly, when recommendations are made concerning the wards of the Child Welfare Department who are held at the Home.”</p>
1954	23	25	23	<p>Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth.</p> <p>Prioress: Rev. Mother M Clare.</p> <p>6 abscondings.</p>
1956			18	

Year	Home of the Good Shepherd Industrial School for Girls, Leederville			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1957	46	35	29	39 girls in total, comprising 29 wards and 10 private admissions.
1958			28	71 girls in total, comprising 28 wards and 43 private admissions. The Home of the Good Shepherd provides treatment for “maladjusted” girls. The programme “includes classroom subjects, needlework, domestic training, physical education, art and drama, music and floral work and some experience of industrial work. Girls are counselled in an effort to help them gain self-respect and resume their place as useful and acceptable members of the community.”
1959	62	69	21	71 girls in total, comprising 21 wards and 50 private admissions. 5 abscondings.
1960	46	50	17	64 girls in total, comprising 17 wards and 47 private admissions. 7 abscondings.
1961	49	41	25	“During the year 61 girls have been [admitted] and 29 have been released, of whom 25 have not so far offended again.” 76 girls in total, comprising 25 wards and 51 private admissions. 9 abscondings.
1962	42	43	24	80 girls in total, comprising 24 wards and 56 private admissions. 4 abscondings.
1963	48	42	30	92 girls in total, comprising 30 wards and 62 private admissions. 5 abscondings.
1964	16	14	22	69 girls in total, comprising 22 wards and 47 private admissions.
1965	36	8	50	68 girls in total, comprising 50 wards and 18 private admissions.
1966	49	54	45	Prioress: Sr John. 86 girls in total, comprising 45 wards and 41 private admissions. 42 abscondings.
1967			48	86 girls in total, comprising 48 wards and 38 private admissions.
1968			31	67 girls in total, comprising 31 wards and 36 private admissions.
1969			30	
1970			28	

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### Ieramugadu Shelter

Years of Operation                      From 1982 for an unknown period, though it is likely to have closed prior to 1994.

Role of Facility	Described in 1982 as a shelter for teenage girls.
Sponsoring Agency	Ieramugadu Community Incorporated
Address(es)	Roebourne
Brief History	<p>“A shelter for homeless teenage girls has been established and is being managed by the Ieramugadu Community Incorporated, which represents the majority of Aboriginal people in Roebourne.” <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1982).</i></p> <p>Grant-in-Aid 1982 for furniture/fittings, bathroom renovations and hotwater system for the shelter.</p> <p>The Ieramugadu Shelter was not included in the Department’s 1994 Annual Report, where all affiliated non-Government services were listed, so it is likely that the service had closed by then.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people referred by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact Ieramugadu to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

### **Independent Order of Oddfellows Orphanage**

Years of Operation	This facility was mentioned in the Department’s Annual Reports from 1935 to 1940 but no other information is available.
Sponsoring Agency	Independent Order of Oddfellows
Address(es)	Unknown
Brief History	From 1935 to 1940, the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department showed the Independent Order of Oddfellows Orphanage as being licensed to care for children under six years of age, who were not on a Departmental subsidy. The number of children reported in

each of these years in this category was:

1935: 1 child; 1936: 6 children; 1937: 3 children; 1938-40: 1 child in each year.

Records

No records are known to exist, however the Battye Library is always a good starting place for information about Western Australian history.

The Department for Community Development may have information about people who believe they were residents of the Orphanage.

The Independent Order of Oddfellows still exists as an organisation, but no longer operates a residential child care facility. It is unknown whether they hold any relevant records.

Contact Details

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm; Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

For enquiries about records and other information:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Ingada Village**

See entry "Carnarvon Mission"

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**Innaloo Group Home**

See entry "Doubleview Group Home"

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## Jack Davis House

See entry “Bennett House”

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## Jenny House

Years of Operation	1994 - ongoing
Role of Facility	Provides safe, supported transitional accommodation to young women who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.
Sponsoring Agency	Parkerville Children’s Home Inc.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Parkerville Children’s Home” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	From 1996 to the present, Parkerville’s Jenny House has been located at 212 Knutsford Avenue, Kewdale.
Brief History	<p>Jenny House, which has been relocated over the years, is named for its initial sponsor, the Jenny Craig weight loss organisation. The Jenny House moved to its current location in Kewdale in 1996.</p> <p>Jenny House has funding from the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program in 2002. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In its service agreement with the Department in 2002 Jenny House was described as targeting young women 16-25 (with or without children) who are in need of safe, supported, affordable, transitional accommodation. The program allows the young women to live in a semi-independent environment, but with 24 hour on call support by professional staff. The service actively works to move young women to independent accommodation within 12 months. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p> <p>Parkerville Children’s Home has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.</p>
Records	<p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>Parkerville Children’s Home may also hold records.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Parkerville Children’s Home (Inc) Beacon Road, Parkerville WA 6081 Telephone: (08) 9295 4400 Facsimile: (08) 9295 4099 Email: <a href="mailto:pch@parkerville.org.au">pch@parkerville.org.au</a></p>

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Jesus People

See entry "Mission Australia"

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## Kalgoorlie (Graeme Street) Hostel, Kalgoorlie

Years of Operation	From 1976 and remains open in 2004.
Role of Facility	Hostel for young women of working age. In 1982, it was reported that girls at the hostel were either attending school or looking for, or in, employment.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Corner of Eureka and Graeme Streets, Kalgoorlie.  (Kalgoorlie is situated approximately 600 kilometres south east of Perth.)
Other Known Names	Kalgoorlie Education and Employment Hostel; Working Girls' Hostel; Graeme Street Hostel
Brief History	<p>The Graeme Street Hostel was purpose-built by the Department for Community Welfare in 1976.</p> <p>"The Department has three hostels in Kalgoorlie for high school children [Nindeebai – see entry], working girls [Graeme Street] and working boys[Boulder (Millen Street) – see entry]. During the past year the lack of employment opportunities for young people in this town has been noticed because of the difficulty in finding employment for the youths staying in the hostels." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976</i>). Facility operated under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for girls in employment.</p> <p>In 1977, the hostel had four residents at the end of the reporting year, but also provided "temporary accommodation for an increasing number of young people passing through Kalgoorlie en route to Perth or the Eastern States" (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977</i>).</p> <p>"The close liaison between the field [officers from the Kalgoorlie</p>

Departmental office] and the three Hostels in Kalgoorlie has resulted in a professional use of facilities with advantages to all parties. A number of children have benefited from the liaison between the Hostels, field staff and the Project School. Those children unable to meet the normal academic standards are given the opportunity to learn and experience manual trade skills.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979).*

In 1979, the hostel catered for up to 14 girls in employment who came from Mt Margaret Mission; and the Esperance, Laverton, Leonora and Norseman areas. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979).*

“Goldfields Hostels have moved forward to provide fuller programmes for students and working aged young persons who come from fragmented families in fringe dwelling communities. The emphasis is on the provision of as many options as possible for young people to become part of the wider community.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981).*

“The Department continues to utilize the Working Boys Hostel and Working Girls Hostel in Kalgoorlie for accommodating teenage youth. Those accommodated range from offenders on After-Care programmes or remand to non-offenders experiencing family breakdown.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984).*

In 1986, the population often included “adolescents experiencing family crises.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1986).*

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987).*

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” *(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).*

By 1995, it was reported that the Graeme Street Hostel was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area. These hostels provide short to medium term accommodation primarily for children for whom fostering is not an immediate option. In the Goldfields area, hostels have also been used to address the special needs of petrol sniffers and offenders on remand with specific welfare needs.” 60% of placements were for bail-related accommodation at this time. On review, it was found that the Graeme St Hostel was a brick building with a living/dining kitchen area towards the front of the building, with a rear courtyard with bedrooms running off a quadrangle. This structure was not deemed to be suited to “the age range of children

placed and presenting issues”, which were described as being due to behavioural issues with the children themselves, or as a consequence of “volatile” family situations. During the 1993/94 year, there were 71 admissions (ranging from 0-6 to 18+ years, 31 of which involved non-Aboriginal young people) and the facility had a 15 seater bus. (OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).

Currently (2004) operates as the Graeme Street Hostel.

Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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### **Kalgoorlie Group Home**

Years of Operation	<p>From 1987 as the successor to the Goldfields Group Home in Boulder [see entry], for an unknown period; then re-opened in 1997.</p>
Role of Facility	<p>Residential child care on a family model.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development</p>
Address(es)	<p>2 Whitlock Street, Kalgoorlie.</p> <p>Kalgoorlie is situated approximately 600 kilometres south east of Perth.</p>
Brief History	<p>Group Homes were established by the Department “for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup>)</p>



1974). In addition, Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

In the 1985/86 year, \$118,606 was expended on the construction of the new Group Home in Kalgoorlie – a purpose-built facility to replace the existing Goldfields Group Home in Boulder [see entry]. As there was no capital expenditure recorded in the Annual Report for 1987, it can be assumed that the Group Home was probably operational by that time. The new Group Home was located at 2 Whitlock Street, Kalgoorlie.

In 1995, the Kalgoorlie Group Home was reported as being "tenanted by foster parents not providing a group home service." (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

"The Kalgoorlie home for children up to five years old was reopened to provide a safe environment for young children who had failure to thrive and required medical treatment. It also provided short term accommodation while suitable family placements were located." (*Family and Children's Services, Annual Report 1997/98*).

#### Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Kalumburu (Drysdale River)**

#### Years of Operation

1907 - 1981

#### Role of Facility

Dormitory style residential care for boys and girls from an Indigenous background aged from infancy to around 16 years of age.

#### Sponsoring Agency

Benedictine Community of New Norcia (Benedictine monks and nuns worked at Kalumburu).

Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Benedictines” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Pago, then Kalumburu, East Kimberley (formerly, Drysdale River)
Other Known Names	Drysdale River Mission
Brief History	<p>The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Kalumburu being operational from 1907 to 1982. “A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> records the Drysdale River Mission being established at Pago in 1908 and moving to Kalumburu in 1936. In 1981, the Benedictines handed responsibility for Kalumburu to the Broome Diocese.</p> <p>The Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare in 1975 notes that Kalumburu received a Mission Grant in Aid for sewerage facilities and a pump.</p> <p>When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. Kalumburu was defined by this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.</p> <p>Now an Aboriginal Community, Kalumburu is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community..</p>
Records	<p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> indicates that some records are known to exist. These are held at the Archives at New Norcia, contact details below.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a> , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

The Archivist, Benedictine Community of New Norcia Inc, Holy Trinity Abbey, New Norcia WA 6509.  
Telephone: (08) 9654 8018 Facsimile: (08) 9654 8097  
Email: [archives@newnorcia.wa.edu.au](mailto:archives@newnorcia.wa.edu.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## Karalundi Mission

Years of Operation

1954 – 1974

Sponsoring Agency

Seventh Day Adventist Church.

There is information about Seventh Day Adventist Archives, including some information about sites where information on missions can be found, at “Mundus – the Gateway to Missionary Collections in the UK” at <http://www.mundus.ac.uk> (Australia is mentioned). This site holds the following quote:

“The Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) Church has its origins in the 1840s in Maine, USA, inspired by the millenarianist teachings of William Miller (1782-1849), along with the interpretations of the prophetess Ellen Gould Harmon White (1827-1915). It was established formally in 1863. From the start, the SDA movement had a strong missionary aspect, prompted by White's vision of a "stream of light to encompass the globe". Her own work in Europe and Australia helped to inspire Adventist missionary endeavour, so that the SDA Church rapidly became established worldwide. This aspect, along with the reorganization of the Church's administrative structure in 1901-1903, effectively turned the SDA General Conference into a churchwide missionary society. The SDA Church's missionary work has traditionally had an educational and medical emphasis.”

Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Seventh Day Adventists” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Great Northern Highway, 60 kilometres north of Meekatharra
Brief History	<p>The Aboriginal Independent Community Schools website (<a href="http://www.aics.wa.edu.au">www.aics.wa.edu.au</a>) records the Karalundi Aboriginal Education Centre as a successor to the Karlundi Mission:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Karalundi is an independent parent controlled school, incorporated in 1986. An Executive Committee of 15 members (elected at an Annual General Meeting) is responsible for the yearly operation of Karalundi, for hiring of staff and faculty and for long term planning. The parents who operate the school are largely ex-Karalundi students. They are Seventh-Day Adventist, and require that Karalundi be operated with the ethos of the Seventh-Day Adventist faith. All staff are required to exhibit exemplary Christian standards before the students, are not to smoke or drink, must exhibit moral behaviour above reproach and support the religious program of the Community which of course entails Friday evening and Saturday program of meetings....</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The facilities at Karalundi were originally built as a Seventh-Day Adventist Mission which operated until 1974.”</p> <p>Karalundi catered for “61 primary school students” when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Karalundi was “operated by the Western Australian Conference of Seventh Day Adventists”. (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>The Annual Reports of the Department for Community Welfare record that Karalundi received Mission Grants in Aid 1973 to extend and upgrade the water supply and in 1974 for improvements to dormitories, general improvements and a new power plant.</p>
Records	<p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## **Karingal**

Years of Operation	<p>1966 – 1988 or 1989, when the residential program ceased. The facility was transferred to the Ministry of Justice in 1993.</p> <p>The Churches of Christ Christian Welfare Centre purchased the property in April 1966 and sold the building to the Child Welfare Department in 1974.</p>
Role of Facility	<p>Karingal has had various roles, starting as a family home for 10 high school girls who were Wards of the Department - a cooperative venture between the Churches of Christ Christian Welfare Centre and the Child Welfare Department.</p> <p>In a later role as an annexe of Nyandi (a 'secure' institution), Karingal operated as a "six-bed hostel catering for younger girls and specialising in "maintaining girls in normal schools. This is achieved by close liaison with school teachers and guidance officers regarding school attendance and school behaviour." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977</i>).</p> <p>By 1990, Karingal was providing intensive support to youth at risk.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Churches of Christ Christian Welfare Centre / Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	447 Canning Highway, Melville
Brief History	<p>"Purchased and furnished by the Churches of Christ [Christian Welfare Centre], who found the staff for it." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Child Welfare, 1966</i>).</p> <p>Noted in 1973 as a departmental Education and Employment Hostel. Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p>

“Nyandi’s commitment to treatment in the community has been consolidated with the opening of Karingal [as an annexe of Nyandi], December 1976.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

The average length of stay for girls at Karingal in 1981 was two to three months. “Since coming under Nyandi’s supervision in 1976, Karingal has operated on a resident Manager/Manageress system with support staff. During the year, however, this system was changed to a system of Group Workers working regular shifts.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Karringal” as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

In 1984, the Annual Report indicated that, although Karingal could “cater for up to eight girls”, it was desirable to have up to only three girls resident at any one time “given the difficulty of the girls involved.” The “two main tasks” of Karingal were to “provide an environment where girls will stay despite previous histories of running away...[and to] bring the girl’s behaviour within socially acceptable limits to allow her to be moved back to parents or to foster/boarding placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

In 1986, the program at Karingal had been reviewed and a new pilot program, called the Karingal Unit program, was established: “The Karingal Unit offers intensive practical support to youth in the community who are at serious physical and emotional risk because of behaviours harmful to themselves and others. The Unit’s resources consist of experienced staff who are able to work flexible hours and spend the time needed to gain the trust and confidence of the usually difficult, damaged and rebellious youth. Typical problems are referral over drug and alcohol abuse, parent/child conflict, and minor offences such as stealing, drug overdosing and street living.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

In 1989 it was reported that the “old Karingal hostel has been redeveloped as a meeting and activity centre for Regional groups.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1989*).

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 19.

Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 19: Young People at Karingal, Certain Years between 1967 and 1990**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and Successor Agencies in the Years Noted*

Year	Karingal		
	Admit	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1967		7	
1968		10	
1969			
1970		7	
1978	16		“The average length of stay on first admittance is four to five months. During the year 16 new referrals to Nyandi were admitted direct to Karingal.”
1982	12*		* Admissions refers to new admissions only. The average weekly population at Karingal was 3 girls.
1987	57 cases were referred to Karingal during the year, with 38 being completed and the remainder continuing with the program. It is not clear from the Annual Report whether these were all residential.		
1988	50 cases were referred to Karingal during the year. “There has been a continuation of the community outreach work conducted from Nyandi by staff based at Karingal hostel. This programme enables troubled youth and their families to access direct and intensive support for a limited period on referral from Departmental field services. The programme has been closely scrutinised within the Department over the past year and is considered a successful initiative in the prevention of an escalation of offending behaviour in some cases.”		
1989	36 young people “were referred to, and assisted with, intensive time limited support at the Karingal Unit.”		
1990	30 young people were “involved in Karingal programmes” during the 1989/90 year and a review of those programs “confirmed their effectiveness showing a high level of achievement of the goals for each case supported by positive feedback from clients and referring Divisions.”  By 1990, Karingal was providing an “intensive support service for youth aged 12 to 17 years who pose a serious risk to themselves or others through such factors as substance abuse or suicidal tendencies.”		

### Katanning Group Home

Years of Operation                      From 1978 for an unknown period.

Role of Facility                              Residential child care on a family model.

Sponsoring Agency	It is likely that the Katanning Group Home was, in fact, commenced as the Scatter Cottage of Marribank [see entry]. It is also possible that this facility received, from its inception, financial and other support from the Department. Indeed, it appears the facility was set up at the behest of the Department [see Marribank entry]. The Baptist Union [see entry] sponsored Marribank Mission.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Baptist Union” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Katanning. If this facility was the Marribank Scatter Cottage, its location would have been in Oxley Road in 1986 ( <i>Department for Community Services TRIM Administration File MA0099 VO1, 1985</i> ).
Other Known Names	Possibly Marribank Group Home or Scatter Cottage. Oxley Road Cottage.
Brief History	<p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child’s home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“An achievement of the past year has been the development of three new Group Home facilities in country centres. These combined with other local resources have enabled staff to take more responsibility for ongoing case management and alleviated unnecessary referrals of cases to the metropolitan area. This has also facilitated a greater involvement of the community in dealing with local Departmental operations. Group foster homes have now been established in Bunbury, Collie, [see entries], Katanning and Albany [see entry], which cater for child care needs previously provided for by Metropolitan facilities.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1978</i>).</p> <p>The 1984 Annual Report noted that “Marribank [see entry] has also, in keeping with its emphasis of Family Support, changed the function of their Group Home located in Katanning, to short term emergency care. This Group Home can now provide care for children at a time when parents are temporarily unable to do so.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984</i>).</p> <p>In 1985, Departmental administration files note that Marribank’s emergency cottage at Oxley Road could accommodate up to 6 children for short term emergency care.</p> <p>The Baptist Union has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.</p>
Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.



Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Katukutu Employment Hostel, Mt Lawley**

Years of Operation	<p>The name "Katukutu" stems from a private hostel established by Mr R McKeich in 1958, but the hostel itself dates from 1950.</p> <p>Established in 1950 as Alvan House [see entry]. The Baptist Union [see entry] assumed control around 1958-1961 (documents are unclear on the exact date).</p> <p>1973 –1979</p> <p>Facility remains open in 2004 as a Parent Help Centre</p>
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children and girls of working age in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Originally none, as the hostel was started as a private initiative by Mr R. McKeich (see history). Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development / Baptist Union
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Baptist Union" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	28 Alvan Street, Mt Lawley
Other Known Names	Alvan House (see separate entry)
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>"In 1958, Mr. R. McKeich, a member of the Baptist Union, established a private hostel to accommodate Aboriginal working boys coming to Perth. This project (the original 'KATAKUTU') was undertaken by Mr McKeich on his own initiative." <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p>

“In 1959, Alvan House...after considerable administrative wrangling, [was] handed over to the Baptist Union... Policy...changed from accommodating students to accommodating working boys. Mr. and Mrs. McKeich... assumed control of Alvan House, which was renamed Katukutu. *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

“Mr. and Mrs. R. McKeich began the original Katukutu in 1958 in a rented home consisting of seven bedrooms, lounge, a small kitchen bathroom and toilet on a quarter acre site. Because of increasing financial hardship and inadequate facilities, they abandoned their independent venture and assumed control of the former Alvan House in 1961. At that stage, Alvan House consisted of eight bedrooms, dining room, large kitchen, two toilets and two bedrooms for the houseparents. Later alterations increased the resident capacity to fourteen and created a small office.

McKeich’s stated policy was

‘...to assist assimilation by providing a “home” of sufficiently high quality, and by demanding standards of behaviour approaching those commonly accepted as “white”. (McKeich, 1961)’.

One of his co-workers elaborated that the hostel was intended to establish

1. ‘High standards in health and hygiene; cleanliness and tidiness.
2. Courtesy and consideration of other people, notably staff and employers.
3. Particular respect for employers; regularity in going to work.
4. Regularity in church attendance.
5. Responsibility; sensible behaviour.
6. Co-operation.
7. Respect of property. (Cake, 1963:39).’

The fundamentalist Baptist approach in hostels...is further evidenced in Cake’s comments concerning the qualities desired of staff at Katukutu:

‘Persons must also have an interest in an evangelical church and should be committed to the Lord Jesus Christ. This latter characteristic is paramount since it is the belief of members of the Council that “the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour and example is an integral part of Katukutu”. No work of this kind is of real value, or offers an answer to Aboriginal needs unless it is founded upon and operates through faith in Jesus Christ. (Cake, 1963:44).’

The McKeich family continued to manage Katukutu until 1964, when the hostel was taken over by [another family who] spent a four year term at the hostel and their work was relieved temporarily by mission workers from Marribank [see entry] until the present [1971] houseparents...migrated from New South Wales specifically to

manage Katukutu.

The original aim of the hostel (i.e. when it was transferred to the Baptist Union) has remained basically the same, although the present houseparents are said to adopt a more fundamentalist line.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

Wilson and Robinson observed in 1971 that residents at Katukutu had to “attend a Baptist Church and although the houseparent claims that

‘we don’t take them to church to turn them into Baptists but to get them into an ordinary way of life’

there is little doubt that his conception of ‘...an ordinary way of life’ is synonymous with a Baptist way of life.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

In 1975, Katukutu provided short term care for up to 14 boys of working age in a hostel-like setting. Katakutu had a garden attached to the residence. There were 6 bedrooms – 4 doubles and 2 which could sleep three or more; a lounge room; dining room; 3 bathrooms and 3 toilets plus a staff toilet; a table tennis or pool table; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, library and magazines were available. Young men took their lunch to work, to which they caught a bus. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Recreational activities included sporting clubs and socials. The building was described as being of brick construction and integrated into the community. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

Facility operated under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for boys in employment.

In 1982, the Katukutu Hostel was reported by the Consultative Committee into Residential Child Care as no longer receiving funding through them, so it is possible that the residential program closed during that year.

Currently (2004) a Departmental Parent Help Centre and no longer a residential facility.

The Baptist Union has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

## Records

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Baptist Union facilities, some placements may have been arranged privately.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted

for information.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Baptist Union Records:

Postal Address: Locked Bag 2, Burswood WA 6100

Telephone: (08) 9470 3081

Email: [www.baptistwa.asn.au](http://www.baptistwa.asn.au) or [admin@baptistwa.asn.au](mailto:admin@baptistwa.asn.au)

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### **Katanning (Kartanup) Employment Hostel, Katanning**

Years of Operation From 1976 until 21 August 1984 (while it may have been operated thereafter, its role would have been as a school hostel only, not a residential child/youth care facility).

Role of Facility Residential child care for young people of working age from rural or metropolitan centres.

Sponsoring Agency Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es) Originally in Andrews Street and subsequently at Lot 889 Amherst Street, Katanning.  
  
(Katanning is situated approximately 300 kilometres south east of Perth.)

Other Known Names Kartanup Hostel, St Rita's Hostel

Brief History An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 33996, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for *Signposts* research project indicates the following history of the Katanning hostel:

“In 1970 a property in Andrews Street to accommodate working youths from Albany/Mt Barder was purchased. It became uneconomic to repair that property and Lot 889 with its facilities (St. Rita's Convent) was purchased on 25.9.1972 as freehold and later converted into a Reserve. It was used to accommodate youths with the need diminishing with closure on 21.8.1984 with the proposal that it be leased to the Katanning High School Hostel in 1985.”

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The 1976 Annual Report noted the advent of a hostel in Katanning – and, though described as a ‘working boys’ hostel’, it was actually intended for boys and girls of employment age. “A new country hostel was opened in Katanning in February this year. It is called St Rita’s Hostel, the building formerly being a convent by that name. It can accommodate fourteen working boys and girls and it will meet a need in the southern part of the State”. Departmental documents, however, indicate the placement of boys only: “A major facility in the form of a Working Boys Hostel has been completed. At present the facility also has potential to care for working boys and girls not yet ready for community placement. It is intended that the Hostel will develop programmes and community links which will ensure that the children accommodated at the Hostel have a smooth transition from the Hostel into community placements” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

1978 saw the appointment of a Peer Group Leader to work with local children living at home and children from Kartanup.

“This facility continues to cater for 14 metropolitan and country working aged boys who require a supervised environment. The hostel provides an invaluable group living experience. City boys have been able to develop socially in the smaller country centre by participating in local organised sport and other outdoor activities. The experience matures them to the point where they can move on to private board or return home and make a more positive contribution to their own families. Country boys have also gained in confidence and acquired improved work habits.” 26 boys were admitted during the year, 15 coming directly from Perth, and the average number in residence at any one time was 12 boys. “To overcome the problems of unemployment the hostel runs its own programme for those boys not in work. This includes gardening, home maintenance, woodworking activities, vehicle maintenance and community projects. The boys run their own well patronised canteen.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978*).

In 1979, the hostel catered for 10 working boys from the Esperance, Perth, Albany and Gnowangerup areas. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

The Annual Report of 1982 reported that the appointment of an Aboriginal District Officer in Katanning had proved a valuable assistance to the hostel. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982*).

The program at Kartanup in 1983 was “designed not only on

supervision but in particular to instruct young lads in good work habits, financial management and self responsibility. Lads placed at Kartanup are encouraged to maintain family contacts and in due course return home, on completing the Kartanup Programme. Kartanup as a 'open' hostel, is an increasingly important alternative to the Department's Institutional Services." *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1983).*

In 1984, it was reported that there was an "urgent need in Katanning to provide activities and greater support to the family." One aspect of support required, was the ability to deal effectively with the high levels of juvenile offences and youth issues generally. To this end, the Department was in the process of "reviewing the function of 'Kartanup', Katanning's Working Boys Hostel. This year has seen a marked decline in admissions of offending working age boys to Kartanup with offenders being of a younger age group. Consideration will be given to possible alternate use of Kartanup and/or the creation of youth clubs and/or sporting activities." *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984).*

Records	<p>Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children's Court may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p> <p>In relation to non-Indigenous placements, Departmental case records for young people may reside with the Department.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.          Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258          Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Kewdale House**

Years of Operation	<p>It is likely that Kewdale House was acquired prior to 1972 but it may not have been operational until around 1976. Kewdale House remains open in 2004.</p>
Role of Facility	<p>Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development</p>
Address(es)	<p>166-168 Fulham Street, Kewdale</p>

Other Known Names Kewdale Education and Employment Hostel; Kewdale Metro Student Hostel.

Brief History Kewdale House was the purpose-built successor to the Kewdale Education and Employment Hostel, which was acquired for the Native Welfare Department. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Kewdale Hostel as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") operated by the Department.

"Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. In the metropolitan areas numbers are limited to approximately ten to twelve secondary students per hostel, with no primary aged students. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. In the metropolitan area the married couple receive an honorarium and the hostel father maintains outside employment." (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

It was deemed necessary to continue to provide hostel services in Perth as there was "still a demand from country Aboriginal students at the senior secondary school level to find accommodation in Perth." The emphasis in the Perth hostels was on "assisting students to reach their academic potential. They are helped to move on to tertiary courses and independent living situations. Six of these seven facilities are staff with Aboriginal house parents. Close contact with students' parents enables them to be involved in decision making regarding choice of schools and hostels. A major issue is still that of student adjustment from country to urban school and living situations." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988*).

In 1994, a Victa Lawnmower Mk.3 was purchased for the facility. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Development, 1994*).

At 1 October 1994, there were 10 girls aged 15-18+ years resident at Kewdale House; total admissions during that year had numbered 13; and the length of stay ranged from 3 months to more than 6 months. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

The facility forms part of the Aboriginal Student Accommodation

	Service program run by the Department.
Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist. Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Kia – Ora**

See entry "Salvation Army Girls' Home"

### **Kingsway (Mofflyn)**

Years of Operation	1980 - 1984
Role of Facility	Family-type hostel support for up to 12 homeless or unemployed young people 16-21 years of age. Average length of stay 3-6 months.
Sponsoring Agency	Uniting Church Child And Family Care Services / Mofflyn
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	81 Kingsway, Nedlands
Brief History	Part of the Mofflyn group by 1984. Successor to the Terrace House [see entry] program. In 1984, Kingsway relocated to the Mofflyn campus, pending a review of the service and the location of alternative premises, which were subsequently found and the service relocated to Quarry Street, Fremantle [see entry].  It appears from Departmental records that Kingsway was not being funded through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1982.  Mofflyn has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.
Records	It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.



Departmental case records for young people placed in Methodist programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department.

Records for young people who were resident in Methodist facilities may be held by Mofflyn.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022

Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

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### **Kooloongaruna / Koolingar-Mia Group Home (see Collie Group Home)**

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#### **Koorana**

Years of Operation 1974 – 1986/87

Role of Facility A “non-residential ‘open’ day attendance centre” for the treatment of primary school age children with severe schooling problems.

While not a residential facility, Koorana has been included in *Signposts* to assist those Wards and other privately-placed children who may have been residents in other of the Department’s or privately-run institutions, foster homes or group homes.

Annual Reports of the Department for Child Welfare state the reason why children were sent to Koorana: “The major referring problem is that the child’s behaviour is such that he is unable to progress as well as his ability would allow in a normal school setting. Other relevant issues may be that his behaviour is excessively interfering with the progress of other children in his class, and that his formal learning is much below what could be expected. Koorana does not accept children unless the local school, working with the staff of the Guidance and Special Education Branch of the Education Department has been unable to improve the child’s level of functioning.”

“Wardship is not necessary for referral to Koorana. Admissions are determined on the need of the individual case seen in the light of alternatives

	available, with some slight weighting given to wardship.”
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Allen Court, Bentley
Brief History	<p>Established in February 1974, the children were transported from their place of residence to Koorana.</p> <p>By 1986, when the desire to keep children as much as possible in their natural community setting was becoming increasingly important, children would only be admitted to Koorana if all other community-based options had been exhausted.</p> <p>By 1987, in response to a review of the McCall Centre programmes and the “rationalisation of programmes being offered by McCall Centre and Koorana”, the Koorana facility was closed and McCall developed a “new community based preventive programme.”</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events and numbers of children referred is included in Table 20.</p>
Records	Case files may exist
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Table 20: Children Attending Koorana, Certain Years between 1974 and 1986**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and successor agencies in the Years Noted*

Year	Koorana			
	Referrals	Admission for Treatment	Age Range at Admission	Notes
1974	37	10	8-11 yrs	<p>Established in February 1974. Referrals slow until second term, when they picked up.</p> <p>“Because Koorana’s obligation is seen as initiating change in a child’s level of functioning to a stage where full time attendance at the local school is possible, the means of maintaining the change will need to be ones that can be transferred to the setting of the local school. Though the children have been referred primarily for reasons of behaviour, in every case there has been a serious retardation in formal learning, particularly in literacy and numeracy. Remedial teaching is essential.”</p>
1975	55	34		<p>85% of the children referred to Koorana “had been earlier referred to another specialist treatment agency – mainly psychiatric or neurological.”</p> <p>“In almost every case, considerable family work is necessary...in every case there were</p>

Year	Koorana			
	Referrals	Admission for Treatment	Age Range at Admission	Notes
				serious behavioural problems present before the child started school.”
1976	60	49		<p>A range of theoretical and practical treatment programs were in use, adapted to each child’s needs, but the “most frequently used treatment approach is a behavioural one.”</p> <p>“Maintaining the child’s improved level of functioning at that new level when he returns to a normal school is a crucial issue” and detailed “weekly reports” were received from the school so the child’s progress could be monitored.</p> <p>A pleasing outcome that was noted was the development of skills in families and teachers through the child’s interaction with the Koorana programs. This transfer of skills was seen as one of the key benefits of working in cooperation with parents, teachers and other Departmental staff to address the child’s needs.</p>
1977	58	45		92% of children “had had previous contact with another specialist agency – psychiatric, neurological, or social welfare.
1979	14			All admissions were boys.
1980	18			<p>“Work with the children and their families outside Koorana aims to improve both parenting skills and community interaction. Involvement in groups available to the general community, rather than those specifically developed for Koorana children and families, is attempted where this promises to assist the family’s development.”</p> <p>“The transition, without loss of behavioural or learning status, from Koorana to a normal school, remains a major concern. To offset the likelihood of loss, children are ‘overtrained’ at Koorana. Whilst this demands a heavy commitment of time and staff, results suggest that it is necessary, and successful in most cases.”</p> <p>The average age of children attending was 9.3 years, the youngest being 5 and the eldest 11 years. The average daily attendance period was 15 months, ranging from 3 to 26 months.</p>
1981	60	15	5-11 years	<p>Ten additional children were involved with Koorana staff but did not attend the centre.</p> <p>“Finding suitable post-Koorana school placements for some children whose behaviour or learning demands special education facilities, is a continuing problem. The non-availability of such facilities means that some children need to remain at Koorana for very long periods.”</p> <p>52 of the new referrals to Koorana were boys, resulting in a population where boys outnumbered girls by 10 to 1. The average daily attendance period was 25 months.</p>
1982	43	15	6-12 years	<p>In 1982, the Annual Report outlined how Koorana’s work, to realize real benefits for the children, relied on the active assistance and engagement of other adults in the child’s life. The frustration with these other parties was evident in the report: “Objective assessment of the effectiveness of Koorana’s intervention, poses problems. Adequate records of performance prior to admission, can seldom be obtained. Lack of parental consent to follow up and lack of co-operation from post-Koorana staff compound the difficulties. However, weekly check lists for most children (68%) allow for some assessment of Koorana’s work. Results are used to modify treatment decision-making.”</p> <p>39 of the new referrals to Koorana were boys. The average daily attendance</p>

Year	Koorana			Notes
	Referrals	Admission for Treatment	Age Range at Admission	
				<p>period was 24 months.</p> <p>Six additional children were involved with Koorana staff but did not attend the centre.</p>
1983				<p>The population of children at Koorana was characterized in 1983 as being from families that “represent the full socio-economic range, with a clustering towards the lower end. Some children have organic defects, but most do not.” Two ‘presenting descriptions’ of children typical of Koorana’s population were outlined:</p> <p>“Child A – boy, 6 years. Physically deformed at birth, requiring continuing medical management. Very poor motor skills. Excessively demanding of physical attention. Aggressive with other children, frequent punching. Scissors attach on other child in class – teacher had to keep him away from any implement. Other children feared him, staff concerned for their safety. Retarded scholastically – ‘still not ready for school’. Both parents offenders, father in prison. Question of deportation, parents contesting custody of children. Siblings placed away from home.</p> <p>Child B – boy, 10 years. Lives with mother and other adult relatives, all unemployed, several with criminal records. Father killed in a fight. Frequent changes of house. Mother working (nights). No effective supervision. Mother’s contact with DCW precluded by family’s joint reactions. Has frequent late nights, heavy smoking and (probably) drinking. Thought to be of average ability, but educationally retarded. Has not attended any school for some months.</p> <p>Child A is now attending a regular primary school, with average academic progress and no behaviour problems.</p> <p>Child B is enrolled at a regular primary school. Few problems of behaviour, but attendance is irregular. Family has changed little.”</p> <p>The outcomes of the Koorana program were also touched upon: “Koorana seldom ‘cures’ behaviour problems in children. Rather the child learns new and less limiting or destructive ways of managing his life, often in a family setting that does not really support his new behaviour.”</p>
1984				<p>“The only constant criterion for acceptance at Koorana is chronic problem behaviour. The family’s total functioning is high amongst other considerations. Acceptance is dependent on the lack of alternatives. To some extent Koorana’s inclusion criteria are determined by the exclusion criteria of other agencies. The lack of co-operation of the parent/s is a common excluding factor for other agencies, but not for Koorana.”</p> <p>In 1984, all twenty children attending the day program were boys.</p>
1985		31		There were 16 children attending Koorana at June 30 <sup>th</sup> 1985.
1986		25		<p>“Koorana operates principally on Applied Behaviour Analysis lines and attempts to help teachers and parents apply these management techniques in their own situations. In addition, other modes of intervention are also used as required, such as social skills training, individual therapies, remedial education and parent training.”</p> <p>“Over the past year, a total of 25 children attended Koorana daily, of those, 10 had concurrent contact in the home. A further 5 referrals were accepted for school-based interventions. Post Koorana follow-up in schools, is offered for all children who attend the Centre. The continued emphasis on outreach work should enable attendance programme numbers to be kept to around 10-12 at any one time. This will ensure the availability of some staff exclusively for work in community settings.”</p>

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## Kununurra Group Home

See entry, “Waringarri Group Home”

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## Kurrawang Mission, Kalgoorlie

Years of Operation	1951 – 1986
Sponsoring Agency	The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Kurrawang’s governing agency as Brethren. An account of the Brethren Church, “What an Experience” by Will and Majorie Sharp has been published by Boolarong Publications.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Christian Brethren” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Kurrawang is situated between Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, around 480 kilometres east of Perth.
Other Known Names	Kurrawang Native Mission; Yamatji-Ngura Centre (1986); Kurrawang Aboriginal Christian Centre; Pukulari Cottage (1974 to around 1986) was noted as being sited at 288 Burt St and operated ‘under agreement’ for the Department for Community Welfare (see entry for Pukulari).
Brief History	<p>Kurrawang Mission was operated by the Brethren Church from 1951 or thereabouts (a plane crash in which all 8 occupants died was recorded as occurring on 15 October 1951 at Kurrawang Mission in Western Australia, which suggests the Mission was operating at that time). A Mission Grant in Aid was received in 1974 for a cottage home and generator.</p> <p>“Kurrawang Mission, with the assistance of Departmental funding, have moved into two cottage homes within the town area. Hopefully this trend will continue thus enabling the children in their care to experience more interaction with the local community. Kurrawang are also considering the need to provide short term fostering of Aboriginal children for medical reasons” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977</i>).</p> <p>“Kurrawang, in conjunction with liaison staff, have assessed and conferenced all children in care and plans have been drawn to cover future needs.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979</i>).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Kurrawang Mission Cottage 1-3” as a ‘clustered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1980 for carpet and linoleum; in 1981 for playground equipment, 2 swimming pool filters, a hotwater system and general repairs; in 1982 for renovations to the main centre, and, for the group</p>

home, concrete and flywire for the patio and equipment; in 1983 air conditioning and equipment for a scatter cottage; in 1984 for a diesel motor and electricity supply.

“Extremely valuable and greatly appreciated support continues to be received from private child care organisations such as Kurrawang Aboriginal Christian Centre.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1982).*

In 1984, it was reported that the Divisional Substitute Care Officer in the Department’s Kalgoorlie office continued “to promote and enhance the alternate care service and receives the co-operation of local foster parents and institutions such as the Kurrawang Aboriginal Christian Centre”. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1984).*

Now an Indigenous Community, Kurrawang is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

The Aboriginal Independent Community Schools website ([www.aics.wa.edu.au](http://www.aics.wa.edu.au)) records:

“Established by the CAPS [Christian Aboriginal Parent-Directed School] Board on the site of the former Kurrawang Mission, now a Christian community located between Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie, the school caters for approximately 45 primary school age students. Secondary students travel by bus to the nearby Coolgardie campus of CAPS on a daily basis.”

A limited chronology of the number of children who were Wards of the Department living at Kurrawang is included in Table 21.

## Records

Photographs may be held by Christian Brethren members.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

For information about photographs:

For photographs:

Mr and Mrs Smith, 11 Frimley Way, Morley WA 6062.

For enquiries about records and other information:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 21: Young People at Kurrawang, 1965- 1970**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	<b>Kurrawang Mission, Kalgoorlie</b>
	Total Native Wards at Year End
1965	37
1966	44
1967	53
1968	52
1969	53
1970	64

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### **Kyarra Hostel, Cue**

Years of Operation            1961 - 1984

Role of Facility                Residential child care in a hostel setting for school children.

Sponsoring Agency            Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es)                    Cue

Other Known Names

Cue Education and Employment Hostel

Brief History

On May 7, 1961 the inaugural meeting of the Kyarra Hostel Committee was held in the Cue Courthouse. Mr Lefroy was elected as the first Chairman.

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

Kyarra had a “capacity of 66 boys and girls receiving primary education” when surveyed in 1971, when it was also noted that “some students advancing to secondary level have been accommodated at the Pallottine Training Centre, Riverton” [see entry]. At that time, Kyarra was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

In 1979, Kyarra catered for 46 children from Yarraquin Station; and the Geraldton, Meekatharra and Wiluna areas. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: “The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*)

A cottage with staff quarters was planned to be built in 1981. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1980*).

In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. Kyarra was administered by the Murchison Division. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

1984 saw “the demand for accommodation at Kyarra Hostel at Cue, dramatically decrease and currently there are moves to close this hostel down. This is an educational hostel for Aboriginal children whose parents are employed on Stations in the district. Due to the employment and pastoral situation there is limited employment available on stations, therefore the demand for hostel placements has been minimal.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984*).

In another section of the Annual Report, it was reported that the Kyarra Hostel was in fact closed during the 1983/84 year. (*Annual Report of the*



*Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984).*

In the 1986/87 year, ownership of Kyarra Hostel at Cue was formally transferred from the Department to the Aboriginal Lands Trust “for use by local Aboriginal groups.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Kyewong Hostel (Youth Equip), Como**

Years of Operation

1969 (may have opened in 1970) - remains open in 2004 as Youth Equip Services

Role of Facility

Initially, a hostel for working girls from Indigenous backgrounds. Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.

Sponsoring Agency

Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development / Baptist Aborigines Mission, under the auspices of the Baptist Union

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry “Baptist Union” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)

152 Roberts Street, Como

Other Known Names

Kyewong Education and Employment Hostel

Brief History

Kyewong commenced operations as a hostel following the injection of funds for such accommodation that arose from the Constitutional amendments of 1967. *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*.

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association

with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

“Kyewong Hostel for working girls was originally intended as a working Boys’ hostel...The Baptist Church approached the Department [of Native Welfare] in 1969 to request a working girls hostel in Perth to be managed along similar lines to Katukutu [see entry]. Once again, continuity was stressed – the Church felt that it should continue to provide opportunities for ex-Marribank [see entry] residents in Perth, and there was a need for a girls’ centre. It was seen as ‘...the next natural step’. Kyewong was transferred to the Baptist Union in 1970, and managed by...a young ex-teacher family from Collie.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

In 1975, Kyewong provided short term care for girls who were Wards of the Department in a hostel-like setting. Kyewong had a garden and play area; 4 bedrooms – 2 doubles and 2 which could sleep three or more girls; a dining room; 2 bathrooms and 2 toilets; a pool or table tennis table; TV, piano; radio or radiogram, and magazines were available. Girls took their lunch to school, to which they caught a bus. The average length of stay was around 9 months. Recreational activities included sporting clubs and social activities. The building was described as being of brick construction and integrated in the community. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Kyewong Hostel as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

On May 11th, 1983 the Walcott system was modified to include five hostels: Stuart House, Tudor Lodge both in Mt Lawley, Kyewong Hostel (Como), Warralea Hostel (Yokine), Medina Hostel and Andrew House and Cawley House (on the Walcott campus in Lord/Walcott Streets). “While each hostel operates the same behaviour management and social skills programme, they function as independent of each other as possible. The staff model operating in each hostel with the exception of Medina is one Senior Groupworker and four Groupworkers providing one person each shift” “The Walcott School has continued its existence for those children not able to be placed in the normal Education Department stream at the time of admission. Its role therefore continues to be one of re-establishing more appropriate classroom behaviours. If children can either continue at their existing school or if appropriate, attend a local school to their particular hostel, they would do so.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

Continuing the developments even further, Kyewong became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In May 1983, Kyewong became

“attached to” the Walcott Centre. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In its Submission to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*.)

In 1987, it was also reported that “children on arrest or remand who cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

By 1994, Kyewong was one of the McCall Community Support Units, providing accommodation and support to 11-17 year olds for periods from two weeks to 12 months. (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

The purchase of a petty cash tin, bus passes, keys and movie tickets were noted in the Annual Report of 1994. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Development, 1994*).

In 2003, it was reported that a “purpose built residential unit is now operational, built on the previous Kyewong site in Como, and a community reference group was formed bringing together neighbours, Western Australian Police Service, local Council and the Department in a collaborative manner.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Development, 2003*).

The Baptist Union has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

It is unknown whether any records from the Baptist Union’s management period exist.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Baptist Union Records:

Postal Address: Locked Bag 2, Burswood WA 6100

Telephone: (08) 9470 3081

Email: [www.baptistwa.asn.au](http://www.baptistwa.asn.au) or [admin@baptistwa.asn.au](mailto:admin@baptistwa.asn.au)

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Lady Lawley Cottage by the Sea

Years of Operation

1903 - ongoing

Role of Facility

Over the years, Lady Lawley Cottage has provided respite and convalescent care for sick and recovering children, and care for children with disabilities.

Lady Lawley Cottage no longer provides permanent residential placements, though extended stays can be negotiated in a crisis situation, depending on the length of stay and available space.

Sponsoring Agency

Australian Red Cross since 1946. Prior to that, a Board of Management ran Lady Lawley Cottage.

Address(es)

8 Gibney Street, Cottesloe

Brief History

Respite and convalescent care provided for children from 1903.

Cited in the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department in 1934

and 1935 as a licensed institution for private foster children under six years of age. 2 children noted as admissions.

The facility was evacuated during the war years 1941-45.

Still listed in Departmental files as a respite placement facility in 1979.

While continuing to operate, Lady Lawley Cottage does not provide permanent residential placements.

#### Records

The Australian Red Cross reports that limited records survived the evacuation during World War II. There is some information from 1945 to the present, including some admission information, but limited records. Records of care exist only for the last twenty years.

Please note that older records are only available for confirmation of admission/discharge.

The Battye Library holds some general information about Lady Lawley Cottage. The Library and Information Service of Western Australia holds a book entitled "Welcome to Lady Lawley Cottage". The Accession Number for this book is 362.732WEL and it needs to be ordered in as it is no longer held on the library shelves.

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Australian Red Cross,  
110 Goderich Street, East Perth WA 6004  
Telephone: (08) 9325 5112 Freecall: 1800 810 710  
Email: [info@wa.redcross.org.au](mailto:info@wa.redcross.org.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:

Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;

Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## La Grange Mission

See entry “Bidyadanga”

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## Landsdale House

Years of Operation	1995 or earlier to the present (2004)
Role of Facility	<p>In 1998 (and ongoing in 2003) Landsdale House was funded to provide up to 8 placements for children / young people aged 12-15 years. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children’s Services 1998 and Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development 2003</i>).</p> <p>Described in 1995 as providing medium/long term care in a home like setting in Landsdale, for a maximum of 8 children aged 12-15 years. (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>).</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army / Salvation Army Crossroads West (successor).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Landsdale
Other Known Names	Landsdale Early Adolescent Unit
Brief History	<p>Service Objectives and Purpose in 1995: “Young people are assisted to develop skill as identified in individual development and case management plans.</p> <p>To ensure positive links are maintained with the natural family and or social network.</p> <p>Young people are supported to return to families or move to planned alternative accommodation.” (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>).</p> <p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 2003 Landsdale House was described as providing ‘group care’ placements for the young people in the same previous age groups. In addition the Landsdale service provided a reunification service for young people resident there and in Oasis House (see entry for Mirrabooka House). (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community</i></p>

*Development*).

The Salvation Army Crossroads West has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted.

Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army Crossroads West programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Salvation Army Crossroads West has case records from 1989 to present, including entry and exit recommendations, house diaries and log books and lists of residents for those years.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>Salvation Army Crossroads West Records:</p> <p>The Divisional Social Programme Secretary, PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849 Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimile: (08) 9227 7134</p>

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### **Laverton (Craiggie Street) Hostel**

Years of Operation	From 1984 for an unknown period
Role of Facility	Residential child care in a hostel setting for secondary school children. Originally, the hostel was built to provide both student and emergency care accommodation to a ratio of 7:3.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Lot 476 Craiggie Street, Laverton
Other Known Names	Craiggie Street Hostel, possibly also known as "Raeside".
Brief History	Although established in 1984, the purpose-built Laverton Hostel was following in the tradition of a service that had developed over some years. Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general

history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

In 1983, the first mention of a “proposed” hostel at Laverton was made. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

By 1984, the Laverton Hostel was established and operated under the auspices of the Goldfields Division, Kalgoorlie office of the Department as part of the Department’s policy to “continue to encourage students to study within their own communities wherever possible. The Laverton Hostel provides for those where there are no other education resources.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984*).

By 1986, the hostel provided emergency child care services, “especially for pre-school children.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1986*).

In 1995, it was reported that the Laverton Hostel was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area. These hostels provide short to medium term accommodation primarily for children for whom fostering is not an immediate option. In the Goldfields area, hostels have also been used to address the special needs of petrol sniffers and offenders on remand with specific welfare needs.” It was also reported that Laverton had, up to 1995, been “part of an integrated programme to address the petrol sniffing problem in the Central Desert.” Two factors (the conversion to Avgas for Central Desert fuel supplies and the development of a Hostel service managed by the Ngaanyatjarra Council in the Central Reserves) impacted on the demand for services at Laverton. Its role at the time of review was a bail and transit facility for the Ministry of Justice. During the 1993/94 year, Laverton had 49 admissions (ranging in age from 0-6 to 18+ years, with only one non-Aboriginal admission), but its average occupancy was 1.5 children and there were 57 days with only one resident and a further 163 days with only one resident. Laverton township was also undergoing considerable change with the closure of nickel mines. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

#### Records

Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)



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## Lawley Street Hostel

See entry, “Yokine Cottage, Sister Kate’s”

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## Lombadina

Years of Operation	1909 to 1975
Role of Facility	Residential child care for girls from Indigenous backgrounds aged 4 - 18 years of age, with also a medical clinic and school.
Sponsoring Agency	Catholic Diocese of Broome
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entries “Catholic Diocese of Broome”, “Pallottines” and “Sisters of St John of God” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	On the Dampier Peninsula, 189 kilometres north of Broome
Other Known Names	One Arm Point, Cygnet Point
Brief History	<p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> reports that Lombadina was “administered by the Diocese of Broome and staffed by the Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines) and Sisters of St John of God [whose involvement extended from 1913-1969].”</p> <p>For more information about the Pallottines, see entry for Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne, in <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. ‘Lombadina Mission’ was included in this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.</p> <p>The facility was listed as a non-Departmental operation. In the Annual Report of 1981, Departmental staff at Broome were noted as providing “welfare services to the communities at One Arm Point, Beagle Bay, Lombardina and La Grange, which are visited regularly.”</p> <p>Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for a sewing and store room; in 1974 for two generators and a freezer; in 1975 for a kitchen/dining hall complex and upgrade of kitchen furniture; in 1980 for a basketball court and upgrading of</p>

the community centre; in 1981 for the completion of the Community Hall. Now an Aboriginal Community, Lombardina is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

Records

“A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* reports that few records are known to exist.

Some records are held by the Department for Community Development and can be accessed through them. Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Church related documents and correspondence are held by the Catholic Diocese of Broome.

There may also be some records held by the Sisters of St John of God and/or the Pallottines.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

For information about personal and administrative records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Province Leader, Sisters of St John of God,  
Province Centre, PO Box 473 Wembley WA 6014.  
Telephone: (08) 9322 1288 Facsimile: (08) 9322 1471

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre  
50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148  
Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532  
Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

For information about church related documents and correspondence:

The Archivist, Diocesan Office,  
PO Box 76, Broome WA 6725  
Telephone: (08) 9192 1060 Facsimilie: (08) 9192 2136

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## **Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre**

Years of Operation	From 1965 and ongoing in 2004 under the responsibility of the Department of Justice.
Role of Facility	<p>At its inception, Longmore provided short-term residential care for arrested children awaiting Court appearances; those on remand; and those committed to the Department as wards, who are assessed and placed.</p> <p>By 1978, the Remand and Assessment programmes in Longmore were separated, though there were many shared services.</p> <p>In 1979, the stated function of the Remand Centre was the “care and protection in maximum security for young people who have been arrested and charged by the police and are awaiting court appearances, as well as those remanded in custody by the courts. The social education of young people in preparation for their return to the community is also seen as an essential function of the Longmore Remand Centre.”</p> <p>The function of the Assessment Centre at the time of the split in 1979 was to assess each child with a view to being able to make “an informed and meaningful plan in terms of the child’s future placement and needs.”</p> <p>In September 1983 the Longmore Remand and Assessment Centres were once again combined and a separate establishment, the Longmore Training Centre [see entry], was housed in premises previously used by the Assessment Centre.</p> <p>At this time, the main functions of the restructured Remand and Assessment Centre were:</p> <p>“Remand – to provide secure accommodation for children who have been arrested and charged with an offence or offences and who are awaiting appearance in Court, and for children who have been remanded in custody either for a further appearance in the Children’s Court or for appearances in the District or Supreme Court.</p> <p>Assessment – to provide assessment of children who have been convicted by a Court and Placed Under the Control of the Department. A Case Conference held within three to four days after admission decides whether to release the child or to recommend placement in a secure Training Centre (Longmore Training Centre, Riverbank or Nyandi), taking into account the Court’s recommendation to the Department.”</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development until 1993, now Department of Justice
Address(es)	Adie Court, Bentley

Other Known Names	Longmore Detention Centre.
Brief History	<p>Reformatory for 36 boys and 24 girls (aged 13 -18 years) under construction in 1964. Named after Mr James Longmore, who had worked for Barnardo’s in England in the late 1800s, then in Tasmania, and eventually became the Secretary of the State Children Department in WA for 20 years. It was Mr Longmore to whom the “more enlightened sections” of the Child Welfare Act 1927 were attributed.</p> <p>In 1979, the Welstat (welfare statistics) report identified the Longmore Assessment and Remand facilities as Institutions (ie a “residential child care establishment that is mainly for child offenders, children on remand for alleged offences or uncontrolled children, and that has, as one of its aims, the full-time secure detention of its child.)”</p> <p>By 1980, the Longmore Remand Centre could accommodate 22 boys and girls aged 13 to 18 years and the Assessment Centre provided assessment facilities “in a maximum security setting” for up to 60 children aged 13 to 18 years.</p> <p>In 1983, the Remand and Assessment Centres were reunited, as a result of recommendations made by Professor Eric Edwards in his inquiry into the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders. A separate institution, the Longmore Training Centre [see entry] was set up in the premises previously used by the Assessment Centre. By 1986, Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre could accommodate 32 boys and girls aged 12 to 17 years.</p> <p>By 1988 the Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre was no longer reported in the Annual Reports of the Department as a secure detention facility, but it was mentioned as continuing to provide accommodation services for young people with pre-Court or remand admissions.</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 22.</p>
Records	Records of young people in secure detention at Longmore up until 1993 when the facility came under the control of the Department of Justice are held by the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Table 22: Young People at Longmore, Certain Years between 1965-1991**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Longmore
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	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1965	185	154	31	32 children in total, comprising 31 wards and 1 private admissions.
1966	772	789	54	54 children in total, comprising 50 wards and 4 private admissions.
1967	794		52	
1968	766	764	57	<p>Longmore “is the assessment and diagnostic centre of the Department.”</p> <p>“Each child requiring assessment spends a period of two weeks at ‘Longmore’, during which time he is appraised medically, psychologically, educationally and behaviourally. Social adjustment is gauged on the basis of trained staff’s observations of the child in his interaction with adults and other children over a wide range of situations. The assessment period is thus aimed at knowing and understanding the child and identifying the causes of adjustment problems, the capacities and the major needs of the child. The information gained forms the basis of the Department’s future dealings with the child and a plan is prepared at a staff conference for the child’s future treatment and management.”</p> <p>“Over 60 per cent. of inmates came from homes where there is only one parent. This percentage would be higher if families where chronic tension, excessive drinking, antagonism and infidelity occur, were included. It is the effects of such distortions in upbringing that the Department attempts to assess, or correct.”</p> <p>There was a relatively high population of children who had defaulted on fines. “For children who have no money, a fine means incarceration”. These children were not assessed. Nor were children who were held at Longmore because of delayed medical or psychiatric treatment. Children were also accommodated longer than planned at Longmore if no placement can be found for them: “Part-Aboriginal children present the biggest problem in this category.”</p> <p>“During the year 52 girls and three boys were treated for venereal disease.”</p>
1969	1103	1110	46	
1970	1329	1296	51	<p>Only one third of children admitted were placed in Longmore “for purposes of assessment or to plan their future treatment. Other children were either being held temporarily pending their appearance in the Children’s Court or the finding of a suitable placement. These circumstances reveal an imbalance in the use being made of Longmore between its functions as a ‘remedial’ and as an ‘assessment’ centre.”</p> <p>“The yearly increase in the number of admissions now indicates the need for a further facility of this type, or of a type that will cater more exclusively for assessment cases and allow for the separate holding of children in detention for other reasons.”</p>
1971	1747	1717	51	The comments made in 1970 about the need for another facility were reiterated in 1971.

Year	Longmore			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1972	1891		63	<p>Less than a quarter of the children placed in Longmore during the year were placed for assessment, prompting another call for a separate facility for non-assessment detention.</p> <p>35% of admissions related to property offences; 24% for motor vehicle offences; 20% for offences against good order; 8% for defaulting on fines; and 13% for other reasons, including children awaiting application to the Court for a neglected child order.</p> <p>Overall, children from Indigenous backgrounds comprised 36% of admissions – far in excess of their general population density.</p> <p>Some of the reasons for admission for Aboriginal children, particularly girls, were markedly different from their European peers. 76% of girls admitted for offences against good order were girls of Indigenous background (33% of boys admitted for the same offence were Indigenous); 82% of girls admitted for motor vehicle offences were of Indigenous background (38% of boys admitted for those offences were Indigenous). On the other hand, children from Indigenous backgrounds were much less likely than European background children to be admitted on default warrants (15% of boys and 17% of girls).</p>
1973	1700		62	<p>“The decrease [in admissions from the previous year] is thought to be more due to changes in the Department’s management of teenage offenders than to a decrease in their numbers in the community.” “The number of Aboriginal girls admitted was almost half that of last year and the number of Aboriginal boys admitted was down by one third. The reasons for this decrease in Aborigines being admitted to Longmore are not clear cut, but probably relate to a shift in Government policy and practice regarding Aborigines.”</p> <p>“Only 474 children were assessed of the 1,700 admitted. The remainder were made up of adolescents awaiting appearance in the Children’s Court, on default warrants, or held pending the finding of a suitable placement. Thus Longmore continues to function more as a ‘holding’ than as an ‘assessment’ centre.”</p> <p>“Further surveys of the Longmore population have been done and show that, contrary to some published material and to general belief, teenage offenders are not very different to the general population of teenagers in sensory acuity or reading ability.”</p>
1974	1722		69	<p>“Major extensions” commenced.</p> <p>The previously-noted trend of declining admissions of Indigenous children continued. “However, there has been an increase in the proportion of non-Aboriginal girls admitted. This reflects the trend toward more court appearances for girls generally.”</p>

Year	Longmore			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1975	1639		53	<p>“Court action is still the major reason for Admissions.”</p> <p>“The high proportion of children who were unemployed at the time of admission is of interest.”</p> <p>“The view taken of treatment is that, before a child can live in a responsible and independent manner, a number of periods may be spent in the institution’s buildings – security or open sections. These periods may include daily school attendance or work away from the institution. The different periods spent at the institution are regarded as part of a continuing progress of treatment, interspersed with further treatment while living in the community. This further treatment is carried out by, or under the supervision of, institution staff. Increasingly, the child participates in planning his or her own programme and is given more responsibility for carrying it out.”</p>
1976	1556		97	<p>The Remand Centre was now ready to open as the extensions were completed, with accommodation for 14 boys and 8 girls. The Assessment Centre would continue with up to 36 boys and 24 girls. “Both sections comprise of offices for administration and assessment, single room activities, areas for day and evening manual work, physical training and entertainment. Schooling facilities are provided in the Assessment Centre.”</p> <p>“With the Longmore programme we do not wish to suppress the behaviour of children, rather we try to maintain a standard of behaviour that is relevant to the outside community. A behavioural management programme has been introduced with a view to establishing positive attitudes in children towards learning new social skills. Packages of such skills are in the process of being developed and Group Workers are acquiring new techniques in the handling of these programmes.”</p>
1977	1549	1523		<p>Work commenced on the “conversion of some staff flats for use as a non-secure children’s annexe.”</p> <p>Two “apparent reasons” for the reduction in female admissions (from 328 in previous year to 241 in current) were “a tightening of Longmore’s admission criteria and more preventive work by the field staff.”</p> <p>In an effort to “minimise the effects of institutional placement and reduce stress” children are allowed to use the phone wear their own clothes and retain some personal possessions, and the facility has open visiting hours.</p> <p>“Outside contact is also receiving more attention” in the Remand Section and “selected children are being taken into the community and visits by outside groups” were arranged, along with weekend and trial leave. “Staff training is also receiving renewed attention.”</p>
1978	1825			<p>The Remand Centre became “administratively independent” of the Assessment Centre in September 1977, with a capacity for 14 boys and 8 girls. “During the year this total capacity of 22 has occasionally been extended and cabin space in the Assessment Centre has been utilised. The Remand Centre’s function is to hold for short periods children who are due to appear in court, serving short warrants of committal and in some cases serving default. The programme is designed to minimise the effects of detention and institutionalization. The programme is divided into four sections catering for the various needs of the children. These include: Information kits of the D.C.W., the Children’s Court and the Police; Social information on alcohol, driving, employment, hygiene and so on; Activity kits; Recreation.”</p>

Year	Longmore			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
				<p>“The Assessment Centre provides accommodation for 60 children. A case conference is held within three weeks to determine the future placement of the children. The Assessment Centre like the Remand Centre is maximum security, however a number of children leave the Centre on outings, weekend leave, and occasionally to attend work. The philosophy of the Assessment Centre is to provide a structured and where possible, also a normal environment in which to assess the children in terms of their inter-personal skill and attitudes as well as their behaviour and their performance at a wide range of activities...Dancing, music and swimming lessons are now all part of the normal programme.”</p> <p>“Renovations have been carried out to provide modern fire fighting equipment. Work has begun on air conditioning the children’s cabins, upgrading the electrical supply to enable installation of improved security lighting and general repainting and landscaping.”</p>
1979	1664 remand + 407 assessmt			<p>The program in the Remand Centre “places emphasis on minimising stress, providing information and teaching skills that will help the young people to function better in the community.”</p> <p>“Programming [provides]...information on such matters as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The young persons position in relation to the police, the courts and the Department;</li> <li>b) Alcohol in relation to crime;</li> <li>c) Socially acceptable recreational outlets as alternatives to crime;</li> <li>d) How to look for work;</li> <li>e) V.D., Conception, Contraception and other subjects;</li> <li>f) Art and craft activities, recreation.”</li> </ol> <p>In the Assessment Centre the emphasis was on providing “a normal environment in which to assess children in terms of their attitudes, interpersonal skills, behaviour and performance on a wide variety of activities within the centre. Increasing use is being made of outside contact as a means of obtaining added perspective and insight into the functioning of individual children. Selected children are taken on supervised outings such as lunches, entertainment and camping trips...Weekend leave continues to be used as a graded step in implementation of case conference plans.” 1979 saw the introduction of a social skills programme, and the inclusion on staff of an Occupational Therapist. “Parents are being encouraged to attend case conferences at Longmore, to participate directly in the future of their children” (though only 8% of parents participated, the staff hoped this would rise).</p> <p>“The old staff flats have been converted and furnished for use as a hostel type living situation. Longmore is hopeful that when opened, these flats will operate as an integrating step between a maximum security situation, and successful independent functioning in the community for a proportion of our children.”</p> <p>“Physical improvements during the year included installation of air-conditioning in the cabin blocks; staff showers; continuing improvement and addition to equipment for activities in the programme e.g. a mounted car engine, drum kit; and the provision of a savings store where children can buy goods in return for points earned in the Behaviour Modification Programme.”</p>
1980	1657 remand + 374 assessmt	1647 remand + 368 assessmt		<p>The Remand Centre’s maximum population was “exceeded on many occasions” resulting in the inability to implement new treatment initiatives. Around 41% of children stayed less than 24 hours in Remand; a further 28% for less than a week; around 7% (111 children) stayed more than six weeks.</p> <p>The Assessment procedure offered in the Assessment Centre took “an average of two</p>



Year	Longmore			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				<p>weeks for metropolitan children and three weeks for those from the country” and culminated in a Case Conference. 310 such conferences were held during 1979/80. A majority of children (40%) stayed in the Assessment Centre for between 4 and 6 weeks; around a third (31%) for 1-4 weeks; and most of the remainder (28%) for more than six weeks.</p> <p>In both the Remand and Assessment Centres, a majority of children (53%) were classed as “unemployed”.</p>
1981	1728 remand + 426 assessmt	1733 remand + 410 assessmt		<p>Due to overcrowding in the Remand and Assessment Centres, with children staying for more than two months in Remand, the program which was originally intended for children staying up to one week, was redesigned. The new program included: “More education-type activities (because of the high numbers of school-age children spending longer periods in the centre) e.g. supervised letter-writing, structured newspaper-reading sessions, competitive quizzes. More constructive activities e.g. arts and crafts, cooking, indoor decorating. Special programmes for long-term children (i.e. those on long remands or warrant of commitment for non-payment of fines) – these include on-going projects, educational projects, and special chores such as gardening within the confines of the quadrangle.”</p> <p>Minor changes to the buildings and procedural changes were introduced as a result of a safety and security audit in the Remand Centre.</p> <p>Staff development activities at the Remand Centre included Red Cross First Aid Refresher courses; discussions and talks from other professionals; and a “10-session course on activities and recreational leadership” which was seen as “an essential feature in the overall revaluation of the Remand Centre programme.”</p> <p>In the Assessment Centre, the major influence on population numbers was the 69% increase in admissions of Indigenous children from the Goldfields.</p>
1982	1724 remand + 389 assessmt	1722 remand + 383 assessmt		<p>The educational package designed for the Remand Centre in 1981 and mentioned above was implemented in the 1982 year and another major program initiative was “the development of a social skills package tailored to the demands of short-term residency”, with a particular emphasis on acquiring and demonstrating the necessary skills to find accommodation and employment, and the ability to fill in forms and questionnaires.</p> <p>In the Assessment Centre, children were increasingly being placed for treatment rather than just assessment. Twenty one children were reported as being admitted to Longmore for that purpose in 1981/82. This was deemed to place additional “pressures” on resources at the centre.</p>
1983	1922 + 310 assessmt	1945 + 323 assessmt		<p>A “major recommendation” of Professor Edwards’ enquiry into the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in 1982 was the phasing out of Hillston as a secure institution, which would have a flow-on effect at Longmore: “Essential to the phase out of Hillston as a residential facility are the development of high threshold community based programmes for offenders and the modification of the Longmore Remand and Assessment complex (secure) to incorporate training also proposed by Professor Edwards. Planning for these developments has commenced and, as in the care area, existing resources will be deployed into them.”</p> <p>A Liaison Unit was established at Longmore in May, and its “prime objective” was to “liaise with all parties necessary (e.g. parents, relatives, potential sureties, police, courts and Departmental Officers) to procure the earliest possible release where bail has been set.” The Liaison Officer role was available from 0630 to 2400hrs seven days per week.</p>

Year	Longmore			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1984	1923 + 83 assessmt to Sept '83	1904 + 100 assessmt to Sept '83		<p>By 1984, many of the recommendations of the Edwards Report had been implemented, not least of which was the recombining of the Remand and Assessment Functions which took place in September 1983, and the establishment of the Longmore Training Centre housed at 21 Adie Court in premises previously used by the Assessment Centre.</p> <p>The main functions of the restructured Remand and Assessment Centre were:</p> <p>“Remand – to provide secure accommodation for children who have been arrested and charged with an offence or offences and who are awaiting appearance in Court, and for children who have been remanded in custody either for a further appearance in the Children’s Court or for appearances in the District or Supreme Court.</p> <p>Assessment – to provide assessment of children who have been convicted by a Court and Placed Under the Control of the Department. A Case Conference held within three to four days after admission decides whether to release the child or to recommend placement in a secure Training Centre (Longmore Training Centre, Riverbank or Nyandi), taking into account the Court’s recommendation to the Department.”</p> <p>The Remand and Assessment Centre daily programme was “designed to make constructive use of the children’s time” while they were in custody for either remand or assessment. A “social information” program operated during normal working hours, five days per week on a three-week cycle “so that any child who is resident for that period or less will not repeat any of the subjects. The content of this programme covers 24 subjects, including such topics as Contraception advice, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Safe Driving (for those over 17 years), accommodation finding for homeless youth, employment applications and knowledge of Commonwealth Employment Service facilities and the legal system as it applies to children. There is also opportunity for the children to participate in art and craft activities. The information is disseminated using lectures, brochures, games, video tapes and 16mm films. All children of legal school age attend school during the time that this programme operates.”</p> <p>Schooling was conducted in the new schoolroom which was established in this year. The schoolroom was staffed by one teacher (“transferred from another Centre) and a Group Worker.”</p>
1985	2410		28 boys and 2 girls	<p>There was a noted increase in admissions compared to 1984. “Some of this increase resulted from children being arrested, charged and detained for relatively minor offences. However, the policy of the Department is to avoid, where possible, incarceration of non-habitual offenders for minor offences, and during the coming year there will be liaison with other organisations involved in the juvenile justice process to achieve this end.”</p>
1986	2187		23 boys	<p>“Over the year the maximum capacity of 32 was exceeded on 143 days (i.e. 40% of the time)...The extremely high arrest rate of juveniles throughout the State continues to impact on pre-court detention services. Negotiations with Police towards the preferred use of summons or notices are continuing.”</p> <p>“A major initiative for this Centre in the coming year will be expansion of the Liaison Unit to provide a 24 hour, 7 days per week bail service for eligible children. It will hopefully result in a significant reduction of admissions to maximum security – where the maintenance costs per child per day are approximately \$120.”</p>

Year	Longmore			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1987	2708			<p>The 2,708 admissions represented 1,247 individual children.</p> <p>“Overcrowding at the Longmore Remand Centre necessitated some children being held in Police lock-ups whilst awaiting Court appearances.”</p> <p>“Because of the limited recreational area available, the programme has developed physical activities which do not require a great deal of space, e.g. weightlifting and aerobics. These have proved popular and healthy activities for the children. Another initiative has been the introduction of computer technology to the classroom.”</p> <p>The capacity of 32 children was exceeded on 191 days, and the average bed occupancy for the year was 34 children.</p> <p>42% of children stayed less than 24 hours in Longmore, and 60% of children were discharged to home following their Court appearances.</p> <p>The Liaison Unit was not yet operating a planned 24/7 bail service.</p>
1988	3017			<p>The 3,017 admissions represented 1,230 individual children.</p>
1989	2499			<p>The 2,499 admissions represented 1,339 individual children.</p> <p>“The Centre’s operations have focused on the provision of programmes / activities which are interesting, educational and which offer positive recreation. Funding of \$14,600 was received through the Commonwealth Special Education Programme Committee on Children in Residential Institutions to further develop programmes of this nature.”</p>
1990	1820			<p>The admissions represented 763 children.</p> <p>Additionally, 936 admissions on remand were made at the East Perth lockup (data for the number of children this represented is not available) and a further 172 children were remanded to Nyandi [see entry] in this year.</p> <p>“Longmore Remand Centre has restructured its operating procedures and improved programme options thereby increasing the amount of time juveniles are involved in constructive activities. Assessment and observation procedures for juveniles at risk of self-harm have been reviewed and upgraded. Staff awareness of the problem has been improved, enabling children at risk to be more easily identified, and resulted in a reduced incidence of self mutilation.”</p>
1991	2354			<p>The 2354 admissions represented 1070 individual children.</p> <p>“Longmore Remand Centre continued to focus on the development of life skills whilst allowing for the fact that 65% of the young people admitted...are released within 48 hours.”</p>

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### Longmore Training Centre

Years of Operation                      September 1983 and ongoing in 2004 under the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

Role of Facility                              A maximum security facility for boys aged 12 to 16 years (the minimum age for entry to Longmore TC dropped from the initial 13 years by 1985) and

generally with a history of serious or recurrent offending, for a period of one to six months. “While the children are detained at the Centre attempts to provide for their normal development and to use the period purposefully be providing training that will lead to a reduction in the child’s offending behaviour” was offered. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984*).

Aftercare and hostel support were provided at the conclusion of a boy’s sentence.

“The main aim of the Centre is to prepare boys for their return to the general community at the end of their sentences. Consequently, there is an emphasis on encouraging them to consider their future, and on providing them with information that will be relevant to their lifestyle and needs.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1985*).

A community hostel, with the capacity to accommodate six boys, was located in the grounds of the Training Centre.

By 1986, the capacity of the Longmore Training Centre was reported as 40 boys.

In 1986/87, in response to overcrowding, it was determined that boys less than 14 years would be referred to Nyandi rather than Longmore. Thus, in the 1987/88 year, Longmore Training Centre began admitting boys aged 14 to 16 years only. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988*).

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 23.

Sponsoring Agency	Department for Community Welfare until 1993, now Department of Justice
Address(es)	21 Adie Court, Bentley
Brief History	<p>The original facility [Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre, see entry] was named after Mr James Longmore, who had worked for Barnardo’s in England in the late 1800s, then in Tasmania, and eventually became the Secretary of the State Children Department in WA for 20 years. It was Mr Longmore to whom the “more enlightened sections” of the Child Welfare Act 1927 were attributed.</p> <p>The Longmore Training Centre was established in response to recommendations made in the 1982 Edwards inquiry into The Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Western Australia. Professor Edwards recommended, among other things, that Hillston [see entry] be phased out as a secure institution, and that Longmore develop a training facility to assist young people emerge from the juvenile justice system with improved skills.</p> <p>Part of the re-organisation of the Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre saw the Longmore Training Centre established in premises previously occupied by the Assessment Centre.</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in the Table which follows.</p>
Records	Records of young people in secure detention at Longmore up until 1993 when the facility came under the control of the Department of Justice are held by

the Department for Community Development.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 23: Young People at Longmore Training Centre, Certain Years between 1984-1991**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Department for Community Welfare and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Longmore Training Centre			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Department for Community Welfare
1984	182	164		<p>By 1984, many of the recommendations of the Edwards Report had been implemented, not least of which was the recombining of the Remand and Assessment Functions which took place in September 1983, and the establishment of the Longmore Training Centre housed at 21 Adie Court in premises previously used by the Assessment Centre.</p> <p>“The children work, attend school or are involved in a variety of social and community survival skill programmes during the day. The Centre, where possible, endeavours to create a normal school or work environment. A variety of activities and recreational pursuits are organised in the evening. The Centre’s behavioural management programme provides the children with positive incentives to learn, work and improve their inter-personal skills.”</p> <p>“A team consisting of a Chairperson, an Aftercare Officer and a Group Worker meet regularly with each child. The objectives of these conferences being to plan the child’s programme, monitor their progress and redirect the boys with respect to their offending. The boys are expected to make positive plans to change their offending behaviour.”</p> <p>Admissions included 119 new admissions and 63 readmissions.</p> <p>The average range of boys admitted to Longmore Training Centre was 14 years 8 months (ranging from 11 to 17 years) and the average length of stay was 54 days (ranging from 10 to 146 days).</p>
1985			38	<p>In 1985, the boys’ program was described as follows: “Those of school age attend formal education classes, and an alcohol and drug education programme is conducted. A programme attended by all boys provides information on Aboriginal issues, beliefs and culture, and includes visits by Aboriginal speakers and craftsmen.”</p> <p>The average length of stay was 44 days.</p>
1986	265		36	<p>The average length of stay was 72 days, which was a 60% increase on 1985.</p> <p>“A manual arts area will be established in the next few months. This will enable the boys to learn handyman skills and better prepare them for employment.”</p>
1987	275		27	<p>The 275 admissions represented 209 individual children.</p>

Year	Longmore Training Centre			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Department for Community Welfare
				<p>While the admission rate was comparable with 1986, the average length of stay decreased to 42 days, bringing it back into line with 1985 figures.</p> <p>62% of boys admitted came from Indigenous backgrounds.</p> <p>“New initiatives pursued during the year included further use of computers in the classrooms, more extensive use of community links for rehabilitation, improved ability to cater for Aboriginal needs, and evaluation and improvement of the existing programmes.” No mention was made of the planned manual arts area.</p>
1988	154			<p>The 154 admissions represented 120 individual children.</p> <p>64% of boys admitted came from Indigenous backgrounds.</p> <p>The average length of stay was 54 days.</p> <p>In response to the changed policy which saw admissions from boys aged over 14 years only (the younger boys now went to Nyandi), the program changed to one with an emphasis on “teaching skills to enhance the employment prospects of offenders once discharged. Classroom programmes changed from curriculum based to needs based. Skills and activity areas of the Centre have been developed to include an expanded workshop programme, specialist art tutoring and brick laying courses.”</p>
1989	217			<p>The 217 admissions represented 174 individual children.</p> <p>The “classroom resources” at Longmore were “substantially upgraded” following “an assessment of teaching materials” at the Centre, and the “possibility of using current computer facilities...for computer aided learning applications” was being determined.</p> <p>Other initiatives included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Establishment of a bicycle repair shop which is an extremely popular and beneficial initiative.</li> <li>▪ Introduction of a radio station operated by the young people aimed at developing interview skills, self esteem and self confidence.</li> <li>▪ Assisting country Aboriginal youths to reintegrate into their communities by providing training in stockman and station-hand skills. A training camp is located in the Kimberleys and is being used for young people serving the last weeks of their sentences.</li> </ul>
1990	284			<p>The 284 admissions represented 221 individual children.</p>
1991	251			<p>The 251 admissions represented 203 individual children.</p> <p>New workshops were completed in this year and they were seen to be able to “facilitate the successful implementation of the integrated training program.”</p>

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### Maddington Scatter Cottage, Manguri

Years of Operation                      From 1982 for an unknown period.

Role of Facility	Residential care for boys and girls from an Indigenous background in a home-like setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Manguri [known until 1988 as Sister Kate's, see entry under Manguri].
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Manguri" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Maddington
Brief History	<p>The Cottage was initially purchased with a donation from a private donor. A capital grant for a games room facility was received through the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1983.</p> <p>The Maddington Scatter Cottage was still operating in 1990.</p> <p>Manguri (Sister Kate's) has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.</p>
Records	<p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p> <p>Records should be accessed via the Department for Community Development, who can assist in locating a range of relevant files.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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### **Manguri (Sister Kate's)**

Years of Operation	1935 - 2002
Role of the Organisation	Residential child care and family support for Indigenous children and families.
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Manguri had a strong association with the Uniting Church whose Property Trust owned the land on which Manguri operated its cottages in Queens Park.</p> <p>Manguri Corporation was incorporated in its own right in 1995.</p>
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entries "Manguri" and "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)	190 Treasure Road, Queens Park
Other Known Names	Sister Kate's Home / Children's Cottage Home / Sister Kate's Child and Family Service / Manguri Cottages
Brief History	Established by Sister Kate Clutterbuck (late of Parkerville Children's Home) in 1935 to care for "coloured children". The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Sister Kate's Children's Home's governing agency as the Anglican Church. For information about Anglican Church governance see entry for Anglican Church in this document. It is probably also worthwhile reviewing information about Sister Kate (an Anglican nun) recounted in the entry for Parkerville Children's Home. The Presbyterian Board of Social Services / Methodist Homes for Children (see entry Methodist Church/Mofflyn) were also associated with Manguri during its history.

In 2000, Ashley McDonald from Murdoch University provided an article that gives some insight into the establishment of Sister Kate's. A full reference to this article is provided at the end of these excerpts:

"The Children's Cottage Home (which later became Sister Kate's Home), was one of the Homes and Missions who were responsible for raising many members of the now oft termed Stolen Generations."

"The institution which became known as Sister Kate's has had a confusing existence. Sister Kate, an Anglican nun, after leaving another home called the Parkerville Children's Home [see entry], formed the institution called the Children's Cottage Home in 1933. Sister Kate operated this home until her death in 1946. From 1946 to 1956 the Home was operated under the authority of an administrative board. In 1948, the Home was renamed Sister Kate's Children's Home in memory of Sister Kate and in 1956 the administrators arranged for the Presbyterian Church to take control of the home.

Sister Kate's Children's Home still functions today, but has undergone another administrative change and since 1988 Manguri's operation has become the responsibility of a board of Aboriginal people."...

Sister Kate belonged to a sisterhood called 'The Community of the Sisters of the Church' (CSC), or the 'Kilburn Sisterhood'. This order of Anglican nuns were formed in 1870 and were specifically devoted to the education and care of children. The CSC aimed to properly raise children in all facets like a natural parent...

The Sisterhood soon sent some members to Western Australia to take up work there. After some initial reluctance from Bishop Parry, Sister Kate eventually established a children's home. The CSC purchased property in the Darling Ranges which became the venue for the Parkerville Children's Home. The aim of Parkerville was to care for a child's physical well being and to raise them into proper citizens. The paramount concern of the CSC was that each child should be brought up in a loving and familial environment. The CSC endeavoured to give their children everything which other children received, such as



a proper education and loving family.

A very important method, introduced by Sister Kate, to achieve this familial atmosphere was the Cottage Home system. Each cottage was meant to function as a little family in its own right and was staffed with a cottage mother and father. An unusual feature for the time was the fact that a variety of children lived in each cottage. This, presumably, was part of the CSC's aim to imitate family life and have children of varying ages and sexes so as to mimic siblings...

When Sister Kate reached the age of 70 Archbishop Le Fanu resolved that she should retire however she was not willing to leave her position at Parkerville. It has been argued that Sister Kate's reluctance was due to her desire that Parkerville should remain under the CSC's control and not come under the Archbishop's jurisdiction.

Sister Kate's refusal to accede to these requests should be regarded as an act of insubordination to a person in high authority. She once commented that she acknowledged only two authorities in this world, they being God and the children she cared for. Archbishop Le Fanu therefore was not part of her realm of authority.

As history shows us however, Sister Kate was forcibly retired from Parkerville in 1933. Yet believing she had more to offer the children of Western Australia, Sister Kate set about finding a new vocation. Sister Kate wrote to Paul Hasluck and he suggested that she become involved with Aboriginal children. The assimilation policy required a place to put half caste children so that they could be properly raised. Given Sister Kate's relative expertise in raising children and her undoubted talent and resources to get the job done, she seemed to be a perfect choice. Neville [Protector of Aborigines] saw Sister Kate and the home she would operate as being a tool for assimilation. However this policy had little importance to Sister Kate. She would not be controlled and always did what she believed was best for her children irrespective of the consequences. Naturally this made the relationship between Neville and Sister Kate quite acrimonious at times...

"There are numerous instances where Sister Kate openly clashed with Neville about financing, admission and the general operations of the Home. Sister Kate seemingly always adopted the view that this was a Home which she created and operated so no one was going to dictate to her how they should be educated and to whom the benefit of her home should be afforded."

What follows is the footnote #83 to the above:

"There is some truth to this but it should be noted that the only regular income for the Home came from the Aborigines Department. The Department paid a subsidy of seven pounds yearly for each child dependent on the Department, and passed on maintenance payments provided by any relatives. However any expansion in the cottage system was due mainly to her own private initiatives. Work started at Buckland Hill on August 26, 1933. This cottage became known as Myola and was erected in May 1934. The funds necessary for this construction mainly came from private support and public

fundraising. The second cottage [Friends'] was built in June 1935 courtesy of the Lotteries Commission. The third cottage was built in July 1936 due to the donations of a Corrigin farmer J.L. Crossland."

"The Presbyterian Church took control of Sister Kate's in 1956 although negotiations to arrange the transfer had been taking place since as early as 1951...."

McDonald, Ashley. (2000) "Are we Family? And if so can I Still Sue You?" Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law Vol.7 No.1  
[http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v7n1/mcdonald71\\_text.html#t83](http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v7n1/mcdonald71_text.html#t83)

In its service agreement with the Department in 1999 Manguri was funded to provide 12 placements for Aboriginal children aged up to 17 years. The placements were provided at the Manguri campus in Queens Park and/or other locations in the Perth metropolitan area.

Manguri also provided a transitional family accommodation service funded under the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program [for more information on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

In 2002 after experiencing considerable financial difficulties and problems with management of the services, Manguri's funding was ceased and the cottages closed. Children who were in residence in Manguri's cottages were found alternative placements by the Department prior to the closure.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Sister Kate's Cottage 1-6" as a 'clustered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

By 1980, Mogumber [see entry] had amalgamated with Sister Kate's.

By 1985, Sister Kate's was re-examining its role and determining whether, how and in what way it should be broadened to meet current and future needs of Indigenous people.

In 1986, Sister Kate's was described as having two "separate service bases – a hostel service for Aboriginal children attending high school in Perth from country areas; and a welfare-based residential cottage programme for Aboriginal child and youth requiring substitute care. Despite the ongoing debate over the merits of transferring Aboriginal students to Perth, requests for placements in the agency's 3 hostels were maintained in 1985. A vigorous programme to support the adjustment and performance of this group was facilitated by the full time service of the Educational/Welfare Officer. The welfare role of the residential programme continues to be focused on the Queen's Park campus. Four cottages operate on this site with one scatter cottage in Maddington. Two off-campus facilities closed during the year – one hostel, being reclaimed by the Aboriginal Hostels Inc. and a scatter cottage in Yokine, due to lack of demand." (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986*).

It has not been possible to ascertain which hostel closed during 1986, but the relevant hostel was possibly Rangevue, which had been a Native Welfare Department education hostel prior to 1972.

“Sr Kate’s organises annual recreational camps for those residents who are unable to return to family or relatives over the holiday period. Numerous requests have been received from external agencies for the inclusion of children whose families need support and respite during the long vacation. In this fashion the camps are developing as an alternative programme.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986*).

In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:

1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care

- Professional staff development
- Respite care
- Information sessions for staff

2. Range of Programs Provided

- Camping program
- Tutoring program
- Peer group leader program

(*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987*).

A new Director was appointed in July 1987 [or August 31, 1987 –reports are conflicting on the appointment date] and an Aboriginal Consultative Committee was formally established to give advice to the agency. Sister Kate’s withdrew from the Education Hostels program in 1987. This meant that the management of Ardross House, the Greenmount Hostel (also known as Innaminka) and the Mt Lawley Hostel (possibly also known as Cooina) [see entries for each facility] was no longer in the hands of Sister Kate’s Child and Family Service.

The name of the agency changed to Manguri in August, 1988. In that year an Aboriginalisation Statement was issued which outlined the “Aboriginal perspective” of the agency. The agency’s residential program continued to “be focused on the Queen’s Park campus [but they also ran Maddington Scatter Cottage, see entry]...Manguri organizes annual recreation camps for those residents who are unable to return. Numerous requests for the inclusion of children whose families require support and respite during the long vacation were received.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988*).

Myola Cottage reopened in November 1988.

In 1989, the agency reported its intention to “align child care practices with more traditional approaches to care”, to “develop a service to families that is viewed by the Noongar community as culturally and socially appropriate”, and to form a Council of Elders to “assist Manguri to establish laws which will be able to be interpreted into culturally and socially sensitive methods of delivery of service to their people.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990*).

Following on from reports in 1989, Manguri reported in 1990 that “the

process of law and cultural retrieval” would “include creating a register of Noongar relationships, clan groups and other family links within which Noongar families can be located with a view to child placement.” Family support and aftercare programs continued, as did the camping program. An Art Gallery was opened at Manguri in this year, and the agency became involved in the Noongar Alcohol and Substance Abuse Service. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*).

Markfield Cottage reopened on April 30, 1990.

1994 Out of Home Care funded services included:

- Cottage care - up to 10 children in two metropolitan cottages
- Community care – up to 14 children in community care in at least 8 metropolitan households.

Other services included Family Placements.

(*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*)).

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included Table 24.

#### Records

Records should be accessed via the Department for Community Development, who can assist in locating a range of relevant files.

The Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should also be consulted for information.

Additionally, according to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

**Table 24: Young People at Manguri (Sister Kate's), Certain Years between 1935 and 1994**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted

Manguri (Sister Kate's)					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1935	[Sister Kate], "although she is in the twilight of life...cannot rest, knowing there are still children to be cared for. She has established a home for coloured children at Queen's Park, where she is no longer known as 'Sister Kate', but affectionately as 'Gran', and it is her one hope that she will end her life among the children she has so well loved and cared for." (CWD Annual Report, 1935)				
1954				20	
1955					
1956				25	
1957				20	
1958			13	20	59 children in total, comprising 13 wards and 46 private admissions. In this year, "Sister Kate's" was listed as a Presbyterian Home in the Annual Report.
1959	5	6	12	8	This facility is now listed in the Annual Report as non-denominational. 54 children in total, comprising 12 wards and 42 private admissions.
1960	2	4	10	5	51 children in total, comprising 10 wards and 41 private admissions.
1961	2	4	8	4	Construction of new buildings commenced. 50 children in total, comprising 10 wards and 40 private admissions.
1962	13	5	16	3	66 children in total, comprising 13 wards and 50 private admissions (including 26 Department of Native Welfare cases).
1963	4	6	14	4	84 children in total, comprising 14 wards and 70 private admissions.
1964	12	5	21	12	53 children in total, comprising 21 wards and 32 private admissions.
1965	1	0	4	18	54 children in total, comprising 18 wards and 36 private admissions. Inconsistency in numbers of children reported in each category.
1966	2	0	20	16	41 children in total, comprising 20 wards; 21 private admissions; 38 native wards.
1967			74	17	139 children in total, comprising 74 wards; 17 private admissions; 48 native wards.
1968			63	2	145 children in total, comprising 63 wards; 9 private admissions; 73 native wards.

<b>Manguri (Sister Kate's)</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1969			45		Licensed for 20 children under 6 years of age.
1970			49		
1975			48		<p>48 children in total resident as at June 30<sup>th</sup> 1975, comprising 44 wards and 4 private admissions.</p> <p>At this time, Sister Kate's provided both short and longer term care for Indigenous boys and girls aged 1-16 years. Sister Kate's had a garden, play area, 2 trampolines, swimming pool, swings and slides, barbeque, access to an oval, tennis courts, cricket pitch, basketball court, 2 cubby houses, pets, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. There were 21 bedrooms throughout the complex – 6 doubles and 15 able to sleep more than three children; 6 lounge rooms; 5 dining rooms; 13 bathrooms and 17 toilets; 3 study rooms; a playroom; 5 storerooms; 4 verandahs; and 11 staff bedrooms and separate amenities; a pool or table tennis table; playboxes, pianos, radios or radiograms, library, books and toys were available. Children walked, rode bikes or were otherwise transported to school. Homework was completed after tea. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included camping trips, swimming, picnics and parties, sporting clubs; church and Sunday school; going to the beach, cricket, Girls' Brigade; YMCA and Church Club; school trips, camps and excursions and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The buildings were described as a cluster of 'modern' and 'old' brick, wooden or asbestos buildings that were isolated from the community. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p>
1982 <sup>11</sup>	43	34	45		<p>The "only agency in Perth which provides an Aboriginal residential child care service...[and] the main centre for the residential care of dependent / neglected Aboriginal children in Perth. The care of siblings, is the particular province of Sister Kate's, rather than the care of children who have identified behavioural difficulties. The agency's scatter cottages accept greater numbers of children with adjustment problems. They also provide facilities for country students requiring access to education." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Sister Kate's could accommodate 89 children. Average number of children during the year was 48.</p> <p>43 children admitted in total, comprising 23 boys and 20 girls; 15 under the care or control of the Department; and 28 private admissions. 4 children aged 0-5 years; 11 aged 6-12 years; 23 aged 13-15 years; and 5 aged 16-17 years on admission. All children admitted during the year were from Indigenous backgrounds.</p>
1983			43		
1984			35		"The desire to diversify the traditional services of Sr Kates from campus-based residential child care and community based scatter cottages and educational hostels has not attained great progress this year despite the efforts of staff. Planning forums with

<sup>11</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

<b>Manguri (Sister Kate's)</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					wide representation from Aboriginal people / communities were established to advance this objective. This effort to diversify met with difficulties for the very reason of the diversity of interests and priorities of the representatives.”
1985			26**	** **Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy. “The fact that Sister Kate’s supplies a welfare agency for Aboriginal children and families has placed the agency centrally in the current climate of debate regarding rights and services for Aboriginal people. The agency’s management committee has recruited a number of Aboriginal representatives and is heavily involved in reviewing the future priorities for Sister Kate’s site and resources.” (CCRCC).  Departmental files report that Manguri operated 4 campus cottages at Queen’s Park; 1 scatter cottage at Maddington [see entry] and Education Hostels at Adross [Adross House, see entry], Greenmount [Greenmount Hostel, see entry] and Mt Lawley [Coinda, see entry] in 1985.	
1986	“The age and condition of the properties on the Queen’s Park campus is a concern.” (CCRCC).				
1987	Sister Kate’s withdrew from the Education Hostels program, though it would continue in residential care as well as further developing its community based and outreach services.				
1988	8	14	Admission/discharge figures approximated from graphs in CCRCC report.  The two cottages on the Queen’s Park campus, and the one off-campus cottage [Maddington Scatter Cottage, see entry] have dealt with an average of between eight and ten children per year.” (CCRCC).  In concert with Centrecare, Manguri participated in a “research project designed to examine the needs of aboriginal families who present for residential child care”. (CCRCC).		
1989	28				
1990 <sup>12</sup>	27	136 admissions in total, reflecting re-entries. Of the 91 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted, 69 were Wards and 22 children were “private cases.” (CCRCC).  Clearly, there was some considerable inconsistency in reporting figures for Manguri in this year. “The educational needs of the current group of children at Manguri have continued to receive special attention.” (CCRCC). “Manguri’s re-development plans have been held up due to difficulties in negotiations with the local council. It is currently pursuing an action through the Equal Opportunities Commission.” (CCRCC). “Manguri is involved in the Noongar Alcohol and Substance Abuse Service: an interim administration centre is to be established there. Given the multi-faceted problems facing aboriginal families the establishment of Manguri as a viable focus for a range of services is seen as vital in its development.” (CCRCC).			

<sup>12</sup> Figure in Admissions column refers to number of children receiving residential care during the year.

<b>Manguri (Sister Kate's)</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1991	110		42		
1992	Departmental files report that Manguri operated 4 campus residential units in 1992.				
1994	<p>In 1994, Manguri's Cottage Care and Community Care programs were funded to provide "up to 24 culturally appropriate out of home care placements in the metropolitan area for Aboriginal children and families."</p> <p>Key Service Objectives:</p> <p>"The provision of culturally appropriate and assessed placements for Aboriginal children in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cottage Care – up to 10 children in 2 cottages.</li> <li>2. Community Care – up to 14 children in at least 8 households – if insufficient carers, other options to be provided.</li> </ol> <p>To have a capacity to respond to urgent cases during normal working hours.</p> <p>To develop case plans which consider the needs of the child and family, and in co-operation with Family and Children's Services for children placed by the Department.</p> <p>Where reunification is not possible, assist in the identification of long term options." (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i>).</p>				
2001	Known as Manguri Cottages – one of the cottages being known as the Roundhouse.				

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## **Maria Goretti Home**

Years of Operation	The only known report of the Maria Goretti Home was in 1969
Role of Facility	<p>The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website ( <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a> ) shows the governing agency of the Maria Goretti Home as the Roman Catholic Church but gives no other information.</p> <p>While this facility was licensed to care for children under 5 years of age, no children were recorded by the Department as being admitted, and no information has been discovered about it. It is possible that the facility may not ever have operated, but that a license was obtained in the planning stages for a service that never eventuated. Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department in 1969 and 1970 record that the Maria Goretti Home was licensed to care for 12 children under 6 years of age.</p> <p>It is also possible that this was a planned service additional to other services offered through Catherine House [see entry].</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Given its location, the most reasonably link could probably be made through



	the Catholic Diocese of Broome
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Catholic Diocese of Broome” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Broome
Records	It is unknown whether any records for the Maria Goretti Home exist, but it may be worthwhile enquiring through the archival material that is held by the Catholic Diocese of Broome.
Access	While access to any records that may exist will be restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	For information about personal records for people who may have been placed by the Department in this or other facilities in the Kimberley:  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>  For information about church related documents and correspondence:  The Archivist, Diocesan Office, PO Box 76, Broome WA 6725 Telephone: (08) 9192 1060 Facsimilie: (08) 9192 2136

### **Marribank, Katanning**

Years of Operation	1915 to 1922 as a government settlement known as Carrolup; 1940 to 1952 as a farm training school for Aboriginal boys.  From 1952 to December 1988 as Marribank.
Sponsoring Agency	Baptist Union [see separate entry, and see also entries for Katukutu and Kyewong, as children and staff from Marribank were sometimes resident there]. In 1982, Departmental administrative files show the Administrative Body for Marribank as the Baptist Union of WA Inc.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Baptist Union” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Role of Facility	Residential / training school
Address(es)	30 kilometres north-west of Katanning. Marribank also had a scatter cottage (or group home) at Oxley Road in Katanning.
Other Known Names	Carrolup / Marribank Family Services

## Brief History

Marribank is the successor to the Government “native settlement”, Carrolup, as reported by the *Bringing Them Home* report by the Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (at [www.austlii.edu.au/au/special/rsjproject/rsjlibrary/hreoc/stolen](http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/special/rsjproject/rsjlibrary/hreoc/stolen)). Carrolup was reclassified from a mission to a native settlement in 1915.

The Department for Community Development’s guide to Aboriginal Records, *Looking West* states that “Carrolup was closed in 1922 and all residents were transferred to Moore River Native Settlement [see entry for Mogumber]. Carrolup was reopened in 1940 as a farm training school for Aboriginal boys. In 1952 it was handed over to the Baptist Church and became known as Marribank.”

For information about Baptist Union governance see entry for Baptist Union elsewhere in *Signposts*.

In a contemporary overview recorded in 1971, Marribank was described as having “a capacity of 55 children (mostly State Wards) attending Katanning Primary and Katanning Senior High Schools.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*.

Marribank commenced operations as an “aboriginal mission which came to be mainly involved in residential child care” and gradually evolved into a “community development model of service.” (*Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, 1982*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Marribank Cottage 1-2” as ‘scattered group homes’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department. At the same time, “Marribank Cottage 1-6” were identified as Clustered Group Homes (ie those which adjoin others). These would refer, respectively, to Marribank’s group home in the Katanning township and the Marribank campus, out of town.

Demonstrating the change in focus that had evolved at Marribank by the early 1980’s, the Department reported in 1983 that “Marribank Mission offers a most valuable Family Support Programme to homeless and disadvantaged Aboriginal families. With the close support of the Department, Marribank provides housing where Aboriginal families may be re-united and supported, and in due course move on to accommodation in the community.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1983*).

In 1984, the Annual Report noted that Marribank “continued to develop its Family Support Programme. Not only providing housing for disadvantaged and homeless Aboriginal families, but more changing their emphasis of working with the family as a unit rather than the child alone. The Department in supporting Marribank’s initiative has provided a part-time salary for a Marribank Homemaker. Katanning Officers also support and work with the Marribank staff as requested. Marribank has also, in keeping with its emphasis of Family Support, changed the function of their Group Home located in Katanning, to short term emergency care. This Group Home can now provide care for children at a time when parents are temporarily unable to do so.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

The Group Home set up “at DCS request” was not “used extensively” in 1984/85, so the need for emergency care in the area was being questioned.

In 1985, the CCRCC outlined the admission criteria and process under which Marribank operated: People seeking admission to Marribank “have to be homeless or evicted, consequently this is a very vulnerable group. People who can cope on the outside are not accepted. Most of the people are self-referred, but Marribank has a Board of Aboriginals...who screen and interview people before they are accepted. The Board limits the number of people in the houses, including visitors. Visitors must report to Mr Nunn and they are allowed to stay for a maximum of two days. Unemployed children are not permitted to live at Marribank, unless they do some courses to keep them occupied.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

In 1986, Marribank continued to consolidate its move towards being a family support-community development facility. “The core focus continues to be on seriously dislocated families who are experiencing multiple difficulties, in areas such as housing, employment, alcoholism, child caring, school adjustment and physical violence. Membership of the Marribank community with participation in a range of programmes is one branch of the service. Outreach to nearby towns to provide supports and services to Aboriginal families is the other. Linking both aspects is a strong cultural and community development theme. Art work – including pottery, painting and screen printing is a flourishing activity, which has an income producing side-benefit.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986*).

An education officer was appointed in 1986.

In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:

1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care
  - Professional staff development
  - In-service training for Cottage Parents
2. Range of Programs Provided
  - Education centre program
  - Work therapy
  - Role model relationships
  - Museum/tourist centre

(*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987*).

Funding ceased on 30.12.1988 and Marribank closed as a residential facility in January 1989.

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 25.

The Baptist Union has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records The Department for Community Development should be contacted for assistance in locating client files and other information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Baptist Union Records:**

Postal Address: Locked Bag 2, Burswood WA 6100  
 Telephone: (08) 9470 3081  
 Email: [www.baptistwa.asn.au](http://www.baptistwa.asn.au) or [admin@baptistwa.asn.au](mailto:admin@baptistwa.asn.au)

**For general information relating to missions:**

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
 James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 25: Young People at Marribank, Certain Years between 1960 and 1989**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Marribank, Katanning			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1960	1	0	1	
1961	3	0	4	
1962	2	0	6	
1963			5	

Year	Marribank, Katanning			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1964	0	1	4	
1965	1	4	1	Plus 35 Native Wards
1966	4	0	5	Plus 38 Native Wards
1967			35	All Native Wards
1968			40	
1969			53	
1970			45	
1977	An Aboriginal Welfare Aide was instrumental in “re-establishing contact of Mission children with parents and kin to the extent that almost every child currently in Marribank Mission has some outside contact with interested adults. This is a major achievement and will assist in future planning for those children who previously had their family experiences limited to the Mission environment.” Mission Grant in Aid for \$3,500 being the architect’s fee for Scatter Cottages, one of which was in Katanning.			
1978	“Consultation with Marribank Mission has resulted in internal re-arrangements and training for child care staff to the advantage of children placed at the Mission. In addition a second scatter cottage has been established in the Katanning townsite.”			
1981	“Regular reviews of children placed at Marribank Baptist Mission, have been undertaken and programmes to assist in development of self esteem in teenagers instituted in conjunction with Marribank staff.”			
1982 <sup>13</sup>	7	5	15	<p>“The residential population of children has been halved in a two year period, and resources are now being directed at the support and encouragement of Aboriginal families and groups, who are generally returning to Marribank as a centre for cultural identification and self-development. Marribank has a strong regional emphasis, and referrals of children, and the influx of families for care and counseling is based on the surrounding region.” In addition, “the application of agency resources to counsel, rehabilitate and develop whole families, rather than just their child members is beginning to occur” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Marribank could accommodate 20 children. Average number of children during the year was 16. 7 children admitted in total, comprising 5 boys and 2 girls; all under the care or control of the Department. 2 aged 6-12 years; and 5 aged 13-15 years on admission. All children admitted during the year came from an Indigenous background.</p> <p>The Annual Report of the Department in 1982 stated that the appointment of an Aboriginal District Officer in Katanning had proved a valuable assistance to the Department in its liaison with Marribank.</p>
1983			13	

<sup>13</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Year	Marribank, Katanning			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1984			8	<p>“The diversification of this agency into a community development model for dislocated Aboriginal families has continued during 1983/84. The residential care component has continued to decline in favour of care for whole families. The connection between them and the residential care context continues in that numbers of these children have been returned to their family (e.g. from Marribank or Sr Kates), solely because of the supportive environment which Marribank provides for their parenting roles. A number of other children are remaining in their family’s care in this setting, when the prospect of removal would be very high without these supports.” Marribank would “only accept families on a self-referral basis” and it had a waiting list of families wishing to be accommodated. “Adequate funding and staffing provisions are a serious dilemma for this agency, which require urgent attention in the coming year.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1983/84, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, November 1984</i>).</p> <p>Grant-in-Aid received in 1984 for water supply improvements. This grant from the State Government was a supplement to a World Vision grant. The State Government grant was used to “upgrade the water system by chlorination” which was seen to have “greatly improved the people’s health” after installation (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985</i>).</p>
1985			8**	<p>**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy.</p> <p>“The issue of Land Rights is having a substantial impact on Marribank. The Marribank Aboriginal community has been attempting to organise themselves appropriately in order to lay claim on the land. However, a number of Aboriginal groups are expressing a competing interest. The Baptist Church is supportive to the principle of the transition of Marribank to Aboriginal control/ownership, but is concerned that this should be consistent with the role of the Centre as a family support community. The priority to Aboriginalise the programme at Marribank is clear and in place, and has been the reason for the non-appointment of a second social worker – despite the urgent need which exists to provide back-up to the social work role. The Centre’s focus is to provide family services, but with the greatest emphasis on children. They want to be able to teach skills and socialisation in a structured community context. Sixty-one children, many living with their families at Marribank, are involved in the homemaker program and children’s services which have been set up for 1985.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985</i>).</p> <p>At the time, Marribank campus had one cottage for up to 6 children and 7 Family Support households. In town, the Oxley Road emergency care cottage [see entry Katanning Group Home] provided short term care for up to 6 children.</p>
1987	<p>The bed capacity of Marribank increased in this year.</p> <p>“The core focus continues to be on seriously dislocated families who are experiencing multiple difficulties in areas such as housing, employment, alcoholism, school difficulties and violence. The business component of the Marribank community has flourished this year. Several fashion shows have been well attended displaying garments which have been produced as a result of hand painting techniques by members of the Marribank community. The Education Centre (providing both in and out of school activities) and the Aboriginal radio programme have continued to flourish, fostering individual, group and community awareness of the contribution of aboriginal people in the community. A Community Employment Programme for unemployed youth, a Family Support Programme, and Outreach Counselling indicate the range of responses that Marribank is developing to meet the needs of children and their families.”</p>			

Year	Marribank, Katanning			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1988	3	2		“There has been a decline in numbers of children in care at Marribank and a corresponding reduction in the range of services during the year. Residential child and family support programmes and various on and off campus education, & counselling, programmes have been offered. Family programmes have focused on alcohol and drug dependency, rehabilitation from unemployment, and increased community participation for aboriginal women. Art and craft work continued to be an important activity with an income producing side-effect. Outreach to nearby towns to provide supports and services to Aboriginal families is another branch of the service.” (CCRCC).
1989				“Due to dwindling referrals following from the lack of demand for residential child care in the Region, Marribank’s Residential services closed in December 1988. One of the reasons given for the drop in numbers has been the increased availability of Homeswest houses in Katanning. Also the difficulties of maintaining children’s ongoing family contact had been noted for some time, and it was now acknowledged that it was preferable to place aboriginal children closer to home. The enormous contribution Marribank has made to aboriginal children and families over the years is recognised by all who have been associated with them.” (CCRCC).

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## McCall Centre

Years of Operation	In operation in various forms since 1971
Role of Facility	<p>The McCall Centre began with the aim of providing long-term residential treatment for children who had been admitted for behavioural and emotional problems of some severity.</p> <p>In 1974, the McCall Centre’s role was described as being “part of the Department’s efforts at preventive work, the aim being to help children overcome their problems while they are still young, and thus not become a burden to the community later on.”</p> <p>By 1980, the non-residential programmes offered by McCall were a significant part of the Centre’s work. One of these was a community kindergarten which provided pre-schooling, without an enhanced curriculum, for local children. The Centre was thus providing therapeutic, preventive, and non-therapeutic programmes at that stage.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	2 Curtin Avenue, Mosman Park
Brief History	Opened on May 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1971 in temporary accommodation in West Perth to provide long-term residential treatment for up to 20 “emotionally disturbed” 6-12 year olds (by 1980, McCall Centre was taking children as young as 4 years). At its establishment, the Centre was awaiting redevelopment of the “old Cable Station” in Cottesloe. It was named after a former Director of the

Child Welfare Department, Mr J.A. McCall. The program moved in March 1972 to Lincoln St, Highgate, then to permanent premises at 2 Curtin Ave, Mosman Park in July 1973.

The first child was admitted to McCall on August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1971.

By 1980, the “McCall System” for 4-12 year olds comprised the McCall Centre Residential Unit, Community Support and a Kindergarten.

By 1986, the McCall Centre residential program could accommodate up to 10 children at any one time, for up to 12 weeks. Families often lived on the premises, which was seen to help parents develop skills to manage and relate to their child who was in the McCall program.

By 1987, in response to a review of its programmes and the “rationalisation of programmes being offered by McCall Centre and Koorana”, the Koorana facility was closed and McCall developed a “new community based preventive programme.”

In 1988, the Day Attendance Programme commenced to assist “primary school children with behavioural and emotional problems who are unable to be maintained in a regular school setting.” At the same time, the children’s caregivers were “helped to improve child management skills within the home and within the community.”

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 26.

Records

It is possible that records for children with intellectual disabilities may reside with what is now the Disability Services Commission.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For Disability Services Commission Records:

Disability Services Commission  
PO Box 441,  
West Perth WA 6872  
Telephone: (08) 9426 9200 Freecall (STD) 1800 998 214  
Email: [www.dsc.wa.gov.au](http://www.dsc.wa.gov.au)

**Table 26: Young People at the McCall Centre, Certain Years between 1971 and 1995**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	McCall Centre
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	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
1971			<p>Established in May, 1971 (only one month short of the end of the reporting year). At the time of the Annual Report for 1970-70, the staff allocated to the McCall Centre were still undergoing training.</p> <p>“A part of the Department’s preventive work programme, the Centre is to provide long term residential treatment for up to twenty emotionally disturbed children from six to twelve years of age. Individual treatment programmes will be devised according to the particular needs of every child, the ultimate aim being to return the child to his family and the community as early as possible.”</p>
1972		16	<p>“The main criterion for placement is the presence of problem behaviour which precludes any other placement...On discharge each child is followed up for a minimum period of two years.”</p> <p>“The staff consists of clinical psychologists, social worker, occupational therapist, teachers and specially trained group workers.”</p>
1973	11	14	<p>“The most commonly found characteristics of the population on admission are that they are retarded in physical abilities and they are educationally backward, though neither of these factors by themselves would justify treatment at the Centre.”</p> <p>“Parents or substitute parents are involved in the training programme as much as possible.”</p> <p>“Because of the educational retardation of most children, remedial teaching is provided. When the child is able, he or she attends a local school daily from the Centre...” “After discharge, continuing assistance and supervision is provided for two years.”</p>
1974	9	12	<p>The McCall Centre commenced operations in its permanent premises in Mosman Park, in July 1973 (it was officially opened by the Minister for Community Welfare on 14<sup>th</sup> September 1973). The new facilities were “set in 3 acres of land, on the site of the old Cable Station” which, after alterations and additions, provided buildings that were ‘highly functional and include accommodation for 20 children, treatment rooms, classrooms, activity rooms, offices and a playing field.’</p> <p>The McCall Centre “is part of the Department’s efforts at preventive work, the aim being to help children overcome their problems while they are still young, and thus not become a burden to the community later on.”</p> <p>The age range of children admitted was 5-12 years.</p> <p>The most common characteristics noted in the children on admission were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Acting out, impulsive, uncontrollable behaviour.</li> <li>b. educational backwardness, though children of average intelligence.</li> <li>c. retardation in physical abilities, though physically healthy.”</li> </ul> <p>70% of admissions were boys.</p> <p>“Over the last two years difficulties have been experienced in finding suitable foster homes for the children. In order to overcome the problem a training course of six weeks duration for prospective foster parents was instituted. It is proposed to have three such courses per year.”</p>
1975	23	17	<p>The Foster Parent training has continued, with fathers being required to attend “on a given number of evenings for instruction and other training. During the programme the parents are taught both the theory and practice of dealing with difficult children. Often they have the opportunity to observe the development of techniques used in treating the actual child they will later foster. The process of moving the child from the centre to the new home is a gradual one made in several stages.”</p>

Year	McCall Centre		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			“It is considered that treatment is successful if the child’s behaviour is modified while at the Centre, and during the two-year follow up, problem behaviour does not re-occur and the child makes a satisfactory adjustment.”
1976	10	11	<p>“Sixty-five children have so far been admitted, and the most commonly found problem behaviours are:- aggressiveness (35 children), stealing (34), destructiveness (28), poor school behaviour and performance (25), attention seeking (19), temper tantrums (19), lying (15) and absconding (14).”</p> <p>“Programmes are devised according to the needs of the individual child and the potentialities seen in that child and family. They encompass the applications of behaviour modification techniques, play therapy, group therapy, occupational therapy, remedial education, speech therapy, and a wide range of other activities.” Parents were involved in the programs “as much as possible, and in particular they are given the opportunity to learn the special skills necessary to manage their children.”</p> <p>A kindergarten was constructed during this year and was due to commence operations “in a few months time”, enabling children as young as three years of age to be admitted.</p>
1977	25		<p>32% of new admissions were non-Wards.</p> <p>“A new kindergarten has been completed which will accept up to fifteen children from the local community and private agencies as well as the McCall Centre.”</p>
1978	27		<p>“The philosophy of the Centre is directed toward developing the child’s self esteem and self control through experiencing strong, accepting relationships with limits clearly defined.”</p> <p>The restriction against admission of children with “organic dysfunction” was removed and “three children with severe brain damage” were admitted. These children had had long standing problems which included “frequent and extreme aggression, poor self control an difficulty in relating and playing with peers. Within an average of 2-3 months all the children were able to be discharged with no problems in the areas for which they were referred” and their parents had received teaching in how to successfully manage these children.</p> <p>“McCall has been encouraging referring agencies to refer younger children. Treatment is more successful and requires less time when the child is referred earlier in his life, before the problems have become entrenched and the family too resentful.”</p>
1979	23		Twenty of the 23 admissions were boys.
1980	29		<p>The three elements of the McCall System were the McCall Centre Residential Unit; Community Support; and the Kindergarten.</p> <p><i>“McCall Centre Residential Unit</i> For some children temporary placement in a 24 hour therapeutic environment is necessary. Here problems that are not manageable in the home can be consistently and therapeutically dealt with by trained staff. Extreme behaviours that are intolerable in a normal school setting can be managed in the on-site school.”</p> <p><i>“Community Support</i> When residential treatment is no longer required, the child is transferred to his immediate or extended family, foster parents or a group home. To maintain this placement, continued intervention is necessary with the family, the school and the child. McCall supervision is continued until such intensive intervention is no longer required.”</p> <p><i>“Kindergarten</i> The McCall kindergarten provides a service for a number of different children. Primarily, it provides for those pre-school children who are resident at McCall. However, it also provides for children who are experiencing emotional and behavioural problems that necessitate a</p>

Year	McCall Centre		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			<p>specialised therapeutic pre-school environment, but not residential treatment. Such children have usually been excluded from normal kindergartens. Appropriate therapeutic intervention is provided for these children both in the kindergarten and in home. In addition, places are also offered to children from the local community. There are facilities for 15 children in a morning session and 6 in a whole-day session.”</p> <p>Only 2 of the 19 new admissions were girls. The average age on admission was 9.5 years, with the youngest child being 4 and the eldest 13 years. 17 of the children at McCall were Wards. The average length of stay was 6 months, but this ranged from 2 weeks to 23 months.</p> <p>52 additional children were receiving Community Support and 14 were enrolled in the kindergarten at year end.</p> <p>The percentage of children discharged to family had risen from 33% in 1976 to 68% by 1980.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the age of residents, absconding was a problem at McCall: “Some of the children run away from McCall Centre. They do so for a variety of reasons such as inability to cope with controls, seeking stimulation, peer pressure.” McCall thus joined Hillston and Walcott in a project to examine the extent of and factors in absconding.</p>
1981			<p>Evaluating a child’s progress through the system had been an ongoing challenge at McCall, and in this year a “new system of recording the incidents of behaviours that have been selected for monitoring” had proved useful, resulting in “a more objective and accurate picture of the progress being made with the child.”</p> <p>Another challenging issue facing McCall were the children, a few each year, for whom it was unclear whether supervision should lie with Community Welfare or with the Mental Health Services Division for Intellectually Handicapped. “Such children present complex problems where the resources of neither Department seem specifically appropriate.” The response to this problem was to liaise and cooperate more closely with the Department for Intellectually Handicapped, to share the responsibility for the child. Six children were managed in this way during 1981, “with respective roles being specified, resources being shared, and consultative services being exchanged. The result has been a better service to the children and families.”</p> <p>1981 heralded McCall’s tenth anniversary, and the Annual Report provided some evaluation of the effectiveness of its program. One measure that was discussed was the “effectiveness of McCall in preventing children going on to delinquency in their teenage years. An investigation into all the children discharged since 1971 showed that only 22.9 per cent have subsequently been admitted to Departmental Centres for juvenile delinquents. Analysis also suggests that this figure could be even lower if children were referred at a younger age, before a pattern had been established of frequent changes of placement, offending, absconding, institutionalisation.”</p> <p>Only 3 of the 22 admissions were girls. The average age on admission was 9.9 years. 16 of the children at McCall were under the control of the Department. The average length of stay was 10.6 months for special needs children.</p>
1982	22*	20	<p>*From this point forward, admission number refers to admissions to the residential unit only. No girls were admitted in 1982.</p> <p>1982 saw a “change in the pattern of children coming to McCall Centre” – a change that was viewed as a “temporary fluctuation rather than signalling a new trend.” Essentially, the change referred to the number of re-admissions (down from 84% in 1981 to 50% in 1982). The explanation was “the increased number of children who are profoundly disturbed and come from pathogenic families...Placement for such children is tenuous and readmission is often necessary.”</p> <p>Rather than requiring readmission to McCall, it was felt that these children would probably benefit more from a “temporary home situation”, possibly for “up to 2 months until the</p>

Year	McCall Centre		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			family situation is resolved or an alternative placement is found.” A recruitment drive to “find willing and suitable families who could provide this crisis care” was undertaken and the response was reported as “very gratifying.”
1983	21		<p>Four girls were admitted in 1983.</p> <p>“McCall regularly have a few children who cannot fit in the normal placement alternatives of home, foster care or residential care. They require a placement that is half-way between the intensive milieu of McCall and a normal caring home. In the absence of such an alternative these children tend to remain at McCall long after they are ready for discharge. This year we have negotiated with Mofflyn Children’s Homes to provide a cottage on their campus [at East Victoria Park – see entry] for McCall children, with the staff being trained by McCall. To date this has proven very successful with the four children placed” at Dowerin Cottage.</p> <p>A survey of 50 recent admissions to McCall showed the children had the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 54% lived with one natural parent.</li> <li>○ 26% lived with both natural parents.</li> <li>○ 82% had experienced other parental figures.</li> <li>○ 70% had at some stage experienced separations of their parents, with 68% of the separations occurring in the first 5 years of the child’s life.</li> <li>○ 64% of the families had no extended family supports.</li> <li>○ 60% of the parents had experienced some form of psychological disturbance in adult life.</li> <li>○ 31% of the parents had experienced psychological disturbance in childhood.</li> <li>○ 62% of children had experienced previous placements away from home.</li> <li>○ 64% were under 5 years of age at the time of those placements.</li> <li>○ 40% of those children had been placed away from home because of parental neglect.</li> <li>○ 80% had had previous contact with more than one other professional agency.</li> <li>○ 20% were less than one year old when first in contact with a professional agency.</li> <li>○ The average age at first contact with a professional agency was 5.2 years.</li> <li>○ 76% had no offence history.</li> <li>○ 74% were average to above average in intelligence.</li> <li>○ 28% had some cognitive disability.</li> </ul>
1984	25		<p>“Last year, in association with Mofflyn Children’s Homes [see entry], a specialist group was established for the placement of particularly difficult children who could not fit into the normal placement alternatives of home, foster care or residential care. This operated quite successfully for a period of 15 months, however, the concept was reviewed in view of the increasing number of children returning home. This, together with the fact that private agencies are now more accepting of difficult cases, has led to the closure of the cottage.”</p> <p>The CCRCC elaborated on this program: The children needed “a placement that would be tolerant and consistent with problems, co-operative with McCall, and prepared to provide care along with strategic behavioural management. This was an experimental programme with increased staffing and support provisions to cope with the difficult behaviour anticipated from this group of children. Almost from the beginning of the project, however, the extent of the problem as assessed by the McCall centre was not demonstrated. The cottage was set up with a capacity for six children, in reality this number was never admitted. In the following year referrals for placement in this special facility remained low, and adjustments were made.”</p> <p>Three girls were admitted in 1984.</p>
1985	19		“Increasingly, staff at the Centre have become involved in preventive cases involving non-residents,

Year	McCall Centre		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			<p>primarily through family therapy and parent training programmes.”</p> <p>Two girls were admitted in 1985.</p> <p>The average length of stay was 18 weeks.</p>
1986	28		<p>A review of operations at McCall was undertaken, and the recommendations which were endorsed in January 1986 “included a suggested reduction in the residential programme and an expansion of preventative work involving non residents – primarily through family therapy and parent training programmes. Within this new initiative, parents are assisted and taught skills necessary for managing and relating to their children within the home or community setting, thus enhancing the application of skills. The residential component of the programme can cater for up to 10 children in residence at any one time, with the maximum length of stay being 12 weeks. Parents or caregivers are involved, usually during evenings or weekends, in parent training or family sessions. Families often reside on the premises.”</p> <p>The average length of stay in the residential program was 9 weeks.</p>
1987	25		<p>The average length of stay in the residential program was 7.9 weeks.</p>
1988	25		<p>“Plans developed for the McCall Centre from an earlier review are now showing good results. Following development of the Day Attendance Programme and the Community Based Programme, the Centre is able to offer a comprehensive range of services to individuals and families.”</p> <p>“More severe cases enter the residential programme for children, where the teaching of child management skills to parents and caregivers initially occurs within the Centre. Each case is then transferred to a community based team which continues to work within the home and community, generalising the behaviour and skills that have been acquired. One of the goals of the residential programme is to reduce the length of a child’s stay at the Centre to a minimum.”</p> <p>“Many of the cases that are referred to McCall Centre are worked with conjointly by McCall Centre staff and the referring agencies, including Departmental Divisions and Support Services, private agencies, and other Governmental bodies.”</p> <p>The average length of stay in the residential program was 7.6 weeks.</p>
1989	30		<p>In concert with one of the recommendations from the McCall Review, the Centre’s residential program was relocated to “a large home close to the Centre, resulting in a more homely atmosphere for clients.”</p> <p>The average length of stay in the residential program was 6 weeks. Departmental officers report that the residential program was now located at Beach Road in Cottesloe [see separate entry for Oceanview Hostel].</p>
1990			<p>No information was given in the Annual Report about McCall’s residential program, but 165 children participated in the Centre’s programs overall.</p>
1991			<p>A Review of Community Support Hostels and the McCall Centre programs, services, roles and administration also commenced in 1991 with the aims of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ “Assessing the appropriateness of the programs in terms of their responsiveness to the needs of the current clientele;</li> <li>○ Identifying and examining the issues and difficulties with existing programs, including gaps in service, and to make recommendations on new services which could be provided and alternate models of care which would be more appropriate for the clients serviced; and</li> <li>○ Developing a suitable organisational structure tailored to the services delivered.”</li> </ul>

Year	McCall Centre		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
1995			McCall Hostels [McCall itself, Kyewong, Tudor Lodge, Darlington Lodge, see entries] were “based on a staffing model where staff are DCD employees and live in. There are also two support staff working on roster to back support and provide relief. The centre tends to pick up the more behaviourally difficult children and accepts 24 hour responsibility for them. The Centre also works with the parents. It has three residential units and an on-campus semi-supported arrangement for older adolescents. Social workers are employed, as well as psychologists.” (OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).

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## McDonald House

Years of Operation	Established in 1955 at Leederville, moving to Mt Lawley in 1963.
Role of Facility	Hostel for boys from Hillston [see entry].
Sponsoring Agency	At various times, the Native Welfare Department, the Child Welfare Department, the Anglican Church (initially through the South West Anglican Mission then through the Anglican Board of Social Services), the Methodist Church, Riverbank, and the Wesley Central Mission managed or owned McDonald House.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agencies	See the entries “Anglican Church” and “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	1955-1963: 11 Carr Street, Leederville. 1963 forward: 11 Vale Rd, Mt Lawley.
Brief History	In 1950, “McDonald House, after considerable administrative wrangling, [was] handed over to...the Anglican Church...Policy...changed from accommodating students to accommodating working boys.” The ‘administrative wrangling’ referred to issues around the South West Anglican Mission not being an incorporated body. It later dissolved and “management passed to the Anglican Board of Social Services.” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i>  In 1955, McDonald House was a home for Aboriginal boys associated with the Methodist Church’s activities on the Hillston site in Stoneville. The Native Welfare Department assumed control of McDonald House in 1958 and the Anglican Church ran it for them.  By 1971, McDonald House was one of a number of education and employment hostels which were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community

Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

In 1971, 8-10 apprentices and workers were resident under subsidy from the Department of Native Welfare. *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

Possibly, there was some change in the function of McDonald House from when it was first mentioned in Departmental reports in the mid-1950's to when it gained prominence again in the mid-1970's as an once again providing support for boys from Hillston. It is possible, though the reports are unclear, that some of the intervening period had seen the early tie with Stoneville (Hillston) lapse. However, by the 1970s the links, if they had been severed, were re-established: "Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in placing boys from [Hillston] who, because of their inadequacies, are unacceptable and unable to function in normal living or boarding situations. Consequently there has been a necessity for them to remain at the institution for extended periods which has tended to make them overdependent on institution living. Similarly, because of Hillston's relative isolation in regard to location of metropolitan agencies problems have been encountered in regard to boys regular attendance at community clinics or training centres which could possibly be beneficial to them. However McDonald House located in Mount Lawley is currently being established (sic) to cater for these needs and will provide a further most valuable adjunct to Hillston in providing for special training and social development in a community setting." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1975*).

This link was emphasised again in 1976: "The early opening of McDonald House in the metropolitan area will provide a further valuable acquisition to Hillston and provide for treatment in a community setting for socially inadequate boys unable to function in ordinary living situations. Previously such cases have, by necessity, spent extended periods within the institution which has only served to develop dependency on institutional living and make their process of adjustment to society increasingly difficult." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1976*).

The boys at McDonald House "are required to attend special clinics, schools, training centres or to work...Residents are prepared for the time when they can return home or to alternative board. Emphasis is given to social development." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1976*).

McDonald House was reported as having been "successful in establishing appropriate work habits, personal self care behaviours and developing social competence." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1978*)

"McDonald House is also administered by Hillston and like Darlington Cottage, functions as a 'half-way house'. Located in Mount Lawley, it provides accommodation for up to ten boys. The boys are encouraged

to develop habits appropriate to work or school, and are assisted to improve social competence before rejoining their family or proceeding to independent living.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

The progress of each boy at McDonald House was “closely monitored and reviewed on a weekly basis.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

In 1984, McDonald House was administered by Riverbank [see entry] – and acted as an Annexe to that facility following the closure of Hillston in September 1983. McDonald House and the Victoria Park Annexe together provided residential after-care services for boys from Riverbank. Between them, 84 admissions involving 56 boys occurred, and 43 work placements were obtained. During the 1983/84 year, though, McDonald House was closed for some months due to repair and renovation work. During the time it was open, the facility’s daily bed rate was four boys (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984*).

This arrangement ceased in 1985 and Wesley Central Mission proposed re-opening it as a SAAP unit (that is, a service of supported accommodation assistance to young people).

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Anglican Church and Methodist Church have their own entries in *Signposts*, and these should be consulted as they give more information about the approach taken.

## Records

It is unknown whether records are still in existence.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in other placements may have been arranged privately.

Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglican programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Uniting Church programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.



## Contact Details

### Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

### Anglican Records:

Postal Address: Teenshare Coordinator Anglicare WA, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839.

Telephone: (08) 9325 7033

Email: [teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au](mailto:teenshare@anglicarewa.org.au)

Or

The Director, Swanleigh

Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056

Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699

Email: [www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au](http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au)

### Uniting Church Records:

Executive Director,

Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982

Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022

Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9221 6911

Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

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## Medina Education and Employment Hostel

### Years of Operation

Probably prior to 1972, but managed by the Native Welfare Department. It is likely that Medina came under Departmental control in the 1972/73 year.

Although Medina closed during the mid-1980's it was open again by 1987 as a Group Home and remains open in 2004 as the Gilmore House Group Home [see entry].

### Role of Facility

Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.

### Sponsoring Agency

Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es)	150 Gilmore Road, Medina. It is possible that at some stage the programs were delivered from premises in Ridley Way, Medina, as mentioned in the 1989 Annual Report.
Other Known Names	Predecessor to Gilmore House Group Home [see entry]
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the Medina Hostel as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.</p> <p>On May 11th, 1983 the Walcott system was modified to include five hostels: Stuart House, Tudor Lodge both in Mt Lawley, Kyewong Hostel (Como), Warralea Hostel (Yokine), Medina Hostel and Andrew House and Cawley House (on the Walcott campus in Lord/Walcott Streets). “While each hostel operates the same behaviour management and social skills programme, they function as independent of each other as possible. The staff model operating in each hostel with the exception of Medina is one Senior Groupworker and four Groupworkers providing one person each shift. Medina has a live-in Manageress and two Groupworkers.” “The Walcott School has continued its existence for those children not able to be placed in the normal Education Department stream at the time of admission. Its role therefore continues to be one of re-establishing more appropriate classroom behaviours. If children can either continue at their existing school or if appropriate, attend a local school to their particular hostel, they would do so.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i>).</p> <p>Continuing the developments even further, Medina became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In May 1983, Medina became “attached to” the Walcott Centre. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984</i>).</p> <p>By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual</p>

roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In 1987, due to an increased demand for its services, the Medina Hostel was reported as being “re-opened”. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*). It is likely that the Medina Hostel had closed somewhere around 1985.

In 1989, it was reported that the “Review of the Ridley Way programme at Medina was completed in June, and the implementation of recommendations will result in improvements to the programme and the working conditions for the staff.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1989*).

The Medina Hostel became a group home known as Gilmore House [see entry] and/or the Medina Group Home.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Meekatharra Education and Employment Hostels**

#### Years of Operation

1980 to the present

The Darlot Street Hostel was transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust in the 1986/87 year.

#### Role of Facility

Residential child care for Indigenous school children in a hostel

	<p>setting. At commencement, services were provided to high-school aged girls, but the second stage of the hostel program accommodated boys as well.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	<p>Darlot Street and Consols Street, Meekatharra.</p> <p>By 1995, the facility in operation was known as the Consul Street Cottage and was situated on the corner of Douglas Street and Consul Road, Meekatharra.</p> <p>The address in 2002 was Consul Road, Meekatharra.</p> <p>(Meekatharra is situated approximately 760 kilometres north east of Perth.)</p>
Other Known Names	Darlot Street Hostel, Consols Street Hostel, Consul Street Cottage, Consuls Road Hostel.
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>“1980 has also seen the arrival in Meekatharra of a transportable 12 bed hostel to cater for Aboriginal secondary school students. The hostel is presently being prepared to accept children by the beginning of the third term this year and is viewed by staff as an invaluable placement for children from surrounding districts particularly Wiluna.” “This will provide accommodation for ten high school aged aboriginal children who [at present]...have to live in Perth or Geraldton if they wish to have a secondary education” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1980</i>).</p> <p>The hostel was opened by the then Minister for Community Welfare, Mr WRB (Bill) Hassell in February 1981, and commenced providing services for ten “high school aged girls from the Wiluna region.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981</i>).</p> <p>In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. The Meekatharra Hostel was administered by the Pilbara Division. A “second cottage built for hostel purposes” was erected during the year and “placed on a separate site”, allowing the students in residence “to live in a community setting. High school aged children from the Wiluna area will have the opportunity to utilize both hostels rather than travel to Perth for their education.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982</i>).</p> <p>“The second stage of the Meekatharra Hostel commenced operation at the beginning of the 1983 school year with another hostel facility being available for boys, mainly from the Wiluna area, to give them opportunity to obtain secondary education whilst still having close contact with their home and families.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for</i></p>

*Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983).*

By 1986, one of the hostels provided emergency child care services, “especially for pre-school children.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1986).*

In the 1986/87 year, ownership of the Darlot Street Hostel at Meekatharra was formally transferred from the Department to the Aboriginal Lands Trust “for use by local Aboriginal groups.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987).*

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987).*

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).*

By 1995, it was reported that the Meekatharra Hostel was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area. These hostels provide short to medium term accommodation primarily for children for whom fostering is not an immediate option.” The hostel was described at this time as “a ten bed cottage facility on a domestic block. Family type accommodation is provided with a live in carer. The building is a purpose built transportable and presents reasonably although there are some structural defects apparent as a consequence of mining activity. The hostel operates on a short/medium term accommodation basis, servicing Meekatharra and surrounding communities....The hostel provides a respite care service for a number of severely disabled Aboriginal children requiring specialist support as well as crisis accommodation as a consequence of protection and care assessments.” There were 178 admissions (mostly in the 0-6 age group, but ranging up to 18+ years, with 5 admissions involving non-Aboriginal young people) in the 1993/94 year, and the hostel had a 15 seater bus. When the hostel’s budget was reviewed, it was found to be too small to allow for the replacement of bedding, furnishings and other consumables, such as school materials or play equipment. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).*

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist. Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Meribah Cottage, Mofflyn**

Years of Operation	From 1972 to around 1986
Role of Facility	Residential care for 6 school age boys and girls in a home-like setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Mofflyn
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	St James
Other Known Names	Another spelling in Departmental reports is “Merribah”.
Brief History	<p>5 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (2 Wards and 3 private admissions). At this time, Meribah provided generally longer term care for boys and girls aged 5-17 years, but did take children for shorter periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. Meribah had a garden, play area, barbeque, one pet, and bikes for the children. Children were encouraged to build their own cubby. There were 4 bedrooms – 1 single, and 3 doubles; a lounge room; 2 bathrooms and 2 toilets for the children; 1 staff bedrooms; and a verandah; a TV, radio or radiogram, library, magazines, books and toys were available. Homework was completed after tea and children generally took their lunch to school except one day per week when they could buy their lunch; children either walked to school or caught the bus. The average length of stay was 1.26 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included sporting clubs and going to the YMCA, attending church, and other activities arranged by cottage parents. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Merribah” as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the</p>

Department.

Mofflyn has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

Departmental case records for young people placed in Mofflyn programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

Mofflyn may hold information or records.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Methodist Church

Years of Involvement in Residential Child Care

The Methodist Church was involved in residential child care services for most of the twentieth century, until it amalgamated with the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches to form the Uniting Church.

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Methodist Church

See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Role of the Church in Residential Child Care Services

“The Methodist Church (through the Methodist Overseas Mission and the Methodist Homes for Children)...[is] interested in Aboriginal welfare as an aspect only of general social problems within the community-at-large.” .  
*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

In terms of its approach to inculcating children in Methodist beliefs, Wilson and Robinson in 1971 found the Methodist Church relatively tolerant and “although they stress the need for religious training, they allow some flexibility.

1. ‘The girls should be actively encouraged to attend our Methodist Church services on a Sunday, but this should not be insisted upon and should not be a condition of entry into the hostel.
2. Where the girls are attending another Church then it is considered pressure should not be brought to bear to make

them change...(extract from Methodist Homes for Children Board of Management Meeting Minutes 22/9/66).”

*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

## Brief History

Wilson and Robinson outlined the administration and governance structures of the Methodist Church in hostel management as practiced in 1971:

“...two branches of the Methodist Church are responsible for hostel management in Perth – the Methodist Homes for Children and the Methodist Overseas Mission...

The Council of the Methodist Homes for Children is answerable to the Methodist Conference, which in turn governs general policy and approves/disapproves particular proposals.

The Homes for Children operates as a child-care body and its Secretary, Mr. L. Smith, is the Western Australian Chairman of the Council of Social Services Standing Committee on Child Care. In addition to Cooina and Warminda, they supervise general children’s homes at Mofflyn and Werribee [see entries for all facilities]. Each home, or hostel, is responsible to the Council, through a Board of Management, and there is some flexibility and cross-hatching of policy.

One of the outstanding features of the M.H.C. approach is its attitude towards innovation and cooperation. They welcome and encourage professional support, and attempt to foster a multi-denominational approach to the problems of child care in general and Aboriginal welfare in particular.

Like the M.H.C., the Methodist Overseas Mission is governed by a Council, in turn responsible to a State Conference. Members of the M.O.M. Council are, in some cases, also represented on the M.H.C. Council....

The Methodist Homes for Children, as controlling Authority for the working girls hostels at Mount Lawley (Cooina) and Welshpool (Warminda) [see entries] would prefer all placements to be made by the Department of Native Welfare.” *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

Wilson and Robinson’s survey also notes that there were two Methodist Hostels in the Southern Division of the Department of Native Welfare in 1971. Until 1962, the Methodist Homes for Children operated Werribee Farm School, which was in the Katanning area, so it is possible that the hostels were also in that regional centre. That would fit within the Department of Native Welfare divisional area. However, no further information has been found on these facilities.

## Records

In relation to non-Indigenous placements, Departmental case records for young people placed in Methodist programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Welfare.

Records for young people who were resident in Methodist facilities may be held by Mofflyn.

Information may also be held in Uniting Church Archives.



While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Methodist facilities, some placements may have been arranged privately.

The Department for Community Development should also be contacted for Department of Native Welfare records as they may be able to locate them or refer enquirers to other tracing services.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Methodist Records and records from Uniting Church agencies (Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist):

Executive Director,

Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982

Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022

Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9221 6911

Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

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### Methodist Girls' Home

Years of Operation

1917 - 1924

Sponsoring Agency

Methodist Church (now the Uniting Church)

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)

North Perth

Brief History

Apart from the limited chronology outlined in Table 27, no further information has been discovered about this Home, which existed for a few short years.

The Methodist Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records Unknown. As the girls were transferred to Seaforth in 1924, it may be possible to follow up records from there [see entry for Seaforth Salvation Army Girls' Home].

Another relevant facility to search is Mofflyn [see entry] as its predecessor, the Methodist Home for Children started in 1923 and there may have been some connection between the two institutions.

Contact Details

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

**Table 27: Girls at the Methodist Girls' Home, 1920-24**

Sources: Annual Report, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	Methodist Girls' Home Admissions	Discharges	Total at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Report, CWD
1920			11	Located in North Perth. Established 1917
1921			11	
1922	6	8	9	
1923	6	8	7	
1924	8	15	0	Closed due to small number. of referrals. Girls transferred to Salvation Army Seaforth Industrial School for Girls, Gosnells [see entry].

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**Millijiddie Station**

Years of Operation From 1981 for an unknown period in its role as a placement facility.

Role of Facility Pastoral station run by Indigenous community which doubled as a 'training centre' for young male offenders.

Address(es) Millijiddie is in the Kimberley, near Noonkanbah.

Brief History Millijiddie was one of a number of Indigenous communities that provided alternative placement opportunities for young Indigenous people:

“At Millijiddie near Noonkanbah, a small Aboriginal community operate a cattle station both in the traditional pastoral sense and also as a training centre for wayward youths. A great deal of success has been achieved by this community in guiding these teenagers concerned

through the difficult late adolescent years. The Department is appreciative of the opportunity to be able to place these youths, often from other areas of the Kimberley, for their care, discipline, training or employment. Placements of this kind very often have the effect of stabilising the youths who otherwise continue offending with the likelihood of prison or placement in Hillston or Riverbank [see entries].” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

Records

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to stations.” Contact details are below.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### Millington Street Hostel

Years of Operation	Prior to and including 1970, and for an unknown period thereafter.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for Indigenous students in a hostel situated in the private home of Mr and Mrs Sedley.
Sponsoring Agency	Bethel Inc. [see entry]
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related	See the entry “Bethel Inc” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

to the Sponsoring Agency

Address(es) 2 Millington Street, Applecross (the Shedley residence)

Brief History “The Shedley home, and original hostel of Bethel Inc., [Millington Street] catered for 7 students in 1970. The Shedleys stress that students of both sexes should be accommodatd together, as they would in any ‘normal family’. The house (and other Bethel centres) are physically in marked contrast to the Department’s [Department of Native Welfare] hostels. There is little of the obsessive tidiness and clinical atmosphere which pervades institutions such as Katakutu and Oceanview. Residents are encouraged to make full use of the resources of the house, to alter their environment and give reign to individual expression. There appears a much greater sense of ‘belonging’ shared between staff and residents.” (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

Bethel Inc. has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the individual hostels.

Records It is unknown whether any records are still in existence.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Bethel Inc. homes, the placements were mostly arranged privately. As there was some loose attachment to the United Aborigines Mission, it is possible that this organisation may hold information about former residents or their extended families.

The Department for Community Development should also be contacted as they may be able to locate Native Welfare Department records or refer enquirers to their Link-Up Service.

Access Access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, but people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

UAM Ministries  
23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

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### **Mirrbooka House, now Oasis House**

Years of Operation 1987 until 1998 as Mirrbooka House, then ongoing as Oasis House.

Role of Facility Residential care for up to eight young people aged 15-18 years.

As the successor to Withnell House [see entry], the program emphasised employment, independence and living skills.

In addition to secular skills, the program at Mirrabooka House aimed to encourage the “spiritual growth of children in care.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990*).

From 1998, Oasis House was funded to provide 6 crisis/transitional placements for children aged 15-17 years. Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army / Salvation Army Crossroads West (successor)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	68-70 Honeywell Boulevard, Mirrabooka
Other Known Names	Mirrabooka House
Brief History	<p>In 1986, due to the “age and condition of the Withnell House facility”, representations were made to Homeswest who provided a block of land in Mirrabooka on which the Salvation Army could build a new home for youth. (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986</i>).</p> <p>“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” (<i>Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987</i>).</p> <p>1987 saw the youth services programs at Withnell House [see entry] move to Mirrabooka House. “Up to ten young people in the 15-18 years age range can be accommodated at Mirrabooka House and the facility is staffed by Youth Workers. The programme emphasis is on employment, independence and living skills and dependent on the success of these programmes, they will also be made available to ‘day placements’.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87</i>,</p>

*Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987).*

Mirrabooka House had been purpose-built, and “team work, staff training and educational / recreational inputs have been on the agenda at Mirrabooka House.” Referrals were “at a high level and include large sibling groups and pre-schoolers.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988*).

In 1989/90, Mirrabooka House took “more than half” of all the children in the 15-17 year age group placed in non-Government residential facilities. “The residential programme has continued to service young people aged 15-18 years in an active ‘living skills’ programme. There have been some changes in staff at various levels, but with the appointment of a new manager the programme is looking to a better year ahead.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*). Actual numbers of children placed at Mirrabooka House were not isolated from those at the Hollywood Children’s Village [see entry].

In 2003, Oasis House was described as providing ‘group care’ placements for young people in the 15-17 year age group. These young people could access the reunification service provided by Landsdale House [see entry]. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

In addition to the entries noted above, Salvation Army and Salvation Army Crossroads West have their own entries in *Signposts*, and these should be consulted as they give more information about the approach taken.

## Records

The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information.

In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army Crossroads West programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

Salvation Army Crossroads West has case records from 1989 to present, including entry and exit recommendations, house diaries and log books and lists of residents for those years.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Records:

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  
Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:

The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
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### Miss Elphick's Boarding House

Years of Operation	This facility was mentioned in <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> but no detailed information is available.
Sponsoring Agency	Miss Elphick's boarding house appears to have accommodated young people from Indigenous backgrounds who attended work or education in Perth for some time leading up to, and possibly beyond, 1971.
Address(es)	Hollywood
Brief History	Miss Elphick's Boarding House was an independently-run Aboriginal Education and Employment Hostel. Whether it had any other function is unknown. It was reported in 1971 that this facility had "minimal contact with the Department" of Native Welfare because Miss Elphick's either found "Departmental policy completely incompatible with their own goals, or do not wish to accept financial support at the expense of autonomy of action." <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i>
Records	It is possible that residents at Miss Elphick's also had files held by the

Department of Native Welfare. The Department for Community Development should be contacted as they may be able to locate these records or refer enquirers to their Link-Up Service.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Mission Australia (Jesus People Incorporated)**

Years of Operation	From the 1970s and ongoing as Mission Australia [see entry].
Role of Facilities	Perth City Mission was described in 1995 as providing a range of accommodation and support services for families and young people who are homeless, or at risk of becoming homeless, or in crisis (up to 6 emergency and 31 medium term places).
Sponsoring Agency	Jesus People Inc, Perth City Mission, now Mission Australia
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Mission Australia" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Other Known Names	New Life Centre (Allen Court, Bentley); Jesus People; Perth City Mission
Brief History	<p>"The incidence of homelessness [of young people] continues to give great concern. Plans have been developed to provide a more sensitive welfare service to meet the needs of these young people by working in close co-operation with the staff of the New Life Centres which are operated by the Jesus People Incorporated." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978</i>).</p> <p>1995 services for Perth City Mission included: Accommodation and support for 14-18 year olds from 14 days to six months. (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i>).</p> <p>In 1995, Perth City Mission's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:</p> <p>Service Objectives:</p> <p>"Families and young people who are homeless are assisted to access services appropriate to their individual needs.</p> <p>Families and young people who are in supported accommodation are assisted to move into independent living situations.</p> <p>Families and young people are provided with opportunities to develop skills required for independent living.</p>



Young people are integrated into a supported family, friendship and/or community networks.” (Funding Agreement between Perth City Mission and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).

A limited chronology of facilities is included in Table 28.

**Records** Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

Mission Australia may hold records or information.

**Access** While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details** Mission Australia  
 PO Box 6363, East Perth WA 6892.  
 Telephone: (08) 9225 0400  
 Email: [www.mission.com.au](http://www.mission.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 28: Facilities Run by Jesus People Inc, Certain Years between 1983 and 1993**

Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Department for Community Development’s Predecessors in the Years Noted

Years of Operation Noted in Files	Jesus People Incorporated (Mission Australia)		
	Name of Facility	Address	Notes
1983, 1986, 1989	South Perth Refuge	301 Mill Point Road, South Perth	Young females (14-25 years), generally without children. Accommodation and support in a family environment. Length of stay dependent upon individual need. Capacity for 8 – 10 people.
1983 - 1991	Carmel House	26 Camboon Street, Morley	Support and hostel accommodation for young people withdrawing from drug or alcohol dependence. Length of stay 3.5 months for up to 6 female and 9 male residents.
1983, 1987		273-277 Hay Street, East Perth	Service in 1983 catered for young, homeless youth under 25 years. Range of services including evening meal; employment service; referrals; counselling and welfare advice; accommodation service. Length of stay dependent upon individual need. Capacity for 30 people.
1986, 1987, 1993	Mt Lawley Hostel, Yirra Hostel	696 Beaufort Street, Mt Lawley	Young males under 17 in need of support and independent living skills. Medium term accommodation and support in a family environment. Length of stay dependent upon individual need.

Years of Operation Noted in Files	Jesus People Incorporated (Mission Australia)		
	Name of Facility	Address	Notes
1988, 1989		203 Orrong Road, Rivervale	
1983	Independent Living Scheme	Various addresses	Males 14-25 years who don't need hostel support but do need more skills before being able to live independently. Length of stay open-ended, usually 3-4 months. Accommodation in a house.
1983	The Bridge	30 Beaufort Street, Perth	Crisis care hostel with emergency intervention, referrals, welfare advice and counselling for young people affected by drug or alcohol dependence. Short term accommodation for up to 4 female and 8 male residents.

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### Mofflyn (previously Methodist Home for Children)

Years of Operation	<p>1923 – current, though in very different forms. It would appear that the old Methodist Home for Children had effectively ceased dormitory style residential care by around 1953, when the Cottage Campus model succeeded it. By 1985, most of the campus cottages had closed, though a short-term cottage continued operating on the old Sussex Street site until 1991. However, apart from that unit, Mofflyn’s residential services were scattered throughout the metropolitan area.</p> <p>Mofflyn is no longer involved in residential child care.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Methodist Church / Uniting Church of Australia / Uniting Church Child and Family Care Services / Mofflyn</p> <p>In 1982, Departmental administrative files show the Administrative Body for the Mofflyn Group Children’s Homes as the Uniting Church.</p>
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”.
Role of Facility	<p>Mofflyn had its roots in the Methodist Girls’ Home in Victoria Park and the Tom Allen Memorial Home for Boys, known as the Werribee Farm School, near Katanning [see entries].</p> <p>In 1984, Mofflyn operated a range of services: “These include the campus cottages [Mofflyn, see below], community-based group homes [Meribah, Allandale Boys’ Cottage, Bourkedale, and Yokine Cottage, see entries], hostel for youth [Quarry Street Fremantle, see entry], hostel for Aboriginal students [Cooinda Mt Lawley, see entry], a group home for intellectually handicapped children with serious behavioural problems [Collins, later Carine, House, see entry] and a preventive care/home support programme.” (Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1983/84, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, November 1984).</p>

By 1989, the agency was “targeting families experiencing long-term family and network crises’ and “providing a range of flexible services including client home-based, centrebased and respite services, a variety of residential care services and a ‘volunteers for families’ programme.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990*).

In 1994 Mofflyn’s Home Based Services and Partners in Parenting Service were funded to provide “home based care services for children and families” and “Out of Home Care Services for children and families in the metropolitan area.”

**Purpose:**

“To provide home based services, and to provide Out of Home Care services where parent-child relations are harmful and indicate that without change a child may have to enter out of home care.”

**Key Service Objectives:**

“To provide case management functions, counselling and support for up to 80 families a year, in their own home, where the children of focus are 0-12 years old to prevent premature removal of children; and to enable parents to more confidently meet their children’s needs.

To provide accommodation for up to 3 months for 5 children in the Children’s Reunification Unit, the goal of which is to reunite children with their families.

Where reunification is possible, provide a 3 month outreach follow up / support service; where it is not possible, identify alternative long term options.

To integrate the Home Based and the Partners in Parenting services, to provide families with a range of services to support their children” (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

**Address(es)**

Sussex Street, Victoria Park as the main campus; cottages throughout the metropolitan area; and a Farm School at Werribee, near Katanning.

**Other Known Names**

Mofflyn (from 1961).

**Brief History**

The Cottage Campus provided general long-term residential care from 1953 to 1985, with a Short Term Unit operating there until 1991. A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in the Table which follows.

In 1979, the WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection identified Wesley, Dowerin, Guild, Meckering, and Werribee as ‘clustered group homes’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

Werribee Girls’ Cottage in 1979 was a cottage for girls of post-secondary school age.

In February 1983, Dowerin Cottage became a specialised cottage, piloting a

program for 6 “seriously disturbed” children transferred from the McCall Centre.

In 1984 the service underwent a major reorganisation.

In 1985, the four campus cottages at Victoria Park were closed “in response to the relatively low rate of admission for placement and the agency’s concern that the accommodation was not adequate to the model of residential care which they require, i.e. adequate space and privacy for each resident, male and female caretakers, with optimal community involvement.” One cottage was subsequently re-opened in order to meet the continued demand for short-term, emergency placement in “response to the need (also reported by other residential agencies) that families who are being worked with on a preventive basis often need access to a short term placement for their child to defuse a crisis and restabilise family functioning.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

By 1985, the “Family Support Arm of Mofflyn’s Services has developed considerably with the appointment of a second ½ time social worker during 1984. Currently all newly referred cases are assessed by a family support worker to determine what services the family requires. By this means a significant number of children can be helped other than by residential placement.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

A Youth House in Quarry Street, Fremantle [see entry, Quarry Street] which was funded under the Youth Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme [SAAP – see Volume 3] was opened during the 1985/86 year as a successor to the Terrace House [see entry] and Kingsway [see entry] programs and Mofflyn also assumed management of the Yokine Hostel [see entry, Yokine Cottage].

By 1986, the old Mofflyn Campus in Sussex Street housed the agency’s Administration offices, the Family Centre Programme and the Short-Term Unit. All other cottage programs that used to operate from Sussex Street had closed, and were conducted from suburban cottages. Departmental records suggest that it was the old Superintendent’s Residence that was used to house the short term unit.

In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:

1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care

- In-service training for Cottage Parents
- Professional staff development
- Co-parenting model
- Respite and emergency care
- Range of Programs Provided
- Individual community involvement programs
- Tutoring program

(*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987*).

“The planned move of all residential services off the Victoria Park campus has been completed and they are now located in various metropolitan areas providing a considerable geographic spread to this agency’s facilities.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988*).

In 1989, in order to “support the localisation of Mofflyn’s services the professional staff [would] be relocated into two small inter-disciplinary teams based north and south of the river.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990*).

In 1990, due to “inadequate accommodation and insufficient staff resources to support four residential units”, the Gosnells and North Perth units were closed. “The Marangaroo Unit was established in response to a perceived need for localised respite services in the northern suburbs.” In addition, “changes to Mofflyn’s administrative structure meant that services were initially delivered by northern and southern team staff and these were later separated into residential and preventive service teams each with a separate manager.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*).

Departmental administration files report that Mofflyn continued to operate four residential units in 1992.

A limited chronology of major admissions and discharges is included in Table 29.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Methodist Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

Some files and admission registers are held by Mofflyn.

Departmental records may also be available for children who were placed by the Department.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 29: Young People at Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children), Certain Years between 1923 and 1991**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted

Year	Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children) Victoria Park
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	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1923	4	0	4		Opened November
1924	4	5	8		1 death.
1925		1	7		
1926	0	0	7		
1927	5	7	5		1 child at service.
1928	1	1	5		2 children at service.
1929	9	0	14		1 child at service.
1930	4	10	8		
1931	9	3	14		
1932	3	5	12	2	1 child at service; 1 child placed at service.
1933	22	9	25	2	
1934	9	18	16	7	See entry for Werribee Farm School. 1 child at service.
1935	4 (boys)	0	20 (9 boys; 11 girls)	7	2 children at service.
1936			16 (6 boys; 10 girls)	10	
1937	3 (1 boy; 2 girls)	7 (3 boys; 4 girls)	12 (4 boys; 8 girls)	11	Matron: Mrs D. Cowley. 12 wards; 36 private; total 48 children resident. 3 children at service; 1 placed at service.
1938	8 (6 boys; 2 girls)	3 (2 boys; 1 girl)	17 (8 boys; 9 girls)	7	One boy absconded. Service children aggregated with Werribee site.
1939	9 (2 boys; 7 girls)	6 (5 boys; 1 girl)	20 (5 boys; 15 girls)	7	Service children aggregated with Werribee site.
1940	6	11	15	7	Numbers of service children aggregated with Werribee.

Year	Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children) Victoria Park				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1941	9	8	16	12	Tennis court under construction. Numbers of service children aggregated with Werribee.
1942	13	11	18	4	Numbers of service children aggregated with Werribee.
1943	9	11	16	3	Numbers of service children aggregated with Werribee.
1944	9	8	17	1	Numbers of service children aggregated with Werribee.
1945	10	8	19	0	3 children at service; 4 placed at service.
1946	1	9	11	2	2 children at service; 2 placed at service.
1947			8		
1948	8	2	14	3	
1949	0	6	8	2	
1950	3	3	8		
1951	1	3	6	4	
1952	1	1	6	4	<p>“The Methodist Home for Children, Victoria Park has been subject to an extensive building programme of most modern cottages. Pre-school children and girls of school age mainly reside here.”</p> <p>“It is confidently expected that towards the end of 1952, or early in 1953, four modern cottages - each to accommodate between 10 and 12 girls - will be ready for occupation.”</p>
1953	3	1	8	3	<p>Director: Rev. Norman Hicks.</p> <p>Accommodation for 60 children, including girls and small boys (up to age 9).</p> <p>“The children’s health has been generally good during the year under review. Children leave the institution to go to school at Victoria Park State School or at Kent Street High School. Some girls attend the Perth Technical College to undertake various courses, dressmaking and millinery, hairdressing, commercial. The extensive building programme of four modern cottages is almost completed. Pathways, gardens and lawns are receiving attention around the new cottages.”</p>

Year	Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children) Victoria Park				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1954	9	5	12	5	Director: Rev. Norman Hicks. Matron: Mrs EH McGlew. Admissions may include wards, migrants or private admissions. "It is pleasing to record the completion of the building plan whereby four modern and attractive cottage homes have been opened and the kiddies are now grouped in small families under the care of house mothers."
1956			8	15	
1957	0	3	5	14	34 children in total, comprising 5 wards; 2 female migrants; 27 private admissions.
1958			5	14	40 children in total, comprising 5 wards and 35 private admissions.
1959			5	15	46 children in total, comprising 5 wards and 41 private admissions.
1960	1	3	3	9	47 children in total, comprising 3 wards and 44 private admissions.
1961	1	3	1	10	Now called 'Mofflyn' in the Annual Report. 45 children in total, comprising 1 ward and 44 private admissions.
1962	1	1	1	8	42 children in total, comprising 1 ward and 41 private admissions.
1963	4		5	7	49 children in total, comprising 5 wards and 44 private admissions.
1964		1	4	7	48 children in total, comprising 4 wards and 44 private admissions.
1965		2	2	7	48 children in total, comprising 2 wards and 46 private admissions.
1966	5		7	7	46 children in total, comprising 7 wards and 39 private admissions.
1967			5	45	50 children in total, comprising 5 wards and 45 private admissions.
1968			19	12	57 children in total, comprising 19 wards and 38 private admissions.
1969			8		Licensed for 20 children under 6 years of age.
1970			16		Licensed for 20 children under 6 years of age.
1975	38			43	43 children in total, comprising 18 wards and 25 private admissions. However, this total is likely to include those children already counted at the campus cottages.  At this time, Mofflyn provided generally short term care for boys and girls aged 5-12 years, but did take children for longer periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. There were 4 cottages at Mofflyn. Bourkedale had a garden, play area, access to an oval, one



Year	Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children) Victoria Park				
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					pet, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. Children were encouraged to build their own cubby and went to Sunday school. There were 3 bedrooms – 1 double and 2 which could sleep three or more children per room; a lounge/dining room; 1 bathroom and 2 toilets; a playroom and 2 staff bedrooms with separate amenities for staff; a TV, piano, radio or radiogram, library, magazines, books and toys were available. Homework was completed after tea. The average length of stay was 1.26 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included camping trips fetes, picnics and parties. The facility was 24 years old in 1975 and was described as a ‘modern’ cluster of cottages, of brick construction. ( <i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i> ).
1980	Mofflyn reported to the Victoria Park Division of the Department at this time.				
1982 <sup>14</sup>	58	53	56		<p>Caters for “a predominantly white population of both sexes”, organised “on a cottage system located around a central campus” with accommodation for around 100 children. Mofflyn is “receiving a high rate of referrals of adolescents and children in the pre-adolescent group, with pronounced adjustment problems.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Development of satellite housing is seen as an “urgent priority”, particularly for teenagers who need a “transition to independent living.” Achieving suitable facilities was extremely difficult. Approaches to landlords met with limited success, as they were “rarely willing to rent their property to two or three single people; their reaction to unsophisticated teenagers, often unemployed, who are emerging from residential centres, is even more skeptical.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Mofflyn could accommodate 72 children. Average number of children during the year was 55.</p> <p>58 children admitted in total, comprising 24 boys and 34 girls; 39 under the care or control of the Department; and 19 private admissions. 10 children aged 0-5 years; 29 aged 6-12 years; 16 aged 13-15 years; and 3 aged 16-17 years on admission. 4 Indigenous children admitted during the year.</p>
1983			51		“This year [the Department’s McCall Centre in Cottesloe] negotiated with Mofflyn Children’s Homes to provide a cottage on their campus [at East Victoria Park – see entry] for McCall children, with the staff being trained by McCall. To date this has proven very successful with the four children placed.” The cottage in which the program was held was Dowerin Cottage.
1984			37		“Last year, in association with [the McCall Centre, see entry], a specialist group was established for the placement of particularly difficult children who could not fit into the normal placement alternatives of home, foster care or residential care. This operated quite successfully for a period of 15 months, however, the concept was reviewed in view of the increasing number of children returning home. This, together with the fact that private agencies are now more accepting of difficult cases, has led to the closure of the cottage.”

<sup>14</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Year	Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children) Victoria Park				
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					The CCRCC elaborated on the program: The children needed “a placement that would be tolerant and consistent with problems, co-operative with McCall, and prepared to provide care along with strategic behavioural management. This was an experimental programme with increased staffing and support provisions to cope with the difficult behaviour anticipated from this group of children. Almost from the beginning of the project, however, the extent of the problem as assessed by the McCall centre was not demonstrated. The cottage was set up with a capacity for six children, in reality this number was never admitted. In the following year referrals for placement in this special facility remained low, and adjustments were made...From Mofflyn’s point of view a number of positives came out of this experience. Some staff have learnt a great deal more about controlling very difficult children and the children who were directly involved showed considerable improvement in behaviour and prospects for the future.”
1985			34**		**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy. Three cottages closed. Still operating were a short-term (1-28 days) residential unit for 6-8 children aged 2-12 years; 5 medium to long-term residential units in scatter homes in the metropolitan area, each accommodating up to 6 children; and the Youth House in Quarry Street, Fremantle [see entry, Quarry Street].
1987	<p>“The main emphasis in Mofflyn’s residential services is on working with both children and their families towards family conflict resolution. This involves a high degree of casework and long term after care. To support this approach, the cottage parent model has been used with flexibility to encompass co-parenting and whole families in care. However the cottage parent model is considered to lack the resilience or resources to cope with many of the present referrals including sexually abused young people, country referrals where family work is impossible, intellectually disabled young people and ‘street kids’. The agency is therefore planning to review its residential services in 1988 to more clearly define the target groups and the resources required to care for these children.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>The planned review would also evaluate the programs in two facilities which were outside the mandate of the CCRCC – Quarry Street [see entry] and Collins House [see entry].</p> <p>As Mofflyn also ran a Family Support Service, they were able to redirect some referrals to that preventive program.</p>				
1988	18	15	<p>50% of children had been at Mofflyn longer than 2 years. The CCRCC agreed with Mofflyn that it had a dilemma in trying to respond to new directions in service provision and develop new community-based services when it had a resident population of young people who saw Mofflyn as their home, wanting to stay there until they were able to “get a flat” (CCRCC).</p> <p>The target group for the agency at this time was “families experiencing long-term family and network crises” and services included “providing a range of flexible services including client home-based, centrebased and respite services, a variety of residential care services and a ‘volunteers for families’ programme.” (CCRCC).</p> <p>“A Short-Term Unit Pilot Project in conjunction with the Victoria Park Division, Department for Community Services was commenced in May 1988.” (CCRCC). [This was probably the Victoria Park Cottage, see entry].</p> <p>The Youth House was closed [see entry].</p>		
1989	37				

Year	Mofflyn (Methodist Home for Children) Victoria Park				
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1990 <sup>15</sup>	46	139 admissions overall, reflecting re-entries. Of the 33 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted, 11 were Wards and 22 children were “private cases.”			
1991	56		18		

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### Mogumber

Years of Operation	1918 to 1951 as the Moore River Native Settlement, then from 1951 to 1980 as Mogumber.
Role of Facility	Residential child care of children from Indigenous backgrounds, both boys and girls. An Agricultural College as also on site for some years during Mogumber’s operations.
Sponsoring Agency	Originally, the Methodist Overseas Mission then the Methodist Homes for Children [see entry for Methodist Church] and Manguri (Sister Kate’s) / Uniting Church
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Moore River, approximately 100 km north of Perth.
Other Known Names	Mogumber Methodist Training Centre / Moore River Settlement
Brief History	<p>Mogumber was the successor to the Moore River Settlement, information about which is held in the Batty Library. The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows the Moore River Settlement as a Government facility which operated from 1918 to 1951.</p> <p>During the years 1966 and 1970, Child Welfare Department statistics show the total number of “Native Wards” resident at Mogumber at June 30 each year, as follows:</p> <p>1966: 16  1967: 51  1968: 49  1969: 60</p>

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<sup>15</sup> Figure in Admissions column refers to number of children receiving residential care during the year.

1970: 44

Wilson and Robinson gave a contemporary overview of Mogumber in 1971:

“The Methodist Overseas Mission has been operating a mission at Mogumber for over twenty years. A high proportion of Mogumber’s residents are Wards of the State, and have been nurtured in the Mission’s isolated environment for most of their lives. A recent change in its policy at Mogumber has directed attention towards the gradual replacement of the mission by a number of small ‘scatter-homes’ in other areas.” Applecross Cottage was the first of these, followed by Adross Hostel [see entries].

Mogumber...caters for 60-70 pre-school, primary, high school and agricultural school students, most of whom are Wards of the State.”*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

The Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare reports Mogumber receiving a Mission Grant in Aid in 1973 for a cottage.

1980: reported as having amalgamated with Sister Kate’s.

See also Applecross Cottage and Mogumber Hostel, which was situated in Ardross as some residents would have gone there from Mogumber [see *Signposts* entry for Ardross House]. Children receiving medical treatment in Perth from 1973/74 may have gone to Nollamara Children’s Respite Home [see entry]. Mogumber Scatter Cottages were amalgamated with Sister Kate’s [now Manguri, see entry] by 1981.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Methodist Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

See also the book and film, “Rabbit Proof Fence” by Doris Pilkington for an account of life at Mogumber.

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

A letter of authorisation is required from the Department, for records about Mogumber and/or Manguri, which are held at the Battye Library but which are not accessible to the public.

Battye Library for general information about the Moore River Settlement.

It is not known whether any other records from the Methodist Overseas Mission are still in existence, but a contact address is given below. Enquiries might also be made through Mofflyn [see entry] as they are the successor agency to the Methodist Homes for Children.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Secretary of the World Mission of the Uniting Church in Australia, P.O. Box E266, St. James, NSW, 2000, Australia.  
Telephone: (02) 8267 4267 Facsimile: (02) 8267 4222 Email: [uim@nat.uca.org.au](mailto:uim@nat.uca.org.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

For access to the Moore River Index (records and photographs for the period 1920-1960):

Jenny Mogridge  
Mogumber Heritage  
PO Box 70, Mogumber WA 6506  
Telephone: (08) 9651 9010 Facsimile: (08) 9651 9028

or

Family History Unit,  
Department of Indigenous Affairs  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor 197 St George's Terrace, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9235 8000 Facsimile: (08) 9235 8125

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,

Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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### **Moorgunyah Hostel, Port Hedland**

Years of Operation	1967 to 1995 and for an unknown period beyond that.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	34 Sutherland Street, Port Hedland  (Port Hedland is situated approximately 1,640 kilometres north of Perth.)
Other Known Names	Port Hedland Hostel  See also entries for Port Hedland and South Hedland Group Homes
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that the Port Hedland Hostel was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare and was for 'educational purposes'. It catered for "52 Secondary level students". <i>(Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey).</i></p> <p>The facility at Moorgunyah was upgraded in the 1975/76 year.</p> <p>In 1979 Moorgunyah catered for 46 school aged children who came from Koordarrie, Minderoo, Wyloo, Mt Stewart, Yarraloola and Boodarie Stations; from the Pilbara Tin Mine; and from the Onslow, Wickham, Roebourne, or Marble Bar areas. <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979).</i></p> <p>By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: "The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the</p>

local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. Moorgunya was administered by the Pilbara Division. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

During 1987, the “practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced” and “eight of the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

“Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. Country facilities have live-in wages staff.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

By June 1995, Moorgunyah was the only country hostel which continued to operate as an education hostel. It was described at that time as a “campus style facility providing dormitory style accommodation for High School students” with a bed capacity of 30. The grounds were “extensive on ocean front land, with a rear vacant lot.” The buildings, which were constructed in the 1960s, offered “little private space for students” and was “not conducive to study.” There were no ancillary education resources, but a recreation program was operated by staff. Places at Moorgunyah were in high demand among Indigenous families, but “the overall standard of building and furnishing” was considered to be “institutional and substandard”. 30 students were admitted in each term in 1994, and the facility had two buses – a 22 seater and a 15 seater. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details                      Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Mount Margaret Mission**

Years of Operation                      1921 – 1975 as a United Aborigines Mission, then to Aboriginal Movement for Outback Survival (AMOS), which continues to manage the site.

Role of Facility                              Family groups, residential child care, school.

Sponsoring Agency                        United Aborigines Mission / Aboriginal Movement for Outback Survival (AMOS)

Other facilities in  
*Signposts* that are related  
to the Sponsoring Agency              See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)                                 Mt Margaret, via Laverton

Brief History                                Mt Margaret Mission catered for “39 children at its Government school” when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Mt Margaret Mission was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

While, like most “missions”, families lived on site, there were also residential child care and school facilities at Mt Margaret. By 1976, the Department was providing services to the Indigenous community at Mt Margaret, so it had ceased to be a ‘mission’ by that time.

An account of Mt Margaret Mission, “Mount Margaret: A Drop in a Bucket” has been written by Margaret Morgan.

Records                                        According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Battye Library for general information about the Mount Margaret Mission.

Access                                         While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.



## Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
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Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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## Mount Yokine Hostel

See entry, "Warralea Education and Employment Hostel for Boys, Yokine"

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## Mowanjum Mission

Years of Operation 1956 - 1981

Sponsoring Agency The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows Mowanjum's governing agency as the Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions.

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)

10 Kilometres from Derby

Brief History

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) records that “Mowanjum was established when the Presbyterian Board of Missions purchased a small property in 1955. The Mowanjum Community Inc. was incorporated on October 5, 1972, joining the associated tribal groups of Worrorra, Ngarinyin and Wunambal who lived at Mowanjum, six miles from Derby.”

When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that Mowanjum catered for “45 primary and 20 secondary level students attending the school in Derby”. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. ‘Mowanjun Mission’ was included in this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels. The facility was listed as a non-Departmental operation.

The Annual Reports of the Department for Community Welfare record Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for a 20,000 gallon water tank, water supply, bore, casing and pump and in 1974 for water supply and area lighting. It was also noted in that year that “Aboriginal people from the Mowanjum Community have lived at this former mission 10 km from Derby for the past 25 years. Such close proximity to a large town continues to provide mixed benefits. Community Welfare continues to work with the community on such matters as juvenile drinking and school non-attendance.”

Now an Aboriginal Community, Mowanjum is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

The Presbyterian Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

The Presbyterian Church later amalgamated with the Methodist and Congregational Churches to become the Uniting Church. Contact details for the Uniting Church (via Mofflyn) are given below.

It may also be relevant that United Aborigines Missions, formerly the Australian Inland Mission –was a service of the Presbyterian Church (1912-1977) and, while not identified on the AIATSIS website as the governing body, may hold information about Mowanjum.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

The AIATSIS website (above) also refers to the Mowanjum Collection: Barunga Bequest (MS 2533) which it holds: “The papers were presented to the AIATSIS Library, in memory of Albert Barunga, by Professor J.D. Freeman, in April 1986. Photographs and slides received with the collection have been transferred to the Institute's [Audiovisual Archives Program](#). The collection contains papers relating to the Mowanjum Community. Barunga, a Worrorra Elder, was an active member of this Community. There is a wealth of data about Mowanjum residents in Freeman’s foolscap notebook containing data on ‘The Mowanjum Community: an enquiry’. Also included are notes by Freeman on the Mowanjum Community, papers relating to housing at the Community, including a Housing Project, minutes of meetings held at the Community, quarterly plans for the Community and lists of members of the Community and of the Mowanjum Mission School and Pre-School.” The dates covered by this collection are 1947-1975.

As Commonwealth Secondary Grant holders, there may be Commonwealth records for each resident. The National Archives of Australia may be the best source for tracking these records.

Access

While access to personal records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire. Many of the records in the Barunga collection, cited above, are on open access.

Contact Details

UAM Ministries  
23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

National Archives of Australia  
384 Berwick Street  
East Victoria Park WA 6101  
Telephone: (08) 9470 7500  
Facsimile: (08) 9470 2787

PO Box 1144 East Victoria Park WA 6981

Opening hours: 9am-4:30pm weekdays

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### **Myera House, Subiaco**

Years of Operation	From around 1973 and ongoing in 2004.
Role of Facility	Residential for secondary school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	17 Kershaw Street, Subiaco
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>During the mid-1980's Myera closed for an unknown period of time, but it was re-opened in 1987 in response to an increased demand for "country senior students requiring accommodation in Perth." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987</i>).</p> <p>"Aboriginal students from remote country areas may have the opportunity to obtain primary or secondary education at metropolitan or regional schools. This enables them to obtain a level of education not otherwise available. Some of these students board out at aboriginal educational hostels. They live as close to their own communities as practical, and return to their community at the end of term. In the metropolitan areas numbers are limited to approximately ten to twelve secondary students per hostel, with no primary aged students. Care in aboriginal educational hostels is provided by couples who live-in fulltime. In the metropolitan area the married couple receive an honorarium and the hostel father maintains outside employment." (<i>Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987</i>).</p> <p>It was deemed necessary to continue to provide hostel services in Perth as there was "still a demand from country Aboriginal students at the senior secondary school level to find accommodation in Perth." The emphasis in the Perth hostels was on "assisting students to reach their academic potential. They are helped to move on to tertiary courses and independent living situations. Six of these seven facilities are staff with Aboriginal house parents. Close contact with students' parents enables them to be involved in decision making regarding choice of schools and hostels. A major issue is still that of student adjustment from country to urban school and living situations." (<i>Annual Report of the</i></p>

*Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988).*

In 1994, the facility purchased two Bronco Mountain Bikes. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Development, 1994).*

At 1 October 1994, there were no residents at Myera; total admissions during that year had numbered 7 boys aged 15-18+ years; and the length of stay ranged from 1-4 weeks to 3- 6 months. *(OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995).*

The facility, in 2004, is part of the Aboriginal Student Accommodation Service program run by the Department.

Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist. Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Nabberu Hostel, Leonora**

Years of Operation	At least from 1971, possibly earlier. Nabberu had ceased operations by 1986.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for primary school children
Sponsoring Agency	Native Welfare Department / Department of Child Welfare
Address(es)	Leonora is situated approximately 950 kilometres north east of Perth.
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>Nabberu Hostel had accommodation for "66 boys and girls receiving primary education" when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Nabberu was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare. <i>(Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey).</i></p> <p>"The Department's Nabberu Hostel at Leonora provides accommodation to twenty Aboriginal primary school children whose parents are employed on isolated stations." <i>(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976).</i></p>

“New Hostel Mangers and Assistants were appointed to Nabberu Hostel at the beginning of 1977 and the hostel, providing accommodation for up to twenty primary school Aboriginal children has had almost a full complement for most of the 1977 school year”  
*(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977).*

In 1979, the hostel catered for 45 children from Yakabindi, Darlow and Nambi Stations; and the Agnew, Yundamindra and Tarmoola areas.  
*(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979).*

A cottage with staff quarters was planned to be built in 1981. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1980).*

By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: “The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980).*

In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. Nabberu was administered by the Goldfields Division. Renovations in this year included “improvements to the staff quarters, dormitories and kitchen/dining areas.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982).*

In 1984, Nabberu continued to “serve the outlying areas” by providing accommodation for primary school aged children. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984).*

In the 1987/88 year, the Nabberu Hostel was handed over to the Aboriginal Lands Trust “as it was no longer required for Departmental purposes.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1988).*

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

### **Nazareth House, Bluff Point, Geraldton**

Years of Operation	1941 – 1977 as a residential child care facility. Continues operations today as an Aged Care Service.
Role of Facility	<p>Initially, the purpose of the facility was to care for migrant children from Britain. However, World War Two intervened in this purpose and the Sisters concentrated their efforts on providing residential care for private admissions of children and also the elderly. After the war, migrant children from Britain and Malta were accommodated. Indigenous children who were classified as “Native Wards” were also accommodated at Nazareth House.</p> <p>When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. Nazareth House was defined by this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Sisters of Nazareth
Address(es)	Bluff Point, Geraldton
Brief History	<p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> indicates that the Sisters of Nazareth provided residential care to boys and girls from birth, and to migrant girls.</p> <p>Nazareth House remains open in 2004, but as an Aged Care facility.</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 30.</p>
Records	Admission and discharge registers and some additional information. Former child migrants may also contact the Department to access PHIND, the Personal History Index for Former Child Migrants and the Department’s Child Migrant Referral Index.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Sister Superior, Sisters of Nazareth, PO Box 3247, Bluff Point WA 6530. Telephone: (08) 9923 1205 Facsimile: (08) 9923 2585 or 9923 1539

**Table 30: Young People at Nazareth House, Certain Years between 1941 and 1969**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	Nazareth House, Bluff Point, Geraldton				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1941	Opened October, 1941. "It is a most up-to-date institution, and caters for infants over twelve months old, children generally, young girls for training as domestic servants (from overseas), and destitute old people of both sexes. The primary object of the institution is that of child life. When the war is over it is anticipated that migrant children and young girls will fill it. The old people will then be housed elsewhere... Nazareth House has been declared a subsidised institution under our Act and is also licensed to take children under six years of age. Any Roman Catholic children other than delinquents committed to an institution in the Geraldton diocese will go to Nazareth House instead of coming down to Perth as hitherto."				
1942				1	
1943				2	
1944				4	
1945				4	
1946				4	
1948				6	
1949				4	
1950				6	
1951				12	
1952				2	Nazareth House at Geraldton "cares for migrant girls." "The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth."
1953				2	Superioress: Mother M. Josephine. Accommodation for 87 girls. "The health report from this institution is particularly good. Nazareth House caters for migrant girls and they are enrolled at school on the premises. Any girl who is considered promising can be tutored further at the Stella Maris Convent in Geraldton. They are encouraged to come back to the Institution for their holidays and a pleasant three-bed room is available to these girls, and likewise to those spending a leave night at Nazareth House or awaiting another position."



Year	Nazareth House, Bluff Point, Geraldton				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1954				1	Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth. Superioress: Rev. Mother M Josephine.
1956				9	
1957				7	67 girls in total, comprising 29 migrants and 38 private admissions.
1958				7	56 girls in total, comprising 22 migrants and 34 private admissions.
1959				10	64 girls in total, comprising 3 wards; 17 migrants; 44 private admissions.
1960	0	3	13		53 girls in total, comprising 9 migrants and 44 private admissions.
1961	7	2	19	5	75 children in total, comprising 5 wards (2 boys); 7 migrants; 63 private admissions.
1962	6	7 (2 boys)	19	4	58 girls in total, comprising 4 wards; 6 migrants; 48 private admissions.
1963	3	3	4	20	74 girls in total, comprising 4 wards; 6 migrants; 64 private admissions.
1964	12	5	11	19	74 girls in total, comprising 11 wards; 7 migrants; 56 private admissions.
1965		10	1	17	46 girls in total, comprising 1 ward; 3 migrants; 42 private admissions; 1 native ward.
1966	4	0	5	5	4 boys admitted. 55 children in total, comprising 1 ward; 4 migrants; 50 private admissions; 5 native wards.
1967			12	50	66 children in total, comprising 12 wards (including four boys); 1 migrant; 50 private admissions; 3 native wards.
1968			3	1	35 children in total, comprising 3 wards (including two boys); 8 migrants, 21 private admissions (including four boys); 3 native wards (including two boys).
1969			16		No migrant children resident. Licensed for twelve children under 6 years of age.
1970			15		

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### Neuville (Good Shepherd Teen Centre, Forrest Street Family Centre)

Years of Operation                      1971 - 1987

Role of Facility	<p>At 30<sup>th</sup> June 1975, Neuville provided short or long term care for 20 girls aged 13 to 18 in residence and a further 6 or 7 girls in day attendance at St Clare's.</p> <p>In Departmental Annual Reports, Neuville was reported as a juvenile justice facility. It is likely, therefore, that Neuville started out as a successor to the Home of the Good Shepherd [see entry], though its role changed over time until eventually no residential services were offered.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Sisters of the Good Shepherd / Christian Community Inc.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Sisters of the Good Shepherd" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	<p>It would appear that Neuville itself was at 71 Forrest Street, North Perth.</p> <p>However, other residences associated, in 1976 at least, with the Forrest Street Family Centre were located at 117 Alma Road and 41 Burt Street (both in North Perth).</p>
Other Known Names	Good Shepherd Teen Centre, Forrest Street Family Centre
Brief History	<p>In 1975, Neuville was described as offering "educational / residential treatment facilities for teenage children" in a "large scale institution broken internally into small groups, which are very isolated." Vocational job skills training included "phones, interviews, etc". Neuville had a garden, tennis and basketball courts, swimming pool, and hall. There were dormitory bedrooms throughout the complex,; TV and radio were available. Schoolgirls were mainly taught at St Clare's - only three attended schools outside the complex- and lunches were provided. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included church, clubs, outings such as picnics or going to the pictures, sports and visits from family. Behavioural programs included individual and group counselling. The length of stay varied from three to thirty months. The buildings were reported as being old brick buildings around 40-50 years old. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p> <p>Administrative returns to the Department from the Good Shepherd Teen Centre in 1975 recorded 25 young people being in residence and 40 receiving education.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Neuville Assessment Centre 1-14" as a 'clustered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise") that was operated by an agency other than the Department. At the same time, "Neuville Assessment Centre 1-12" was noted as a 'campus home' (ie. "a residential child care establishment consisting of two or more dwellings that do not share cooking or eating facilities", with an on-site manager "who has authority over the treatment and location of all the children in the dwellings" and which are not otherwise defined as secure institutions or hostels). And "Neuville Assessment Centre" was identified as a hostel, ie "a residential child care establishment mainly for children aged 15 and over who have left school...[providing] some care, protection, control, corrective treatment or</p>

detention, as well as full board”.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 separately notes the “Good Shepherd Teen Centre” as a ‘clustered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.

Departmental administration files in 1979 record the Good Shepherd Teen Centre as non-residential, so there is some possibility of a confusion here with the St Clare’s Day Attendance program and the Neuville program.

A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1982 for a solar hotwater system.

Information held by the Department indicates that in 1985 Neuville, which had been running a residential program for adolescents, wanted to change its focus to early intervention. (*Department for Community Services TRIM Administration File MA0099 VO1, 1985*).

St Clare’s Day Attendance Centre was a program run by Neuville. There has been no residential program associated with St Clare’s for many years.

Records

It is unknown whether any records are held by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Neuville programs by the Department may reside with the Department. Where young women were placed by order of the Children’s Court prior to 1994, the Department for Community Development should be the first point of access for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

The Provincial Leader, Good Shepherd Provincialate  
PO Box 182, Abbotsford, Victoria 3067.  
Telephone: (03) 9419 5773 Facsimile: (03) 9419 4472

For Departmental or Children’s Court Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Ngala Mothercraft Home and Training Centre

Years of Operation

1959 - present

Role of Facility

Residential care of unmarried mothers before and after the birth of their babies, young children less than 3 years of age and infants.

Sponsoring Agency

Independent management committee.

Address(es)	Previously Jarrah Road, South Perth; now 9 George Street, Kensington (on a redeveloped site).
Other Known Names	Successor to the Alexandra Home, Perth [see separate entry for the Alexandra Home in <i>Signposts</i> ].
Brief History	<p>There was a progression from the Home of Mercy to the Alexandra Home as documented in ‘The Open Door’ (publication held in the Batty Library). Ngala opened its doors on 1 August 1959 under the direction of Matron Beryl Grant. It had ceased to provide adoption related services by 1980 and remains open in 2004 as a Family Resource Centre.</p> <p>In 1994, Ngala was reported as providing family accommodation for six families with 0-2 year olds in South Perth.</p> <p>A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 31.</p>
Records	Held by the Department for Community Development: Ngala adoption records (nursing notes for individual mothers and their babies) 1958 to 1980 (does not include information for ‘lone’ babies – ie. those admitted without their mother; nor does it include every child adopted from Ngala). Also on microfilm.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>For restricted access to individual records, contact Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>For general information, contact The Manager Early Parenting, Ngala Family Resource Centre, 9 George St, Kensington WA 6151. Telephone: (08) 9368 9368 Facsimile: (08) 9368 9361 Email: <a href="mailto:ngala@ngala.com.au">ngala@ngala.com.au</a></p> <p>For people wishing to access the Batty Library’s collection of historical material:</p> <p>The State Library of Western Australia, Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000. Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers) Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: <a href="mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au">info@liswa.wa.gov.au</a> Opening hours for the Batty Library at time of publication are: Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm; Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm</p>

**Table 31: Young Women and Children at Ngala, Certain Years between 1959 and 1991**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted

Year	Ngala Mothercraft Home and Training Centre				Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1958	“During the current year the Government has given financial support to the Alexandra Home in the building of its new Infant Health Centre at South Perth. As a condition of receiving that assistance the Committee of the new Ngala has undertaken to care for infants and young children up to the age of three years, who ordinarily would have been held at the Child Welfare Reception Home.”				
1959	“At this date, Ngala is nearing completion and it is intended to transfer the care of infants and young children of three years of age and under from the Child Welfare Reception Home as from 1st September, 1959.”				
1960	86	64	22	28	“The Alexandra Home ceased to exist during the year and as from the 1st September, 1959 Ngala Mothercraft Home took over the responsibility of accepting children up to three years of age who normally would have been admitted to the Child Welfare Reception Home.”
1961	137	139	20	6	51 children in total, comprising 28 wards and 28 private admissions. (Note: figures are inconsistent).
1962	114	127	10	34	44 children in total, comprising 10 wards and 34 private admissions.
1963	108	101	20	34	59 children in total, comprising 25 wards and 34 private admissions. (Note: figures are inconsistent).
1964	130	123	32	22	54 children in total, comprising 32 wards and 22 private admissions. (Note: figures are inconsistent).
1965	95	106	25	31	56 children in total, comprising 25 wards and 31 private admissions.
1966	105	128	22	28	53 children in total, comprising 25 wards, 28 private admissions and 6 native wards. One male child died.
1967	113	115	29		38 children in total, comprising 29 wards and 9 native wards.
1968	94	87	2	16	57 children in total, comprising 27 wards, 16 private admissions and 14 native wards.
1969	135	138	26		Licensed for 60 children under 6 years of age.
1970			28		
1975	In 1975, the Ngala provided short term care for up to 89 infants and boys and girls aged 0-5 years. It also provided a home for unmarried mothers, “provides for confinement and assists in rehabilitation.” Sibling groups were accommodated. Ngala had a garden, play area, 2 swimming pools, swings and slides, tennis court, cubby house, bikes, 2 sandpits, a boat, 2 adventure playgrounds and educational toys that could be used outdoors. There were 21 bedrooms throughout the complex – 13 singles and 13 able to sleep more than three children; 8 lounge rooms; 4 lounge/playrooms; 4 dining rooms; 8 bathrooms and 6 toilets; 3 verandahs; a TV, piano, radio or radiogram, library, toys and a fish tank were available. Some children attended pre-school or primary school; to which they walked. Foster placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities were many and varied and included going to town, the zoo, on the ferry. The average length of stay was around 1 year. The buildings were described as a ‘modern’ brick building, isolated from the community. (Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976).				

Year	Ngala Mothercraft Home and Training Centre				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC)
1986	Ngala had a house at 12 Kennard Street, Kensington until this year.				
1988	The CCRCC noted in its report of 1988/87 that its Executive Officer had represented the CCRCC on the Ngala Implementation Committee which had been established in December 1987 to assist the agency establish alternative services to the Ngala Mothercraft Home and Training programs which were currently delivered. An implementation plan for alternative services was due to be completed by January 1990.				
1991	Ngala received a Treasury Grant of \$1,344,000.				

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### Ngangganawili Group Home, Wiluna

Years of Operation	From 1982 for an unknown period.
Role of Facility	To provide emergency and short term placement of children.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development / Ngangganawili Aboriginal Community Inc.
Address(es)	Wiluna
Brief History	<p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>Grant-in-Aid 1981 to modify and equip a Group Home.</p> <p>In Wiluna, parents of children were temporarily imprisoned for drunkenness, leaving the children without adequate support. This was one of the factors that led to the establishment of the Ngangganawili Group Home, which was opened in 1982. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Nindeebai Education Hostel, Boulder**

**Years of Operation** From 1971 or 1972 . By 1984, Nindeebai Hostel had ceased operating as an education hostel and by 1986 the facility was vacant and in the process of being transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

**Role of Facility** Residential child care for school children

**Sponsoring Agency** Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development.

**Address(es)** Boulder is situated approximately 600 kilometres south east of Perth.

**Other Known Names** Goldfields Students' Hostel

**Brief History** When surveyed in 1971, it was reported that the "Goldfields Students' Hostel" was under construction and, when built, would "cater for primary and secondary level students in Kalgoorlie and Boulder." At that time, the hostel was owned and was to be managed by the Department of Native Welfare. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*). It has not been confirmed whether the Department of Native Welfare actually operated the hostel, or whether it opened after responsibility for Aboriginal Hostels was transferred to the Department for Community Services in 1972.)

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

"The Department has three hostels in Kalgoorlie for high school children (Nindeebai – see entry), working girls (Kalgoorlie Working Girls' Hostel,- see entry) and working boys. During the past year the lack of employment opportunities for young people in this town has been noticed because of the difficulty in finding employment for the youths staying in the hostels." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

Facility operated under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for school children.

"Nindeebai, the high school hostel, currently has 32 residents, many from the Central Reserves. Homesickness and re-adjustment has been

a problem and encouragement has been given to families to visit whenever possible” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

“The close liaison between the field [officers from the Kalgoorlie Departmental office] and the three Hostels in Kalgoorlie has resulted in a professional use of facilities with advantages to all parties. A number of children have benefited from the liaison between the Hostels, field staff and the Project School. Those children unable to meet the normal academic standards are given the opportunity to learn and experience manual trade skills.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

In 1979, the hostel catered for children from Mount Margaret Mission [see entry in *Signposts*]; the Laverton, Leonora and Norseman areas; and from Cue, via Perth. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

“Goldfields Hostels have moved forward to provide fuller programmes for students and working aged young persons who come from fragmented families in fringe dwelling communities. The emphasis is on the provision of as many options as possible for young people to become part of the wider community.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981*).

By 1984, it was envisaged that Nindeebai could provide a role in dealing with young repeat offenders within their local community: “Kalgoorlie staff have also been involved in promoting a local solution for offending juveniles. The Community Based Offenders Programme and Dr. David Thorpe visited this Division twice to provide inputs for our proposal. Major changes to the institutional services in Perth stimulated this Division to research the characteristics of our contact with offending youth more closely. The Division now hopes to provide an intensive support service for recurrent offenders within their home environment and thereby reduce the number of children admitted to institutions. It is proposed that this intensive programme will be conducted from the Nindeebai Hostel in Kalgoorlie. Changes in local communities have reduced the need for this hostel to be used for student accommodation. More local based education programmes are becoming available and the Christian Aboriginal Parent-Directed School at Coolgardie is providing boarding facilities.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

The Nindeebai Hostel, as a facility for school children, was in fact closed in 1984. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

## Records

Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s



Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Nollamara Children's Respite Home (Nollamara Hostel)**

Years of Operation	From 1973 until at least 1997
Role of Facility	Originally established as a respite home for country children who were temporarily in the city receiving medical treatment (at the Hillsborough Drive premises), Nollamara became a Scatter Cottage then an Education and Employment Hostel.
Sponsoring Agency	Mogumber Methodist Training Centre / Aboriginal Hostels Ltd / Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	160 Hillsborough Drive, Nollamara. 50 Carcoola Street, Nollamara.
Other Known Names	Nollamara Children's Respite House
Brief History	<p>A purpose-built facility established during 1973/74 by Mogumber Methodist Training Centre with the building funded by the Commonwealth and later transferred to Aboriginal Hostels Ltd. At this stage, most of the children were long term Wards of the Department. The Cottage Mother was also of long standing.</p> <p>More information about Mogumber, which was the successor to the Moore River Settlement is given earlier in <i>Signposts</i> [see "Mogumber"]. <i>Signposts</i> entry for Manguri is also relevant, as Mogumber amalgamated with Sister Kate's in 1980 (Sister Kate's later became known as Manguri).</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Nollamara" as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department. Commenced as a facility to provide accommodation for</p>

country children who came to the city for medical treatment. The facility subsequently became an Education and Employment hostel and then a Departmental Group Home.

For notes on a general history of Group Homes, see the sections on Group Homes and Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

A letter of authorisation is required from the Department, for records about Mogumber and/or Manguri, which are held at the Battye Library but which are not accessible to the public.

Battye Library for general information about the Moore River Settlement.

It is not known whether any other records from the Methodist Overseas Mission are still in existence, but a contact address is given below.

Enquiries might also be made through Mofflyn [see entry] as they are the successor agency to the Methodist Homes for Children.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Secretary of the World Mission of the Uniting Church in Australia, P.O. Box E266, St. James, NSW, 2000, Australia.

Telephone: (02) 8267 4267 Facsimile: (02) 8267 4222 Email:

[uim@nat.uca.org.au](mailto:uim@nat.uca.org.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9221 6911

Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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## Norseman Mission

Years of Operation	In 1935, the precursor of Norseman Mission was established. Norseman Mission proper operated from 1942 to 1985.
Role of Facility	Family groups, residential child care..
Sponsoring Agency	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry], which was formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Coolgardie Road, Norseman
Other Known Names	Norseman Children's Homes
Brief History	The first service was established in 1935 by Misses Eadie and Bentley, members of the Churches of Christ, who, upon permission from the Government, funded and set up a dormitory on the Native Reserve 1.5 miles from Norseman. In 1942, the national body of the Churches of Christ established the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI) with its headquarters in WA. Following this, Misses Eadie and Bentley asked the CCFAMBI to take over the management of the Norseman Mission. The first superintendent was appointed by the CCFAMBI in November 1942. In January 1943, the Government formally instructed the CCFAMBI to establish a mission on Native Reserve number 22179 at Norseman. On 21 <sup>st</sup> August 1944 the Department of Lands and Surveys

suggested the CCFAMBI apply for land 10 miles from Norseman on the Coolgardie Road. Approximately 20,000 acres was approved in July 1945, with 100 acres designated as a Native Reserve and the remainder a Pastoral Lease. The Mission Superintendent was made a Protector of Aborigines which, among other powers, gave him the ability to determine who could reside on the Reserve.

The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries advises that in 1974/75, there was a complete change to the cottage homes at the Mission and the central dining room was closed and a childcare hostel was established in the Norseman township to provide an opportunity to live in the town environment.

Description in 1976: 450 miles from Perth. Provides for boys and girls aged 2-15 years. There are 8 Homes at the Centre (9 miles from Norseman) and 1 Home in Norseman township. 76 beds are available.

“At 1.10.1976, 56 Aboriginal children were resident.” The Annual Report noted in 1976 that the “Norseman Mission accommodates eighty Aboriginal children, including about fifty wards of this Department, in a series of cottage homes including one established in the town.” In this year, it was also noted that the Administrator was a man of Indigenous background.

An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 35764, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for *Signposts* research project indicates that Lot 834 Talbot Street, Norseman was purchased “in Freehold by ‘Grant-in-Aid to Norseman Mission on 5.7.1978 and converted to Reserve status on 8.12.1978. Acquired to enable the Norseman Mission to operate a Scatter Cottage. Use as a Scatter Cottage ceased during 1980 and since that time, the property has been utilized for Staff accommodation.”

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Norseman Scatter Cottage as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department. At the same time, the Norseman Centre is described as a ‘clustered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”)..

“Extremely valuable and greatly appreciated support continues to be received from private child care organisations such as...the Norseman Children’s Home.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1982*).

In 1984, it was reported that the Divisional Substitute Care Officer in the Department’s Kalgoorlie office continued “to promote and enhance the alternate care service and receives the co-operation of local foster parents and institutions such as the...Norseman Children’s Home”. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1984*).

In 1987, the Churches of Christ transferred the pastoral lease to the Irragul (or Eragul) community. Irragul is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 32.

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.

Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire at the agencies listed in the Contact Details.

Irragul is now an Indigenous community and site visits must be requested through the Chair of Irragul Council, on (08) 9039 1135.

Contact Details

For Photographs:

Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O'Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For Personal Record Cards:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 32: Young People at Norseman Mission, Certain Years between 1965 and 1984**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Norseman Mission
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	Total Native Wards at Year End	Notes
1965	23	
1966	40	
1967	34	
1968	50	
1969	58	
1970	64	
1973		Mission Grant in Aid in 1973 for a Refrigerator, to complete payment of the storage tank and for a cottage.
1974		Mission Grant in Aid in 1974 for a new cottage.
1980		Grant-in-Aid in 1980 for a freezer room at the mission and external painting at 834 Talbot Street.
1981		Grant-in-Aid in 1981 for electrical and plumbing work, restumping and general repairs to the cottage.
1982 <sup>16</sup>	18	<p>39 admissions and 44 discharges</p> <p>Provided two types of care: 1) Residential care for Indigenous students accessing educational facilities. 2) Dependent and neglected Indigenous children or those with social and emotional problems. In addition, “the application of agency resources to counsel, rehabilitate and develop whole families, rather than just their child members is beginning to occur” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Norseman was “recognised for the support they give to the placement of children for educational purposes” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Norseman could accommodate 50 children. Average number of children during the year was 23. 39 children admitted in total, comprising 23 boys and 16 girls; 3 under the care or control of the Department; and 36 private admissions. 4 children aged 6-12 years; and 35 aged 13-15 years on admission. All children admitted during the year came from Indigenous backgrounds.</p> <p>Catered primarily for children from the Goldfields and Western Desert.</p>
1983	32	Capital grant for the conversion of the central dining room into a food store was received through the CCRCC.

<sup>16</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Year	Norseman Mission	
	Total Native Wards at Year End	Notes
1984	10	
1985	1**	**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy.

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### Northam Cottage (Centrecare / Djooraminda)

Years of Operation	Operating from at least 1979 for an unknown period.
Role of Facility	Residential child care on a family model. See entry for Djooraminda.
Sponsoring Agency	Centrecare Children's Cottages (subsequently, Djooraminda)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Djooraminda" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Dulu Street, Northam. Northam is situated approximately 100 kilometres east of Perth.
Other Known Names	Northam Cottage
Brief History	<p>In 1979, "Northam Cottage" was reported in the Welstat Collection as a scattered group home that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>In 1983, the Department's Annual Report noted that Centrecare Children's Cottages had "facilities in Northam, Beverley and Brookton in which care is provided by Aboriginal Cottage Parents for approximately 20 Aboriginal children. The children, mostly in sibling groups were referred from most areas throughout the southern part of the State involving local [Departmental] staff in a liaison capacity." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i>).</p> <p>"The label of 'Centrecare kids' seems to be unavoidable given the high level of visibility of these children in the small towns of Beverley and Brookton. This appears to be an important consideration in the planning of future cottage locations. Northam is a bigger centre and this may be more appropriate for future developments. The agency believes that a Northam based cottage for older children as training for independent living is a priority. The emphasis on liaison between Centrecare staff and the local schools has produced a very effective working relationship, and this together with peer group influence</p>

achieves a regular school attendance even though truancy was a primary factor in a number of the case histories of children at Centrecare.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

In 1986, the “children’s profile in small country schools” was “still a difficulty which is under consideration.” But it was possible for the agency to report by this time that all its direct care staff were Indigenous. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986*).

“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Departmental group homes are supervised at the local divisional level. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*).

A cultural dance project was undertaken in July/August 1988.

Alternative school and after school programs continued in 1989, involving other local Indigenous children, not only residents of the cottages.

Two cottages were operating there in 1991 but by 1994, there were 3 cottages in Northam.

#### Records

Records for the Beverley Reception Centre run by Centrecare to assess and select children for placement in the cottages are held by Djooraminda [see separate entry in *Signposts* and contact details below].

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

The Director, Djooraminda  
36 Arbon Way, Lockridge WA 6054  
PO Box 94, Beechboro WA 6935  
Telephone: (08) 9378 2522 Facsimile: (08) 9378 1113



Email: [www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html](http://www.perthcatholic.org.au/organisations/html/djooraminda.html)  
and follow the links to webmail

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### Northam (Departmental) Group Home

Years of Operation	October 1980 – Remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	The Northam Group Home was operated by the Department of Community Welfare, providing emergency and short-term care of young children.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	23 Hopetoun Avenue, Northam
Brief History	<p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>"A welcome addition to the Department's resources was the acquisition of a Group Home in Northam for the emergency and short-term care of young children...It is hoped this facility will enable local children to remain in the area pending the outcome of various arrangements for their future care and welfare." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980</i>).</p> <p>"The Northam Group Home became active during October 1980 and has since proven extremely valuable to Central Division. This home has a capacity of eight beds, including two emergency placements. The population has seldom been less than six and the children have all responded well to their programme." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981</i>).</p> <p>By 1982, it was reported that this new Group Home had already proved its worth and had "added considerably to the effectiveness and flexibility of the Department in relation to the care of children" in the Southern Country region." "The group Home has been occupied to its full capacity most of the time...[and] it is now possible to place</p>

children within the region with which they are familiar, resulting in a decline of referrals to Bridgewater [see entry] and other institutions. Children with a substantial history of offending and acting-out delinquent behaviour have however continued to be referred to more appropriate departmental facilities. Where children are placed in the Group Home, it is possible for divisional staff to become more involved in assessment, planning and case conferences. This situation would appear to allow a more thorough assessment to be made.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1982*).

“Since opening in October, 1980, this Group Home has had 76 admissions:

- 48 Teenagers
- 20 Primary Schoolers
- 5 Pre-schoolers
- 3 Babies or toddlers

There have been 26 admissions over the past 12 months. Population average has been over six. Despite the relatively high number of admissions, this Group Home has a nucleus of about five children that are relatively long term. These children are mostly in the early teenage, lower high school bracket. They are usually not highly delinquent but have family, educational and social problems and until coming to the Group Home [were] prone to delinquency. The Group Home team charts an individual programme for each child, and strives to provide substitute family care with the accent on stability and security. Every effort is made for these children to understand their past and present situation and to prepare them for independent living.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

Two more bedrooms were added to the Northam Group Home in 1984, resulting in a “greatly improved physical aspect of the premises”. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30th 1984*).

At time of reporting in 1984, 5 children were resident.

In 2002, the facility was dormant due to inability to staff it.

#### Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

## **Nulungu**

Years of Operation	1971 to around 1994.
Role of Facility	Commenced operations as a Christian Brothers school.  In later times, provided general accommodation for people coming to Broome from Aboriginal communities, plus aged care. Also provided accommodation for Wards coming to Broome for medical treatment.
Address(es)	Broome, on what is now the site of the University of Notre Dame Australia's Broome campus.
Brief History	The website of the University of Notre Dame Library (Broome Campus) records:  "The Broome Campus is situated on a site once occupied by Nulungu College (Nulungu is a Yawuru name for a water soak on Roebuck Plains). The College was established by the Christian Brothers as a residential secondary school for Aboriginal boys in 1971. In 1974 a similar school was opened for Aboriginal girls by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions and the Sisters of St John of God. The library collection is now housed where the girl boarders slept. The nuns who looked after them slept in the room where library staff now catalogue and cover books."  The Christian Brothers Holy Spirit Province WA and SA report that Nulungu merged in 1994 to become St Mary's College.
Records	The Department for Community Development may hold some case records for children placed at Nulungu by the Department.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## **Nyandi**

Years of Operation	From 1970, ongoing in 2004 under the responsibility of the Department of Justice (Nyandi transferred to what was then the Ministry of Justice on July 1, 1993).
Role of Facility	Long-term rehabilitative care of 30 girls in a secure establishment.  In the Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare in 1976, Nyandi's function was described as being to "provide training and socialization of adolescent girls who, in the majority, have committed a number of offences. However a number of dependent but not delinquent girls are being referred to Nyandi care for brief social training."

In 1979, the Welstat (welfare statistics) report defined Nyandi as an Institution (ie a “residential child care establishment that is mainly for child offenders, children on remand for alleged offences or uncontrolled children, and that has, as one of its aims, the full-time secure detention of its child.”). This definition was extrapolated in the 1980 Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, which noted: “girls aged from 13 to 18 years are catered for by the Nyandi treatment and research complex. Generally girls are referred to Nyandi because they have been demonstrating unacceptable behaviour in the community. The Nyandi system of treatment is conducted through a secure unit, three residential hostels and a comprehensive after-care service.”

By 1984, following the recommendations made by Professor Edwards’ *Treatment of Juvenile Offenders* report, the Annual Report indicated the two clear categories of girls who were admitted into the Nyandi system. These comprised:

“Welfare Preventative Cases:

The main presenting problems are behaviours which would put a girl at risk. Many girls in this group have criminal convictions, but these are of a minor nature. The reason for referral is to attend to Welfare needs. Half the admissions to the complex in the 83-84 financial year were in this group.

Offenders:

The other reason for referral is the girl’s criminal convictions.”

In 1985, Nyandi’s secure unit was described in the Annual Report as having the goals of reducing “offending, to maintain the security, safety and well-being of girls and staff, to see that girls are disadvantaged as little as possible by their stay in custody, and to see that their legal entitlements are met. The philosophy has been to use the period of custody to teach personal and social skills which enable girls to have realistic alternatives to offending on release.”

In June 1986, Nyandi’s secure detention unit for the first time accepted boys aged 12 to 14 years into its program.

Sponsoring Agency	Department of Child Welfare, now Department of Justice
Address(es)	3 Allen Court, Bentley
Other Known Names	Nyandi Girls’ Treatment Centre, Nyandi Training Centre. The Maximum Security Centre at Nyandi was known as “Pineview” and the on-site hostel as “Gwynne-Lea.”
Brief History	Established February 1970 as a “maximum security training centre with supportive hostel accommodation for the long-term treatment of girls whose behavioural problems could not be effectively treated in more open situations.” The hostel within the grounds is known as "Gwynlea" and accommodates 16 girls. By 1980, there were two other hostels associated with Nyandi - Watson Lodge (first identified as an adjunct to Nyandi in 1976) and Karingal.  By 1984, only Gwynne Lea and Karingal were residential; Watson Lodge

provided day programs only [see entries].

Nyandi’s Aftercare Unit in 1984 consisted of five Groupworkers; three part-time Homemakers; one part-time Teacher and one Social Worker and concentrated “on working with the girl in her immediate social environment.”

During the 1986/87 year, Nyandi Administration undertook a review of the Nyandi System, with a number of changes to the service being made as a result. These included extending the secure detention service for the first time to boys aged 12-14 years, and increasing its capacity to its previous 20-beds; and extending the programmes available through Watson Lodge and the Karingal Unit [see entries].

Nyandi became the responsibility of what is now (2004) the Department of Justice on July 1, 1993 and remains open.

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 33.

Records

Records of young people in secure detention at Nyandi up until 1993 when the facility came under the control of the Department of Justice are held by the Department for Community Development.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 33: Young People at Nyandi, Certain Years between 1970 - 1991**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Nyandi		Notes
	Admit	Total at Year End	

Year	Nyandi		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
1970		21	<p>Opened February 1970. "The development of 'Nyandi' has centred around the necessity for gradual and planned reassimilation of [the girls] into society."</p> <p>"The building comprises a cabin section consisting of 10 cabins each with toilet and shower facilities, with one girl per room. During her stay the girl learns to control her behaviour, receiving constant and intensive staff attention and help. When she develops sufficient ability to cope and better manage more communal living the girl is transferred to a group living area, designed on the general principles of flat living, having its own self-contained kitchen, courtyard and living room. In this stage of training there is provision for 10 girls and several girls share each bedroom."</p> <p>"Staff supervision is gradually withdrawn, increasingly leaving each girl to cope by herself and invite help and assistance from staff, rather than by their firm direction. As control measures are gradually lifted, so too, are the girls' individual responsibilities increased. Both cabin and group living areas are within the maximum security section of 'Nyandi' and both have training and therapy facilities, including an educational centre, sewing room, office training and various industrial training facilities, kitchen and domestic training areas, plus hair dressing and home management courses."</p> <p>"When a girl develops sufficient responsibility to cope with an even less controlled situation – with school or employment – without significant deterioration in behaviour, she is transferred to the third and, at present, final stage in her training – to the supportive hostel built in the grounds. The hostel, known as 'Gwyn-lea' [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i>], has accommodation for 16 girls. The residents go daily to work or to school until each is able to meet, on her own, the demands of living in the community without the support offered by the cottage."</p> <p>"Following discharge from 'Nyandi', each girl is usually required to attend the centre two evenings a week in an effort to continue the influence of the institution on her daily life, for as long as necessary."</p>
1971		23	
1972	42	32	<p>"Nyandi is a multi-facet Rehabilitation and Research Centre for atypical female adolescents."</p> <p><i>Description of Population:</i> All girls have been admitted to Longmore on an average of 4 times before coming to Nyandi, and 60 per cent. of them have been admitted to the Reception Home, with the average number of admissions to that Centre being 3...Consistent with research findings, there is a significant lag between the clients' average chronological age on admission of 15.2 years, and their social, personal and academic skills...the average reading, spelling and comprehension ability was approximately 5 years behind normal performance."</p> <p><i>Treatment Programme:</i> Given such clients, Nyandi's treatment programme draws upon the [theoretical] and experimental work of operant, reality and milieu therapy approaches. Guided Group Interaction, family and individual counselling techniques are also utilised where applicable.</p> <p>A major part of the rehabilitation programme is based on the principles of systematic and immediate reinforcement and punishment on a behaviourally contingent basis.</p> <p>Within the maximum security section, which accommodates 20 girls, the aims of immediate reinforcement are achieved by the use of a Token Economy System. Briefly, this programme involves the specification of those work behaviours which are considered necessary for the child's successful adjustment outside the institution. Such behaviour is selected following discussion between the girl and various staff members. The girl can then earn token money for the performance of the specified behaviour, and with the tokens can buy a wide range of reinforcers such as extra privileges, clothing, food stuffs, etc. One advantage of the token economy is that it also allows a large number of required, yet incidental, skills such as</p>

Year	Nyandi		Notes
	Admit	Total at Year End	
			<p>budgeting, banking, health insurance and so on to be taught within the institution setting.</p> <p>Girls' participation in their own treatment programme is encouraged by individual and group counselling techniques. The latter mainly involves Guided Group Interaction tactics in which the peers are encouraged to act as responsible, therapeutic agents. The average lengths of stay within the maximum security section is three months.</p> <p>The hostel or half-way house caters for 10 girls who go to work or school. Within this open setting a point system of reinforcement is used which is administered by a Manager, elected by the girls each week. Guided Group Interaction techniques continue with increasing emphasis on the girls' relationship with non-offending peers. Efforts are continually made to work with the families, using counselling and behaviour modification techniques. Recent innovations include street corner research and the use of interested employers and volunteer workers to help train and model non-offending skills."</p> <p><i>"Research Programmes:</i> Underlying all treatment at Nyandi is an emphasis on the objective evaluation of the utilised methods. As a result 3 research papers have been presented for publication in scientific journals. Two are concerned with staff training and examine techniques of altering the inmates' attention span and content of delinquent speech, while the third compares the effects of staff versus peer management techniques."</p>
1973	55	20	<p>"The institution sees its task as one of decreasing a girl's deficits in skills to the point where she is more able to cope with her environment."</p> <p>"In conjunction with specific skill learning by the girl at Nyandi, environmental aspects of treatment take place with families, employers, teachers and peers. In almost all cases, co-operation is freely given by these social agents. They readily accept direction from our staff to enhance the continued success of girls with whom they interact."</p>
1974	64	28	<p>"Social, academic and vocational skills are the three broad, interwoven areas that receive therapeutic effort. Specific social skills may include such things as compliance, greetings, table manners, accepting criticism and so on. In fact a list of no less than fifty-five social and survival skills have been developed. Each girls learns a relevant groups of skills from this list. Eighteen of these skills are learnt by all girls prior to discharge."</p> <p>"The common goal of all the therapeutic programmes within Nyandi is to teach the greatest number of skills within the shortest possible time. Teaching, therefore, is intensive, often on a one to one basis, and takes place at every possible opportunity."</p> <p>The "drive toward community based treatment has led to the growth of a Homemaker group which is attached to the Nyandi after-care service."</p>
1975	68	17	<p>"There are also at present 170 girls receiving treatment in the community, either through the after care services or country district offices."</p> <p>An "increasing number of dependent but not delinquent girls are being admitted to Nyandi for brief social training."</p> <p>The explanation given for referral to Nyandi was twofold – either the girls lacked the "necessary social and vocational skills necessary to cope successfully in society" or they possessed such skills but were not motivated to use them and "apparently choose a delinquent life style."</p> <p>A teaching approach was used with girls in the first group, and a process of applying "social approval and disapproval by the groupworkers", backed by "a token reinforcement system to make the intervention more effective" was used with the second group.</p> <p>"On discharge the same principles of are applied by 'contracting' with the girls in the community. That is, social and material rewards are used contingently upon the girl's behaviour. For example, if a girl attends a certain number of job interviews during a week she may receive pocket money, items from her clothing order, or outings. Once the desirable</p>

Year	Nyandi		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			behaviour has been established the use of the therapist-controlled social and material rewards is phased out and the girl eventually maintained by the ordinary social system which operates for all persons in the community.”
1976	56	40	An additional 170 girls were receiving “community based treatment.” A “significant 40 per cent” of new referrals during this year were “initially placed in settings other than maximum security”, reflecting the trend towards placing “dependent but not delinquent girls” for “brief social training” in Nyandi.
1977			<p>“An open residential cottage [Gwynlea – see entry] adjacent to the maximum security unit caters for up to ten girls in a domestic-living type unit. This unit has developed special techniques for the generalisation of newly-learned skills. Each girl is found a weekend placement and behaviour-rating scales are used to provide feedback on behaviour during these periods.”</p> <p>“A Behaviour Monitoring Book...is kept for each girl.”</p> <p>“A merit system has been introduced in the maximum security programme designed to provide an intermediate step between the highly-structured token economy system and the outside community. It is an attempt to improve the generalisation of behaviour from one setting to the other by requiring the girl to maintain a high level of acceptable behaviour in the institution while being supported only by social contingencies.”</p>
1978	81	29	<p>Plus 144 girls “resident in the community and being supervised by After-care Officers. These girls reside in family situations with parents, relatives, or foster parents; or have boarding accommodation in hostels, boarding houses or flats. They are expected to attend school or join the workforce.”</p> <p>“Nyandi security offers intensive training for the most difficult cases in a maximum security setting. On first admission girls spend an average of four to six weeks before being discharged...During the year, 29 new referrals were admitted directly to Nyandi Security.”</p> <p>The Security section was also used for “Time Out”, which was “generally of one to two days duration after which the girl returns immediately to a positive programme in which alternative appropriate behaviour is heavily rewarded.”</p> <p>“The game ‘choice and consequences’, based on real life decision-making, is used as a therapeutic tool. It was developed at Nyandi, and 12 copies...have been professionally printed.”</p> <p>“During the year four mothers, with their babies, were admitted. A large segment of their treatment programme centred around mothercraft training.”</p>
1979	262		Admissions refer to new and re-admissions, but relate only to individuals, not admission events (there were 923 admission events).
1980	359	93	<p>“The trend of allocating new referrals to community-based treatment systems rather than the secure unit was continued this year. Of the new referrals to the Nyandi system, only five were initially admitted to maximum security.”</p> <p>“Alterations were made to the Southside living area by connecting a previously unused area to a Kitchen and Dining room. This has resulted in the area becoming more autonomous and self-sufficient, hence improving its potential therapeutic value.”</p> <p>The Department’s clinical psychologist attached to Nyandi was involved as part of a multi-disciplinary team in two treatment innovations – the “recruitment and training of families in the community to be paid for taking girls into their homes and implementing treatment programmes to generalise behaviour changes produced within Nyandi to the community...[and] the development and adaptation of assertive training and personal effectiveness training approaches to assist girls in our hostels and within the secure unit.”</p> <p>Admission and discharge statistics refer to the populations of the maximum security centre at</p>



Year	Nyandi		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			<p>Nyandi, Watson Lodge, Gwynne-Lea Cottage, Karingal Hostel [see separate entries] and Community Support.</p> <p>The 309 readmissions recorded during the year represented 38 individuals. There were 93 discharges.</p> <p>The average age of girls admitted to Nyandi overall was 14 years 6 months and the average length of stay was around 6 weeks.</p>
1981			<p>In 1981, Nyandi received approval to “pay selected and trained families a special allowance to board and work with Nyandi’s most difficult cases.” This was heralded as a real step forward and special “selection and training techniques were developed” for these carers. However, disappointment was in the wings as despite “extensive advertising on T.V., radio and newspapers” the community did not respond, and the program “failed to attract a sufficient number of interested persons” to proceed in that year.</p>
1982	950		<p>In 1982, “particular attention” was given to “uncontrolled and runaway behaviour”. “Structured outings with peer group leaders” were introduced and “all hostel groupworkers participated in developing a series of booklets to support and guide the girls in practising their newly learned skills in the community.”</p> <p>“This year recommendations from the Courts to have girls placed in maximum security, have increased in number. The length of stay in security, recommended by Magistrates, has on an average been much longer. These two factors have presented some difficult treatment problems in relation to Nyandi security. To overcome this, more attention is being given to developing longer term treatment goals and motivating girls to achieve these goals.”</p> <p>The average age of girls admitted to Nyandi overall was 14 years 8 months and the average length of stay was 44 days (with a range from 1 to 119 days).</p> <p>The average weekly population at Nyandi was 10 girls.</p>
1983	309		<p>During 1983, only 29 new girls were referred to Nyandi, only one of whom was referred directly to the secure unit – “the lowest number to be referred in any one year since Nyandi began operation” and resulting in its lowest annual caseload and periods where there were no girls at all in the secure unit, which was also unique. 1983 also witnessed the lowest proportion of non-offenders ever admitted to the Nyandi system, with non-offenders (ie those girls who had not offended in the six months’ prior to admission) comprising only 28% of all admissions.</p> <p>In this year, After-Care Officers, instead of being headquartered at the Administrative Office near the secure unit in Bentley, were located at each of the Hostels. “This, together with the continuing emphasis on placing girls in the hostel closest to their home, has created in each hostel a much more integrated task oriented approach with greater responsiveness to the local community and the girls natural environment.”</p> <p>“During the year some public concern was expressed over the use of the time-out programme following comments made by Professor Edwards in his Report on ‘The Treatment of Juvenile Offenders’. Professor Edwards did not propose that the time-out programme should be discontinued but in fact, stated that if the objective of the programme is to keep girls out of maximum security as much as possible, it certainly can be said to have been successful. However, the programme was reviewed and a more stringent admission criteria was adopted. The time-out manual was re-written and a staff training package relating to the use of time-out was developed.”</p> <p>The average age of girls admitted to Nyandi overall was 14 years 7 months and the average length of stay was 60 days (with a range from 1 to 144 days).</p> <p>The average weekly population at Nyandi was 10 girls.</p>
1984	25	90	<p>Admissions referred to new admissions to the maximum security complex only, whereas discharges referred to transfers out of the Nyandi system generally.</p> <p>Three types of maximum security programmes were “run by the complex at the secure Centre in</p>

Year	Nyandi		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			<p>Bentley.” These comprised:</p> <p>“Pineview Programmes</p> <p>The most difficult offenders referred to Nyandi take part in the long stay Pineview Programme. The use of long stay custody for non-offenders was eliminated in 1982 and has been greatly reduced for offenders. In 1973 the average number in Pineview was 17. In 1983 it was 4.5. During 83-84 admission to Pineview was altered to be determined solely by Court recommendation, so moving more towards a legal justice model.” Following her release from Pineview, a girl was evaluated for 180 days in the community. This “opportunity time” gave the girls a chance to change their behaviours to avoid re-admission. “Over the full year 1/3 of the girls admitted for offences committed no further offences in the 180 days Opportunity Time following release.”</p> <p>“Non-Treatment Holding</p> <p>Nyandi is required to hold girls who are detained for brief periods by Statute. These include girls on Remand awaiting Court; those serving periods of ‘default’ for non-payment of fines, and ‘overflow’ girls from Longmore Remand Centre.”</p> <p>“Community Time Out</p> <p>The programme Community Time Out, used as a consequence for aggressive behaviour in hostels and running away, ceased during the year. A Committee subsequently established by the Director to examine the application of behaviour modification at Nyandi has recommended it be replaced with a Brief Secure Detention programme. Two trends during the year have greatly reduced the need for this type of custody. The referral of uncontrolled runaway girls to the Nyandi system has decreased sharply. Improved services are offered by Field Divisions and the Community Support Hostels. This has meant that an increasing proportion of new admissions to the Nyandi system are offenders for whom the Court has recommended secure detention. These factors have reduced the hostel population and the number of ‘uncontrolled’ clients and hence the need for Brief Secure Detention.”</p> <p>A Home Support Teacher was this year appointed to “help integrate girls from the Nyandi system into the regular school.” “The Home Support Teacher Scheme offers a service to families with school-age children who are considered to have education or behavioural problems in school. Home teachers work in a liaison role within the home-school system and offer skills to parents to help increase school contact, maintain school work and attendance, improve study habits, etc.”</p> <p>There were 90 discharges during the year.</p>
1985		12	<p>“The average population throughout the year was approximately five, which is similar to previous years.”</p>
1986	45		<p>The average number of girls during the year was six, but sometimes up to 20 girls were accommodated at any one time, which was not desirable as the capacity of the secure section of Nyandi was only 12 girls.</p> <p>“Of the 45 admissions to the Long Term Custodial Unit over the year 32 were Aboriginal girls, predominately from small country towns.”</p> <p>“Recently a Youth Advocacy System has been pilot tested. This provides residents with regular access to an independent advocate from the Youth Legal Service who assists them to address issues regarding their treatment both within the institution and in the wider Juvenile Justice system. This was a key recommendation of the Birnbrauer Report on Nyandi in 1984.”</p> <p>“Another development has been the adaptation of the programme to meet the needs of girls spending</p>

Year	Nyandi		
	Admit	Total at Year End	Notes
			<p>Court determined periods in custody, compared with the previous system where release dates were determined solely by achievement in the programme.”</p> <p>“Progress in both areas is difficult given the cultural incongruity of the setting for the main group of rural Aboriginals.”</p> <p>The Community Based Unit at Nyandi provided services for around 70 adolescent girls.</p>
1987	33		<p>The 33 admissions represented 22 individual children.</p> <p>“During the year secure detention staff at Nyandi who had previously been deployed in the community, were returned to the secure unit in order for it to again function at its 20 bed capacity. This measure was taken as a direct response to severe overcrowding at the [Longmore] Remand Centre and the other Training Centres. In April 1987, a programme was implemented to accommodate up to 10 sentenced boys and 10 sentenced girls. The age range for boys is 12 to 14, and for girls 12 to 18.”</p>
1988	69		<p>Admission figures given in the 1988 Annual Report (92 admissions, comprising 36 girls and 56 boys) were amended in 1990. The revised figures are included here.</p> <p>The 69 admissions represented 62 individual children.</p> <p>The introduction of boys into Nyandi “had a dramatic impact on Nyandi necessitating a comprehensive review of the programmes run in the centre. The aim of the review was to develop a fully integrated co-correctional programme.” The new program included full integration of boys and girls into programs ranging from cooking to woodwork.</p>
1989	101		<p>The 101 admissions represented 78 individual children.</p> <p>During 1989 it was “necessary to provide secure accommodation for girls on remand before trial because of excess numbers in Longmore Remand and Training Centres. An extremely high proportion of those admitted were Aboriginal.”</p> <p>While the program at Nyandi aimed to enable the young people to “develop personal and social skills which [would] facilitate opportunities for realistic alternatives to offending on release”, the “cultural incongruity of the setting for the main client group of rural Aboriginal children” meant that progress was “often difficult.”</p> <p>The “classroom resources” at Nyandi were “substantially upgraded” following “an assessment of teaching materials” at the Centre, and the “possibility of using current computer facilities...for computer aided learning applications” was being determined.</p>
1990	416		<p>The admissions represent 172 individuals placed on remand at Nyandi and 91 children admitted to the Nyandi program proper.</p> <p>“Several” boys from Nyandi went to the Boulder (Millen Street) Hostel [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i>] to successfully complete their sentences.</p>
1991	199		<p>The 199 admissions to secure detention at Nyandi Training Centre represented 141 individual children.</p>

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### Oceanview, Cottesloe (Beach Street Hostel)

Years of Operation                      March 15, 1970 to the 1990s at least.

Role of Facility                              Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting, for some time being an annexe of Bridgewater [see separate entry for

	Bridgewater in <i>Signposts</i> ].
Sponsoring Agency	Pallottines / Native Welfare Department
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Pallottines” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	6 Beach Street, Cottesloe (though noted in some reports as Mosman Park).
Other Known Names	Beach Street Hostel
Brief History	<p>Oceanview commenced operations as a hostel following the injection of funds for such accommodation that arose from the Constitutional amendments of 1967. It had previously been a ‘clinic’. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>.</p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>Wilson and Robinson provided some historical and contemporary information about Oceanview in 1971:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“Apart from the large ‘College’ at Riverton, and its various rural and urban missions and hostels in Western Australia, the Pallottine Order administers a departmentally-owned hostel at Beach Street, Cottesloe [the Department referred to here is the Department of Native Welfare]. According to the matron of Oceanview, the building was originally a holiday home for a charitable organisation and subsequently a doctor’s clinic.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The events surrounding the handover of Oceanview to the Pallottines include considerable maneuverings regarding the terms of the Agreement, a major point of disagreement concerned the question of maintenance. The Pallottines felt that they could accept only if the Department [of Native Welfare] undertook maintenance, as their solicitor pointed out, ‘...our client is to conduct this property on a non profit basis and any advantage accruing from its conduct and control will be that received by the Western Australian Government. (Letter Messrs. Doyle &amp; Kerr to the Commissioner of Native Welfare, 14.4.70; DNW 130/70.’ Unfortunately, complete details of the formal transactions involved in the Oceanview handover are not available as the Department’s Head Office filing system has ‘lost’ the relevant file....</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The hostel had already been in operation since the 15<sup>th</sup> March 1970, and its first placements were four apprentices from Riverton.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Pallottines have agreed to administer Departmental hostels</p>

contingent upon the level of autonomy given to them (a similarly operated Departmental hostel is managed by the Pallottines in Albany). [Pallottine Boys' Hostel Albany, see entry]. As Father Tiernan, the hostel Superintendent, states '...this hostel is an experiment for us. Hostels usually have lots of problems. Especially with high turnover. We don't, because I usually try to select. We are very discriminating.' And, he elaborates, that he is proud of this discrimination '...I am proud that my own people (i.e. Australian-Europeans) only want the best next to them. So we must be selective.' But, so far, he feels that problems involved at Oceanview will not encourage the Pallottines to extend their activities into other Departmentally-owned hostels. He complains of Departmental inefficiency and multiplicity of authority. 'I would not take another one. Where a boy comes under twofold authority, he will start playing one against the other when it gets difficult. We don't do any good anymore. A boy can't be under two authorities. The Native Welfare office is only 8.30 to 5, and the child is only a name on a desk to be placed.'

The hostel has a potential capacity of fourteen, but prefers to restrict its numbers to between 8 and 10. Father Tiernan has overall control of Oceanview and the Albany hostel (including the Diocesan work in the South-West of the State). Oceanview is managed locally by a resident Australian-European layworker who acts as matron-in-charge....

[In terms of ongoing welfare] the working boys at Oceanview are involved in the Pallottine network. They make use of the Riverton facilities whenever possible. Father Tiernan is not only responsible for the initial selection and placement of residents, but he also assumes responsibility for securing apprenticeships and positions. When possible, he tries to make arrangements for apprenticeship/employment prior to placement, and this is one of the reasons given for resenting what he considers to be indiscriminate 'dumping' of unemployed residents by Departmental officers." *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

In December 1972, the Pallottines relinquished their management of Oceanview.

By 1977, Oceanview was controlled by Bridgewater [see entry]. During that year, around seven girls and five boys were resident at Oceanview at any one time. "The use of Oceanview, a hostel controlled by Bridgewater, for teenage school children proved beneficial" (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

Oceanview "is primarily for teenage school children who have school problems and are awaiting more permanent placement...and the year's population has remained close to 5 boys and 5 girls." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes

Oceanview as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") operated by the Department.

Oceanview became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to "provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were "varied, complex and often quite different in nature." However, the "basic aim" of the Community Support Hostel system was to "identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities." At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised "behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In 1987, it was reported that "children on arrest or remand who cannot return home" were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

By 1995, Beach Street was being used as an "education facility" attached to the McCall Community Support Unit [see separate entry in *Signposts* for the McCall Centre]. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the role and history of the Pallottines in residential child care.

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare "Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement" and "Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement".

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

	The Department also holds records from the Pallottines
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	The Archivist, Pallottines Centre 50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148 Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532 Email: <a href="http://www.pallottine.org.au">www.pallottine.org.au</a>
	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Oolanyah Hostel, Marble Bar**

Years of Operation	Operating from before 1971. Closed prior to 1994.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Marble Bar (situated approximately 1,470 kilometres north of Perth).
Brief History	<p>When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that Oolanyah was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare and was for 'educational purposes'. It accommodated 36 primary school children. (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>In 1979, the hostel catered for 30 children from Boodarie, Pippingarra and Indee Stations; the Spare Hill Tin Mine; and the Roebourne, Port Hedland, Nullagine and Pilgangara areas. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979</i>).</p> <p>In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. Oolanyah was administered by the Pilbara Division. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982</i>).</p> <p>During 1987, the "practices of accepting only senior students, and staffing hostels with Aboriginal staff were introduced" and "eight of</p>

the twelve country hostels [were] now managed by Aboriginal personnel.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Padbury Boys’ Farm School, Stoneville**

Years of Operation

From February 25<sup>th</sup> 1946 until 1955

Role of Facility

To provide training and experience in working a farm for boys from Swan Boys’ Home

Sponsoring Agency

Swan Boys’ Home / Anglican Diocesan Council (Anglican Church)

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)

Stoneville Road, Stoneville

Other Known Names

Stoneville. Although situated on the site later occupied by Hillston, the two facilities should not be confused as their roles and resident populations were quite different.

Brief History

The Padbury Farm School was initiated by the Manager of the Swan Boys’ Home, Mr R.A. Peterkin, who was inspired by the Fairbridge Farm School and Christian Brothers’ Farm Schools at Tardun and Bindoon. The facility was named after Mr Walter Padbury and his nephew Matthew Padbury. It was established with the assistance of the Lotteries Commission and the Anglican Diocesan Council on a grant of land which had been vested in the Orphanage Board some sixty years earlier.

Boys from Swan Boys’ Home undertook agricultural traineeships at Stoneville. *Signposts* has a separate entry for the Swan Boys’ Home – look under “Swanleigh” and “Swan Boys’ Delinquent Home”.



This and other information is provided in the book, *Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, by that institution's long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin. Enquiries about *Noisy Mansions* should be directed to Swanleigh (see contact details below).

Records	Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglican programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.  It is unknown whether other records exist, but Swanleigh does have an archive on site.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	The Director, Swanleigh Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056 Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699 Email: <a href="http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au">www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au</a>  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Pallottine Boys' Hostel, Albany**

Years of Operation	From 1968 until around 1980 (though the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a> records the hostel as non-operational in 1978).
Role of Facility	“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> records that this hostel was run by the Society of the Catholic Apostalates (Pallottines) as a boarding facility for teenage boys from Indigenous backgrounds who were either at secondary school or undertaking apprenticeships.  The Pallottine's main centre was at Rossmoyne in the metropolitan area. The Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the history of the Pallottine involvement in residential child care.
Sponsoring Agency	Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Pallottines” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Albany

Other Known Names	Possibly also known as “Tintinara”.
Records	The Pallottines have an admission book which gives some information about residents.  The Department for Community Development also holds records from the Pallottines.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	The Archivist, Pallottines Centre 50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148 Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532 Email: <a href="http://www.pallottine.org.au">www.pallottine.org.au</a>  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne**

Years of Operation	Established 1956 in Rivervale, moving to Rossmoyne in 1959 and remaining in operation there until 1991
Role of Facility	Residential care and schooling support for children from an Indigenous background.
Sponsoring Agency	Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Pallottines” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Rossmoyne, situated on 25 acres of land, 9 miles from the Centre of Perth.
Other Known Names	Pallottine Mission Riverton, Pallottine Training Centre
Brief History	The following historical information is drawn from <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> :  “The Pallottine Order...[is] exclusively concerned with Aboriginal welfare....[and] prefers to restrict residents to Catholics, most of whom are recruited from Pallottine missions further afield....  The Pallottine Fathers (Society of the Catholic Apostolate) are a regional branch of an order originally established in Rome by Vincenz Pallotti. One of the German Provincial Houses (responsible directly to the Vatican) first became involved in mission work in the

Kimberley region of Western Australia in 1901 when the Trappists abandoned Beagle Bay Mission....Since then, the Order has gradually enlarged its influence, especially in Western Australia, where it controls missions at La Grange, Beagle Bay, Lombadina, Balgo Hills, Tardun and Wandering, St Joseph's Hostel in Derby, the Pallottine Training Centre at Riverton and the Departmental hostels at Perth (Oceanview) and Albany [see entries]. Parish work is also conducted at major urban centres in the Kimberley region, Geraldton, and the south west of the State.

The Bishop of Broome, Bishop Jobst, is coincidentally of the same order, although authority is administratively vested in the Regional House at Kew, Victoria. [Local dioceses had oversight of the Pallottine facilities in their region]....

The expansion of Pallottine activity in Australia in recent years has led to consideration being given to having the Victorian Regional House formally raised to the status of Provincial House. In the past, recruitment of priests and associated mission workers was almost solely through [the North German Provincial House at] Limburg, but there is increasing emphasis now on recruitment of Australians into the Order, especially since the recent establishment of a seminary in Victoria. Administratively, the Victorian Regional now acts virtually as a Provincial, dictating and coordinating policy, although remaining a Regional in formal terms. Ties are maintained with Germany possibly for two reasons: firstly, contact ensures additional and continuing financial support; and, secondly, the remaining German mission workers would prefer to maintain some contact with their house of origin.

In fact, then, policy is dictated from Kew by Father Kearney (to some extent in conjunction with local bishops, especially Bishop Jobst). Each local mission or hostel superintendent is responsible directly to Father Kearney, although there are some local links with diocesan personnel.

The Pallottines assert that theirs is organizationally the most efficient controlling authority, and [Wilson and Robinson, the researchers] contact with them supports this assertion. They operate 'as a business' and, from evidence on files, appear to get relatively prompt cooperation from the Department [of Native Welfare]. They are politically astute and whereas other groups may be disinclined to pursue problems further than the local level, the Pallottines make full use of direct contact at the upper levels of policy-makers, if necessary, dealing with Ministers and Members of Parliament in an effort to further particular projects....

The Pallottine Training Centre at Riverton evolved from an extension of a rest and recreation centre for country mission workers originally established at Rivervale in 1951. These missionaries on furlough were given parish duties at Riverton, and when it was suggested that a larger, more permanent base be set up in the parish itself, Father Goerke agreed if the new premises could also be used as a Perth

accommodation centre for Aboriginal boys from Tardun [see entry for Pallottine Mission, Tardun].

Father John Luemmen was transferred from Tardun at the end of 1955, and the first potential apprentice...[name supplied at page 127 of Wilson and Robinson's report] was accommodated in 1956. At that time, according to Father Luemmen, it was difficult to secure apprenticeships for Aborigines, and he decided to divert attention to secondary schooling instead. Within a short time, six boys were living in at Riverton and [the first resident, again named in the report] had passed his Junior Certificate examinations.

Because of the perceived success of the scheme, and changing public opinion, it was decided to enlarge the scope of the venture to include accommodation for working girls....

With the assistance of a Lotteries Commission grant and further financial aid found '...by the way', an extension catering for 19 girls was built in 1960 [this was the Villa Maria Hostel]. Seven girls were in residence in 1961, and the unit had a full complement in 1962.

The Pallottine resources in Germany provided further finance in 1963, and an extension for 14 boys was planned. In the meantime, a new Minister for Native Welfare had been appointed in Western Australia, and, according to Father Luemmen, he was more sympathetic to the Pallottine cause. Plans for the extension to the boys' accommodation were held in abeyance whilst Father Luemman and the new Minister discussed another proposal.

'I invited the new Minister to see Riverton. Actually, he asked if he could come. So, I decided to have a shot at getting some money from him. The Government had not helped until then. I asked for money to build a new social centre. Lewis said, "What about extending accommodation?"', to which I answered that we didn't want to extend accommodation, but to settle the children socially.

The next day, Lewis rang. He said he was impressed. He said he had no money, but asked, "If we had the money, where would you get the rest?" I knew it was on then, in the way he said it. I asked him for a recommendation to the Lotteries Commission which he did. We got the funds from Lotteries and Native Welfare, and the Social Centre was built in a short time. We then built a new place for working boys in 1965.' [Quote from Father Luemmen]

Additional small extensions were made between 1965 and 1968, with minor alterations to the chapel and administrative block. The next large development was in 1968, when additions were made to the girls' accommodation.

Since 1968, other improvements of a minor nature have been made, with funds provided variously by the Department [of Native Welfare], the Lotteries Commission and Pallottine sources in Australia and Germany (Father Luemmen maintains that the Mother

House in Germany receives grants from the West German Government for work in 'underdeveloped areas', and apparently Australia qualifies in this category). It is understood that more recent extensions have been made through a grant from the Australian Commonwealth Government."

From a small start in 1955, the Pallottine Training Centre has grown into a large and well-equipped accommodation unit catering for some 70 Aboriginal students and workers and roughly a dozen resident lay workers, assistants and mission workers on leave. Its primary emphasis is on education, and most of its residents attend Catholic colleges in Perth. It is, in effect, a boarding school and Father Luemmen himself recognises this when he comments

'...it was called the Pallottine Training Centre – this name was chosen recently by the children because they said they felt ashamed of the name "Mission". Today, I think if I had the choice, I would call it a college.'

...The centre had its critics...[including] the Department [of Native Welfare]'s Mr Tilbrook, and his misgivings deserve quotation.

'At this stage, I would like to place on record the fact that all these children (i.e. those at Riverton) could have been adequately educated at the Derby Technical High School which was in fact established at great expense to provide educational opportunities for just such children.

Once this precedent has been established for these children there will be no end to the demands of the Church for other children to be sent to Perth rather than to the local High School.

Respectfully, too, I would like to point out that this exodus of children to Perth, probably ultimately at the Department's expense is contrary to policy laid down at the recent Commissioner's conference....' (Letter Tilbrook to Commissioner of Native Welfare, 25.5.61; DNW 71/56.)

The Pallottines disagree about the suitability of local education centres such as the Derby Technical School. It is not sufficiently equipped, they maintain, to provide a high standard of education for those Aboriginal students felt to have above-average potential. In fact, some use is made of the school at Derby through the Pallottine St. Joseph's Hostel in Derby [see entry], and primary grade children receive their education at convent schools in the Kimberley.

In fact, that the Pallottines would prefer to channel ex-mission children through Catholic schools is also relevant, and this is a contributing factor in the establishment of the 'College' at Riverton....

The Superintendent of the Pallottine Training Centre visits the Kimberleys each year specifically to select students for the mission in Perth. Although the Department of Native Welfare and the

Department of Education and Science can exercise control in theory, in practice the final authority in student placement at Riverton rests with Father Luemmen in association with Pallottine workers in the field. [Wilson and Robinson also note that the placements to Oceanview, the Departmentally-owned but Pallottine administered hostel in Cottesloe [see entry] were preferred by the Order to come from another Pallottine establishment as they believed that familiarity had a positive impact on the 'success rate' of residents]....

[In terms of ongoing welfare], the Pallottine hostels form a closed group within which most of the welfare work is carried out or directed by the staff. At Riverton, Father Luemmen has delegated responsibility within living areas to Aboriginal and part-Aboriginal matrons and European lay workers. Lay workers are also involved in local training programmes and boys are instructed in automotive mechanics and carpentry, while girls receive special tuition in dressmaking, domestic science and so on. External tutors offer their services to scholars and lectures are organised on a wide range of topics....

Working boys and girls are also placed in employment by Father Luemmen. In many cases, young working people have been students at Riverton and continue to live there after completion of schooling.”

*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

Administration Files from the Child Welfare Department in 1972 show that the homes run by Mr and Mrs Sedley are mentioned in relation to taking children who couldn't be accommodated (through lack of beds) at the Pallottine Centre in Riverton, so it might be useful for any person who believes they may have been accommodated with the Sedleys for a period of time to refer to the entry “Bethel Inc” in *Signposts*.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Pallottine Cottage 1-2” as a ‘clustered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department. It is likely that this is the facility to which the statistics referred.

Departmental administration files show that in 1980, the Pallottine Centre at Riverton's Superintendent was Fr Eddy Weirmarker, who had succeeded the recently-retired Rev. Fr J. Leumann. The Centre could accommodate 60 Aboriginal children, in a cottage setting.

It was noted in February 1995 that the Edith Little Centre that had operated in Rossmoyne from the Pallottine Order's facility to “accommodate tertiary students” had “run into financial difficulties” and had to close in late 1994. At the time the report was written, re-opening in 1995 was being considered. (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 34.

Records

Records may be held by the Pallottine Order.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre  
 50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148  
 Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532  
 Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
 James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table Table 34: Young People at the Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne, Certain Years between 1961 and 1980**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1961	1	0	1	
1962	0	0	1	
1963	0	0	1	
1964	2	1	2	
1965	1	1	1	
				Plus 2 Native Wards

Year	Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1966	0	1	0	
1967			2	Both Native Wards
1968			3	
1970			9	
1971	Students danced a Corroboree at the Western Australian Cricket Association (WACA) Ground in front of the Duke of Edinburgh and under the tutelage of King Wally. The event was televised.			
1972	Advice to the Department from the Superintendent of the Pallottine Centre at Riverton indicates that admission was by selection (applications generally coming from parents, but could be from the Department or another agency), with the aim of the Centre being to encourage and educate high school students, apprentices and vocational trainees of both sexes. The young people lived in separate houses of 9-18 members, sleeping in single or two-person bedrooms, under the care of a House Mother or House Parents. Boys and girls had separate houses, but all were situated close to each other, with a communal Chapel, Hall and other sporting and recreational facilities.			
1973			88 <sup>17</sup>	<p>13 residents from the Centre attended the Eucharistic Congress in Melbourne, and it Aboriginal Mass and Statio Orbis at the closing ceremony at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG). Students were billeted in private houses in Melbourne during the trip. While there, they visited the Pallottine Seminary at Millgrove, 40 miles from Melbourne.</p> <p>At April 16, the community at Riverton consisted of 88 students and trainees, 11 Aboriginal and 6 European staff. Students lived in 6 houses on the campus. Plans for a boys lodge at Rossmoyne had been prepared. There was a new Housemaster for the Junior Boys – Br Michael Booth, who had been at both Derby and Tardun. Miss Laurel Nannup left to go to work at the Health Department and Mrs Sherrol Baskerville left due to her husband being transferred away from Perth. Mr and Mrs Willaway, Mrs Clare Devoy and Miss Roswitha Becker joined the staff, the latter in charge of Villa Maria, which was the cottage for the youngest children.</p>
1975	Founding staff member and Head Lady, Miss Edith Little, died at the end of 1975.			
1980			61 <sup>18</sup>	<p>The Pallottine Centre reported to the Victoria Park Division of the Department at this time.</p> <p>Up to 60 young people could be accommodated.</p> <p>The girls' cottages were: Villa Lodge, Edith Lodge, Villa Maria and The Cottage.</p> <p>Boys' cottages were: St Vincent's, Maurice Lodge and Boys' Lodge.</p> <p>Each cottage accommodated 9-10 children.</p> <p>At June 1980, there were 46 youngsters in years 8-10, and a further 15 young people in years 11-12. Of these, 6 were Wards (one being from Geraldton, one from Derby and four from Broome).</p>

<sup>17</sup> Total does not just include Wards, but all residents.

<sup>18</sup> Total does not just include Wards, but all residents.



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## Pallottine Mission, Tardun

Years of Operation	From 1948 and ongoing in 2004.
Role of Facility	Residential care and schooling of children from an Indigenous background aged from 5 to 17 years.
Sponsoring Agency	Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Pallottines” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Tardun, via Mullewa, approximately 200 kilometres east of Geraldton.
Other Known Names	Wandaglu Hostel
Brief History	<p>“The Pallottine Order...[is] exclusively concerned with Aboriginal welfare” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>The Pallottine’s main centre was at Rossmoyne in the metropolitan area. The Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the history of the Pallottine involvement in residential child care.</p> <p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> records that the “Home at Tardun commenced operation in 1948 when disused RAAF buildings utilised during WWII were purchased by the Catholic Church and transported from Moonyounooka (near Geraldton) to the mission. The facility is still operational today and goes by the name of Wandaglu Hostel.”</p> <p>When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that “the mission caters for 79 primary school students, 8 secondary level students and 20 Agricultural School students. Scholars proceeding to secondary level education are often placed at the Pallottine Training Centre, Riverton [see entry]”. (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i>)</p> <p>When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. The Pallottine facility at Tardun was defined by this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.</p> <p>Departmental referrals to Tardun continue in 2004.</p>

A limited chronology of admissions and discharges is included in Table 35.

**Records** Records may be held by the Pallottine Order.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

**Access** While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details** The Archivist, Pallottines Centre  
 50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148  
 Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532  
 Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
 James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 35: Young People at the Pallottine Mission, Tardun, 1961 - 1970**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Pallottine Mission, Tardun			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1961	3	0	3	
1962	0	0	3	
1963			1	

Year	Pallottine Mission, Tardun			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1964	4	4	1	
1965	3	1	3	Plus 22 Native Wards
1966	0	3	0	Plus 22 Native Wards
1967			22	All Native Wards
1968			32	
1969			36	
1970			37	

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### Parkerville Children's Home

Years of Operation            1903 - ongoing

Role of Facility                To provide residential care for children in a family-style environment, with cottage parents and special facilities designed for different year levels. The facility accommodated private admissions as well as Wards of the state.

In 1985, children who were being admitted to Parkerville came for two main reasons: 1) short term placement, requiring assessment and future planning; 2) long term placement, requiring preparation for independent living.

In 1986, the suite of services offered by Parkerville were described as “an intensive case-work model of service for children, youth and families experiencing problems of neglect, rejection, emotional damage, physical and or sexual abuse.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986*).

By 1990, Parkerville was providing a range of services, in partnership with the Department and with the children's families, to serve the child's total needs – “spiritual, emotional, social, education and physical”. A very targeted program, the Barooga Project, was also underway to assist 12-15 year olds acquire independent living skills. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*).

1994 Out of Home Care funded services included:

- Group care accommodation program for 0-18 year olds with cottage parents (four cottages at Parkerville and one in White Gum Valley, see entry).
- Belmont Programme (12-17 year olds for up to one year), see entry.

- Jenny House (15-19 year olds), see entry.

Other services included:

- School to work project
- Preventing children entering out of home care (eg. Maintaining children at home)

*(Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995).*

Sponsoring Agency

Although the facility was instituted by Anglican sisters, it was not under the control of the Anglican church in early days, but the links to the Anglican Church were strong and enduring.

In 1976, Departmental administrative files show the Anglican Health and Welfare Services received copies of Departmental correspondence about Parkerville.

In 1982, Departmental administrative files show the Administrative Body for Parkerville as the Sisters of the Church.

Parkerville Children's Home Incorporated is the governing body of the agency. (PCH has been incorporated since 1925).

Other facilities in Signposts that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry "Parkerville Children's Home" in the earlier section of Signposts, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions".

Address(es)

Beacon Road, Parkerville

Other Known Names

Parkerville Waifs' Home

Brief History

The facility was the brainchild of Sister Kate Clutterbuck who, with a small group of Anglican Sisters, started Parkerville Waifs' Home in 1909.

In 2000, Ashley McDonald from Murdoch University provided an article that gives some insight into the establishment of Sister Kate's which was her subsequent legacy to this State [see entry, Manguri, in this document].

McDonald's article gives some insight into Sister Kate's retirement' from Parkerville, which is also mentioned in the yearly summary of events at Parkerville provided in this section. A full reference to McDonald's article is provided at the end of these excerpts:

"Sister Kate belonged to a sisterhood called 'The Community of the Sisters of the Church' (CSC), or the 'Kilburn Sisterhood'. This order of Anglican nuns were formed in 1870 and were specifically devoted to the education and care of children. The CSC aimed to properly raise children in all facets like a natural parent....

The Sisterhood soon sent some members to Western Australia to take up work there. After some initial reluctance from Bishop Parry, Sister Kate eventually established a children's home. The CSC purchased property in the Darling Ranges which became the venue for the Parkerville Children's Home. The aim of Parkerville was to care for a child's physical well being and to raise them into proper citizens. The paramount concern of the CSC was that each child should be brought

up in a loving and familial environment. The CSC endeavoured to give their children everything which other children received, such as a proper education and loving family.

A very important method, introduced by Sister Kate, to achieve this familial atmosphere was the Cottage Home system. Each cottage was meant to function as a little family in its own right and was staffed with a cottage mother and father. An unusual feature for the time was the fact that a variety of children lived in each cottage. This, presumably, was part of the CSC's aim to imitate family life and have children of varying ages and sexes so as to mimic siblings...

When Sister Kate reached the age of 70 Archbishop Le Fanu resolved that she should retire however she was not willing to leave her position at Parkerville. It has been argued that Sister Kate's reluctance was due to her desire that Parkerville should remain under the CSC's control and not come under the Archbishop's jurisdiction.

Sister Kate's refusal to accede to these requests should be regarded as an act of insubordination to a person in high authority. She once commented that she acknowledged only two authorities in this world, they being God and the children she cared for. Archbishop Le Fanu therefore was not part of her realm of authority.

As history shows us however, Sister Kate was forcibly retired from Parkerville in 1933."

McDonald, Ashley. (2000) "Are we Family? And if so can I Still Sue You?" Murdoch University Electronic Journal of Law Vol.7 No.1  
[http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v7n1/mcdonald71\\_text.html#83](http://www.murdoch.edu.au/elaw/issues/v7n1/mcdonald71_text.html#83)

In its service agreement with the Department in 1998 Parkerville provided 26 medium-long term and 4 long term placements for children utilising cottage and foster care. The location of the placements were at Parkerville campus and/or locations in the Perth metropolitan area. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children's Services*).

In 2003 Parkerville was providing up to 30 placements for children and young people aged 6 to 15 years. Care was provided in a family type setting with full time carers. Parkerville also provided a reunification service for up to six families. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Parkerville Children's Home as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department. At the same time, "Parkerville Child Home Cottage 1-5" is described as a 'clustered group home' (ie. grounds adjoining).

The two off-campus cottages were Fremantle Cottage [see entry] and the Belmont Program [see entry].

By 1984, Parkerville was "extending its role in family involvement on a non-residential basis" to help prevent families getting to the situation where a child had to come into substitute care.

In 1985, children who were being admitted to Parkerville came for two main reasons: "those requiring short term placement in which assessment and

planning for their future care are the priorities; and...children requiring long term care which will prepare them for independent living.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:

1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care

- In-service training for Cottage Parents
- Professional staff development
- In-home support service
- Short-term family care

2. Range of Programs Provided

- School to work transition program
- Education support program
- Holiday host program
- Farming activities program
- Tutoring program
- Arts and craft activities

(*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987*).

By 1988, Parkerville reported that it operated four residential campus-based cottages along with two scatter cottages in Fremantle and Belmont [see entries for Belmont Cottage and Fremantle Cottage]. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988*).

The Barooga Project for young adolescents needing intensive support was underway by 1990, and the agency then was also providing a respite care and emergency accommodation service, the latter being for ex-residents and their families when in crisis. Additionally, Parkerville offered consultancy services to Anglican parishes who desired to establish their own welfare services. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*).

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 36.

Records

Admission/discharge registers from approximately 1903.

Case files from the early 1970's.

Parkerville also has some photographs.

Departmental files are also likely to exist.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Parkerville Children's Home (Inc)  
Beacon Road, Parkerville WA 6081  
Telephone: (08) 9295 4400 Facsimile: (08) 9295 4099  
Email: [pch@parkerville.org.au](mailto:pch@parkerville.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 36: Young People at Parkerville Children’s Home, Certain Years between 1920 and 1996**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Parkerville Children’s Home				
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1920			22		
1921			44		
1922	3	8	39		
1923	0	10	29		
1924	0	6	23		
1925	0	0	23		
1926	0	6	17		8 children at service.
1927	0	3	14		6 children at service.
1928	6	7	13		6 children at service.
1929	3	2	14		7 children at service.
1930	2	8	8		6 children at service.
1931	1	7	2		4 children at service.
1932	9	1	10	13	3 children at service; 2 children placed at service.
1933	7	1	16	17	
1934	1	3	14	9	“All the family went away during the summer holiday: a party of girls to Busselton for a fortnight, and some girls and small boys to Bunbury ...Several motor cycle clubs visit us during the winter and take the children for short rides.” 3 children at service; 2 children placed at service.
1935	3 (2 boys & 1 girl)	2 (1 boy & 1 girl)	15 (9 boys & 6 girls)	10	At the start of the financial year, Sr Kate Clutterbuck (better known as ‘Sister Kate’) “relinquished her work at the Parkerville Home after 32 years’ continuous service in the interests of children....Sister Kate, together with a small band of Church of England Sisters, came to Australia in 1902, and established what was then known as the Parkerville

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					<p>Waifs' Home. Eight children formed her small family, and all lived in the one cottage...[her] ideal home for the caring of children was not the usual institutional system ...she... pioneered the cottage system in Australia...Parkerville today is a little village in the hills...children of both sexes are accommodated in the one home to ensure them being brought up under as near as normal home conditions as possible.”</p> <p>800 children had been through Parkerville by this time and 130 were resident on Sr Kate's retirement from the post.</p> <p>There was a “disastrous fire” in the laundry during the year.</p> <p>1 child placed at service.</p>
1936			24 (14 boys; 10 girls)	18	Sister-in-Charge: Sr Anna.
1937	4 (1boy ; 3 girls)	7 (2 boys; 5 girls)	21 (13 boys; 8 girls)	9	<p>Sister-in-Charge: Sr Dora. 2</p> <p>114 children in total, comprising 21 wards and 93 private admissions.</p> <p>“Parkerville has no religious organisation behind it and is dependent on the charitableness of the public.”</p> <p>2 children at service; 2 placed at service.</p>
1938	6 (1boy ; 5 girls)	6 (5 boys; 1 girl)	21 (9 boys; 12 girls)	13	2 children at service; 1 placed at service.
1939	7 (3 boys; 4 girls)	2 (1 boy; 1 girl)	26 (11 boys; 15 girls)	13	5 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1940	11	4	33	14	3 children at service.
1941	13	15	21	23	3 children at service.
1942	4	9	36	14	1 boy absconded. 3 children at service; 7 placed at service.
1943	2	5	23	10	1 child at service; 1 placed at service.
1944	9	8	24	8	
1945	8	8	24	13	
1946	7	8	23	5	1 child at service.



Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1947			23		
1948	25	8	40	9	
1949	16	6	50	12	
1950	13	6	57	5	
1951	15	10	62	2	
1952	20	9	73	5	The Anglican Homes for Children "comprise the Swan Boys' Home and the Swan Girls' Home at Middle Swan; the Padbury Boys' Farm School, Stoneville and the William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach, all under the directorship of Mr. A.R. Peterkin. Also under Mr. Peterkin's general directorship is Parkerville Children's Home, Parkerville, whose Superintendent is Mr. A.E. Wales. The Anglican Homes cater for children of school age generally, with the addition that Parkerville can be called a 'family' home, where family groups may be kept together within the institution. A 'Babyland' exists, where pre-school children can be admitted. Children of school age accommodated at the Anglican Homes attend the State School nearest to the establishment." "Parkerville has its own beach cottage at Mosman Park."
1953	29	22	81	4	Principal: Mr AE Wales. Accommodation for 134 boys and girls. "An excellent report is given of the children's general health. Parkerville has its own State School in the Home grounds and this caters for Primary education. Children then attend the Midland Junction or Mt. Helena High School. Every effort is made to provide adequate facilities for recreation for the children, and it is of interest to note that ballroom and ballet dancing and indoor team games are taught. The extensive programme continues and much has been done in the way of improvements to cottages, particularly 'Claremont,' which is to be a modern 'Babyland.' All the children's cottages are now on the septic system and this is particularly noteworthy. A modern dairy is now in use and an up-to-date poultry farm has been completed. It is intended to rear pigs on a large scale and, to this end, a piggery is under construction. Milk and butter is supplied from the farm section for the children and a vegetable garden of about three acres is fast being fully established."
1954	42	22	101	15	"The Superintendent, Mr. A.E. Wales, has continued his active programme of improvements. A new piggery has been constructed and increased pig breeding has been undertaken. Pasture improvements have been made and the herd of dairy cows has been increased. A milking machine was installed in the modern dairy during the review year....In view of the continuing demand for vacancies for young children, 'Noel' Cottage has been renovated and is used for kindergarten children, and renovations are proceeding to 'Wattle' Cottage, so that it may be used for

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					pre-school children should the demand warrant it...Children of the primary school group now attend the State School in Parkerville township; the primary school on the premises was discontinued as from the commencement of the 1954 school year. Fresh cut lunches are delivered daily to the school for Parkerville kiddies. High school children attend the High School at Mount Helena and they are transported by school bus. Sewing classes under the supervision of the Correspondence Classes of the Perth Technical College have started and the group of girls, as well as assisting staff, seem most enthusiastic. A Boy Scout troop has been raised at Parkerville and this is keenly accepted by the lads in the same manner as the girls follow their Girl Guides troop activity."
1955					
1956			69	27	
1957	34	33	70	12	111 children in total, comprising 70 wards and 41 private admissions.
1958			86	9	132 children in total, comprising 86 wards and 46 private admissions.
1959	57	44	99	7	140 children in total, comprising 99 wards and 41 private admissions.
1960	36	45	90	10	134 children in total, comprising 90 wards and 44 private admissions.
1961	27	38	79	10	147 children in total, comprising 79 wards and 68 private admissions.
1962	33	28	84	13	145 children in total, comprising 84 wards and 61 private admissions.
1963	15	32	67	18	148 children in total, comprising 67 wards and 81 private admissions. Three abscondings.
1964	27	24	70	14	128 children in total, comprising 70 wards and 58 private admissions. Five abscondings.
1965	28	46	52	16	151 children in total, comprising 52 wards and 99 private admissions. Eight abscondings.
1966	44	2	69	14	Reported as 142 children in total, comprising 69 wards and 73 private admissions. Two abscondings.
1967			47	56	113 children in total, comprising 47 wards and 66 private admissions.
1968			42	9	119 children in total, comprising 42 wards and 77 private admissions.
1969			45		Licensed for 28 children under 6 years of age.
1970			23		Licensed for 30 children under 6 years of age.
1975			28		Mission Grant in Aid for the construction of two new cottages. 28 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (18 Wards and 10 private admissions).

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					Parkerville was described as comprising 6 cottages. At this time, Parkerville provided longer term care for boys and girls aged 5-17 years. There was a treatment component available to some programs at Parkerville, and families were involved in both treatment and assessment. Sibling groups were accommodated. Parkerville had a garden, play area, trampoline, swings and slides, access to an oval, cricket pitch, basketball court, pets, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. There were 6 bedrooms; 2 lounge rooms; dining room; 3 bathrooms and 3 toilets; and 2 staff bedrooms; a pool or table tennis table; TV, piano, radio or radiogram, library, fish tank and toys were available. Children took their lunch to school, to which they caught the bus. Homework was completed after school. The average length of stay was 1-2 years. Holiday and foster placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included Police and Citizens; sporting clubs; church and Sunday school; cricket, Girls' Brigade; social activities; Primary Schoolers' Club and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The buildings were described as a cluster of 'modern' and 'old' residences, of brick or wood construction, in a isolated environment. <i>(Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976).</i>
1977					In response to the Committee of Inquiry into Residential Child Care, Departmental it was noted that "liaison towards admissions and case reviews has increased." The Department at this time funded professional staff at Parkerville and supported the attendance of Cottage Parents at the Community Services Training College.
1980					Visit by the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care. A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1980 for Landscaping at the [Fremantle] White Gum Valley Group Home and a scatter cottage.
1981					A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1981 for a scatter cottage. "Parkerville has impressed the [CCRCC] with the calibre of its programme. The agency has developed initiatives in areas such as cottage parent training, pre admission assessments, and in-depth life history counselling with children. These innovations add substantially to current practice not only at Parkerville but also to the residential child care community in general." (CCRCC).
1982 <sup>19</sup>	19	26	22		Caters for "a predominantly white population of both sexes", organised "on a cottage system located around a central campus" with accommodation for 30-35 children (CCRCC). Development of satellite housing is seen as an "urgent priority", particularly for teenagers who need a "transition to independent living." Achieving suitable facilities was extremely difficult. Approaches to landlords met with limited success, as they were "rarely willing to rent their property to two or three single people; their reaction to

<sup>19</sup> From 1982, includes Wards and Non-Wards in figures reported for admissions, discharges and total columns.

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					<p>unsophisticated teenagers, often unemployed, who are emerging from residential centres, is even more skeptical." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Parkerville has an interest in providing independent living arrangements for youth in their care and have developed an on-campus house for this purpose (CCRCC).</p> <p>Parkerville could accommodate 36 children. Average number of children during the year was 36.</p> <p>19 children admitted in total, comprising 13 boys and 6 girls; 14 under the care or control of the Department; and 5 private admissions. 8 children aged 6-12 years; 10 aged 13-15 years; and 1 aged 16-17 years on admission. No Indigenous children admitted during the year.</p> <p>A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1982 for a carport for a scatter cottage.</p>
1983			22		
1984			27		<p>An Education Officer appointed to the campus joined in the Department's Home Support Teacher Scheme for assistance with training support. "The Home Support Teacher Scheme offers a service to families with school-age children who are considered to have education or behavioural problems in school. Home teachers work in a liaison role within the home-school system and offer skills to parents to help increase school contact, maintain school work and attendance, improve study habits, etc."</p> <p>"Parkerville instituted an innovate school-to-work programme during the school holidays. This was necessary for the group of 13-15 year olds who were dissatisfied with school and agitating to leave. The agency paid the 'trainees' the equivalent of an award wage to participate in a work experience /training programme on the campus. Punctuality, regularity, sustained effort were amongst the disciplines required. Most of the young people came to view work as something more than an easy option to school, and an improved school attitude was achieved in most of the cases." (CCRCC).</p> <p>"The continued upswing in the age and level of difficulty of children referred for placement at Parkerville continues, and this has direct associations with more disruptive school behaviour. The agency has a school liaison officer and places a high priority on resourcing the school liaison role. This is a delicate area, which will possibly require special attention in the coming year, particularly as the resource base of residential child care agencies is not currently designed to provide day programmes for children who cannot be contained in normal schooling / employment activities." (CCRCC).</p>
1985			28**		<p>**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy.</p> <p>In 1985, children who were being admitted to Parkerville came for two main reasons: "those requiring short term placement in which assessment and planning for their future care are the priorities; and...children requiring long term care which will prepare them for independent living. In both categories the age group of 12, 13 and 14 year old children who are angry, refusing to attend school and at risk for absconding are</p>

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					prominent." (CCRCC). Departmental files report that Parkerville operated 4 campus and 2 scatter cottages in 1985.
1986					"Given the high level of social and emotional adjustment problems of children admitted to Parkerville, school refusal and the exclusion of a significant number of this group from school attendance has been an increasing reality. A number of programmes including school liaison and in-class support, school-to-work transition training, and campus-based education and work based activities have been implemented. This area is emerging as focus in the agency's programmes and priorities." (CCRCC).
1987					"Parkerville has been working to develop a strong sense of partnership this year. An earlier five-year plan and pursuit of a state of balance between resources and current programmes, financial security and future plans, church and community involvement, has established the conditions whereby some new initiatives can be embarked upon. The pilot programme designed to re-allocate case management responsibilities of children who are Wards of State to the care of the agency is one example of the current state of partnership between the government and non-government sector." (CCRCC).  Parkerville was also framing some of its admissions with "a more systemic perspective" in order to be able to admit the whole family to the campus, rather than just a child or children. "This approach together with work on establishing positive family relationships for all children, and a perspective on the family home becoming a 'scatter cottage' is evidence of a very positive direction for this agency." (CCRCC).
1988	22	15			Barooga Program run at Parkerville – funding approved in January 1989 and the program was expected to commence early in that year.  10.8% of children had been at Parkerville longer than 2 years.
1989	40				Placements for children up to 14-15 years for up to around 6 months. Parkerville was involved in a cooperative case management pilot program with the Midland Division of the Department in this year.
1990 <sup>20</sup>	38				51 admissions overall, reflecting re-entries. Of the 37 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted, 24 were Wards, 2 were children who had been placed under the control of the Department (with guardianship remaining with their parents) and 11 children were "private cases."  "Parkerville continues to provide a range of family-centred yet child-focussed residential programmes. The organisation's objectives are to service the total needs of the child, spiritual, emotional, social, education and physical. Parents are considered part of the team of adults working with the child. They are involved in visits, outings and participate in case conferences and reviews. They are expected to retain responsibility for

<sup>20</sup> Figure in Admissions column refers to number of children receiving residential care during the year.

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
					<p>their children as far as is possible. Parkerville provides an education programme to facilitate appropriate educational placement of children and develop skills which will support school transition, career chosen etc. Tutors are used to support children with school difficulties." (CCRCC).</p> <p>"The School-to-work Transition Programme continues to attract and be successful with 12-15 year old young people who are failures or refusers at school or the 'homeless, poverty stricken' young person. The programme is individually focused and aims to develop responsible work habits and attitudes. On completion, most participants chose either to return to school or move into the work force." (CCRCC).</p> <p>"The Barooga Project is a learning and living programme for 6 'hard-to-serve' adolescents between 12 and 15 years of age. Parkerville has admitted 3 young people to date who are high-need adolescents requiring constant and consistent input from staff. An external assessment of the programme will be available in 1991." (CCRCC).</p> <p>6 cottages operating.</p>
1991	45		28		
1992					Departmental files report that Parkerville operated 5 residential units in addition to the Barooga unit in 1992.
1994					<p>In 1994, Parkerville was funded to provide "up to 30 out of home care placements for children and families requiring out of home care and family support services" through the Cottage Program, and to provide "24 hour services to support up to 6 young people with special needs unable to live with their parents" through the Belmont Program.</p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>"To provide services to support the functioning of families who have been assessed as requiring out of home care for their children" through the Cottage Program and to "provide 24 hour services to up to 6 young people with special needs requiring assistance in developing effective living and learning" skills through the Belmont Program.</p> <p>Key Service Objectives:</p> <p>"To provide in the process of short and long term Cottage care, for up to 30 children, assessment, counselling, and support services to prevent inappropriate placement of children in out of home care.</p> <p>To provide up to 6 medium/long term residential placements for children aged 12-16 years, who have undergone assessment prior to placement.</p> <p>To provide appropriate group living experiences, and achieve positive growth and development in a secure and supported environment.</p> <p>Maintain and establish links with his/her family; reinforce parental responsibility.</p> <p>To provide aftercare services for ex-residents." (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i>).</p>

Year	Parkerville Children's Home				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1995					Described as providing "campus-style accommodation. The Centre has live in carers and support staff. It takes mainly Wards and provides follow-up and after care. It is also more equipped to take children requiring long-term care." ( <i>OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995</i> ).
1996					In July 1996, Parkerville Children's Home opened a new service "for maltreated children" in Mirrabooka. ( <i>Family and Children's Services, Annual Report 1996/97</i> ).

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### Peedamulla Station

Peedamulla Station was also used to place offending Indigenous youth for employment and training, according to the Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare in 1981. Nothing more is known of this program.

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### Perth Girls' Orphanage / Swan Girls' Home (Swanleigh)

Years of Operation	1868 – 1942 as Perth Girls' Orphanage From 1943 to 1959 as Swan Girls' Home From 1960 to 1972, as Swanleigh [see entry].
Role of Facility	Residential care for girls. Private admissions as well as wards of the state were accommodated. Following World War II, migrant girls were also accommodated.
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Homes for Children
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Anglican Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Perth Girls' Orphanage was housed at St George's Tce, Perth until the facility moved to Middle Swan.
Other Known Names	Perth Girls' Orphanage; Perth Girls' Home; Swan Girls' Home; Swanleigh.
Brief History	The Perth Girls' Orphanage was established in 1868 and moved to Middle Swan in 1942, to become known as the Swan Girls' Home and subsequently

Swanleigh [see the separate entry in *Signposts* for Swanleigh].

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Anglican Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 37.

Records

The extent to which records exist is unknown, but Swanleigh does have an archive on site. See also a book, *Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, by that institution's long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin. Enquiries about *Noisy Mansions* should be directed to Swanleigh (see contact details below).

As a significant institution in the early history of Perth, the Battye Library may yield some information.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglican facilities by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

The Director, Swanleigh  
Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056  
Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699

Email: [www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au](http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 37: Girls at Perth Girls' Orphanage and Swan Girls Home, Certain Years between 1920 and 1959**

Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	Perth Girls' Orphanage (Swan Girls' Home)
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	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1920			75		Established 1868.
1921			87		
1922	13	29	71		
1923	15	27	59		
1924	13	20	52		
1925	20	21	51		
1926	29	25	55		18 children at service
1927	21	14	62		14 children at service
1928	14	26	50		8 children at service
1929	15	19	46		14 children at service
1930	26	20	52		10 children at service
1931	12	15	49		10 children at service
1932	28	18	59		13 children at service; 10 children placed at service
1933	24	28	55		
1934	13	17	51		<p>“During the summer holidays the girls spent three or four weeks at our Coogee Holiday House; the period thus spent at the seaside is always a great benefit to them.”</p> <p>17 children at service; 9 placed at service</p>
1935	7	19	39		<p>“After 21 years as Matron of the Perth Girls' Orphanage Miss Cantrell was compelled to resign owing to continued ill-health. During her tenure of office... 638 girls passed through the Institution.”</p> <p>At the 16<sup>th</sup> September 1935, the Acting Matron, Miss Evans, forwarded a very critical report of conditions at the Orphanage to the Board, also indicating that there were at that time 67 children resident in the Home, aged from 18months to 16 years. (Information from <i>Noisy Mansions</i>, pp.62-63, see above for reference).</p> <p>21 children at service; 14 placed at service.</p>
1936			44 (1 boy; 43 girls)	16	

Year	Perth Girls' Orphanage (Swan Girls' Home)				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1937	47 (8 boys; 39 girls)	37 (4 boys; 33 girls)	54 (5 boys; 49 girls)	18	Matron: Miss JM Birt. 62 wards; 18 private cases; 80 children in total in residence. Plans etc, are reported to have been prepared for a move to a site adjacent to Swan Boys Orphanage. 14 children at service; 5 placed at service.
1938	31 (6boys; 25 girls)	26 (3 boys; 23 girls)	59 (8 boys; 51girls)	4	14 children at service; 12 placed at service.
1939	30 (2boys; 28 girls)	35 (4 boys; 31 girls)	53 (6 boys; 47girls)	4	16 children at service; 8 placed at service.
1940	23	26	50	3	1 child absconded; 8 children at service.
1941	25	25	50	0	16 children at service.
1942	30	45	35	8	18 children at service; 10 placed at service.
1943	14	25	24	4	Last male admission. 7 children at service; 5 placed at service.
1944	10	10	24	0	Now known as Perth Girls' "Home", rather than orphanage. 6 children at service; 2 placed at service.
1945	11	20	15	1	7 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1946	26	6	35	1	Now known as "Swan Girls' Home", but Annual Reports do not make it clear whether move to Middle Swan occurred at this time. The historical volume, "Noisy Mansions", indicate the move to Middle Swan had in fact occurred in 1942. 3 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1947			32		
1948	12	18	26	2	
1949	5	6	25		
1950	7	11	21	3	
1951	3	5	19	1	

Year	Perth Girls' Orphanage (Swan Girls' Home)				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1952	0	5	14		<p>The Anglican Homes for Children "comprise the Swan Boys' Home and the Swan Girls' Home at Middle Swan; the Padbury Boys' Farm School, Stoneville and the William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach, all under the directorship of Mr. A.R. Peterkin."</p> <p>"The Anglican Homes cater for children of school age generally....Children of school age accommodated at the Anglican Homes attend the State School nearest to the establishment."</p> <p>"Each Christmas school vacation the children from the Anglican Homes are given a holiday at the Seaside Home at Coogee Beach."</p> <p>One girl died in this year.</p>
1953	0	7	7		<p>Principal: Mr Roy A. Peterkin.</p> <p>Accommodation for 52 girls - migrant, wards and private admissions.</p> <p>"General health of the children is good and very few children have been in need of hospitalisation. Medical, dental, optical attention, etc., is arranged promptly and a diphtheria immunisation clinic was held."</p> <p>A "large number of children are sitting for the Junior and Leaving Examinations later this year."</p> <p>"After children leave the Anglican Homes, contact is maintained with wards and migrants by the Field Staff of the Child Welfare Department and with all children by the Anglican Homes Organising Collector when he is in the particular district."</p> <p>Improvements: "considerable improvements were made to Forrest Cottage (Girls). Many other general improvements have been effected: a steel garage erected; fluorescent lighting installed in all dormitories in main building; further clearing carried out to extend pastures. A vineyard of 10 acres, including a house, was purchased as was also a new truck. The Lotteries Commission donated the cost of a new bus."</p>
1954	0	2	5		<p>Principal: Mr Roy A. Peterkin.</p> <p>"Every consideration is extended to ensure the utmost wellbeing of the kiddies...Farm development at Swan has proceeded, clearing, fencing, stock improvement and pasture renovation receiving attention...Freeman House, the new building, has just been commenced at an estimated cost of 24,000 pounds. This building will house 16 girls under more modern conditions. A new truck was purchased and a new boiler installed in the laundry during the last twelve months."</p>
1956			11	1	
1957	3	4	10	2	75 girls in total, comprising 10 wards; 41 migrants; 24 private admissions.

Year	Perth Girls' Orphanage (Swan Girls' Home)				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1958			6	2	Now known as "Swanleigh Girls' Home". 82 girls in total, comprising 6 wards; 39 migrants; 37 private admissions.
1959					See <i>Signposts</i> entry for Swanleigh for aggregate figures. The two facilities, Swan Boys' and Girls', were, by 1959, treated as one for the purpose of reporting.

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### Pineview

See entry "Nyandi"

Pineview was the name given to the long stay Pineview Program within the Nyandi Maximum Security unit. In the 1984 Annual Report, it was noted that the "most difficult offenders referred to Nyandi take part in the long stay Pineview Programme. Following her release from Pineview, a girl was evaluated for 180 days in the community. This "opportunity time" gave the girls a chance to change their behaviours to avoid re-admission. One third of those girls discharged from Pineview in 1984 committed no further offences during that "opportunity time".

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### Port Hedland Group Home

Years of Operation	From 1977 for an unspecified period.
Role of Facility	Departmental officers report that Moorgunya was operated by the Department of Community Welfare to provide emergency care in a Group Home model.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Other Known Names	Moorgunya Hostel [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> ]; Boab House; Port Hedland Group Home
Brief History	Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major

step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

“Plans to convert the house on the old Port Hedland Native Hospital site to an emergency care Group Home are well advanced and the centre should be functioning early in the coming year” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976*).

“The Port Hedland group home has continued to operate most successfully and provides excellent emergency and short term care for children in this area.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982*).

While the South Hedland group home was mentioned in the 1984 Annual Report as catering “for the needs of the Division”, Moorgunyah was not. However, Moorgunyah was mentioned as hosting a Christmas Camp for children from Marble Bar, so its continued operation in 1984 can be assumed.

#### Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Presbyterian Church

Other Facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Presbyterian Church

See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Role and history of the Church in Residential Child Care Services

Wilson and Robinson outlined the administration and governance structures of the Presbyterian Church in hostel management as practiced in 1971:

“The Presbyterian Church is] interested in Aboriginal welfare as an aspect only of general social problems within the community-at-large....The Presbyterian Church originally became involved in Aboriginal hostel work when its general child care institutions were under threat of closure through changing Child Welfare Department policy. According to the Church, the Child Welfare Department was beginning to place more emphasis on foster home placement and did

not encourage the use of church-administered homes to the same extent. To fill this gap in potential areas of activity, a sub-committee was formed to investigate and advise on future projects. Several suggestions eventuated from its enquiries, including the idea of managing a hostel for 'coloured youth'. This was considered towards the end of 1967. A decision was finally made to concentrate on the proposal to manage Aboriginal hostels. The intention was expressed at the Annual Session of the General Assembly on May 17<sup>th</sup> 1968, where it was decided

'...to establish a hostel for native children and youths. There is an urgent need for such accommodation to enable selected bursar children from country areas to come to the city for secondary and technical education, and likewise for apprentices and working youth. Here is an avenue of service where the church may show the love of Christ for these young people by providing for them a home environment and the opportunity for development to useful and meaningful citizenship. (Report of the Annual Session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1968, at p.109).'....

Rangevue Hostel is managed by the Presbyterian Board of Social Services, which is also responsible for Sister Kate's Children's Home [see entry]. Rangevue also has a loosely-structured hostel Committee which acts as a link between the Board and local hostel management. The Board is, in turn, responsible to the General Assembly of Presbyterian Services in Western Australia.

Although the Presbyterians also control other missions and welfare services in Australia, the links between them and Rangevue are not as marked..." *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

Wilson and Robinson also reflected on the role of religious institutions being involved in hostel management: "it must be stressed that subtle theological inspired policy differences can and will lead to varying conditions in each hostel. Whereas one controlling authority feels that it '...must cut the suit according to the cloth', another will '...rather work at a loss than have the wrong girl going through.' Each controlling authority sees itself as being inevitably involved with aspects of socialisation within the hostel setting. The point of agreement is that some form of religious training is required, and that hostel residents must be encouraged towards christianity. Some go further and stress that christianity involves conversion to the beliefs of the denomination responsible for control." *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

## Records

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Presbyterian facilities, some placements may have been arranged privately.

The Department for Community Development should also be contacted for Department of Native Welfare records as they may be able to locate them or refer enquirers to other tracing services.

In relation to non-Indigenous placements, Departmental case records for young people placed in Presbyterian programs by the Child Welfare

Department may reside with the Department for Community Welfare.

Records for young people who were resident in Presbyterian facilities may be held by Mofflyn.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10  
Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Pukulari Cottage, Boulder**

Years of Operation From 1974 to at least 1986.

Role of Facility Residential care in a cottage environment for boys associated with Kurrawang Mission [see entry].

Sponsoring Agency Christian Brethren / Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es) 288 Burt Street, Boulder  
(Boulder is situated approximately 600 kilometres south east of Perth.)

Other Known Names Pukulari was the town cottage which succeeded Kurrawang Mission [see separate entry for Kurrawang in *Signposts*].

Brief History “Pukulari” comes from the Wongi language and translates to “happy home or happy rejoicing”.

An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 34028, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for *Signposts* research project indicates that Lot 3606 Burt Street, Boulder was “purchased in Freehold by Grant-in-Aid to Kurrawang Mission [see entry] on 5.6.1974 and converted to Reserve status on 25.6.1976. Acquired as a Scatter Cottage extension of Kurrawang activities.”

“Kurrawang Mission [see entry], with the assistance of Departmental

funding, have moved into two cottage homes within the town area. Hopefully this trend will continue thus enabling the children in their care to experience more interaction with the local community. Kurrawang are also considering the need to provide short term fostering of Aboriginal children for medical reasons” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*). Mission Grant in Aid 1977 for a scatter cottage (\$36,000).

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Pukelari – Kalgoorlie” as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.

Now an Aboriginal Community, Kurrawang is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

Records

Some photographs may be held by Christian Brethren members.

It is not known whether records exist, though case records may be held by the Department.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

For photographs:

Mr and Mrs Smith, 11 Frimley Way, Morley WA 6062.

For records and other information:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Rangeview Remand Centre**

Years of Operation

Formally opened in 1994 and ongoing under the responsibility of the Department of Justice.

Role of Facility

Remand Centre

Sponsoring Agency

Department for Community Welfare until 1993, now Department of Justice

Address(es)

Murdoch Drive, Murdoch



Brief History	The Longmore Remand and Assessment Centre [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> ] had, for many years, been under enormous pressure from excessive admissions and the development of what subsequently became Rangeview was a response to the inability of Longmore to cope with increasing numbers of young people entering the Juvenile Justice system.  “Planning has advanced for the construction of a new Remand Centre. However, further developments are currently dependent on the selection of a suitable site.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1990</i> ).
Records	Records of young people in secure detention at Rangeview up until 1 July 1993 when the facility came under the control of the Department of Justice are held by the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Rangevue Hostel**

Years of Operation	From January 1969 for an unknown period.
Role of Facility	Student Hostel
Sponsoring Agency	Presbyterian Church
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Mt Lawley
Brief History	Rangevue commenced operations as a hostel following the injection of funds for such accommodation that arose from the Constitutional amendments of 1967. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> .  Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i> .  “In 1969, after what one church official described as a period when ‘...the property was available, then not available, etcetera, etcetera’, the Presbyterian Church [see entry] acquired the present Rangevue

Hostel under a Grant-in-aid of \$32,000 from the Department [of Native Welfare – the grant went through in 1968]. The motives of the Church are not as clear as those of some other groups involved in hostel work. At the risk of being simplistic, it appears that the primary object is to provide a sphere of activity of some kind to fill the gap created by lessening involvement in [residential] child care work generally. The accent is on providing a tangible christian service. It would appear that the Church has a nucleus of members who wish to become involved in voluntary work as a service to the Church, and that Rangevue offers this opportunity for charitable service.

Originally it was intended that Rangevue should cater for both boys and girls, but apart from one instance of a boy being there for a short time, it has remained a girls' hostel, catering mostly for students attending Mount Lawley High School and a few business college girls. The first residents moved in during January, 1969 and the hostel was officially opened by the Minister [for Native Welfare] in June 1969.

The original houseparents, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, gave up the work at the end of 1970, and their place has been taken by Mr. and Mrs. Peacock.”  
*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*

The Presbyterian Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Presbyterian programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Welfare.

Records for young people who were resident in Presbyterian facilities may be held by Mofflyn.

Information may also be held in Uniting Church Archives.

While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Presbyterian facilities, some placements may have been arranged privately.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9221 6911

Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Redhill Reformatory School**

Years of Operation 1903 - 1922

Role of Facility For neglected boys.

Sponsoring Agency Anglican Church.

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es) Toodyay Road, Red Hill

Other Known Names Redhill Mental School

Brief History The Anglican Church owned 140 acres of land and a model farm was established on this acreage (the land between Swanleigh and Parkerville was owned by the Church and was called the “Ribbon Strip”. Redhill’s land was upon this landholding). See separate entries in *Signposts* for Parkerville Children’s Home and Swanleigh.

The only information about the residents of Redhill comes in the form of ‘head counts’ at June 30 as presented in the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department from 1920 to 1922. These were:

1920: 12 boys; 1921: 18 boys; 1922: 5 boys admitted, 23 discharged and 13 at year end who went to the Salvation Army when Redhill closed.

As the residents went to the Salvation Army upon Redhill’s closure in 1922 (by which time it was a reformatory), it may be useful to refer to the Seaforth Salvation Army Boys’ Home [see separate entry in *Signposts*].

See also a book, *Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, by that institution’s long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin. Enquiries

about *Noisy Mansions* should be directed to Swanleigh [see separate entry in *Signposts*]. *Noisy Mansions* indicates that the management of Redhill was performed by the Manager of the Swan Boys' Home. A photo of Redhill can be found on page 134 of *Noisy Mansions*.

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Anglican Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records

It is unknown whether any records exist, but Swanleigh does have an archive on site.

It is always possible, too, that boys who were admitted to Redhill had been placed by the Department for Child Welfare or the State Children's Department.

Contact Details

The Director, Swanleigh  
Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056  
Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699  
Email: [www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au](http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Riverbank, Caversham**

Years of Operation

From 1960 and ongoing under the responsibility of the Department of Justice

Role of Facility

Secure treatment centre ("reformatory") for teenage male offenders, which developed to provide non-secure accommodation in the grounds and a hostel in the city.

In the Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare in 1976, Riverbank was described as treating up to 43 "male adolescent offenders" aged between 13 and 18 years. "It provides external maximum security boundaries as a protection to the community and within this secure boundary it allows for a replica of a normal community."

In 1979, the Annual Report noted that while Riverbank accommodated "the more persistent and serious offender, a number of the boys are less serious offenders who have displayed an inability to settle and benefit by open placement."

Also in 1979, the Welstat (welfare statistics) report defined Riverbank as an Institution (ie a "residential child care establishment that is mainly for child offenders, children on remand for alleged offences or uncontrolled children,

and that has, as one of its aims, the full-time secure detention of its child.)”

By 1981, Riverbank was described as “the central point of a treatment system” that comprised the secure residential centre, a metropolitan annexe at Victoria Park, and a community support (after care) service.

By 1984, Riverbank’s normal capacity was 40 boys, usually in the 16 to 18 year age group. Following the closure of Hillston, Riverbank’s role changed to catering for “offenders who are more than 16 years of age or those, who regardless of age, have been recommended to serve a period of detention in excess of six months.”

In 1986, Riverbank could accommodate 38 boys in maximum security. In 1987, 36 boys could be accommodated.

Sponsoring Agency	Originally Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development; from 1 July 1993 responsibility transferred to the Ministry of Justice, now (2004) Department of Justice.
Address(es)	Hamersley Road, Caversham (Riverbank), with a Hostel (“Fourteen”) in Francis Street, Perth and, later, an Annexe in Victoria Park. <i>Signposts</i> has separate entries for “Fourteen” and “Victoria Park (Riverbank) Annexe” and these should be consulted.
Other Known Names	Riverbank Reformatory, Riverbank Secure Treatment Centre for Boys, Riverbank Maximum Security Centre
Brief History	<p>The Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department in 1958 noted that:</p> <p>“money was set aside to commence the building of a closed reformatory at Caversham, where 11 acres of ground have been purchased. This building will be the first in Australia deliberately planned from the outset as a maximum security reformatory for boys. The Public Works Department, Architectural Division, in consultation with the Child Welfare Department officers, have planned a building which, while giving maximum security, should provide a wide variety of occupational interests and the ancillary services necessary to undertake the care and reformation of the less tractable delinquent boys.</p> <p>The purpose of this institution is not merely to protect the public by the secure incarceration of the inmates, but so to treat those inmates that their anti-social attitudes are changed and they learn to accept their proper law-abiding role in the community.</p> <p>There are two dangers to be avoided in the administration of such an institution. The first is that public pressure may tend to make it a place of committal for the more spectacular offenders, e.g., for car thieves only. Secondly, public pressure may wish to reserve it for absconders from other institutions. Neither of these pressures should be allowed to obscure the essential point that the purpose of the building and its staff is to reform boys, not merely to imprison them.”</p>

The 1959 Annual Report provided an update:

“The maximum security Home at Caversham is progressing and should be ready for occupation by March, 1960. A selection

programme for staff was instituted by the Psychology and Counselling Service, Perth Technical College. In March 421 applicants were screened and 30 men were finally selected for training. This group has been attending the Technical College on a part time basis for instruction three hours per week. They have been responsible for payment of their own fees and attendance at classes to date has been reported as 100%.”

Following the closure of Hillston in September 1983, Riverbank annexed McDonald House] in Mt Lawley in addition to the Victoria Park Annexe which had been acquired earlier. [See separate entries in *Signposts* for Hillston and McDonald House].

By 1986, Riverbank reported offering “a varied programme of trade, educational and recreational activities, aimed at replicating the normal working week in the community.”

A more detailed chronology of major events, admissions and discharges is included in Table 38.

Records	Records of young people in secure detention at Riverbank up until 1993 when the facility came under the control of the Department of Justice are held by the Department for Community Development.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

**Table 38: Young People at Riverbank, Certain Years between 1960 and 1991**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
1960	4	0	4	Riverbank opened on 12th May 1960 at Caversham. “It can accommodate 33 boys and, although it provides for maximum security, the accent is on rehabilitation.”
1961	61	43	22	“Of the 27 released on trial leave, 2 have been readmitted after further offences and one was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. 20 lads are in employment, one is attending school full-time, one has left the country; one was transferred from ‘Riverbank’ to prison to serve a sentence for an offence committed prior to his admission...One boy is attending Graylands Day Hospital as an out-patient.”  Twelve of the boys in employment were placed in skilled and semi-skilled positions. “It is pleasing to note that the response of employers to the approaches of staff seeking jobs for ‘Riverbank’ inmates has been most co-operative, sympathetic and understanding.”  Output from the on-site Workshops included: “a considerable amount” of furniture and fittings for Riverbank; tubular steel furniture for Tudor Lodge, the

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				Reception Home and the National Fitness Council; gymnasium and sporting equipment for the Department's parole classes and Youth Centre, for Perth Legacy, the National Fitness Council and Police Boys' Clubs; the repair of all boots and shoes for Stoneville, the Reception Home and Tudor Lodge; and canvas work for Stoneville and Tardun. [See separate entries in <i>Signposts</i> for Hillston (reported here as 'Stoneville'); the Walcott Centre (reported here as the Reception Home); and Tudor Lodge].
1962	64	53	33	The boys pre-fabricated the Department's Pavillion for the Royal Show. It was a 40' x 20' steel framed structure. 3 abscondings.
1963	65	65	33	All boys in Riverbank [for this and subsequent years] are wards. 2 abscondings.
1964	63	64	32	5 abscondings.
1965	68	70	30	4 abscondings.
1966	63	59	34	The facility caters for 33 boys who "have not responded to other forms of treatment but are likely to respond to a more intensive programme of care in a workshop setting." The average length of stay is 9 months.
1967	65		34	Plus 85 boys having after-care supervision.
1968	67		33	Plus 48 boys having after-care supervision. "While in 'Riverbank', each boy is engaged in an educational programme suited to his needs and capabilities, supplied by the Education Department Correspondence School and supervised by a school teacher. Thirteen students enrolled for the Junior Certificate Examination, three of whom passed all subjects and four failed only one subject. Two students gained Commonwealth Scholarships." "In addition to the academic programme, emphasis is placed on pre-trade training, in the well-equipped workshops, in metalwork, woodwork, leatherwork and printing. Projects undertaken at 'Riverbank' have resulted in much gymnastic and kindergarten equipment being made. Sailing boats for Sea Scout groups, rowing shells and trainers have also been produced." "A paradoxical situation, which is encountered in this form of treatment, is that though it is the aim to teach more socially acceptable behaviour, these boys are isolated from the community. If this is to be overcome, the community must be 'brought in', and social evenings and dances are arranged monthly. Basketball and football teams visit also." " 'Riverbank' is aware of the need to develop recreational habits, as leisure is becoming a larger part of young people's lives, and active clubs in photography, stamp-collecting, weightlifting, badminton [sic], aero-modelling and arts and crafts exist among the boys. A library of 3,000 volumes is in use."
1969	90		32	Plus 59 boys having after-care supervision.
1970	123		38	Plus 65 boys having after-care supervision. "Original capacity of 33 was raised by 10 with additional cabin accommodation, associated facilities and a classroom being added during the year." In addition to the academic programs mentioned earlier, the Technical Education

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>Division of the Education Department also provides programs for the boys.</p> <p>“Release from ‘Riverbank’ is arranged as ‘trial leave’, with after-care supervision undertaken by Riverbank’s own after-care officers who have come to know each boy during his term as an inmate. Serious failure to co-operate with the after-care officer during trial leave, results in the boy’s readmission to the institution.”</p> <p>Boys on trial leave can go to “Fourteen”, the Department’s hostel in Perth (see separate entry under the heading “Fourteen” in <i>Signposts</i>).</p> <p>The Annual Report notes that assessments undertaken by case officers show that many more boys could benefit from time at Riverbank, and that the institution is not big enough to cope with the level of demand.</p>
1971	173		45	<p>Plus 65 boys having after-care supervision.</p> <p>“One continuing development over the last year has been an increase in the demand for Riverbank’s secure accommodation and a consequent decline in the average re-training period afforded to inmates. Adjustments to the training programme have been made accordingly and these include the establishment of a type of ‘student government’, community projects with local service clubs and the opening of pre-release living quarters immediately outside the main centre. The centre’s after-care service for boys on trial leave has also been enlarged to meet the faster flow-through of inmates and to take more treatment work into the community.”</p> <p>The boys staying at ‘Fourteen’ “usually go out to work in open employment but may also return daily to the centre [Riverbank] for schooling or trade instruction.”</p> <p>“Riverbank is now receiving more boys, younger boys and boys with a greater number of offences than in previous years. Their average age on admission in the last year was 15 ½ years, the lowest to date.”</p>
1972	231		44	<p>Plus 120 boys having after-care supervision.</p> <p>The “period of after-care lasts until the boy’s term as a ward expires – often between three and four years.”</p> <p>An extra after-care officer was appointed this year to cope with the increased demand for after-care supervision.</p>
1973	223		43	<p>“The programming allows for some boys to attend school or work away from the main institution and also for boys living in the community to attend Riverbank daily.”</p> <p>The short stays that were lamented as being forced through weight of numbers are now being reviewed as possibly a desirable aim, even where there is no accommodation pressure. “Riverbank attempts to teach boys social accountability and suitable work habits usually within a three to four month period and does this by creating a miniature community, a replica of the wider community, with its own economy, school, employment and recreational situations. Boys are not rewarded for keeping the system quiet but for habits that contribute to their growth into useful citizens.”</p> <p>“In early 1973, peripheral security was tightened in order to permit the creation of a relaxed therapeutic environment that would maximise the use of staff skills. The speed and ease of transition from obedience training and full trade instruction associated with long term ‘traditional’ institutional training to the present mimic of the wider community has been remarkable.”</p>



Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>A “points system”, based on “three main facets – earning, spending and fines for misbehaviour” was introduced. Boys are “paid” at “half-day intervals when they first arrive at Riverbank and work up to being paid at weekly intervals.” Weekend chores also accrued payment, but for the group, rather than individual, and payments were tied to the standard of work. Points could be spent in the canteen, admission to games and TV rooms, going to films and dances, to achieve better individual rooms, etc. Health insurance, to protect earnings when sick, could also be purchased. Fines were applied for stated misbehaviours, which were known to all boys.</p> <p>A Safety Driving Instruction Course was offered, due to the generosity of a local motor firm.</p> <p>Female staff were introduced to the institution, in line with the program of mimicking the local community.</p> <p>“Local community contact has been increased with groups visiting for social and sports events...[so as to] help normalise the environment at Riverbank simply by their presence.”</p>
1974	318		43	<p>“A significant proportion of the population come from an incomplete family in which, often through no fault of parent or child, their socialization process has been defective. Most boys are from lower socioeconomic backgrounds and have left school prematurely.”</p> <p>“Compared with the previous year, there was a higher proportion of aboriginal boys amongst the new admissions.”</p> <p>“Pathetically, a few of the more damaged boys resisted the new emphasis on living in a more relaxed treatment environment and demanded a return to the former Obedience Training programme. These boys have required much patience and skill from staff to assure them they can eventually cope with a more natural life style within the institution. It is to the immense credit of all, both staff and boys, that the transition has been as smooth at it was.”</p> <p>“The trend to involve the local community with the boys in such things as barbeques, dances and films has continued and helps to normalise Riverbank.”</p> <p>Two Indigenous trainee Group Workers joined Riverbank’s staff and were seen to provide “a valuable contribution in interpreting cultural differences.” They provided care to Indigenous and non-Indigenous boys, but the annual report noted that “their acceptance of and by aboriginal children is specially beneficial.”</p> <p>Included in the Riverbank curriculum had been a pilot course which was based around instruction in “health education, sex education, hygiene, etc” in order to increase “the social knowledge and skills” of the boys. Review of the course showed that the course needed to “be more individualised to allow each boy to progress at his own pace” so that successful acquisition of “this basic and essential knowledge” could be acquired before release.</p> <p>The relationship between offending and alcohol consumption was also gaining importance in the curriculum. “There are some boys admitted to Riverbank who appear to offend primarily when drunk. Such boys frequently express concern about the relationship between drinking and offending and appear motivated to accept some form of treatment. Riverbank is therefore taking steps to implement techniques which will help these boys to establish control over their social drinking, an approach which is more realistic than expecting total abstinence.”</p>

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
1975	236		36	<p>There were around 48% fewer admissions of Indigenous boys in this year. The new training programme has now been ‘fully accepted’ by the boys at Riverbank.</p> <p>“Regular camping trips have been initiated for groups of up to six boys approaching discharge to Trial Leave. The impact of these simple few days, outdoors and under canvas, is felt throughout the ongoing treatment programme. ...they symbolize the spontaneous goodwill that gives life to any treatment approach.”</p>
1976	244		32	<p>“Riverbank has its own factory areas (producing items for charitable organisations), its own remedial and social skills classes and various recreation areas for outdoor sport, indoor games, music and television.”</p> <p>New admissions of Indigenous boys had jumped from 14.75% in 1975 to 50% in 1976.</p> <p>“Demands on the factory areas have increased to the extent that boys are required to work solidly to match such demands. This provides excellent formation in work habits.”</p> <p>“There has been a redevelopment of social skills taught in the classrooms. Telecom provides regular assistance in teaching boys how to use a telephone. Skills and knowledge acquisition classes have been designed especially in areas of employment choices job interviews, sex education and use/abuse of alcohol. Much of the material has been redesigned to better suit a population which has left school prematurely.”</p> <p>“Local community involvement has continued with regular dances, visits by pupils from local high schools, barbeques, socials and visiting sporting teams.”</p> <p>“Riverbank’s Hostel, accommodating up to 12 boys at ‘Fourteen’ Francis Street, Perth, has been developed into a specific purpose hostel [see separate entry for “Fourteen” in <i>Signposts</i>]. The purpose of this programme is to provide an alternative to Riverbank’s walls for boys who need specific correction in living habits, work or school, but who could be adversely affected by too long an association with more delinquent boys.”</p> <p>“The more difficult, repeat-offender boy who used to be placed at ‘Fourteen’ upon discharge from Riverbank is now placed under After-Care’s constant supervision at specially selected boarding placements. This practice tends to break up delinquent peer associations and it is anticipated that improved results will be obtained with this type of boy.”</p>
1977	229			<p>Plus 120 boys “living in the community” and supervised and assisted by Riverbank staff.</p> <p>“Assertiveness Training” was conducted by a Departmental psychologist at Riverbank.</p> <p>“Of concern is the relatively high re-admission rate for Aboriginal boys.”</p>
1978	214			<p>Including 20 “preventive re-admissions”.</p> <p>Construction upgrades included “a new kitchen and the provision of sewerage to 33 cabins.”</p> <p>“Visits by outside groups into the centre have been a regular feature of the programme throughout the year. The boys’ own social club, with guidance from staff, has been encouraged to accept the responsibility for the planning and</p>

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>programming of such events.”</p> <p>“Recommendations by the Courts during the year for specific periods of detention in Riverbank have continued to restrict progressive rehabilitative programmes at the centre. At any time, over 50 per cent of the population have been subjected to such constraints.”</p>
1979	302	286		<p>“Since the opening in 1960, some 1 070 boys have been admitted to Riverbank.” This statement indicates how admission events do not accurately represent the number of individual children who were actually placed in the Department’s or private centres.</p> <p>Visiting teachers of guitar, dancing and ‘special sporting techniques’ were evident at Riverbank in this year.</p> <p>“Four senior group workers are employed on After-Care duties. Their main functions include the supervision and support of boys involved in the post-institutional programme. While a boy is at Riverbank, his After-Care Officer ascertains preferences, needs and abilities for later employment, accommodation and leisure-time activities. He is in contact with parents, teachers, prospective employers and resource people to ensure a smooth transition from institution-based to community-based treatment. When a boy is returned to the community, his After-Care Officer maintains close contact until satisfactory pre-arranged goals are achieved and a boy demonstrates his ability to manage without Departmental controls.”</p>
1980	328	281		<p>“Treatment programmes are designed by identifying the problems and examining the needs of each individual boy. This takes place at a mini conference soon after a boy is admitted. It is attended by the boy himself, his counsellor / group worker, aftercare officer and often, parents. The boy’s subsequent progress is monitored by daily behaviour report dockets and further mini conferences which take place at least every four weeks. The programme is supported by a token economy system designed to assist individual development and improved competence in a wide range of areas. Work training is designed to develop both basic skills and an ability to persist at production-line type, repetitive tasks. Education at varying levels receives high priority.”</p> <p>The gap between the ideal and actual numbers of boys held at Riverbank continued to impact on the rehabilitative outcomes that could realistically emerge from the centre: “The trend in boys receiving recommendations by the Courts for specified periods in maximum security has continued and intensified...[with] five boys being held on indefinite sentences and a further 25...the subject of court recommendations. In effect this meant Riverbank was operating with only 13 constraint free beds to provide for progressive, rehabilitative programmes. This situation, and a constant capacity population...has continued to curtail outward bound activities and interaction between boys and staff outside the confines of a maximum security setting.”</p> <p>The average length of stay at Riverbank was 67 days (with a range of 8 to 366 days), with the average age of boys admitted being 16 years (the youngest 13 and the eldest 17 years).</p> <p>The 263 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 110 individuals. 120 boys received aftercare through Riverbank.</p> <p>In February 1980, a new metropolitan hostel located in Victoria Park [see entry, Victoria Park Annexe], was opened to replace Fourteen, which closed in</p>

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>November 1979.</p> <p>As at June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980, 5 youths had individually spent more than 180 days at Riverbank. The average length of stay for these boys was 253 days.</p>
1981	264	256		<p>The average length of stay at Riverbank was 119 days (with a range of 8 to 739 days), with the average age of boys admitted being 16 years 1 month (the youngest 13 and the eldest 17 years).</p> <p>The 214 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 97 individuals.</p> <p>“Eleven youths were being held on indeterminate sentences at 30<sup>th</sup> June 1981 compared to five at 30<sup>th</sup> June 1980. Because of such sentences Riverbank has been continuously full throughout the year and has been unable to meet the demands for accommodation required of it.”</p> <p>“Unfortunately, because of the demands within the centre, the outward bound activity aspect of the programme has almost ceased to exist. In effect only one, two-night, activity away from the Centre has been possible throughout the year.”</p> <p>As at June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981, 20 youths had individually spent more than 180 days at Riverbank. The average length of stay for these boys was 330 days.</p>
1982	200	208		<p>The average length of stay at Riverbank was 120 days (with a range of 8 to 1104 days), with the average age of boys admitted being 16 years 6 months (the youngest 13 and the eldest 17 years).</p> <p>The 156 re-admissions recorded during the year represented 81 individuals.</p> <p>Long stays continued to be noted as a problem, contributing to the centre’s inability to offer off-site activities, such as outward-bound programs.</p> <p>As at June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982, 30 youths had individually spent more than 180 days at Riverbank. The average length of stay for these boys was 364 days. This was a considerable increase on the number and tenure of boys in 1980 and was seen by the staff to comprise a worrying trend.</p>
1984	257	243		<p>“During the latter part of the year eight residents have been involved in two Challenge for Youth programmes, one of the Community Based Offender Programmes, as a finale to their custodial sentence. All participants have spoken highly of this programme and particular interest will be shown in their future.”</p> <p>The average length of stay at Riverbank was 72 days (with a range of 8 to 322 days), with the average age of boys admitted being 16 years 8 months (the youngest 13 and the eldest 18 years).</p> <p>180 of all admissions were re-admissions.</p>
1985			31	<p>“During 1984-85, Departmental policies of remission of sentence for good behaviour and restriction of detention to the Court were implemented. As a result, occupancy was lower than for previous years.”</p>
1986	153		36	<p>Approximately 50% of the admissions in 1986 “were Aboriginal boys.” During this year, “13 boys were admitted on indeterminate sentences under Section 19 (6a)(a) of the Criminal Code (Governor’s Pleasure) compared to seven during 1984-85). As at 30 June 1986, 16 of the 36 boys in residence were being held under that Section. This situation, in which boys have limited goals to aim for and no remission provisions, has resulted in staff experiencing difficulties with maintaining control. Custodial staff numbers have had to be increased during the year.”</p> <p>A review of programs was conducted during the year and resulted in the</p>

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “More objective recording of boys’ behaviour.</li> <li>• Improved evaluation of workshop activities.</li> <li>• More involvement by boys in programming decisions.</li> <li>• The addition of extra workshop activities.”</li> </ul> <p>The boys’ education program was enhanced by a computer. “Programmed learning was introduced with the installation of a computer terminal accessing the PLATO system. This has proved to be exceptionally popular and successful with the boys and it is planned to install another terminal next year.”</p> <p>To improve interaction with the community, visiting times were increased from once to three times per week.</p> <p>To improve post-incarceration employment prospects, “an Employment Officer position was created and it has since been possible to guarantee a job within two days of being released for all boys discharged in the metropolitan area.”</p>
1987	123		26	<p>The 123 admissions represented 103 individual children.</p> <p>A slight increase in admissions of boys from Indigenous backgrounds occurred during 1987 – up by 3% to 53% of the total population.</p> <p>“During this year, however, fewer boys were admitted on indeterminate sentences under Section 19 (6a)(a) of the Criminal Code (Governor’s Pleasure) – 8 boys in 1987, a reduction of 5 when compared to the previous year. As at 30 June 1987, 8 of the 26 boys in residence were being held under that Section.”</p> <p>The average bed occupancy was 31 boys.</p> <p>“The PLATO (computer aided learning system) has been in operation at Riverbank for about 20 months. During this time it has been fully utilised for remedial work in basic language and mathematics. Outside school hours boys have learned to do basic computer programming on the Commodore and Microbee computers.”</p> <p>“During the year, 66 jobs were obtained for boys from Riverbank. The average length of stay in jobs was 51 days. Considering those boys were all serious offenders, most of whom have never worked, the results were impressive. The service works on establishing a network of supportive employers, through personal contact. Once a boy is placed in a job, the Employment Officer provides intensive support, both to the boy and the employer, especially in the initial stages.”</p>
1988	77		17	<p>The 77 admissions represented 70 individual children.</p> <p>51% of boys admitted came from Indigenous backgrounds.</p> <p>At 30 June 1988 3 boys were being held on indeterminate sentences under Section 19(6a)(a) of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>“Some of the significant developments of 1987-88 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Equipment in the workshops was significantly upgraded making programmes more relevant to community employment situations.</li> <li>▪ Introduction of a new low salt, low fat, six week cycle menu.</li> <li>▪ Conditions were improved with the provision of power to each cell, enabling access to a number of privileges on the basis of good behaviour within the Centre.</li> </ul>

Year	Riverbank, Caversham			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A pilot Aboriginal heritage awareness programme was run.</li> <li>▪ The extension of the Centre's employment service to provide a consultancy resource to regional field services.</li> <li>▪ Facilities were further upgraded, and work on a new cell monitoring system was commenced.</li> <li>▪ Development of an information brochure and a new staff orientation package.</li> <li>▪ A women's skills group which focuses on increasing the effectiveness of female Group Workers was established."</li> </ul>
1989	132		30	<p>The 132 admissions represented 103 individual children. 64% of boys admitted came from Indigenous backgrounds.</p> <p>At 30 June 1989 3 boys were being held on indeterminate sentences under Section 19(6a)(a) of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>Two boys over the age of 18 years continued to be held at Riverbank due to the "nature of the respective courts ruling on the sentences they were awarded."</p> <p>The introduction of an Individual Program Support Unit, "formed from within the group worker ranks to counter disruptive incidents" was one of the initiatives in the year, and was seen to have resulted in "a marked decrease in violent and disruptive incidents."</p> <p>Other notable initiatives included the "extension of the canteen service to provide a 'shop' facility for the boys"; a pre-release work skills program that had been "established to complement the Centre's external employment service"; and upgrades to physical facilities, including completion of the cell monitoring system and provision of safety rails and restricted areas in the workshops.</p>
1990	107			The 107 admissions represented 103 individual children.
1991	144			<p>The 144 admissions represented 132 individual children.</p> <p>Purchase of a video recorder was noted in the Department's Annual Report.</p> <p>New workshops were completed in this year and they were seen to be able to "facilitate the successful implementation of the integrated training program."</p>

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## Roelands - Overview

Years of Operation	Roelands has had three distinct periods of operation, dating from around the 1930s to 1984. Each of these periods is discussed in separate entries in <i>Signposts</i> : "Roelands as a Training Centre", "Roelands Native Mission" and "Roelands Village".
Role of Facility	<p>Roelands has variously been a Training Centre for Perth (non-Indigenous) schoolboys, a "Native Mission Farm" and a provider of residential child care for children from an Indigenous background.</p> <p>It is currently a working farm which has no relationship to its history as a provider of residential child care.</p>

Address(es) Seven Hills Road, Roelands.  
Other Known Names Roelands Mission, Roelands Native Farm, Roelands Village

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### **Roelands as a Training Centre during the Depression Years**

Years of Operation Depression years

Role of Facility Training opportunities for non-Indigenous boys from the Perth Boys' High School.

Sponsoring Agency Originally the initiative of Mr Albany Bell, who owned the property, various private funders and the Governor, Sir James Mitchell.

Address(es) Seven Hills Road, Roelands.

Brief History At the conclusion of the original scheme, Mr Bell made the property available to various Indigenous families with a view to farming smallholdings.

This was the precursor of the Native Mission Farm which was eventually run by the Roelands Native Mission Farm Council.

Records No records of placements relating to students are known to exist from this period.

Contact Details For general information relating to the history of Roelands at this period:  
Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## Roelands Native Mission Farm

Years of Operation	From around the 1930s to 1975.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for children from an Indigenous background.
Sponsoring Agency	<p>In a contemporary overview recorded in 1971, Roelands was described as being “managed by the Council of Native Mission Farm Roelands (affiliated with the Missionary Fellowship [see Baptist Union for an outline of this group].” The Roelands Council also operated Valima Hostel in Narrogin [see entry]. <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>As of 1 July 1973, Roelands was formally known as Roelands Homes Incorporated and a letter held from this organisation on Departmental files indicates it encompassed the Roelands Outreach and Cassette Ministry, the Roelands Convention Centre, the Bethel Christian Centre at 17 Doney Street Narrogin, and Wollaston Home [see entry] in Bunbury. Later in 1973, the Narrogin facility was no longer listed, but the letterhead included the Bethany Christian Centre at 10 Moira Road Collie and the Valima Girls Hostel in Perth [see entry].</p> <p>In 1975, Roelands was offered to Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board (CCFAMBI) who bought the property then and changed its name to Roelands Village.</p>
Address(es)	Seven Hills Road, Roelands.
Other Known Names	Roelands Mission, Roelands Native Farm.
Brief History	<p>In 1971, Roelands was described as catering for “80 students (some State Wards) attending school at Brunswick Junction and neighbouring schools.” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>The Annual Reports of the Department of Community Services record Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for a ‘teenage cottage’ and in 1974 for a new cottage.</p> <p>The Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department indicate the number of children who were “Native Wards” resident at Roelands at June 30<sup>th</sup> in the years 1965 to 1970. These were:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1965: 83 children; 1966: 86 children; 1967: 81 children; 1968: 75 children; 1969: 75 children; 1970: 73 children.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a>, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p>



Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>  For general information relating to missions:  State Records Office, Alexander Library Building James St West Entrance Perth WA 6000. Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm Telephone: (08) 9427 3360 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368 Email: <a href="mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au">sro@sro.wa.gov.au</a>

## Roelands Village

Years of Operation	1975 to 1984
Role of Facility	Roelands was owned and operated as a residential child care facility for children from an Indigenous background, in Cottage Homes at Roelands itself with a relationship to Wollaston Hostel in Bunbury [see entry].
Sponsoring Agency	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry], which was formerly called the Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board Inc (CCFAMBI).  In 1975, Roelands was offered to Churches of Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board (CCFAMBI) who bought the property then and changed its name to Roelands Village.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”.
Address(es)	Seven Hills Road, Roelands.
Brief History	The Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) has provided the following historical information:  Parents whose teenage girls had gone to the Bamberra Hostel [see entry] in the Perth suburb of Yokine, recommended to other parents especially in the north west, Kimberleys and Cue, that they send their teenagers to Roelands while they completed their High Schooling. These communities had contact with ACCIM missionaries from Carnarvon Mission who had regular visits from families of the children in their care in these areas. The Commonwealth Department

of Education also requested the placement of teenagers from these areas.

There were some local State Wards from the South West, Great Southern and Perth areas who also at Roelands. For a period of time, Roelands Village cared for children whose parents were going through the Alcohol Rehabilitation programme at Wandering Mission.

The children from Roelands Village, including Wollaston Hostel in Bunbury [see entry], attended primary schools in Brunswick, Roelands and two schools in Bunbury. Secondary students attended Harvey and Bunbury High Schools.

Wollaston Hostel operated as part of Roelands Village.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes “Roelands Village Cottage 1-8” as a ‘campus home’ (ie. “a residential child care establishment consisting of two or more dwellings that do not share cooking or eating facilities”, with an on-site manager “who has authority over the treatment and location of all the children in the dwellings” and which are not otherwise defined as secure institutions or hostels).

Roelands, situated on freehold land, is now a working farm.

When the CCFAMBI took over Roelands, they also assumed control of a campsite near Busselton, ownership of which has since been transferred to a local Indigenous group.

A limited chronology of the functions of Roelands, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 39.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.

Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

For Photographs:

Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O’Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For Personal Record Cards:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
 James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 Email: sro@sro.wa.gov.au

**Table 39: Children and Young People at Roelands Village, 1982-84**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Roelands Village			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Children at Year End	
1982	37	30	44	<p>Roelands Village provided two types of care: 1) Residential care for Indigenous students accessing educational facilities. 2) Dependent and neglected Indigenous children or those with social and emotional problems. In addition, “the application of agency resources to counsel, rehabilitate and develop whole families, rather than just their child members is beginning to occur” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Roelands was “recognised for the support they give to the placement of children for educational purposes” (CCRCC).</p> <p>Roelands could accommodate 70 children. Average number of children during the year was 49.</p> <p>37 children admitted in total, comprising 26 boys and 11 girls;13 under the care or control of the Department; and 24 private admissions. 14 children aged 6-12 years; 21 aged 13-15 years; and 2 aged 16-17 years on admission. All children admitted during the year were from Indigenous backgrounds.</p> <p>Children came from a wide geographical spread.</p>
1983			22	Capital grant to upgrade the recreation and community halls and replace some household items was received through the CCRCC.
1984			17	“Roelands has continued to receive Aboriginal students requiring placement for educational purposes, and a declining number of welfare cases.” (CCRCC).

## St Francis Xavier Mission, Wandering

See entry, "Wandering Mission"

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## St Joseph's Farm and Trade School, Bindoon

Years of Operation	1936 - 1966
Role of Facility	Residential care and schooling/training of boys generally aged from 12 to 16 years. Boys who were Wards of the state, child migrants and private admissions were all resident at Bindoon.
Sponsoring Agency	Christian Brothers
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Christian Brothers" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions".
Address(es)	Bindoon
Other Known Names	"Bindoon", "Boys' Town"
Brief History	<p>"A Piece of the Story", the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> indicates that Bindoon commenced in 1936 on donated land.</p> <p>By 1967, Bindoon had ceased offering residential child care and was converted to a Secondary Agricultural College, which it remains today. The facility is now known as the Catholic Agricultural College Bindoon.</p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events, admissions and discharges at Bindoon, is included in Table 40.</p>
Records	<p>Admission registers are available. Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND).</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Bindoon programs by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire. Please note that Bindoon is now an Agricultural College and does not hold any historical information on-site. Enquiries should be directed to the Archivist, below.
Contact Details	<p>The Archivist, Christian Brothers' Holy Spirit Province PO Box 1129, Bentley DC 6983. Telephone: (08) 9365 2813 Facsimile: (08) 9365 2814 Email: <a href="mailto:archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au">archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au</a> or <a href="http://www.westcourt.wa.edu.au">www.westcourt.wa.edu.au</a></p>

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 40: Boys at Bindoon, Certain Years between 1942 and 1967**

Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	St Joseph's Farm & Trade School, Bindoon			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1942	17	10	7	Opened 31 October, 1941. 2 abscondings; 4 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1943	34	29	12	11 abscondings; 4 children at service; 2 placed at service.
1944	40	36	16	16 abscondings; 4 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1945	50	61	5	25 abscondings; 1 child placed at service.
1946	2	25	7	22 abscondings; 1 child at service; 1 placed at service.
1952	St Joseph's Farm School, Bindoon, houses migrant boys and "a large building programme is progressing rapidly." "The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth."			
1953	Superior: Rev. Brother P. Keaney, OBE.  Accommodation for 220 migrant boys. "Further facilities, sleeping accommodation, shower and bathrooms, etc., are nearing completion and at Bindoon an extensive building programme is proceeding. Primary school, laundry, bakery, recreation hall, shelter sheds, tennis courts and playing fields are all in various stages of erection and construction. The programme of the Education Department is adopted and schooling is carried out on the premises. Evening classes are held for senior and trainee boys. A Holiday Hostel is planned for construction at Bindoon. The Brothers keep in touch with all old boys through the St. Vincent de Paul Society."			
1954	2	0	2	Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth.  Manager: Rev. Br M Quilligan.  "At Bindoon, the extensive building programme proceeds and the new main building in particular, presents a massive structure. One dormitory in this building is now in use. Much attention has been given to ablution and sanitary provisions; plans are in hand for other structures. Schooling is conducted on the premises and too, evening study periods under supervision and instruction, are provided for senior and trainee lads. Bindoon cares for British and Maltese migrant boys and offers a healthy open country life to lads who come there."
1957			0	84 children in total, comprising 71 migrants and 13 private admissions.

Year	St Joseph's Farm & Trade School, Bindoon			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1958			1	70 boys in total, comprising 54 migrants; 1 ward; 15 private admissions.
1959	0	1	0	61 boys in total, comprising 44 migrants and 17 private admissions.
1960	5	1	4	51 boys in total, comprising 4 wards; 34 migrants; 13 private admissions.
1961	7	3	8	45 boys in total, comprising 8 wards; 24 migrants; 13 private admissions.
1962	0	3	5	28 boys in total, comprising 5 wards; 15 migrants; 8 private admissions.
1963	2	0	7	39 boys in total, comprising 7 wards; 11 migrants; 21 private admissions.
1964	1	4	4	42 boys in total, comprising 4 wards; 6 migrants; 32 private admissions.
1965	0	3	1	51 boys in total, comprising 1 ward; 1 native ward, 2 migrants; 48 private admissions.
1966	0	0	1	88 boys in total, comprising 1 ward; 1 native ward, 11 migrants; 75 private admissions.
1967			1	Now called Keaney College, and operating as an Agricultural Boarding School. The body of 33 boys includes 30 private school boarders and one boy in each category of ward, migrant and native ward.

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### St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage

Years of Operation	1901 - 1972
Role of Facility	Residential care for girls, including Wards of the state, child migrants and private admissions.
Sponsoring Agency	Sisters of Mercy
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Sisters of Mercy" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	18 Barrett Street, Wembley
Other Known Names	Catherine McAuley Centre (from 1969) [see entry]; Mercy Community Services, MercyCare [see entry under Catherine McAuley Centre].
Brief History	"A Piece of the Story", the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i>

[www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) indicates that the Sisters of Mercy came to WA in 1846 and “began planning for the education of the children of the colonists. By 1853, four distinct but intertwined educational establishments were operating at Victoria Square, Perth. One of these was St Mary’s School for Aboriginal Girls, which received a special grant from the Governor. While the care of Aboriginal girls gradually ceased over the next decade, the care of white destitute children continued. In 1968 the Catholic girls in the government poor houses were entrusted to the care of the Sisters of Mercy. The Roman Catholic Girls’ Orphanage operated from Victoria Square, Perth until the service transferred to Subiaco in 1901, under the name of St Joseph’s Girls’ Orphanage.”

The site in Subiaco (now Wembley), where the Catherine McAuley Centre and St Vincent’s Foundling Home and chapel still stand, was previously occupied by the Christian Brothers’ St Vincent’s Orphanage for Boys prior to their move to Queen’s Park (now Waterford) to what is now Clontarf [see separate entry in *Signposts* for Clontarf].

The Battye Library (call no. ACC1800A) contains a microfilm record comprising the register of the Roman Catholic Girls’ Orphanage, 1868-1890, various notes to 1912, and a sketch of the mission in 1846.

Following World War 2, from 1947, unaccompanied migrant girls from the UK and Malta were sent St Joseph’s or St Vincent’s Foundling Home [see separate entry in *Signposts* for St Joseph’s Orphanage], which were located on the same campus.

In 1969, the campus was renamed after the founder of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, Catherine McAuley [see separate entry in *Signposts*] service gradually changed from one that was based around the campus, to a suite of services that were largely community-based.

A limited chronology of the major events at St Joseph’s, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 41.

#### Records

Admission registers are available for 1868-1928.  
Case records post-1979.  
Maintenance registers 1901-1948 and 1958-1972  
Committal warrants to 1951  
Baptism Certificates to 1972 (those for the 1950’s are missing)  
Social security payments records 1960’s (those for the 1970’s are missing)  
Ailments register 1915  
Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND)

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

The Manager, Family and Community Services  
Mercy Community Services, 18 Barrett St, Wembley WA 6014.  
Telephone: (08) 9442 3444 Facsimile: (08) 3981 7050  
Email: [lpushong@mcs.org.au](mailto:lpushong@mcs.org.au)

For information about children placed by the Child Welfare Department:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 41: Young People at St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage, Certain Years between 1935 and 1994**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

<b>St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage, West Leederville (Subiaco, Wembley)</b>				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1920			129	Th Annual Report of 1920 notes that the orphanage service was established by the Sisters of Mercy in 1868 in Victoria Square. The Superintendent at the Subiaco site in 1920 was Sister Ursula.
1921			114	
1922	17	40	91	
1923	17	24	84	
1924	10	25	69	
1925	13	24	57	1 death.
1926	33	19	71	17 children at service.
1927	6	20	57	12 children at service.
1928	19	14	62	8 children at service.
1929	21	31	52	10 girls at service.
1930	12	16	48	7 children at service.
1931	12	15	45	8 children at service.
1932	36	16	65	7 children at service; 2 children placed at service.
1933	12	12	65	



St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage, West Leederville (Subiaco, Wembley)				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1934	13	19	59	<p>“Through the generosity of an unknown benefactor the Sisters have been enabled, besides providing a recreation hall and a swimming pool, to renovate and equip a commodious sleep-out [for] 60 of the senior girls...They have a piano [in the rec room] and are able to dance...The basket-ball season is now commencing and two teams are being formed. The annual Sports Day takes place in September.”</p> <p>5 children at service; 5 children placed at service.</p>
1935	31	23	67	4 children at service; 16 children placed at service.
1936			56	
1937	22	17	61	<p>Sister-in-Charge: Sr Mary Claver. 89 wards; 125 private; 214 total children in residence. A baker's oven was installed this year and “girls are now being trained in baking bread. For girls who have to go out to service, particularly in the country, this knowledge should be an asset.”</p> <p>8 children at service; 6 placed at service.</p>
1938	23	14	70	3 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1939	14	18	66	10 children at service; 7 placed at service.
1940	16	18	64	6 children at service.
1941	28	27	65	Library opened. 10 children at service.
1942	9	24	50	6 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1943	4	17	37	6 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1944	27	36	46	3 children at service; 4 placed at service.
1945	24	17	53	3 children at service; 2 placed at service.
1946	10	18	45	
1947			43	<p>The Hon. A.F. Watts (Deputy Premier &amp; Minister for Social Services), Mr Ackland, MLA and Mr A.L. Young (Secretary, Child Welfare Department) visited on 21.05.1947.</p> <p>The Minister was “impressed with the work of this Home and expressed the view that such an institution was worthy of encouragement. He assured the Principal, the Rev. Sister M. Teresa, that ‘Any project made for the benefit of child life placed before him would not fall on deaf ears’.”</p>
1948	15	17	41	

St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage, West Leederville (Subiaco, Wembley)				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1949	11	13	39	
1950	5	5	39	
1951	4	3	40	
1952	9	13	36	St Joseph's Orphanage for Girls catered for primary age girls. "The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth." 1 girl absconded.
1953	6	8	34	Superioress: Mother M. Teresa. Accommodation for 200 girls. "Health generally of the girls is good. Schooling is provided on the premises to 8th Standard. Some girls attend Victoria Square Convent or a business college, where tuition is given in secondary school or commercial subjects. Pupils at the Institution can be prepared for the Nurses' Entrance Examination or the Commonwealth Public Service Examination. Likewise they can be taught dressmaking, needlework, cooking, cake decorating or laundry work. Piano is taught to suitable pupils. Girls are encouraged to visit and return to St. Joseph's for holidays, and many do so. Girls from the country undergoing medical or dental treatment, stay at the Institution and they sometimes convalesce at St. Joseph's, Rockingham, the seaside home of this Institution. New verandahs and balconies to the front of the main building are being constructed and increased playground and shelter shed accommodation has been provided." By 1953, there was mention of a "seaside home" available to St Joseph's at Rockingham (called St Joseph's Rockingham).
1954	5	13	26	Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth. Superior: Rev. Mother M Teresa. Accommodation for school-age girls (wards, migrants, private admissions). "Extension by way of new verandahs and balconies to the front of the main building, mentioned in last report, have been completed." 1 girl absconded.
1956			20	
1957	10	9	21	92 girls in total, comprising 21 wards; 8 migrants; 63 private admissions.
1958			24	111 girls in total, comprising 24 wards; 16 migrants; 71 private admissions.
1959	18	20	22	124 girls in total, comprising 22 wards; 16 migrants; 86 private admissions.

St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage, West Leederville (Subiaco, Wembley)				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1960	10	11	21	82 girls in total, comprising 21 wards; 14 migrants; 47 private admissions.
1961	11	11	21	101 girls in total, comprising 21 wards; 9 migrants; 71 private admissions.
1962	6	11	16	89 girls in total, comprising 16 wards; 6 migrants; 67 private admissions.
1963	4	9	11	78 girls in total, comprising 9 wards; 2 migrants; 67 private admissions.
1964	10	10	11	94 girls in total, comprising 11 wards; 7 migrants; 76 private admissions.
1965	1	4	8	75 girls in total, comprising 8 wards; 8 migrants; 59 private admissions.
1966	1	2	7	63 girls in total, comprising 7 wards; 10 migrants; 46 private admissions.
1967			7	78 girls in total, comprising 7 wards; 7 migrants; 64 private admissions.
1968			14	62 girls in total, comprising 14 wards; 48 private admissions.

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### St Joseph's Hostel, Derby

**Years of Operation** 1958 - 1986 (The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) reports that St Joseph's Hostel in Derby continues to operate in 2004, but is not specific about its purpose).

**Role of Facility** Boarding facility for secondary school age boys and girls from Indigenous backgrounds.

**Sponsoring Agency** Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines)

**Other facilities in Signposts that are related to the Sponsoring Agency** See the entry "Pallottines" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

**Address(es)** Derby

**Brief History** "A Piece of the Story", the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* [www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) records that St Joseph's Hostel was "established in 1958 by the Archdiocese of Broome. It was operated on a day to day basis by the Priests and Brothers of the Society of the Catholic

Apostalates (Pallottines) with the assistance of Lay Missionaries". For more information about the Pallottines, see the entry for the Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne in *Signposts*.

Children in whom the Department had a interest were recorded as being placed at St Joseph's from the late 1950's, and St Joseph's was mentioned in the Annual reports prior to the handover of education and employment hostels from the Native Welfare Department in 1972, though it was not listed among the Department's education hostels after that date.

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

St Joseph's Hostel continued to have some relationship with the Department in 1991 as it could purchase stores through Departmental accounts. Payments were recouped later. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1991*).

A limited chronology of St Joseph's Hostel, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 42.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

The Pallottines may be a good source of information about records.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

For information about personal records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre

50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148

Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532

Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

For information about church related documents and correspondence:

The Archivist, Diocesan Office,

PO Box 76, Broome WA 6725

Telephone: (08) 9192 1060 Facsimilie: (08) 9192 2136

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 42: Young People at St Joseph's Hostel, Derby. Certain Years between 1959 and 1983**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	St Joseph's Hostel, Derby			
	Admits	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department
1959			1	1 female ward.
1960	0	1	0	
1969			1	
1970			5	
1977	Mission Grant in Aid of \$5000 for "personal space for store."			
1980	A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1980 for electrical rewiring.			
1981	A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1981 for two water tanks and a new bore and pump.			
1982	A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1982 for window screens, bathroom renovations and reticulation for the recreation area.			
1983	A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1983 for the purchase and installation of a water cooler system.			

### **St Joseph's Preventorium, Kellerberrin**

Years of Operation                      From around 1938 to 1957

Role of Facility	Care of sick children.
Sponsoring Agency	The Sisters of St Joseph staffed the facility.
Address(es)	Kellerberrin
Brief History	<p>The following information is drawn from the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for the years noted:</p> <p>1932: The Preventorium provides for the “sick and under-nourished children of families in poor circumstances, to permit them to recuperate under ideal conditions. Children are taken from 5 to 12 years of age for 6 months. There is accommodation for 16 boys and 16 girls. The institution was established, equipped, and is being maintained by Mr. Stuart Patterson, of Kellerberrin. It is under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph.”</p> <p>1953: The Superioress was Sister M. Laurianna. “This fine home was endowed by the late Mr. Stuart Patterson about 20 years ago for the care of delicate children. There are 16 beds each for boys and girls. With the improvement in health conditions over the years, these beds are not so much in demand, so accommodation was made available early this year for seven migrant boys. Beds are also set aside for eight migrant girls.”</p> <p>1954: The Superioress was Sr M Eulalia. “Accommodation has been made available for seven migrant boys, and is reserved for eight migrant girls.”</p> <p>1957: 22 children in total, comprising 6 migrant girls (according to Annual Report, but it is likely that these are boys as no migrant girls are known to have gone to St Joseph’s Preventorium) and 16 private admissions.</p>
Records	Unknown. Former child migrants who were resident at St Joseph’s can access PHIND, the Personal History Index, through the Department or the Catholic Migrant Centre.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Sr. Flo O’Sullivan, Catholic Migrant Centre.  Telephone: (08) 9221 1727 Facsimile: (08) 9221 3793  Email: <a href="mailto:fosullivan@cmc-perth.org">fosullivan@cmc-perth.org</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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## St Kevin's Industrial Farm School, Glendalough

Years of Operation	The most likely years of operation, inferred from information provided in the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department, are 1897 to 1922.
Role of Facility	Residential Industrial School and Boarding School for boys aged up to 14 years.
Sponsoring Agency	Oblates of Mary Immaculate
Address(es)	Glendalough (it is now an Aged Care facility)

**Brief History** The Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department indicated in 1920 that St Kevin's was established in 1897. During the years 1920 to 1922, the number of children resident at June 30<sup>th</sup> were reported in the Annual Reports of the Department. These were as follows:

1920: 22 children; 1921: 16 children; 1922: 16 children discharged, with no children resident at year end.

“A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* [www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) reports that St Kevin's “ceased operation on 4<sup>th</sup> August 1921. The remaining 16 boys who were under 14 were transferred to the Christian Brothers School at Clontarf.”

The following history is quoted from the website of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate [www.oblates.com.au](http://www.oblates.com.au) (follow the link “Our History”):

“Conditions at Glenadlough were severe in the early days. Daniel Howard, not in the best of health, reflected some of the problems of the community in colourful but unconventional language:

We have to go two miles to Mass. Fr Dan O’Ryan comes out here once a week to hear our confessions. The land here is not much good except small patches it would not feed many cattle, except the Oblates can sell some of it for building purposes it will never pay. Food and wages are so high here. The industrial school will never pay except the Government subscribes more money than it does at present. Land Land Land Bush Bush Bush. Flys (sic) and Frogs are the principal things here. we planted some potatoes but they refused to grow except a small patch.

However a more optimistic note was struck by Michael Boland a few months later. Although the four brothers were still inhabiting the ‘old shanty’ they would be moving into the new building in a few weeks time, even though there is no finance to provide furnishings. They were determined to ‘take in boys and make a show’:

We are getting on first rate at St Kevin's our friends are very

good to us we are stocking the farm quietly and cheaply we got a cow and chaff from one friend, a splendid cow in calf from another, a pair of hens & two clutches of chickens from an old woman . . . I got a horse & saddle from another friend so we have two horses now to till our garden.

The farm is not so bad so far for the first year, we did pretty well, some of the crops failed as we put them in at the wrong time. The Bishop was out a few days ago to see the house he was very well pleased with it. it is a splendid house and the stone is very fine and it is very costly. I fear we wont have much room in it if we get many boys.

However Boland went on to be mildly critical of the house which he thought 'a grand house and a strong one' but he would have preferred a 'plainer' one. Howard, always one with a word of criticism, thought it was built 'more for show than utility'. The new establishment was opened on Monday November 22nd 1898 by the Premier, Sir John Forrest. A large number of visitors attended. The two miles from Subiaco railway station being 'one stretch of heavy sand', the Oblates 'had prepared for their visitors, and a number of drags were consequently in readiness to convey parties to the institution.' The Superior, Daniel O'Ryan professed a willingness to work with the government and be open to government inspection. As regards personnel:

we do not begin the work as experimenters or novices. We begin the work with trained brothers. Brothers who have had years' experience in institutions of the same kind in the Old Country, where we have four such institutions in our hands.

The mutual congratulations appropriate to the occasion disguised the tensions and pressures on the Oblate community. However some help was forthcoming when the government granted 2/- per day for each boy, more than was expected. Personnel always posed a problem. O'Ryan's demands for help were clear:

I wrote to you about two French Brothers. Send me one only and send him as soon as you can. One with a knowledge of gardening and vines.

The French brother did not arrive. In fact the Oblates were generous with personnel for so small a number of boys, when compared with the Irish industrial schools: 285 at Philipstown and 190 at Glenree. Daniel Howard's continuing though mellowing criticisms adequately reflected these pressures on personnel. In 1899 he lamented that there had not been an Oblate priest there to say Mass on the two previous Sundays. The local Superior had been suffering from typhoid fever for the past three months and there was simply no one available to take his place. Not for the first (or last) time personnel resources seemed stretched beyond what was reasonable.

The progress of the institution was at best precarious, though Howard was hardly justified in his complaint that the Oblates were 'neglecting'



Glendalough. The investment of personnel and finance was already considerable. However help was not always as quickly forthcoming as desired. We gain a glimpse into the finances of the venture from the Superior Daniel O’Ryan who expressed annoyance at having to repeat information to the Provincial in Ireland. Despite promises given, no money had been sent out from Ireland for the building. Eventually when ‘face to face with eternal disgrace’ the Fremantle Oblate community paid two thousand, six hundred and ten pounds for the building at Glendalough. This, of course, was in accordance with the decision of the former Provincial, and in the spirit of Bishop Gibney’s original concept that the Oblates came primarily to take charge of the Industrial School. From the beginning it had been appreciated that the venture would need support, as Fr Gaughren admitted:

With a small number of boys - very likely small boys who can do little work - the government grant will hardly suffice to pay all establishment charges.

The Cardinal however assures me that whatever is wanting will be easily found amongst the charitable people of the colony. We accept his assurance and trust in Providence.

The high hopes were not easily fulfilled. The progress of the venture was adversely affected by the economic depression and the government grant for the boys had been halved from two shillings per day to one.

However much effort went into financing the industrial school. Generous help eventually came from the home province. By the turn of the century Glendalough owed over three thousand pounds to the British Province. The venture continued to be subsidized by the British Province, for some years they gave an interest free loan of 1743-11-4 Stg., and from 1906 they asked for interest. The Church in this country long continued to be dependent upon the home countries for finance and personnel, a factor clearly reflected in Oblate experience. Efforts were also made to raise finance locally. In 1905 Fr John Flynn held a bazaar in Perth Town Hall, lasting 10 days, which realised the handsome sum of 480 pounds, and another 320 pounds had been collected already.

The industrial school needed more Brothers, especially a tailor, and some money would be needed to provide a well. O’Ryan ended his bristling, if informative letter, offering his resignation as Superior of Glendalough. Charles Cox, the Provincial, was not a man to mince words and he forwarded the letter to the Superior General with marginal notes worthy of any school master. Cox thought the letter displayed no ‘obedience...patience or willingness to admit the possibility of any views but his own.’ O’Ryan was certainly an irascible man, and was not always very tolerant. The brothers worked long hours and he gives us a partial glimpse of this:

On Sundays Brother Boland takes charge of the boys from 9 o’clock to twelve in the morning. Brother Lalor from two to five in the evening: Brother Nolan from 7 to 8.30 at night.

Brother Tuite has to look after dormitories and Brother Howard sees to the Refectory and washing up. The other hours of the day are taken up with Mass, Catechism - one hour, meals etc.

Glendalough was clearly a seven day a week task. That level of commitment to work was common for religious in those days. Thanks to the hard work and dedication the venture prospered in many ways. There was hope of increased government aid, and the Director of Public Works granted one thousand pounds for a road. Father Flynn spent 11 years as superior and manager of the school, and the establishment seemed to settle down to perform its function. The Vicar of Missions, Charles Cox, succeeded as superior in 1911, an indication of its significance in Oblate eyes. At this stage there were 10 boys on the government list, and 21 sent by their parents ('with or without payment'), and the staff consisted of the superior, four brothers, a house-keeper and two lads working on the farm (one of these being an 'ex boarder'). Charles Cox preached a retreat to the boys, and six boys made their first Holy Communion....

After initial misunderstandings and the hard task of getting the project underway, Glendalough settled down to perform its task. John Flynn (1869-1942) who had come to Fremantle in 1899 was superior of Glendalough from 1900 to 1911. Reputed to be a man of 'kindly and unselfish nature' he was particularly kind to the poor and sick. His dedication and that of these early pioneers is clear from a note from a later Provincial, Joseph Scannell to Eugene Callan that 'he (Flynn) had no holiday from 1904-1921.' Unlike his predecessor, the volatile Daniel O'Ryan, he seemed admirably suited to lead the industrial school. That task certainly continued to be a daunting one. Repeated efforts to re-claim the swamp by draining it into the lake cost much time, effort and money. The most severe blow fell in May 1913 when the boys not on the government list were sent through the State Children's Department to Clontarf orphanage. Shortly after the difficult decision was made to terminate the dairy industry because of fewness of boys, cost of hired labour and the difficulty of satisfying the Government Health Office. But every effort was made to preserve and consolidate St Kevin's. In July 1913 the government certified the institution as an orphanage. The General Administration (no less) approved the installation of electricity, 42 an indication of the extent to which centralised government effected far flung missions. The economy of the institution was aided by the leasing of part of the 300 acre property to tenant farmers.

With the coming of Fr Thomas Hayes as superior and director in 1915, things changed: the community now rose at 5.30 am rather than 6.00 am. The number of 'absconders' apparently decreased and 'almost half the boys were allowed home for Christmas'. We have details of the 'annual river trip'. But in its short career, St. Kevin's was always a struggling concern: on its records are some 241 boys of whom 22 were boarders and 219 convicted cases.

The efforts to save Glendalough were not succeeding and in 1914

Archbishop Clune suggested the Oblates sell Glendalough, as it would be redundant with changes in government policy for juvenile offenders. Once again there were protracted quibbles about ownership of property. The effort made to save Glendalough by having it classified as an orphanage, aroused the Archbishop's suspicion as he thought it merely a ruse. The move was in fact suggested by the Secretary to the Government Department. The Archbishop was keen to see it closed, though he wanted to keep the land for an Agricultural College while the Oblates kept the debt. The matter was finally settled with the sale of the school to the Little Sisters of the Poor in 1921. Given the small population of the colony, it is little wonder that Glendalough at its peak only numbered about 70 boys. With a change in government policy the number dropped to 14."

#### Records

As the facility was known as an "Industrial Farm School" in Departmental reports and the preceding history indicates a majority of boys having been 'convicted cases', it is clear that many children were placed at St Kevin's by the state. Therefore the Department for Community Development should be the first port of call for anyone searching for records.

"A Piece of the Story" indicates that "very few records exist but some references can be found in Congregational materials." Contact details for the Archivist of the Oblates are given below.

For general historical information, the Battye Library is generally a preferred starting place for institutions such as St Kevin's.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Archivist, Oblates of Mary Immaculate  
PO Box 384, Camberwell Victoria 3124  
Facsimile: (03) 9813 2696 (Please put requests for information in writing).

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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### **St Mary's Mission, New Norcia**

Years of Operation 1848 - 1974

Role of Facility Boarding school for boys from an Indigenous background

Sponsoring Agency Benedictine Community of New Norcia

Address(es) New Norcia

Other Known Names St Mary's College

**Brief History** St Mary's College was a boarding school for Aboriginal boys set up by the Benedictine Monks in 1848. Departmental records show that Wards of the state were placed there by the Department from at least the early 1960's but the Native Welfare Department have had some earlier connection with the facility.

Wilson and Robinson noted in 1971 that St Mary's was "one of the first mission stations established in Western Australia and [is] governed by the Benedictine Order, which also controls Kalumburu in the Northern Division [of the Department of Native Welfare]. It caters for 160-170 primary and secondary school children." *Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.*

The Annual Report of the Department of Community Services in 1974 notes that St Mary's received a Mission Grant in Aid for camping equipment.

A limited chronology of admissions and discharges, is included in Table 43.

### **Records**

"A Piece of the Story", the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* [www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) indicates that some records exist for the years 1940-1974. These are held at the Archives at New Norcia, with copies being held at the State Archives of WA and at the Battye Library in Perth.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist.

Additionally, the Department's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details The Archivist, Benedictine Community of New Norcia Inc, Holy Trinity Abbey, New Norcia WA 6509.  
Telephone: (08) 9654 8018 Facsimile: (08) 9654 8097  
Email: [archives@newnorcia.wa.edu.au](mailto:archives@newnorcia.wa.edu.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 43: Young People at St Mary's Mission, New Norcia Certain Years between 1963 - 1970**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	St Mary's Mission, New Norcia			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1963	1	0	1	
1964	0	0	1	
1965	0	0	1	Plus 33 Native Wards
1966	1	0	1	Plus 60 Native Wards

Year	St Mary's Mission, New Norcia			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1967			77	All Native Wards
1968			85	
1969			81	
1970			54	

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### St Vincent's Foundling Home

Years of Operation            1914 - 1972

Role of Facility                Residential care and pre-school education of young girls and boys up to 6 years, including Wards of the state, child migrants and private admissions.

Sponsoring Agency            Sisters of Mercy

Other facilities in  
*Signposts* that are related  
to the Sponsoring Agency    See the entry "Sisters of Mercy" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es)                    18 Barrett St, Wembley

Brief History                    Originally a home for infants, St Vincent's changed over time to provide Hostel and family cottage accommodation and support for children 16 years and under, including short and long-term care with cottage parents. This service was provided by the Sisters of Mercy subsequent to the St Joseph's Orphanage and St Vincent's Foundling Home facilities. Now known as Mercy Community Services and no longer under the administration of the Sisters. Known in 1985 as the Catherine McAuley Residential Child Care Centre. In 1985, the Centre administered 9 scatter cottages (with a maximum of 6 children in each) and 2 satellite houses (for a maximum of 8 teenagers in each).

Related facilities, "St Joseph's Girls' Orphanage" and the "Catherine McAuley Centre" have separate entries in *Signposts* and these should be consulted for further information.

A limited chronology of the main events, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 44.

Records                         Admission registers are available for 1868-1928.  
Case records post-1979.  
Maintenance registers 1901-1948 and 1958-1972

Committal warrants to 1951  
 Baptism Certificates to 1972 (those for the 1950's are missing)  
 Social security payments records 1960's (those for the 1970's are missing)  
 Ailments register 1915  
 Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND)

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details The Manager, Family and Community Services  
 Mercy Community Services, 18 Barrett St, Wembley WA 6014.  
 Telephone: (08) 9442 3444 Facsimile: (08) 3981 7050  
 Email: [lpushong@mcs.org.au](mailto:lpushong@mcs.org.au)

For information about children placed by the Child Welfare Department:  
 Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 44: Children at St Vincent's Foundling Home, Certain Years between 1920 and 1969**

Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

St Vincent's Foundling Home					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1920			49		
1921			54		
1922	15	15	52		2 deaths.
1923	14	13	52		1 death.
1924	6	21	37		
1925	25	14	46		2 deaths.
1926	1	25	34		4 deaths.
1927	11	11	33		1 death.
1928	27	19	40		1 death.

<b>St Vincent's Foundling Home</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1929	39	29	46		4 deaths.
1930	16	11	47		4 deaths.
1931	22	7	59		3 deaths.
1932	22	26	54	16	1 death.
1933	25	12	65	17	2 deaths.
1934	22	18	69	17 (one child transferred to Clontarf).	“St Vincent's...is now in the twentieth year of its existence, having been founded in December, 1914. During that time hundreds of God's unfortunate little ones have found a haven of repose within its walls. On the opening day three little mites were admitted; today there are 109 sturdy youngsters in the Home, the ages ranging from a few weeks to six years...Through the generosity of Mr Stuart Patterson, of Kellerberrin, a large airy nursery and infirmary, together with an up-to-date kindergarten school, have been added...On the whole the health of the children has been excellent, though three little weaklings winged their flight, despite the untiring efforts of our honorary physician, Dr Baker, who, since the death of Dr Officer eight years ago, has devoted his time and his talents unsparingly to the welfare of the 'wee ones'. The Sisters owe him a debt of gratitude.”
1935	25 (13 boys; 12 girls)	37 (11 boys; 26 girls)	57 (29 boys; 28 girls)	24 (6 died)	
1936			69 (34M / 35F)	32	
1937	16 (12boys; 4 girls)	29 (23 boys; 6 girls)	56 (23 boys; 33 girls)	20	Sister-in-Charge: Sr Mary Claver. 2 deaths. 56 wards; 54 private; 110 total resident.  “The kindergarten... appears to be the best thing in kindergartens, so perfect are its appointments. The whole of this institution is well equipped in everything.”
1938	17 (9 boys; 8 girls)	13 (1boy; 12 girls)	60 (31 boys; 29 girls)	41	
1939	15 (8 boys; 7 girls)	21 (18 boys; 3 girls)	54 (21 boys; 33 girls)	41	



<b>St Vincent's Foundling Home</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1940	19	12	61	37	
1941	16	29	48	51	
1942	21	13	56	26	
1943	9	16	49	49	
1944	28	25	50	43	4 deaths.
1945	24	31	43	47	
1946	23	13	53	35	1 death.
1947			60		<p>The Hon. A.F. Watts (Deputy Premier &amp; Minister for Social Services), Mr Ackland, MLA and Mr A.L. Young (Secretary, Child Welfare Department) visited on 21.05.1947.</p> <p>The Minister was "impressed with the work of this Home and expressed the view that such an institution was worthy of encouragement. He assured the Principal, the Rev. Sister M. Teresa, that 'Any project made for the benefit of child life placed before him would not fall on deaf ears'."</p>
1948	23	33	50	21	
1949	10	13	47	48	
1950	3	13	37	57	
1951	10	4	43	68	
1952	16	19	40	37	<p>"St. Vincent's Foundling Home, Station St Wembley, caters for pre-school children."</p> <p>"There is a kindergarten at St. Vincent's. When the children become of school age the girls are transferred to St. Joseph's Orphanage and the boys to Castledare Junior Orphanage, Queen's Park."</p> <p>"The Roman Catholic institutions are under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth."</p>
1953	8	8	40	56	<p>Superioress: Mother M Teresa. Accommodation for 140 infants and toddlers to 6 years.</p> <p>"There have been spasmodic outbreaks of whooping cough, and diphtheria was introduced by some of the migrant children, but the general health of the inmates is good. A new dressing room is now completed and two new toilets with tiled walls and terrazzo floors</p>

<b>St Vincent's Foundling Home</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					have been installed for boys and girls.”
1954	8	2	46	50	Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth. Superioress: Rev. Mother M Teresa. “The older kiddies are occupied in the kindergarten, and play area equipment here even includes a large wading pool which is most popular. Extensive renovations are taking place at this institution and this includes work to the ablution facilities.”
1956			36	52	
1957	21	11	46	36	152 children in total, comprising 46 wards; 14 female migrants; 92 private admissions.
1958			29	27	101 children in total, comprising 29 wards and 72 private admissions.
1959	11	21	19	17	84 children in total, comprising 19 wards; 1 female migrant; 64 private admissions.
1960	10	14	15	6	49 children in total, comprising 15 wards and 34 private admissions.
1961	3	13	5	2	71 children in total, comprising 5 wards and 66 private admissions.
1962	8	8	5		78 children in total, comprising 5 wards and 73 private admissions.
1963	3	2	6	95	101 children in total, comprising 6 wards and 95 private admissions.
1964	13	6	13	71	104 children in total, comprising 13 wards and 91 private admissions.
1965	6	9	10	88	106 children in total, comprising 10 wards, 96 private admissions and 3 native wards.
1966	19	19	10	64	123 children in total, comprising 10 wards, 113 private admissions and 9 native wards. The Annual Report notes 10 abscondings.
1967			9	56	79 children in total, comprising 9 wards, 56 private admissions and 12 native wards.
1968			7	41	99 children in total, comprising 7 wards, 85 private admissions and 7 native wards.
1969	Licensed for 50 children under 6 years of age. See Catherine McAuley Centre hereafter.				

## St Xavier Mission

See entry “Wandering Mission”

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## Salvation Army

Years of Involvement in Residential Care of Children and Young People

From 1901 and ongoing in 2004 through Salvation Army Crossroads West.

Other Facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Salvation Army

See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Records

The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including some files for the Salvation Army residential facilities for children for various years.

In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Records:

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003

Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:

The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849

Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia,

Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.

Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)

Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:

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Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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### **Salvation Army Boys' Home (later, Hollywood Children's Village)**

Years of Operation	1918 - 1992
Role of Facility	<p>Residential care originally for boys, but later girls, with private admissions as well as Wards of the state being admitted.</p> <p>By 1989, the Hollywood Children's Village offered medium to long-term care and a planned respite program, with the principal placement aim being to "maintain family links as closely as possible with family restoration as an end goal." In addition, the programs at Hollywood aimed to encourage the "spiritual growth of children in care." (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990</i>).</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Address(es)	Karakatta, West Subiaco and Nedlands. It is likely that the facility did not move location, but that suburb names changed over time. Children who were resident at Hollywood Children's Village in the 1960's and thereafter would have known the address as Karella Street Nedlands (or Karakatta).
Other Known Names	Hollywood Children's Village.
Brief History	<p>Established in 1918 as the Salvation Army Boy's Home, Hollywood Children's Village became coeducational in 1969. The facility progressed from dormitory-style accommodation to a cottage campus model during its operational lifetime.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Salvation Army (Hollywood Child) Cottage 1-5" as a 'clustered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise") that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>By 1984, there were three cottages on the Hollywood campus and the Salvation Army also ran Withnell House for "youth in transition to independent living" in Guildford Rd, Mt Lawley [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> for Withnell House]. The program was a busy one: "Referrals to</p>

both arms of the agency programme continue at a steady and near capacity level. The resources of the one social worker, and a newly appointed administrator are considerably stretched to supply the support and casework requirements of this group. In addition to this the agency has accepted a preventive role and a number of referrals are coped with on a non-residential support / counselling basis.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1983/84, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1984*).

In 1985, the Hollywood Children’s Village comprised three cottages supervised by cottage parents and a relief worker. One other cottage was available if necessary. Most children were aged 12-15 years.

The National Conference of the Salvation Army in 1985 confirmed the agency’s movement “away from village-based services to a priority for family-based interventions” and a review of child care activities conducted by the Army nationally was underway. The Hollywood Children’s Village was, by this time, beginning to broaden its residential services to encompass family support. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985*).

The national review endorsed the continuation of the residential program offered by Hollywood Children’s Village “on the basis that it is placing high priority on parental involvement and family reunion, also that it is active in its efforts to professionalise its service, train staff and evolve in the direction of a system of family support services.” The future of the Hollywood campus, though, would continue to be reviewed as it was seen as more desirable to have children accommodated in houses in the community rather than within campus grounds. (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986*).

In 1986, an additional cottage, Alinjarra, opened in the Hollywood Children’s Village to cater for children needing short-term and emergency care. [See separate entry in *Signposts* for Alinjarra].

In 1987 the CCRCC mapped the developments in residential services at the type of programs that were provided for children in the care of the agency:

1. Major Developments in the Residential Models of Care

- In-service training for Cottage Parents
- Professional staff development
- Youth care model
- Short term care

2. Range of Programs Provided

- Educational support
- Life skills and employment program
- Tutoring program

(*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987*).

In 1990, the CCRCC reported that “following discussion within the Salvation Army and other agencies, the decision was taken to phase out Hollywood’s residential programme, with a view to establishing a broadly integrated range

of services, both residential and non-residential which would be developed over time. A decision was taken to focus new residential services on young adolescents and youths, a high need group currently under serviced; to meet their particular needs a rostered-worker model of care would be employed.”  
(*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991*).

Departmental files indicate the four remaining group care units at Hollywood were phased out from June 1990, with the final cottage closing on January 25, 1991.

Residential programs continued under the auspices of the Salvation Army’s Youth and Children’s Services, which was subsequently known as Salvation Army Crossroads West [see separate entry].

A limited chronology of the major events at the Salvation Army Boys’ Home / Hollywood Children’s Village, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 45.

#### Records

The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including some files from the years 1922-23 (for the Salvation Army Home, Karrakatta); 1924-48 (for the Salvation Army Subiaco); 1949-57 (for the Salvation Army Boys Home Nedlands); 1950-65 (for the Salvation Army Boys Home Hollywood).

In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Records:

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003

Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:

The Divisional Social Programmes Secretary,

PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
 Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimile: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
 Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
 Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:  
 Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
 Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 45: Children and Young People at the Salvation Army Boys' Home / Hollywood Children's Village, Certain Years between 1920 and 1991**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted

Salvation Army Boys' Home, West Subiaco (Nedlands)					
Hollywood Children's Village					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1920			58		Established 1918. Address given as Karrakatta.
1921			68		
1922	25	38	55		
1923	23	17	60		1 death
1924	18	15	63		
1925	10	19	54		
1926	18	20	52		15 children at service
1927	39	24	67		11 children at service
1928	27	27	67		22 children at service
1929	13	29	51		19 children at service
1930	29	25	55		23 children at service
1931	13	16	52		17 children at service
1932	24	16	60		25 children at service; 17 children placed at service.
1933	15	14	61		

<b>Salvation Army Boys' Home, West Subiaco (Nedlands)</b>					
<b>Hollywood Children's Village</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1934	30	25	66		<p>"During the August school holidays the boys toured the country from Gingin to Geraldton and back through Latham, Dalwallinu, and Wongan Hills. Concerts were given in various centres and outings arranged by road and river, and a very happy fortnight was spent in camp at Safety Bay."</p> <p>14 children at service; 17 children placed at service.</p>
1935	36	11	65	3	16 children at service; 7 placed at service.
1936			64	4	
1937	38	43	59	4	<p>Manager: Adjutant AD Burtenshaw. 64 wards; 28 private; 92 total. "This Home at one time was the best boys' orphanage in the State. For various reasons it has fallen back, but the present manager... is doing splendid work in endeavouring to rehabilitate it." 16 children at service; 15 placed at service.</p>
1938	33	31	61	5	15 children at service; 11 placed at service.
1939	20	27	54	5	26 children at service; 17 placed at service.
1940	51	36	69	8	2 abscondings; 26 at service.
1941	39	47	61	14	Increased accommodation for 30 more boys. Buildings moved to form quadrangle. 2 children absconded; 18 at service.
1942	30	34	5	9	16 children at service; 11 placed at service.
1943	17	32	42	14	4 abscondings; 20 at service; 9 placed at service.
1944	32	36	38	8	7 abscondings; 15 at service; 2 placed at service.
1945	35	35	38	8	1 child absconded; 21 children at service; 12 placed at service.
1946	20	22	36	1	15 children at service; 9 placed at service.
1948	22	24	41	2	1 absconded.
1949	23	19	45		
1950	26	16	55	2	1 boy absconded.
1951	36	24	67		1 boy absconded.
1952	18	33	61		<p>Year end numbers are not consistent with data provided for 1951. This facility caters for boys of school age. "All Salvation Army Homes have continued renovations and improvements during the past year."</p> <p>9 abscondings.</p>
1953	13	30	44		Manger: Major FJ Hicks.



<b>Salvation Army Boys' Home, West Subiaco (Nedlands)</b>					
<b>Hollywood Children's Village</b>					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					Accommodation for 120 school-age boys. "Primary school facilities are available on the property. Some lads go out to school, to Perth Boys High or to Junior Technical School. Apart from the usual seasonal ailments, the boys enjoy excellent health. Keeness is evident in sporting activities and this is encouraged fully. Repainting internally of the dormitory section of the home is progressing and recently an amplifier system was installed, which extends to all dormitories, dining room and playroom." 3 abscondings.
1954	23	29	38		"Internal repainting of the dormitory section of this institution has been completed and now the outside of the main home buildings is being repainted. Repairs to the ablution block are well in mind." 9 abscondings.
1956			35	1	
1957	17	16	36	4	91 children in total, comprising 36 wards and 55 private admissions. 4 abscondings.
1958			29	5	90 boys in total, comprising 29 wards and 61 private admissions.
1959	26	21	34	6	74 boys in total, comprising 34 wards and 40 private admissions.
1960	31	28	37	4	92 boys in total, comprising 37 wards and 55 private admissions. 5 abscondings.
1961	29	24	42	1	77 boys in total, comprising 42 wards and 35 private admissions.
1962	45	37	50		94 boys in total, comprising 50 wards and 44 private admissions.
1963	14	13	51	1	90 boys in total, comprising 51 wards and 39 private admissions.
1964	17	20	48	1	70 boys in total, comprising 48 wards and 22 private admissions.
1965	6	2	33		Reported as 53 boys in total, comprising 33 wards and 20 private admissions.
1966	26	17	42	1	60 boys in total, comprising 42 wards and 18 private admissions.
1967			40	12	52 boys in total, comprising 40 wards and 12 private admissions.
1968			33		47 boys in total, comprising 33 wards and 14 private admissions.
1969			20		Also licensed for 6 children less than 6 years of age. Now known as "Hollywood Children's Village" and accommodated girls as well as boys.

Salvation Army Boys' Home, West Subiaco (Nedlands)					
Hollywood Children's Village					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1975			31		<p>31 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (16 Wards and 15 private admissions). The Hollywood Children's Village was described as comprising 4 cottages. At this time, the Hollywood Village provided generally longer term care for boys and girls aged 5-17 years, but did take children for shorter periods if necessary. Sibling groups were accommodated. The Hollywood Village had a garden, play area, 2 trampolines, swimming pool, cubby house, swings and slides, a gym, barbeque, access to an oval, cricket pitch, basketball court, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. There were 6 bedrooms – 2 singles, 2 doubles and 2 which could sleep three or more children per room; a lounge; dining/kitchen; a study, office and storerooms; 3 bathrooms and 4 toilet for the children and separate facilities for the staff, including 3 staff bedrooms; a pool or table tennis table; TV, piano, radio or radiogram, library, magazines, books and toys were available. Children took their lunch to school and either walked to school or caught the bus. The average length of stay was 1-4 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included Boys' Club; sporting clubs; church and Sunday school; attending school excursions, trips and camps; picnics and parties and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The buildings were 8-10 years old in 1975 and were described as a cluster of 'modern' residences, of brick construction. (<i>Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976</i>).</p>
1982 <sup>21</sup>	32	27	31		<p>Caters for "a predominantly white population of both sexes", organised "on a cottage system located around a central campus" with accommodation for 30-35 children...The Hollywood Village has yet no professionally qualified social workers or psychologists, and has a definite preference for the placement of children with little or no marked behavioural difficulties." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Hollywood no longer had a full "substitute care" program, but was a five day per week residential program with "a treatment emphasis." (CCRCC).</p> <p>Hollywood could accommodate 32 children. Average number of children during the year was 24.</p> <p>32 children admitted in total, comprising 17 boys and 15 girls; 16 under the care or control of the Department; and 16 private admissions. 3 children aged 0-5 years; 21 aged 6-12 years; 7 aged 13-15 years; and 1 aged 16-17 years on admission. No Indigenous children admitted during the year.</p>
1983			25		
1984			22		

<sup>21</sup> From 1982, both Wards and non-wards are reported in admission, discharge and total figures.

Salvation Army Boys' Home, West Subiaco (Nedlands)					
Hollywood Children's Village					
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1985			21**		**Number of children relates to February, not year end, occupancy. "During 1984/85 the Village has had 3 campus cottages occupied with one relief cottage available. These cottages are serviced by cottage parents with a relief worker coming in to cover the staff's days off...The Children's Village is not looking at expansion this year, but rather consolidation. The age group of children is 12 to 15 years, although there were some younger children last year." (CCRCC). Each cottage could accommodate up to 6 children.
1986					Three cottages remained open and a fourth opened this year, to provide for children requiring short-term, emergency accommodation.
1987					Bed capacity at Hollywood increased in this year.
1988	38	36			Referrals to Hollywood "continued at a high level and include large sibling groups and pre-schoolers. Hollywood has appointed an educational officer and feel they have been able to make vast improvements to the education needs of children...Where children are without family support a network of community-based social relationships is created through the holiday host programme." (CCRCC).
1989	63				"There have been some staff changes at Hollywood Children's Village this year but the agency has continued to offer a counselling programme and to develop a range of strategies to deal with the very difficult schooling situations of children under their care." (CCRCC).
1990 <sup>22</sup>	56				178 admissions overall, reflecting re-entries but the figures include those children placed at Mirrabooka House. Of the 147 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted, 33 were Wards and 114 children were "private cases."
1991	45		34		Final cottage closed January 25, 1991.

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### Salvation Army Crossroads West

Years of Operation 1989 – ongoing

Role of Agency in Residential Child Care Services Salvation Army Crossroads West is the successor to a long history of residential child care services offered by the Salvation Army [see entries].

Other facilities in See the entry "Salvation Army" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Signposts that are Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

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<sup>22</sup> Figure in Admissions column refers to number of children receiving residential care during the year.

related to the  
Sponsoring  
Agency

Address(es)

Residential facilities at Mirrabooka [Mirrabooka House, see entry] and Landsdale [Landsdale Early Adolescent Unit, see entry], and a Leaving Care service at Northbridge (333 William Street).

Other Known  
Names

Salvation Army [see entries for facilities pre-dating 1989, including Hollywood Children's Village]. In 1991, the agency was known as the Salvation Army Youth and Children's Services. In 1992, the agency was known as Crossroads WA.

Brief History of  
Residential Child  
Care Services

Departmental files report that the Salvation Army's Youth and Children's Services residential programs in 1991 included Group Care and Youth Accommodation.

In 1994 Crossroads West's Residential Child Care and Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme was funded to provide "medium to long term care for up to 16 young people, 12-17 years, in two group care units, the Early Adolescent Unit and Mirrabooka House."

Key Service Objectives:

"The provision of out of home care placements in two group care units with assessed carers:

1. Early Adolescent Unit at Landsdale – medium/long term care, maximum of 8 children aged 12-15 years.
2. Mirrabooka House – medium/long term care, maximum of 8 15-17 year olds. (3 places are SAAP funded).

Young people are assisted to develop skill as identified in individual development and case management plans.

To ensure positive links are maintained with the natural family and or social network.

Young people are supported to return to families or move to planned alternative accommodation." (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

1995 services included:

- Early adolescent unit for children aged 12-15 years at Landsdale
- Mirrabooka House (15-17 years), see entry
- Bridge House for young people 18+ with alcohol-related issues
- Externally supported accommodation for young people at Joondanna

(*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

In 1995, it was reported that Crossroads was undergoing a review, but noted that the service worked "with both children and their families, and tends to take children who are less behaviourally difficult." (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

In 1998 Salvation Army Crossroads West had two separate agreements with the Department for their services at Landsdale House and Oasis House [see separate entries in *Signposts*].

Landsdale House was funded to provide up to 8 placements for children / young people aged 12-15 years.

Oasis House was funded to provide 6 crisis/transitional placements for children aged 15-17 years. Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*]. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children's Services*).

In 2003 the two services were described as providing 'group care' placements for the young people in the same previous age groups. In addition the Landsdale service provided a reunification service available to young people in both services . (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

**Records** Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army Crossroads West programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

Salvation Army Crossroads West has case records from 1989 to present, including entry and exit recommendations, house diaries and log books and lists of residents for those years.

**Access** While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details** Departmental Records:  
Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Crossroads West Records:

The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimile: (08) 9227 7134

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### **Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia-Ora), Cottesloe Beach**

**Years of Operation** 1918 - 1969

**Role of Facility** Residential care of girls between the ages of three and sixteen years, including private admissions as well as Wards of the state.

Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Cottesloe
Other Known Names	Kia-Ora
Brief History	<p>Established in 1918 and officially opened on 1 September 1919 by then Chief of Staff of the Salvation Army, Commissioner TH Howard. There has been some speculation that Cottesloe House was originally the home of CY O’Connor, but Salvation Army historians have confirmed this is not the case.</p> <p>In June, 1921, an adjoining house, “Byanda”, which fronted onto Avonmore Terrace, was purchased and furnished to accommodate a further 36 children.</p> <p>Relocated to Kellerberrin in 1942, then returned to Cottesloe in 1944.</p> <p>During the 1950s, under the auspices of Major Iris Walters as Matron, Garden Fetes were held to help finance the many renovations and improvements to the facility.</p> <p>Byanda ceased to accommodate children in 1962, but was retained as staff quarters until the 1968-69 year.</p> <p>Cottesloe House was sold on 21 December 1969.</p> <p>As Hollywood Children’s Village opened in 1969, it is likely that any girls resident at that time were transferred to the Nedlands campus.</p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events at Kia - Ora, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 46.</p>
Records	<p>The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including some files from the years 1920-1950.</p> <p>In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>The Library and Information Service of Western Australia has a range of material relating to the Salvation Army in Western Australia, including some histories of individual residential facilities.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community</p>

Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Salvation Army Records:**

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
 333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  
 Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  
 Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:

The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
 PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
 Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
 Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
 Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
 Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:  
 Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
 Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 46: Children and Young People at the Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia – Ora), 1920 - 1969**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia-Ora), Cottesloe				Notes
	Admt	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1920			61		Established 1918, with 56 girls transferred from the Salvation Army's Collie Girls' Home. The three eldest girls were employed as Assistants to the staff. Commandant Bertha Thomas was Matron. "Byanda", on Avonmore Tce, at the rear of Cottesloe House, purchased. Commandant Bertha Thomas replaced by Ensign Rubina Pratt.
1921			63		
1922	17	14	66		
1923	26	25	67		

Year	Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia-Ora), Cottesloe				
	Admt	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1924	15	31	51		
1925	10	11	50		
1926	20	22	48		11 children at service
1927	17	20	45		13 children at service
1928	33	24	54		14 children at service
1929	15	18	50		1 death; 11 children at service
1930	22	23	49		9 children at service
1931	22	23	48		10 children at service
1932	23	13	57		10 children at service; 14 children placed at service. Ensign Rubina Pratt, Matron, replaced by Major Mabel Wray, presiding over 7 Officers, 1 employee and 119 children in residence.
1933	19	22	54		
1934	28	20	62		<p>“This institution is pleasantly situated on an elevated position, very near the Buckland Hill railway station, and overlooking the Indian Ocean. Children are admitted from the age of three years, and, unless otherwise arranged, remain until they reach the age of 16 years, when every effort is made to place them in suitable employment. When a girl shows special ability for other than housework she is afforded the opportunity of improvement by having a course of training...at the Technical School, so that some have become school teachers, others nurses, dressmakers, or engaged in clerical work.”</p> <p>10 children at service; 7 children placed at service.</p>
1935	22	21	63	5	11 children at service; 12 children placed at service. Ten-day visit by General Evangeline Booth, daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, William Booth, to Cottesloe House.
1936			58	11	Band of Hope initiated.
1937	17	33	42	2	Matron: M. Wray. The Home caters for Protestant children. 69 wards; 40 private; 109 total children in residence at year end 1937. 23 children at service; 14 placed at service.
1938	19	15	46	12	22 children at service; 16 placed at service.
1939	26	26	46	12	32 children at service; 17 placed at service. Major Wray retired, to be replaced by Major Adeline Adams.



Year	Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia-Ora), Cottesloe				
	Admt	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
1940	18	14	50	4	15 children at service. Around this time, Brigadier Isobella Ferguson fell from the Tower at Cottesloe House, avoiding a critical injury, but requiring some weeks' recuperation.
1941	30	28	52	4	Tennis court and shed constructed; primary school room established. 8 children at service. A mock evacuation took place one night during the early years of the War.
1942	20	34	38	5	Children and staff were evacuated to Kellerberrin in the Kalgoorlie Express on 11 March. 8 children at service; 14 placed at service.
1943	8	10	36	2	9 children at service; 1 child placed at service.
1944	10	14	32	5	Moved back to Cottesloe on 24 April. 9 children at service; 10 placed at service.
1945	18	13	37	3	9 children at service; 7 placed at service.
1946	28	26	39	4	Major Adams replaced by Adjutant Pearl Hounslow as Matron. 8 children at service; 5 placed at service.
1947			35		
1948	1	6	30	3	
1949	6	8	28	4	Major Iris Walters succeeded Major Hounslow as Matron. 1 girl absconded.
1950	8	8	28	6	
1951	6	9	25	7	
1952	7	7	25	11	This facility houses school-age girls. "All Salvation Army Homes have continued renovations and improvements during the past year."
1953	7	4	28	8	Accommodation for 78 girls, mostly school-age. "The children attend the Cottesloe State School and Princess May High School, Fremantle, and pre-school kiddies attend kindergarten. General health of the inmates is good. Many improvements have been carried out during the year: paths and play area bitumenised; retaining walls built; lawns planted; playground equipment installed; fluorescent lighting provided in kitchen and scullery and new lino and curtains provided in some dormitories and rooms. A sitting room is being prepared for senior girls and a new radiogram is arranged so that programmes can be relayed throughout the Home."
1954	6	11	23	7	Major Iris Walters left Cottesloe House on November 26 to attend the International College for Officers in London and, upon her return, was

Year	Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia-Ora), Cottesloe				
	Admt	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	Notes
					appointed to the Salvation Army's Training College. Temporary Matron was Major Freda Applin.  "Much is being done here by way of renovations and repairs and repainting, and most all parts of the property are to receive attention. The Senior girls' sitting room is in use and this additional privilege has been welcomed by the older girls."
1955	Major Elsie Hansen was appointed Matron in May 1955.				
1956			24	4	
1957	7	8	24	3	61 children in total, comprising 24 wards and 37 private admissions. 1 girl absconded.
1958			25	5	72 girls in total, comprising 25 wards and 47 private admissions.
1959	7	13	19	3	In January, Major Elsie Hansen was succeeded as Matron by Captain Myrtle Maloney. 68 girls in total, comprising 19 wards and 49 private admissions.
1960	7	6	20	5	71 girls in total, comprising 20 wards and 51 private admissions.
1961	13	11	22	8	68 girls in total, comprising 22 wards and 46 private admissions.
1962	6	11	17	9	In November, Major Margery Sullivan, from Fullarton, succeeded Matron Maloney.  Byanda ceased to accommodate children, and became staff quarters.  60 girls in total, comprising 17 wards and 43 private admissions.
1963	4	8	13	7	42 girls in total, comprising 13 wards and 29 private admissions.
1964	4	1	16	4	39 girls in total, comprising 16 wards and 23 private admissions.
1965	7	5	18	4	Captain Coral Bywaters became Matron in January 1965. 41 girls in total, comprising 18 wards and 23 private admissions.
1966	3	12	9	23	Captain Coral Bywaters succeeded as Matron by her sister, Major Marjorie Bywaters, who had previously served at Cottlesloe from 1948-57. 31 girls in total, comprising 9 wards and 22 private admissions.
1967			9	26	35 girls in total, comprising 9 wards and 26 private admissions.
1968			1	3	In the two years since 1966, the grounds of Cottlesloe House were improved, new laundry equipment and an oil heating system were installed. Major Bywaters retired from the position of Matron in 1968. 19 girls in total, comprising 1 ward and 18 private admissions.

Year	Salvation Army Girls' Home (Kia-Ora), Cottesloe				Notes
	Admt	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End	
1969			1		On 21 December 1969, Cottesloe House was sold. All resident children

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### Salvation Army Home, Collie

See entry, "Collie Girls and Boys Homes, Salvation Army"

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### Salvation Army Maternity Home

See entry, "Hillcrest Nursery, North Fremantle"

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### Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Homes, Gosnells (General, Industrial and "Backward" Sections)

Years of Operation	1901 - 1957
Role of Facility	Residential care of a range of boys, including boys with educational difficulties and boys who had been placed by the Courts. There were three sections at Seaforth – "general" (for boys who were in need of care outside the family), "backward" (for boys with intellectual or educational difficulties) and "industrial" sections.
Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Salvation Army" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	2498 Albany Hwy, Gosnells
Brief History	It is likely that boys from the general section at Seaforth were transferred to the Salvation Army Boys' Home [see entry] at Nedlands in 1940, though by 1953 Seaforth reported that boys of primary age were in residence, being transferred to Nedlands when they were ready to go to high school.  While the "industrial" (or reformatory) section was listed in the Annual

Reports of the Department until 1957, it is likely that it had closed by 1955.

In 1957, the Department's Annual Report indicated that "A sum of £42,000 has been made available...to enable the Seaforth Home to cater for aged people." The Salvation Army's Historical Society reports that the 12 boys from the "backward" section who could not be successfully placed elsewhere remained at the aged care facility until the last man died in 1985.

Seaforth is now the Harry Hunter Rehabilitation Centre and few, if any, of the original buildings remain.

A limited chronology of the major events at Seaforth in each of its sections (General, Industrial and "Backward"), including admissions and discharges, is included in Tables 47 - 49.

## Records

The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army's Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including files from the years 1922-49 (for Salvation Army Seaforth Boys and Girls) and 1922-53 (for Salvation Army Gosnells Boys and Girls Home).

In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of "The War Cry" for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.

The Battye Library in Perth holds a collection of photographs from the Seaforth Boys' Home (call no. BA953, located in the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor pictorial library). The Library and Information Service of Western Australia holds a monograph by Helen Jenkins, entitled "The Seaforth Boys' Home. Recollections of Senior Citizens". The Accession Number for this monograph is Q820.8A[W]MAK.

Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Records:

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:

The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003

Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after

1989:  
 The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
 PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
 Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimile: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's photographic collection:  
 The State Library of Western Australia,  
 Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
 Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
 Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
 Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 47: Young People at the Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home (General Section), Certain Years between 1920 and 1954**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department, in the Years Noted*

Year	Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home, General Section				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	
1920			40		Established 1901
1921			36		
1922	61	47	37		After 1922, numbers were reported separately for "General", "Industrial" and "Backward" residents
1923	27	31	33		The Margaret Richards School opened on the premises.
1924	21	31	23		
1925	26	19	30		
1926	32	23	39		11 children at service
1927	11	28	22		7 children at service
1928	28	17	33		6 children at service
1929	14	25	22		4 children at service
1930	19	14	27		5 children at service
1931	19	18	28		5 children at service

Year	Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home, General Section				
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	Notes
1932	10	15	23		6 children at service; 5 children placed at service
1933	26	12	37		
1934	12	22	27		“A party of boys were taken on an educational tour through the country during the year, and plans are well ahead for a similar holiday in the near future.” 9 children at service; 7 children placed at service.
1935	34	32	29		2 boys absconded and were returned; 5 children at service; 3 children placed at service.
1936			11	2	Scout Troop formed.
1937	30	29	12	4	Manager for all Seaforth Boys' Homes: Adjutant D. Down. 59 wards; 44 private; 103 total. 7 children at service; 18 children placed at service.
1938	34	22	24	1	6 children at service; 12 children placed at service.
1939	24	30	18	1	13 children at service; 10 children placed at service.
1940	1	19	0	1	1 child absconded. General facility appears to have closed, though Industrial and 'backward' sections remain open. It is likely that 'general' admissions went to Nedlands Boys'.
1941				2	The history of the facility during the war years is unclear from Annual Reports in the Department.
1952	8	2	18		According to the Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, the Salvation Army Seaforth Boys' Home, No. 2 Section, Gosnells caters for boys of primary age. “All Salvation Army Homes have continued renovations and improvements during the past year.”
1953	2	6	14		1 boy absconded. Superintendent: Major D Capes. Accommodation for 45 primary-school age boys. “These lads attend school on the premises and are transferred to the Boys' Home at Nedlands when they are ready to attend post-primary schools. Health of these boys is generally very good, and plenty of outdoor activity is available on this spacious property which is in a rural setting, well away from town and city.”

Year	Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home, General Section				Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	
1954	1	5	10		Superintendent: Major D Capes. "This property is spacious and in a rural setting, and plenty of healthy outdoor activity is available for the lads."

**Table 48: Young People at the Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home ("Backward" Section), 1922 - 1951**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	Seaforth "Backward" Boys' Home			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
1922			13	
1923	12	4	21	
1924	5	6	20	
1925	2	4	18	
1926	2	5	15	Number decreasing due to suitable employment for boys being found and ability to receive the Invalid Pension
1927	20	13	21	1 death
1928	8	12	17	
1929	18	12	23	
1930	6	8	21	Admission is subject to recommendation of the State Psychologist.
1931	1	2	20	
1932	1	4	17	Admission is "on the recommendation of a doctor, schoolmaster, or order of the Court for psychological observation when the boy is committed to the care of the Department."
1933	5	4	18	
1934	2	7	13	This facility was subsidised for the purpose of receiving and educating "sub-normal children". They were taught by "trained expert teachers supplied by the Education Department."
1935	12	8	17	
1936			18	
1937	22	23	17	"The work in [this] Section, despite the fact that there are several practically ineducable children, has been very

Year	Seaforth "Backward" Boys' Home			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
				successful" due to the efforts of the psychologist, headmaster and staff.
1938	4	7	14	
1939	2	3	13	A sale and exhibition of basket-weaving and other products was most successful.
1940	16	8	21	1 child absconded.
1941	8	18	11	3 abscondings.
1942	13	8	16	
1943	16	17	15	3 abscondings.
1944	10	8	17	
1945	15	7	25	1 child absconded.
1946	10	9	26	2 abscondings.
1947			21	
1948	17	20	18	
1949	4	10	12	
1950	2	11	3	
1951	16	7	12	

**Table 49: Young People at the Seaforth Salvation Army Boys' Home (Industrial Section), 1922 - 1955**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Seaforth Boys' Industrial Home			
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	Notes
1922			13	
1923	20	19	14	
1924	42	31	25	
1925	30	38	17	
1926	39	40	16	
1927	36	41	11	
1928	34	20	25	
1929	44	47	21	1 death



Year	Seaforth Boys' Industrial Home			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
1930	47	34	34	The "marked increase in the number of delinquent boys may be partly attributed to their lack of employment before getting into trouble."
1931	48	49	33	
1932	36	44	25	
1933	35	48	12	
1934	35	26	21	
1935	63	65	19	
1936			17	
1937	103	91	29	The increased admissions are "indicative of more serious offences by boys". The policy of early release is followed where a boy is not "inherently bad" - such a policy thus demonstrating "what may be achieved with delinquent boys by judicious handling. The object aimed at is to rehabilitate the boy who in most cases has got into trouble not because he is bad, but has mixed in undesirable company."
1938	46	45	30	
1939	60	63	27	
1940	73	69	31	22 abscondings; 8 children at service.
1941	77	82	26	Ornamental gates to property installed courtesy of the Apex Club. 14 abscondings; 2 children at service.
1942	52	70	8	14 abscondings; 2 children at service; 3 placed at service.
1943	36	38	7	9 abscondings; 1 child at service.
1944	21	28	0	4 abscondings; 1 child placed at service.
1945	35	17	18	10 abscondings.
1946	59	75	12	35 abscondings; 1 child placed at service.
1947			18	
1948	86	75	29	31 abscondings.
1949	75	92	12	37 abscondings.
1950	61	49	24	19 abscondings.
1951	64	65	23	26 abscondings
1952	99	100	22	47 abscondings. This facility "is for delinquent lads" and is an "industrial school scheduled under the Child Welfare Act, 1947-52." "All Salvation Army Homes have continued renovations and improvements during the past year."
1953	113	103	32	Name changed to "Seaforth Vocational Training Centre."

Year	Seaforth Boys' Industrial Home			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total at Year End	
				<p>57 abscondings during the year.</p> <p>Superintendent: Major D Capes. Accommodation for 45 boys.</p> <p>A "review committee, comprising departmental officers, institution representatives and the Headmaster of the Special School on the premises, meets three-monthly at Seaforth, when each lad is seen and recommendations made concerning future plans for him. Late in 1952, negotiations were completed by the Government and the Salvation Army authorities, whereby the 'Seaforth' reformatory was to be completely re-organised and become a Vocational Training Centre to undertake the maintenance, care and control and training of youths up to 21 years of age who may be committed to their care. This change has taken place and now included in the curriculum is instruction and practical training in rural occupations, including dairying, general farming, vegetable gardening, pig husbandry, poultry raising, essential firewood production and allied occupations. Two special instructors, sympathetic towards the aims of the Centre have been appointed from the Education Department and they instruct the lads in wood-working of various kinds, leatherwork, boot repairing, motor and farm mechanics, metal craft work, physical training and general educational subjects of a modified utilitarian nature, for example, citizenship, English expression, realistic arithmetic. The Government will also provide part-time instructors, who will lecture and give practical demonstrations to the inmates concerning rural occupations. A Special Committee divides the inmates available to receive instruction in the courses previously mentioned into various groups, for instruction purposes. Use is being made of the existing trade school building and the Government has provided, erected and furnished a two-roomed prefabricated "Bristol" unit for class-rooms. The new scheme seems to be making good progress and many of the lads are availing themselves willingly of the opportunity given them of bettering their future prospects."</p>
1954	76	83	25	<p>The boys "attend part-time at the special school established by the Education Department on the premises. This school is staffed with selected teachers who are particularly sympathetic to the needs of the lads...The new educational scheme is making continued progress...Close attention is paid to the needs of the lads as regards dental, medical and surgical, psychological and psychiatric treatment and the Department has maintained a close liaison between the institution and hospitals, etc., and arranged transport, appointments and other details."</p> <p>24 boys abscondings.</p>
1955	By 1955, Hillston [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> ] was operating as a reformatory. It is possible that the boys from Seaforth may have been transferred there when Seaforth ceased its program.			

### Seaforth Salvation Army Girls' Home, Gosnells

Years of Operation                      Possibly 1921 - 1942

Role of Facility	Certainly by 1937, but possibly from its inception, Seaforth catered for girls who had been sent through the Courts or were otherwise deemed “delinquent.” Girls who were intellectually disabled were also accommodated at Seaforth’s “Backward” unit.
Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	2498 Albany Highway, Gosnells
Brief History	<p>Commencing operations around 1921, the Seaforth Salvation Army Girls’ Home continued for around 20 years on the Gosnells site. When the program closed in 1942, the girls with an intellectual disability were sent to Graceville’s “Cornelie Court” unit and stayed there in care all their lives. The Salvation Army’s Heritage Centre can provide more information about this transition.</p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events at Seaforth Girls, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 50.</p>
Records	<p>The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including some files from 1922 (Salvation Army Girls Industrial School; 1922-49 (for Salvation Army Seaforth Boys and Girls); 1922-53 (for Salvation Army Gosnells Boys and Girls Home); and 1950-1972 (for Graceville, Lincoln Street Perth).</p> <p>In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>Salvation Army Records:  For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:  The Salvation Army Historical Society,  333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  Email: <a href="mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org">WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org</a></p>

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:

The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
 PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
 Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimile: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
 Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
 Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
 Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:  
 Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
 Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 50: Children and Young People at the Seaforth Salvation Army Girls' Home, 1921 - 1942**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Seaforth Salvation Army Girls' Home, Gosnells				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1921			26	
1922	13	15	24	
1923	12	18	18	
1924	27	21	24	
1925	25	28	21	
1926	16	16	21	
1927	16	15	22	3 children at service
1928	25	29	18	1 child at service
1929	17	21	14	2 children at service
1930	29	21	22	5 children at service
1931	34	28	28	5 children at service
1932	41	55	14	12 children at service; 24 children placed at service
1933	55	58	11	

<b>Seaforth Salvation Army Girls' Home, Gosnells</b>				
Year	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1934	31	20	22	<p>“The class of work dealt with calls for rigid discipline, although all that is possible is done to give the home touch to the institution...The picnic per the s.s. ‘Zephyr’ to Point Walter is an annual treat. Friends kindly took all the family to the Serpentine Falls, and a visit to the Industrial Exhibition at Government House was appreciated...the pool at the end of the garden provides the largest source of attraction. The girls are without exception very fond of music...they throw themselves wholeheartedly into community singing.”</p> <p>6 children at service; 12 children placed at service.</p>
1935	38	41	17	7 abscondings resulting in the girls' return; 21 children at service; 17 placed at service
1936			17	
1937	18	22	13	<p>Matron: Adjutant M. Featherstone.</p> <p>15 children in residence, comprising 13 wards;and 2 private admissions.</p> <p>The special treatment wards for venereal disease accommodated 8 girls during 1937, curing 4 of those patients</p> <p>“This home caters for delinquent girls. They are taught cooking, laundrywork, gardening, dressmaking and fancywork, as well as milking.”</p> <p>5 children at service; 6 placed at service.</p>
1938	17	20	10	2 children at service; 8 placed at service.
1939	16	14	12	1 child at service; 1 placed at service.
1940	15	9	18	2 abscondings. 1 child at service.
1941	27	26	19	Exhibitions of fancywork, paintings and flowers entered in the Royal Show. 2 abscondings; 9 children at service.
1942	39	58	0	<p>Closed April 30, 1942.</p> <p>26 abscondings during the year until the facility closed.</p>

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### **Seaforth Toddlers' Home, Gosnells**

Years of Operation                      Apparently only 1946 as a Toddler's Home

Role of Facility                              Residential care of young children.

Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Salvation Army" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Gosnells
Brief History	<p>In the 1946 Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, the "Seaforth Toddler's Home" was cited as an institution licensed to care for foster children under six years of age, not on subsidy. 22 admissions were noted.</p> <p>This section of Seaforth closed in December 1946.</p>
Records	<p>The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army's Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information.</p> <p>In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of "The War Cry" for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>Salvation Army Records:</p> <p>For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:  The Salvation Army Historical Society,  333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  Email: <a href="mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org">WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org</a></p> <p>For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:  The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134</p> <p>For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:</p>

The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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### **Sister Kate's Children's Home**

See entry "Manguri"

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### **Shiloh College, Broomehill**

Years of Operation	1952 - 1963
Role of Facility	Non-denomination residential care of primary school aged boys.
Sponsoring Agency	Unknown
Address(es)	Broomehill
Brief History	A limited chronology of the admissions and discharges at Shiloh College, is included in Table 51. Nothing else is known of the history of the institution.
Records	It is unknown whether any records exist for children placed at Shiloh College. However, information about children placed by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.  The Library and Information Service of Western Australia holds a book published in 1963 by Lawrence Whitmore, entitled "The Problem Child at Shiloh". The Accession Number for this book is 365.42WHI
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

**Table 51: Children at Shiloh College, Broomehill, Certain Years between 1953 and 1963**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Shiloh College, Broomehill			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department
1953			7	Non-denominational; primary-school age boys.
1954			13	Caters for boys of primary school age.
1956			9	
1957			13	13 boys in total, all wards. 3 abscondings.
1958			14	14 boys in total, all wards.
1959			10	10 boys in total, all wards.
1960	5	4	11	11 children in total, all wards.
1961	4	4	11	11 children in total, all wards.
1962	2	1	12	12 children in total, all wards.
1963	0	12	0	Shiloh closed in the latter half of 1962.

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### South Hedland Group Home

Years of Operation	Operating from 1979, the facility remains open in 2004 as the Port Hedland Lifeskills Team.
Role of Facility	Short term residential child care in a family setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	3 Jibson Close, South Hedland
Brief History	<p>“A Departmental Group Home for Children in need of emergency residential care has been constructed in South Hedland and will open early in the coming year. This facility will accommodate up to eight children on a short term basis and has been designed to duplicate, as nearly as possible, a normal family situation. The Group Home should reduce the need to send children in need of Care and Protection to Perth because of lack of suitable local facilities. Until this home is established the only other residential care facility for young children in the Pilbara is Yaandina Babies and Children's Centre in Roebourne[see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> for Yaandina]. Placement of other than local children at Yaandina makes it difficult for parents to maintain regular contact with their children because of the distance they have to travel to see them.” (Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978).</p> <p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were</p>



able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes the South Hedland Group Home as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") operated by the Department.

"The South Hedland Group Home caters for the needs of the Division, and its operation is a credit to the Group Home Parents. This facility is consequently an extremely valued one, particularly as alternative care resources in the North West are limited." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.  Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### Stoneville Boys' Home

See entry, "Hillston, Stoneville"

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### Strelley Station

Years of Operation	Strelley Station is known to have had a role in the placement of young people during the 1980s but its placement history outside of those years has not been established.
Address(es)	Strelley is in the Pilbara
Other Known Names	Strelley Community

## Brief History

Strelley was one of a number of Indigenous communities that provided alternative placement opportunities for young Indigenous people: “An encouraging development is the placement opportunity offered by aboriginal run pastoral enterprises, to Aboriginal youth who are offenders. Placement with these communities offers care, supervision, training and employment in a relevant cultural setting where the vocational skills learned and the lifestyle is appropriate and attractive to youths and girls from the town where they face a more uncertain future...[The] Department has provided some funds to improve buildings to provide better facilities for...children referred there by Departmental Field Officers.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981).*

“The assistance of the Aboriginal communities at Strelley and Yandeyarra has been sought on a number of occasions when placements for Aboriginal children have been needed.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982).*

“The past year has seen a greater liaison with the Aboriginal communities of Strelley and Yandeyarra and the continuing placement of children within these communities. Relatives or the community are taking more responsibility for wards of the Department and proportionally the Aboriginal Legal Service is making applications for the release of children from Departmental Care (wards).” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983).*

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to stations.” Contact details are below.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to stations and missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

## Stuart House

Years of Operation	From May 1963 to the late 1980s and possibly beyond.
Role of Facility	<p>Accommodation, “and a degree of supervision” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Child Welfare, 1972</i>) for female teenage Wards in employment in the city.</p> <p>By 1980, Stuart House was, along with Tudor Lodge, an annexe of the Walcott Centre, and provided “hostel accommodation for adolescents who require a supportive intermediate setting prior to discharge to more independent living” with behavioural programs “designed to facilitate these processes.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980</i>). [See separate entries in <i>Signposts</i> for Tudor Lodge and the Walcott Centre].</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	39 Lawley Crescent, Mt Lawley
Brief History	<p>Stuart House was established in 1963 to assist young female Wards of the Child Welfare Department who were working in the city.</p> <p>On May 11th, 1983 the Walcott system was modified to include five hostels: Stuart House, Tudor Lodge both in Mt Lawley, Kyewong Hostel (Como), Warralea Hostel (Yokine), Medina Hostel and Andrew House and Cawley House (on the Walcott campus in Lord/Walcott Streets). “While each hostel operates the same behaviour management and social skills programme, they function as independent of each other as possible. The staff model operating in each hostel with the exception of Medina is one Senior Groupworker and four Groupworkers providing one person each shift.” “The Walcott School has continued its existence for those children not able to be placed in the normal Education Department stream at the time of admission. Its role therefore continues to be one of re-establishing more appropriate classroom behaviours. If children can either continue at their existing school or if appropriate, attend a local school to their particular hostel, they would do so.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i>).</p> <p>Continuing the developments even further, Stuart House became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels</p>

comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984*).

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In its Submission to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*.)

In 1987, it was also reported that “children on arrest or remand who cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

A limited chronology of the major events at Stuart House, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 52.

Records	Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

**Table 52: Young People at Stuart House, Certain Years between 1967 and 1982**  
Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted

Year	Stuart House
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	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1967		6	
1968		8	
1969	28	8	
1970	24	8	
1971	28	6	
1972	27	6	During 1971-1972 the girls admitted to Stuart House "lived at the hostel for periods varying from a few weeks to the full year. Placement in private board or with their own families is generally the aim for girls leaving Stuart House."
1973	29	8	"Some of the girls have had previous institutional treatment or training experiences, but none poses serious behavioural problems."  "Most girls have secured employment before moving to Stuart House. Its location makes a wide range of jobs available within reasonable distance and with public transport."
1974	21	8	Girls stayed at Stuart House from 3-9 months, the average length of stay being 6 months.
1975		6	"Leisure time is supervised to some degree and guidance is given on how to use it to best advantage."  "When the girls are considered ready to move out placement is arranged in consultation with the girl, hostel staff and field officers. Generally the girls are encouraged to move into private board rather than flats in order to make the transition to complete independence more gradual."
1976		1	
1978			"From February 1978, supervision was transferred to the Superintendent, Mt. Lawley Reception Home and a re-organisation of programme policy and staffing arrangements has occurred. The programme encourages girls to learn the skills they will need to live in the community. Girls are helped to find employment, taught duties relevant to job placement and supported while they are settling in to new employment. Referral to Stuart House is made through a case conference format. Following conference approval, a programme is developed and responsibilities are allocated to Stuart House and field personnel. A fortnightly review of progress occurs, involving the girl, her field officer, Stuart House personnel and the Superintendent of M.L.R.H. [Mt Lawley Reception Home]." [Information about the Mt Lawley Reception Home is included in <i>Signposts</i> under the heading, "Walcott Centre"].

Year	Stuart House		
	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1979	21	5	<p>“Staffing is by way of a Senior Group Worker and four Group Workers working as community support agents.”</p> <p>“Admission is not only for girls with accommodation needs but for those who also require further training and support.”</p> <p>“Stuart House is designed to provide a stable, supportive living situation for girls seeking, or in the early stages of employment. It provides:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A programme which will encourage girls to learn and exhibit the skills they will need to satisfactorily function in their subsequent community based living situations.</li> <li>2. A programme which will help in attaining employment by teaching those skills which will make them more readily acceptable to the employment market.</li> <li>3. A programme which will support girls while they are settling in a new employment situation by practicing the skills they are likely to need.</li> </ol> <p>Referral is made through a Case Conference format. Following conference approval, a programme is developed and responsibilities are allocated to Stuart House and field personnel. A fortnightly review of progress occurs involving the girl, her field officer, Stuart House personnel and Superintendent of Mount Lawley Reception Home.”</p> <p>“Stuart House with backup support from MLRH has developed an intensive training programme which provides rapid movement of the girls through the programme. Also provides greater opportunity for the girls to seek independent living in the community when family support is lacking.”</p>
1980	19	4	<p>In the treatment program, target behaviours included “those of a personal and social interaction nature together with any individual behaviours specific to a client’s needs” and were “implemented by Group Workers under the supervision of a Senior Group Worker.”</p> <p>The average age of girls on admission was 16 years 2 ½ months, and the average length of stay was 57 days, with an additional 21 days supervision during Trial Discharge.</p>
1981	23	21	<p>The average age of girls on admission was 15 years 6 months, and the average length of stay was 10 weeks.</p>
1982	20	17	<p>The average length of stay was 82 days.</p>

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### Swan Boys’ Home

See entry, “Swanleigh” and also “Swan Boys’ Delinquent Home”

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## Swanleigh

Years of Operation	Swan Boys' Orphanage: 1868 – 1942 Swan Homes (Boys and Girls): 1943 – 1959 Swanleigh Hostel (1960 – 1972) The facility continues as a school.
Role of Facility	Swan Boys' Homes provided residential care for Australian-born children and British child migrants.  Another facility, the Swan Boys' Delinquent Home appeared to have a short period of operation and is listed separately in <i>Signposts</i> .
Sponsoring Agency	Anglican Homes for Children
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Anglican Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Middle Swan
Other Known Names	Swan Boys' General, Special and Delinquent Homes/Orphanages; Swanleigh
Brief History	<p>As reported in a History of the Department to celebrate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of European settlement in WA, "The Venerable Archdeacon Brown, Manager of the Middle Swan Boys Protestant Orphanage, made this comment [in 1884]-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">there is on many minds a strong feeling that in contributing towards the maintenance of pauper children somewhat less than two-thirds of their cost of maintenance,...the Government is hardly meeting its obligations...A good lavatory is required...All the clothes washing is done of the premises, and a separate and commodious washhouse is greatly needed. A playroom for the boys in very hot and wet weather is much required." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979</i>).</p> <p>There was a school on-site for primary age children.</p> <p>Commencing as a boys' orphanage, Swan Boys' merged over time with Swan Girls' [see entry for Perth Girls' Orphanage] and, in January 1960, the facility became known as Swanleigh. It continues as a Boarding School.</p> <p>See the separate entry "Anglican Church" in <i>Signposts</i> for an overview of the involvement of the Anglican Church in residential child care in Western Australia.</p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events at Swan Boys and Swanleigh, and the Swan Boys' Delinquent Home, including</p>

admissions and discharges, is included in Tables 53 and 54.

Records

The Battye Library holds a collection of 36 photographs at BA1114 Album in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Pictorial Library.

It is unknown whether other records exist, but Swanleigh does have an archive on site. See also a book, *Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, by that institution's long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin. Enquiries about *Noisy Mansions* should be directed to Swanleigh (see contact details below).

Departmental case records for young people placed in Anglican programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

The Swanleigh premises continue as a school campus, so any site visits must be pre-arranged.

Contact Details

The Director, Swanleigh  
 Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056  
 Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699

Email: [www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au](http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For people wishing to access the Battye Library's collection of historical material:

The State Library of Western Australia,  
 Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)

Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:  
 Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;

Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

**Table 53: Children and Young People at Swan Boys' Home and Swanleigh, Certain Years between 1920 and 1971**  
 Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted

Year	Swan Boys' Home and Swanleigh				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	Notes



Year	Swan Boys' Home and Swanleigh				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	Notes
1920			108		
1921			105		
1922	18	3	86		
1923	20	36	70		
1924	15	25	60		
1925	27	28	59		
1926	34	28	65		21 children at service
1927	44	31	78		14 children at service
1928	41	39	80		23 children at service
1929	36	31	85		21 children at service
1930	26	41	70		23 children at service
1931	20	24	66		27 children at service
1932	30	33	63		31 children at service; 14 children placed at service
1933	41	37	67		
1934	4	40	74		<p>“Weekly meetings of Scout Troop and Cub Pack. Fortnightly meetings of Corn Tars Association...[Ambulance work] takes place under a comprehensive points scheme, whereby patrols may gain points for good results. Corn Tars constitute the Boys' Parliament, which has representatives from all patrols. Fortnightly meetings enable the boys to have debates between their own members or contesting outside groups, to listen to any guest or expert brought in to talk with or entertain them, or to carry out any programme of talks they may have devised. Intermediate meetings of Corn Tars allow for executive work and Court of Honour Trials...Encouragement for good conduct is the competitive spirit, aiming to produce the best patrol. Through the kindness of the proprietors, Messrs. Herbert and Tefoy, ten boys each week are allowed to attend the Renown Theatre in Midland Junction.”</p> <p>21 children at service; 8 placed at service.</p>
1935	42	37	79		8 children at service; 15 placed at service
1936			71		
1937	60	55	76		<p>1 boy died, falling from a truck on his way home from school.</p> <p>108 children in total, comprising 88 wards and 20 private admissions.</p> <p>21 children at service; 15 placed at service.</p> <p>Manager: Mr A.N.Birch</p>

Year	Swan Boys' Home and Swanleigh				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	Notes
1938	30	27	79		2 abscondings. 20 children at service; 10 placed at service.
1939	31	45	65		23 children at service; 8 placed at service.
1940	51	44	72		1 death; 14 children at service.
1941	33	45	60		The trainee boys renovated the holiday home at Coogee; built a new stairway at the Perth Girls' Orphanage, and renovated and painted most rooms there. 12 children at service; 3 abscondings.
1942	27	34	53		2 abscondings; 9 children at service; 13 placed at service.
1943	44	28	66	1	3 abscondings; 6 children at service; 7 placed at service.
1944	63	68	61	4	1 death; 10 abscondings; 8 children at service; 4 placed at service.
1945	40	49	52	1	2 abscondings; 2 at service; 3 placed at service.
1946	27	36	43		1 child absconded; 9 children at service; 12 placed at service.
1947			55		In 1947, the Swan Boys' Special Home opened and the following was reported: Established second half of 1947. Admissions (15), Discharges (5), Children at Year End (9). This facility was not thereafter isolated in statistics.
1948	18	27	46		1 boy absconded.
1949	22	13	55		
1950	7	9	53	2	
1951	3	13	43		
1952	4	9	38	3	The Anglican Homes for Children "comprise the Swan Boys' Home and the Swan Girls' Home at Middle Swan; the Padbury Boys' Farm School, Stoneville and the William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach [see separate entries in <i>Signposts</i> ], all under the directorship of Mr. A.R. Peterkin."  "The Anglican Homes cater for children of school age generally....Children of school age accommodated at the Anglican Homes attend the State School nearest to the establishment."  "Each Christmas school vacation the children from the Anglican Homes are given a holiday at the Seaside Home at Coogee Beach."
1953	8	14	32	2	Principal: Mr Roy A. Peterkin.  Accommodation for 135 boys - migrant, wards and private admissions.  "General health of the children is good and very few children have been

Year	Swan Boys' Home and Swanleigh				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	Notes
					<p>in need of hospitalisation. Medical, dental, optical attention, etc., is arranged promptly and a diphtheria immunisation clinic was held.”</p> <p>“Three lads are at the Guildford Grammar School and a large number of children are sitting for the Junior and Leaving Examinations later this year. All trainee boys at Swan Boys' Home are enrolled with the Education Department's Correspondence Classes and do school work under supervision for three hours each week day afternoon. A metalwork class, voluntarily staffed by tradesmen from the Western Australian Government Railways Workshops is held one evening weekly, and all trainee boys attend. This last feature has been one of the most satisfactory of the trainee programme. After children leave the Anglican Homes, contact is maintained with wards and migrants by the Field Staff of the Child Welfare Department and with all children by the Anglican Homes Organising Collector when he is in the particular district.”</p> <p>“At the Swan Homes during the year, Cornwall Cottage (Senior Boys), was completely renovated...Many other general improvements have been effected: a steel garage erected; fluourescent lighting installed in all dormitories in main building; further clearing carried out to extend pastures. A vineyard of 10 acres, including a house, was purchased as was also a new truck. The Lotteries Commission donated the cost of a new bus.”</p>
1954	10	16	26	2	“Every consideration is extended to ensure the utmost wellbeing of the kiddies...Farm development at Swan has proceeded, clearing, fencing, stock improvement and pasture renovation receiving attention. The verandahs of Waylen House have been louvred and the electric wiring throughout the institution overhauled...A new truck was purchased and a new boiler installed in the laundry during the last twelve months.”
1956			10	2	
1957	7	5	12	8	116 children in total, comprising 12 wards; 37 migrants; 67 private admissions. 1 boy absconded.
1958			7	3	Change of name to “Swanleigh Boys' Home”. 123 boys in total, comprising 8 wards; 33 migrants; 82 private admissions.
1959	4	9	8	5	Figures for Swanleigh now aggregate the Boys' and Girls' sections. 194 children in total, comprising 8 wards; 62 migrants; 124 private admissions.
1960	6	1	13	4	Boarders from country areas, who attend Governor Stirling Senior High School, are now accepted at Swanleigh. 170 children in total, comprising 13 wards; 54 migrants; 103 private admissions.
1961	3	7	9	5	110 children in total, comprising 9 wards; 22 migrants; 79 private admissions.
1962	3	5	7		96 children in total, comprising 7 wards; 19 migrants; 70 private admissions.

Year	Swan Boys' Home and Swanleigh				
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Private Foster Children < 6yrs at Year End	Notes
1963	6	6	7		69 children in total, comprising 7 wards, 11 migrants, 51 private admissions.
1964	3	7	3		69 children in total, comprising 3 wards, 13 migrants, 51 private admissions.
1965	7	0	10		46 children in total, comprising 10 wards, 2 migrants, 34 private admissions.
1966	0	3	7		51 children in total, comprising 7 wards, 1 migrant, 43 private admissions.
1967			6		21 children in total, comprising 6 wards and 15 private admissions.
1968			7		
1971	The long-standing Director, Roy Peterkin, retired in 1971.				

**Table 54: Children and Young People at the Swan Boys' Delinquent Home, 1945 - 48**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Swan Boys' Delinquent Home			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1945	11	6	5	2 abscondings.
1946	3	4	4	
1947			6	
1948	1	6	1	Henceforth, figures appear to aggregate with Swan Boys' Home.

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### Swan Girls' Home

See entries "Swanleigh" and "Perth Girls' Orphanage"

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## Tardun Farm School

Years of Operation	1928 - 1967
Role of Facility	Residential care for boys generally aged between 12 and 16 years, including unaccompanied child migrants from the UK and Malta, Wards of the state and private admissions.
Sponsoring Agency	Christian Brothers
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Christian Brothers” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Tardun, via Mullewa
Other Known Names	St Mary’s Agricultural School; Clontarf Farm School
Brief History	<p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> indicates that Tardun was established “primarily to train orphan boys and Wards of the State, including child migrants from 1938, in agriculture and farming. In 1967 the school’s status changed from a child care institution to a conventional agricultural boarding school, and it continues as such today.” It is now known as Christian Brothers’ Agricultural School Tardun.</p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events at Tardun, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 55.</p>
Records	<p>Admission Registers 1928-1967, with varying amounts of information recorded thereon. Former child migrants can also access information held on the Personal History Index (PHIND).</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Tardun programs by the Child Welfare Department or its successor agencies may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire. Please note that Tardun is now an Agricultural College and does not hold any historical information on-site. Enquiries should be directed to the Archivist, below.
Contact Details	<p>The Archivist, Christian Brothers’ Holy Spirit Province PO Box 1129, Bentley DC 6983. Telephone: (08) 9365 2813 Facsimile: (08) 9365 2814</p> <p>Email: <a href="mailto:archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au">archives@westcourt.wa.edu.au</a> or <a href="http://www.westcourt.wa.edu.au">www.westcourt.wa.edu.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Table 55: Young People at Tardun Farm School, Certain Years between 1934 and 1970**

Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	St Mary's Agricultural School, Tardun			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1934				<p>“The Clontarf Farm School was established seven years ago in order to enable boys from the Clontarf Orphanage to acquire a thorough knowledge, theoretical and practical, of farming methods. Only boys of outstanding intelligence and good character, who have shown an aptitude for farming while in the Orphanage, are admitted to the Farm School. Boys are admitted to training...at the age of 14 years, and, if satisfactory, are retained until they reach the age of 21 years...At the present time, there are 18 boys in training, whose ages range from 14 years to 21 years...The scheme receives no aid from the Government or from any outside source, except from the Lotteries Commission.”</p> <p>13 boys resident at year end.</p> <p>The boys were educated up to the Junior University Exam. After the Junior, they did farm work to wages agreed by the Department.</p> <p>“The objective is a farm for each trainee [by] the age of 21 years.”</p> <p>If not suitable, they were sent to Bindoon, for placement with employers as farm hands.</p> <p>“Trainees are in the first place selected from Clontarf and only those boys who, in the opinion of the Brothers, will benefit by a secondary education and who are eligible in other respects, are selected.”</p> <p>3 Sisters of Nazareth resident at Tardun.</p> <p>3 more trainees placed on farms. The Sisters of Nazareth left for Geraldton. They were replaced by Presentation Sisters. “This is a temporary measure only. After the war more Sisters of Nazareth will come out from England and take over from them.”</p>
1937				
1940				
1941				
1944	16	6	10	
1945	0	10	0	
1946	7	4	3	
1947			1	Tardun was visited by Mr A.L. Young (Secretary, Child Welfare Department) on 03.02.1947 “when, despite trying summer conditions, it was found that the boys at this Home had every comfort and were contented both as regards their living conditions and their educational facilities.”
1948	2	3	0	There is some inconsistency in reporting end of year statistics for 1948 and 1949. The figures presented here are a ‘best guess’ based on information in Annual Reports.
1949	7	4	3	
1950	0	3	0	

Year	St Mary's Agricultural School, Tardun			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1951	1	0	1	
1952	0	0	1	St Mary's Christian Brothers Agricultural School, Tardun caters "mainly for migrant boys."  The Catholic institutions are reported as being under the directorship of the Reverend C. Stinson, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth.
1953	3	0	4	Superior: Rev. Brother FA Geoghegan.  Accommodation for 66 boys, mainly migrants.  "Health report concerning this farm school is very good and educational facilities are available, up to junior standard, at the institution, while some exceptional students may attend the Christian Brothers College at Geraldton. A new building, which will accommodate 30 boys, will be ready in June, 1954. The Superior endeavours to keep in touch with lads who have left Tardun, by correspondence and also through the St. Vincent de Paul Society."
1954	1	2	3	Director: Rev. Fr J Depiazzi, Catholic Episcopal Migration and Welfare Association, Perth. Manager:  "The new building is fast nearing completion and will provide new kitchen, new dining rooms, store rooms, more dormitory and recreation space, etc. School is attended on the property and the Tardun group comprises mainly migrant boys."
1956			0	
1957				62 boys in total, comprising 56 migrants and 6 private admissions.
1958			2	69 boys in total, comprising 2 wards; 59 migrants; 8 private admissions.
1959	1	0	3	70 boys in total, comprising 3 wards; 56 migrants; 11 private admissions.
1960	0	2	1	56 boys in total, comprising 1 ward; 43 migrants; 12 private admissions.
1961	2	1	2	46 boys in total, comprising 2 wards; 36 migrants; and 8 private admissions.
1962	2	0	4	52 boys in total, comprising 4 wards; 40 migrants; 8 private admissions.
1963	1	1	4	30 boys in total, comprising 4 wards; 19 migrants; 7 private admissions.
1964	5	2	7	42 boys in total, comprising 7 wards; 15 migrants; 20 private admissions.
1965	1	4	4	46 boys in total, comprising 4 wards; 14 migrants; 28 private admissions.
1966	10	4	10	68 boys in total, comprising 10 wards; 9 migrants; 49 private admissions.

Year	St Mary's Agricultural School, Tardun		
	Admit	Discharge	Notes
1967			66 boys in total, comprising 11 wards; 8 migrants; 47 private admissions.
1968			85 boys in total, comprising 32 wards; 53 private admissions.
1969			8 migrant boys also noted as resident at Tardun.
1970			5 migrant boys also noted as resident at Tardun.

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### Terrace House (Mofflyn)

Years of Operation            1976 - 1980

Role of Facility                Provision of accommodation for up to 22 homeless, unemployed youth.

Sponsoring Agency            Mofflyn

Other facilities in  
*Signposts* that are related  
to the Sponsoring Agency    See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Brief History                    The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Terrace House as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department. At the same time, Terrace House was also identified as a hostel, ie "a residential child care establishment mainly for children aged 15 and over who have left school...[providing] some care, protection, control, corrective treatment or detention, as well as full board".

Relocated to Kingsway in 1979 (for up to 12 residents), which was itself succeeded in 1985 by the Quarry Street Program in Fremantle. See separate entries for Kingsway and Quarry Street in *Signposts*.

Records                         Departmental case records for young people placed in Mofflyn programs may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Mofflyn may also hold records or files.

Access                         While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details                Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022



Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Tom Allen Memorial Home (Allendale)**

See entry "Werribee Farm School"

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### **Tudor Lodge**

Years of Operation	From 1952 to 2003
Role of Facility	<p>Accommodation for Wards and, in its early years, migrant boys (14-18 years or thereabouts) in employment in the city. Short-term supported hostel care provided by the Department to assist boys who have been Wards of the Department to adjust to life outside a residential facility while they are in employment.</p> <p>From 1979, Tudor Lodge was, along with Stuart House [see entry], an annexe of the Walcott Centre [see entry], and provided "hostel accommodation for adolescents who require a supportive intermediate setting prior to discharge to more independent living" with behavioural programs "designed to facilitate these processes."</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development.
Address(es)	59 Chelmsford Rd, Mt Lawley (or North Perth, depending on year).
Brief History	<p>"Tudor Lodge is a large family home situated on a double block of land...in pleasant grounds with large lawned areas." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>).</p> <p>"This facility has operated for a number of years as an adjustment centre for working aged boys. It is seen as a stepping stone to the community for boys who are not ready or not able to return home or to be placed in private board." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>).</p> <p>On May 11th, 1983 the Walcott system was modified to include five hostels: Stuart House, Tudor Lodge both in Mt Lawley, Kyewong Hostel (Como), Warralea Hostel (Yokine), Medina Hostel and Andrew</p>

House and Cawley House (on the Walcott campus in Lord/Walcott Streets). “While each hostel operates the same behaviour management and social skills programme, they function as independent of each other as possible. The staff model operating in each hostel with the exception of Medina is one Senior Groupworker and four Groupworkers providing one person each shift” “The Walcott School has continued its existence for those children not able to be placed in the normal Education Department stream at the time of admission. Its role therefore continues to be one of re-establishing more appropriate classroom behaviours. If children can either continue at their existing school or if appropriate, attend a local school to their particular hostel, they would do so.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

Continuing the developments even further Tudor Lodge became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.”

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In its Submission to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*.)

In 1987, it was also reported that “children on arrest or remand who cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support

Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

In 1994, Tudor Lodge was part of the McCall/Community Support Hostel Network, providing accommodation and support to 11-16 year olds for periods from two weeks to 12 months. (*Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

In 2003 it was reported that the "Tudor Lodge residence was closed with this program being relocated to the McCall facility in Cottesloe [see separate entry in *Signposts* for the McCall Centre]". (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Development, 2003*).

A limited chronology of the major events at Tudor Lodge, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 56.

Records

Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children's Court may exist.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 56: Young People at Tudor Lodge, Certain Years between 1952 and 1982**

Sources: *Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Tudor Lodge		
	Admit	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1952			"For many years the Department has experienced considerable difficulty in finding suitable homes in the metropolitan area for wards of the Department whom it was desirous of placing in local employment. To overcome this difficulty the Government decided, when possible, to obtain a suitable hostel for such a purpose. It is pleasing to record that during the year a spacious residence was purchased in North Perth, which will be known as 'Tudor Lodge' in memory of the late Secretary of the Department, who rendered such sterling service while he was attached to the Department. This home is being thoroughly renovated and suitable furniture is being obtained. It is confidently expected that the Hostel will be opened before the end of 1952 and will accommodate up to 20 boys."
1966		15	
1967		14	
1968		14	
1969	49	14	
1970	67	14	
1971		13	"Consistent control and supervision coupled with organised evening and week-end activities are maintained until the boys are ready to move to other accommodation."

Year	Tudor Lodge		
	Admit	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1972		10	<p>Procedure for Admission: "All proposed admissions must be discussed with the liaison officer. The conference notes are required, and must include the fact that the case has been discussed with the liaison officer. A plan for placement after Tudor Lodge must also be indicated. A copy of this conference must be handed to the matron on admission – boys should not be admitted on Fridays."</p> <p>Criteria for Admission:</p> <p>(a) Working boys and boys generally in process of employment. Employment of boys is the responsibility of field officers.</p> <p>(b) Have reasonable expectations of an early integration with society, including transfer to other accommodation.</p> <p>Tudor Lodge is not a treatment centre or a corrective establishment. It should be regarded as an adjustment centre and used as a stepping stone into the community.</p> <p>Boys with a record of violence, assault and abnormal sexual behaviour must not be admitted on any condition."</p> <p>Visiting: "Unless otherwise specified by field officers, parents are encouraged to visit. Field workers are welcome at any time to discuss these boys' progress and should remain in contact with boys at least once a month."</p> <p>Length of Stay: Tudor Lodge is used for short term placements; boys do not stay more than four months. After admission, boys are on trial placement for one week, thereafter they are invited to stay a further three weeks at a time."</p>
1973		14	<p>"The boy's family and social contacts are encouraged to visit unless this is judged as unwise through knowledge of the pattern of relationships. Board is charged at a set rate and a supplement is given to boys whose pay is not sufficient to cover board, pocket money and fares."</p> <p>"Outings are controlled in frequency and destination, particularly at the earlier stages. Generally the boy's past behaviour has shown a lack of judgement in many of the aspects of social life – use of money, choice of companions and activity, use of alcohol and cars, and so on. The period at Tudor Lodge offers an opportunity for discussion of these matters and the introduction of more external control than is usually possible in private board situations."</p>
1974	34	14	
1975		7	<p>"While most of the boys admitted to Tudor Lodge come from the assessment centres after case conference about one third come from treatment centres. In all cases the aim is to provide a supervised environment in which the boy can be helped to settle into employment, and to make any other adjustment that may be necessary while arrangements are made for return home or placement in private board."</p>
1976		8	
1978			<p>"Centrally located with excellent amenities [Tudor Lodge] provides board for boys who need a neutral environment when they are unable to tolerate strained family relationships and require supervision of their leisure hours."</p>

Year	Tudor Lodge		
	Admit	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1979	21	5	<p>“In February 1979 responsibility for operation of the Lodge was transferred to the Superintendent, Mount Lawley Reception Home and a re-organisation of programme policy and staffing arrangements is envisaged. It is proposed that Tudor Lodge develop its treatment and training role in a similar way to Stuart House and that the present programme be upgraded accordingly. This will allow more effective supervision and training of the working aged boys who require intermediate placement. Mount Lawley will be able to satisfactorily provide back-up support for this community based facility.” [For information about the Mount Lawley Reception Home, see the separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> under the heading, “Walcott Centre”].</p> <p>“Referral is made through a Case Conference format. Following conference approval, a programme is developed and responsibilities are allocated to Tudor Lodge and field personnel. A fortnightly review of progress occurs involving the boy and his field officer, Tudor Lodge personnel and the Superintendent of Mount Lawley Reception Home.”</p>
1980	24	4	<p>In the treatment program, target behaviours included “those of a personal and social interaction nature together with any individual behaviours specific to a client’s needs” and were “implemented by Group Workers under the supervision of a Senior Group Worker.”</p> <p>The average age of boys on admission was 16 years 1 month, and the average length of stay was 76 days, with an additional 8 days supervision during Trial Discharge.</p>
1981	33	27	The average age of boys on admission was 15 years 7 months, and the average length of stay was 59 days.
1982	26	21	The average length of stay was 69 days.

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### United Aborigines Mission, Carnarvon

Years of Operation	The span of operating time as a mission has not been established by this project.
Sponsoring Agency	United Aborigines Missions, formerly the Australian Inland Mission – which was a service of the Presbyterian Church (1912-1977).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”. The Presbyterian Church has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should also be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.
Address	Carnarvon
Other Known Names	Carnarvon Aboriginal Mission; Native Mission (Carnarvon).

**Brief History** Now an Aboriginal Community. This is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

A limited chronology is included in Table 57.

**Records** Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

**Access** While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details** UAM Ministries  
 23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
 Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:  
 State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
 James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 57: Children and Young People at the United Aborigines Mission Carnarvon, Certain Years between 1959 and 1970**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	United Aborigines Mission, Carnarvon			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1959			1	1 male ward.
1960	0	0	1	

Year	United Aborigines Mission, Carnarvon			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1961	0	0	1	
1962	0	0	1	
1963	0	0	1	
1964	0	0	1	
1965	0	0	1	Plus 9 Native Wards
1966	1	0	2	Plus 10 Native Wards
1967			11	All Native Wards Known as "Carnarvon Aboriginal Mission."
1968			9	All Native Wards
1969			10	
1970			11	Known as "Native Mission (Carnarvon)."

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### United Aborigines Mission, Esperance

Years of Operation	From 1966 for an unknown period.
Sponsoring Agency	United Aborigines Missions, formerly the Australian Inland Mission – which was a service of the Presbyterian Church (1912-1977).
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "United Aborigines Mission" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions". The Presbyterian Church has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should also be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.
Address(es)	Esperance  Esperance is situated approximately 720 kilometres east of Perth on the southern coast of Western Australia.
Brief History	Now an Aboriginal Community. Esperance is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.
Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community

Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

UAM Ministries  
23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  
Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: [uam@u7am.org.au](mailto:uam@u7am.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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**United Aborigines Mission, Gnowangerup**

Years of Operation

1926 - 1973

Sponsoring Agency

United Aborigines Missions, formerly the Australian Inland Mission – which was a service of the Presbyterian Church (1912-1977).

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry "United Aborigines Mission" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions". The Presbyterian Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should also be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Address(es)

Gnowangerup

Brief History

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website shows the Gnowangerup Mission of the UAM as operating from 1926 until 1973.



Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a>, the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>UAM Ministries  23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109.  Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: <a href="mailto:uam@u7am.org.au">uam@u7am.org.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>For general information relating to missions:</p> <p>State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  James St West Entrance  Perth WA 6000.  Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  Email: <a href="mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au">sro@sro.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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## Valima Hostel

Years of Operation	<p>At least in 1971, this hostel was associated with Roelands Native Mission Farm [see entry].</p>
Role of Facility	<p>Residential child care for 12 school age and working girls from an Indigenous background.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>The Roelands Council operated Vailima Hostel in Narrogin In a contemporary overview recorded in 1971, Roelands was described as being "managed by the Council of Native Mission Farm Roelands (affiliated with the Missionary Fellowship [see Baptist Union for an outline of this group])." <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>In 1975, Roelands was offered to Churches of Christ, who bought the property then and changed its name to Roelands Village. When Roelands changed hands, the Valima Hostel remained under the governance of the Council of Native Mission Farm Roelands and did come under the control of the Churches of Christ.</p>

Address(es)	18 Havelock Street, West Perth
Other Known Names	Vailima Girls' Home
Brief History	Apart from the brief notation provided by Wilson and Robinson in their <i>Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> , which indicated that Valima Hostel accommodated working and school age girls and operated under the auspices of the Roelands Council, no other information on the facility has been located. Thus, we know Valima Hostel was operating in 1971. Whether it continued to operate under the auspices of the Roelands Native Mission Farm Council when the Churches of Christ took over Roelands is unknown. Certainly, Valima was never operated by the Churches of Christ.
Records	Some information may be available on the Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", at the Department for Community Development.
Access	No known records exist, but people are encouraged to enquire with the Department.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Ventnor Avenue Hostel**

Years of Operation	From at least 1970 -
Role of Facility	Residential child care for Indigenous students in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Bethel Inc.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Bethel Inc." in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions".
Address(es)	8 Ventnor Avenue, Applecross
Brief History	Unless otherwise stated, information for this section is drawn from <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>  "This is a small house, managed by a young Australian-European couple. Unlike Millington Street [see entry], it catered for girls only in 1970. All the girls were Applecross High School students."  Bethel Inc. has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this should also be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Records	<p>It is unknown whether any records are still in existence.</p> <p>While the Department of Native Welfare placed some children in Bethel Inc. homes, the placements were mostly arranged privately. As there was some loose attachment to the United Aborigines Mission [see separate entries for the UAM missions], it is possible that this organisation may hold information about former residents or their extended families.</p> <p>The Department for Community Development should also be contacted as they may be able to locate Native Welfare Department records or refer enquirers to their Link-Up Service.</p>
Access	Access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, but people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p> <p>UAM Ministries 23 Pine Way, Doncaster East, Victoria 3109. Telephone: (03) 9841 6022 Email: <a href="mailto:uam@u7am.org.au">uam@u7am.org.au</a></p>

### **Victoria Park (Riverbank) Annexe**

Years of Operation	From February 1980 for an unknown period.
Role of Facility	Accommodation for teenage boys from Riverbank, providing “community-based training programmes for selected boys as an alternative to strict custody.” See the separate entry for Riverbank in <i>Signposts</i> .
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Victoria Park (possibly 15 Mackie Street – there was a community support hostel at that address in 1989, according to Departmental administration files).
Brief History	<p>Opened February 1980, as a replacement for Fourteen [see separate entry]. “Because of the lengthy periods that some boys are required to spend at Riverbank, a period of deinstitutionalisation has continued to be necessary. Placement for a time under the supervision of the hostel staff has proved to be necessary and worthwhile for this purpose. “</p> <p><i>(Annual Report of the Department for Child Welfare, 1980).</i></p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 58.</p>

Records	Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

**Table 58: Young People at the the Victoria Park Annexe of Riverbank, Certain Years between 1980 and 1984**  
Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Department for Community Welfare and its successors in the Years Noted

Year	Victoria Park Annexe of Riverbank	
	Admit	Notes
1980		“The hostel programme, which allows for controlled exposure to community pressure, is showing signs of value but is hampered by the necessity at times to use the hostel for multi-purpose accommodation.”
1981	69	The 69 admissions to the Victoria Park annexe represented 47 individual boys.
1982	55	The 55 admissions to the Victoria Park annexe represented 36 individual boys. Thirty eight work placements were obtained for the boys, and the average length of stay was 34 days (with a range from 14 to 144 days).  The annexe was seen to be “an active part of [Riverbank’s] total function”, with some direct admissions also being made from Longmore during this year.
1984		The Victoria Park Annexe and McDonald House in Mt Lawley [see entry] together provided residential after-care services for boys from Riverbank. Between them, 84 admissions involving 56 boys occurred, and 43 work placements were obtained. During the 1983/84 year, though, McDonald House was closed for some months due to repair and renovation work, so it is likely that the bulk of those admissions accrued to Victoria Park. The facility’s daily bed rate was four boys.

### WA School for Deaf Children

Years of Operation	From at least 1935 – 2001 as a residential facility.
Role of Facility	Residential care and schooling for children with hearing impairment.
Sponsoring Agency	WA Society for the Deaf
Address(es)	53 Curtin Avenue, Mosman Park
Other Known Names	WA Deaf and Dumb School
Brief History	The residential program was subsidised by the Department until mid-

2001, when the residential facility closed.

The only details about the number of children resident at the facility are drawn from the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for the certain years between 1935 and 1968. These numbers comprise only children under six years of age who were not subsidised by the Department. Their numbers were reported in the Department's Annual Reports because it was a legislative requirement. The details given are: 1935: 2 children; 1936: 3 children; 1942: 2 children; 1943: 2 children; 1944: 1 child; 1945: 2 children; 1946: 1 child; 1952: 4 children; 1954: 1 child; 1956: 3 children; 1957: 4 children; 1958: 1 child; 1959: 3 children; 1960: 2 children; 1968: 3 children.

Records

It is unknown whether any records exist, but the first point of contact for people placed by the Child Welfare Department or its successors should be the Department for Community Development, contact details below.

Records may possibly be held by the Disability Services Commission (DSC).

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For DSC Records:

Disability Services Commission

PO Box 441,

West Perth WA 6872

Telephone: (08) 9426 9200 Freecall (STD) 1800 998 214

Email: [www.dsc.wa.gov.au](http://www.dsc.wa.gov.au)

For general historical information on what was a significant institution in Western Australia, a good starting point is the Battye Library at:

The State Library of Western Australia,

Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.

Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)

Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)

Opening hours for the Battye Library at time of publication are:

Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;

Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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## Walcott Centre, Mt Lawley

Years of Operation	1894 – 1993, when the facility was transferred to the Department of Justice
Role of Facility	<p>Originally, a temporary accommodation for children who were taken into the care of the Department as they awaited placement with foster parents or institutions. Known in the early days as the Government Reception Home (or Depot), Walcott also accommodated children who were awaiting medical or dental treatment in Perth, or who were scheduled for appearance at the Children’s Court. Private admissions were also accommodated in the earlier days of its operation.</p> <p>In the 1970s, the Mt Lawley Reception Home (as it was then known), shifted from being mainly a holding centre to one with a greater emphasis on assessment and planning for the child’s future. In 1980, the facility was renamed the “Walcott Centre”, reflecting “the trend in recent years towards the development of a resource centre with Walcott as the main centre and with its two hostels, Stuart House and Tudor Lodge [see separate entries in <i>Signposts</i>] as annexes.”</p> <p>With the inclusion of the annexes, the Walcott Centre’s three main functions were, by 1981:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The temporary care of children while placement or Court matters were finalised;</li><li>2. The assessment of the child’s future placement and management needs;</li><li>3. “The stabilising and training of children where their behaviours at the time of referral have been inappropriate at home, school and within the general community.”</li></ol>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development.
Address(es)	3 Walcott Street, Mt Lawley
Other Known Names	Government Receiving Depot; Government Receiving Home; Child Welfare Reception Home, Mt Lawley Reception Home
Brief History	<p>Opened in 1894 to receive and hold children until they could be either returned home or placed elsewhere. Throughout its history, the Walcott Centre, as it became known, accommodated children who came there for all sorts of reasons – country children who came for medical treatment in Perth, children who were destitute or whose families were temporarily unable to care for them, and children who had been referred by the police or Courts. Over time, a formal process of assessment of the children’s needs was introduced and children’s further placements were based on the assessments conducted there. In later years, Walcott no longer had an assessment role, but became part of the Community Hostel system. The facility was transferred to the Department of Justice in July, 1993.</p> <p>A limited chronology of the major events at Walcott, including admissions</p>

and discharges and the number of 'private' children less than six years of age, is included in Tables 59 and 60 .

Records	Admission and discharge registers for the years 1894 to 1988, except for 1929-1949. Case files may also exist.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

**Table 59: Children and Young People at the Walcott Centre (Government Receiving Home), 1920 - 1983**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1920			24	
1921			19	
1922	593	556	47	9 deaths following transfer to children's hospital. New buildings for the Receiving Depot are seen to improve infant mortality.
1923	544	557	29	5 deaths, 4 at hospital.
1924	450	445	29	5 deaths, at the Children's and Victoria hospitals (The Children's Hospital was later known as Princess Margaret Hospital. "Victoria" was the old name for what is now the Geraldton Regional Hospital).
1925	558	546	4	4 deaths, at the Children's and Victoria hospitals. "The institution is a clearing house and is a necessary adjunct to the boarding-out system. Children are also held pending transfer to other institutions".
1926	642	634	44	1 death.
1927	609	605	44	4 deaths, at the Children's Hospital after transfer for treatment.
1928	601	608	36	1 death.
1929	589	582	43	"The accommodation at this Home should be increased, as there is insufficient room at times and the demands for admission are increasing... We are finding it extremely difficult to accommodate the number of young infants that are being placed under our control".

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1930	669	675	37	6 deaths (4 after transfer to hospital). The matron of the Receiving Home "is empowered to grant bail, and many children are therefore allowed to return to suitable guardianship pending the hearing of the charges". "Delicate children are...retained for treatment as outpatients at the Children's Hospital and, when necessary, others who have been boarded out in the country are sent here for dental treatment and hospital attendance".
1931	537	530	43	1 death.
1932	542	544	37	4 deaths. "All children are examined by the District Medical Officer before transfer". The depot is also "a temporary home for children whose mothers have no other means of caring for their children while they are seeking attention at King Edward Memorial or other hospitals."
1933	632	629	40	
1934	699	706	33 (17 boys; 16 girls)	Average weekly number maintained was 41. "The outfits made on the premises by the seamstress, assisted by the older girls, numbered 213, as compared with 183 for the previous year. These outfits are issued to foster-parents when a child is boarded-out." "During the year kindergarten work was inaugurated under the supervision of Miss Gollan, who has been good enough to give her services as a volunteer, thus making the work possible." "The staff in this home consists of: - 1 Matron, 3 staff nurses, 4 female attendants, 1 male attendant and clerk, 1 cook, 1 laundress, 1 seamstress, 1 outside man."
1935	600 (353 boys; 247 girls)	588 (354 boys; 234 girls)	45 (16 boys; 29 girls)	"It was found necessary to transfer three children (two girls and one boy) - all infants - to the Claremont Mental Hospital, as their condition was such that no possible hope could be held out for any improvement." 4 boys and 13 girls absconded and were returned.
1936			41 (17 boys; 24 girls)	Miss I.T. Borwick retired this year, after 13 years as Matron.
1937	624 (377 boys; 247 girls)	635 (382 boys; 253 girls)	30 (12 boys; 18 girls)	Matron: I. Tait. Procedure on Admission: Medical examination, comprising weight, height, "condition of body". Children requiring surgery were put on a waiting list at the Children's or Perth Hospitals. The Medical Officer required some children to have their ailments cured before placement, which led to overcrowding. The Home could provide accommodation for up to 64 children. 2 boys and 3 girls absconded.



Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1938	643 (377 boys; 266 girls)	638 (368 boys; 270 girls)	35 (21 boys; 19 girls)	
1939	543 (311 boys; 232 girls)	538 (313 boys; 225 girls)	40 (19 boys; 21 girls)	“The old-fashioned forms and long tables in the dining room have been replaced by tables and chairs and in place of linoleum table tops white tablecloths are now in use.”
1940	443	448	35	1 boy absconded.
1941	452	456	31	Medical examinations conducted in the Home are done so by the District Medical Officer, Perth District. 4 girls absconded.
1942	465	469	27	
1943	497	495	29	
1944	409	396	42	
1945	285	290	37	
1946	302	313	26	
1947			34	
1948	291	286	39	1 boy and 2 girls absconded.
1949	279	184	34	2 boys and 3 girls absconded.
1950	298	29	35	Kindergarten established. 3 girls absconded.
1951	306	310	31	3 girls absconded.
1952	332	338	25	3 boys and 9 girls absconded. Matron: Miss E.V. Gill. Kindergarten teacher: Miss C. Edmondson. School-age children attend Maylands State School.
1953	426	420	31	7 boys and 13 girls absconded. The facility changed its name to the “Child Welfare Reception Home”.
1954	429	423	37	14 abscondings.

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1956			42	
1957	897	906	33	<p>“This Home is maintained by the Child Welfare Department, and is complex in its activities. It serves as a temporary shelter for deprived children awaiting decisions of the Court, a temporary home for children pending placement, a haven for children whose parents are temporarily unable to care for them, a placement for infants awaiting admission to mental hospitals, a remand home for both boys and girls, and is generally in use for children from infancy to adulthood. On this account, individual treatment, which is so necessary, cannot be provided and it is hoped in the coming year to review the whole situation and make some alternative arrangements. At the Reception Home all children are examined by a medical practitioner on admission and necessary treatments arranged. A Section of the Home is utilised as a holding centre for male juveniles awaiting court appearance and as a result it has been possible almost to eliminate the use of the Juvenile Lock-Up, which is not in a good environment.”</p>
1958	1202	1214	31	<p>“The Public Works Department has progressively renovated and made alterations to the dormitories, central play area, the lavatories, ablution blocks and laundry at the Walcott Street Reception Home, so that the building is at present in very good order and condition and the staff more able than heretofore to meet the needs of the various groups of children housed there.”</p> <p>“During the current year the Government has given financial support to the Alexandra Home [see separate entry] in the building of its new Infant Health Centre at South Perth. As a condition of receiving that assistance the Committee of the new Ngala [see separate entry] has undertaken to care for infants and young children up to the age of three years, who ordinarily would have been held at the Child Welfare Reception Home.”</p>
1959	1124	1128	31	<p>31 children in total, comprising 28 wards and 3 private admissions.</p> <p>“A class has been established at the Child Welfare Reception Home to provide social and emotional outlets for the group of older girls who are awaiting placement. Voluntary leaders have been recruited and programmes include instruction in hygiene, dress, hair-dressing, skilful use of cosmetics, and other items of interest to teenagers. The effect on this group has been very encouraging.”</p> <p>“During the year the Department was able to secure the tenancy of a boat shed at Barrack Street Jetty and the Attendance Centre was transferred from the Child Welfare Reception Home, where it previously operated.”</p>
1960	1350	1343	38	29 abscondings.
1961	1420	1422	37	
1962	1383	1384	36	<p>Boys from the Reception Home helped erect the Department’s pavillion at the Royal Show.</p> <p>39 children in total, comprising 36 wards and 3 private admissions. 57 abscondings.</p>

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
1963	1500	1496	52	Longmore [see separate entry] was now open so the role of the Child Welfare Receiving Home was now limited to providing “short term care of deprived children”.  57 children in total, comprising 51 wards and 6 private admissions (reported figures are inconsistent throughout the Annual Report).
1964	1732	1721	63	
1965	1652	1643	72	77 children in total, comprising 72 wards and 5 private admissions. 80 abscondings.
1966	1068	1067	73	Described as providing short-term residential care for children aged 3 to 18 years. A kindergarten operated on-site. Primary school children attended Maylands Primary School. Secondary age children attended Mt Lawley High School.  1 girl died during the year.  77 children in total, comprising 73 wards and 4 private admissions (reported figures are inconsistent throughout the Annual Report).
1967	1408	1459	29	32 children in total, comprising 29 wards and 3 private admissions (reported figures are inconsistent throughout the Annual Report).
1968	1112	1102	33	The facility was “designed to provide temporary care and shelter for 47 children between the ages of 3 and 18 years. This accommodation is reserved for wards, though other children are admitted from time to time as a result of necessity.”  “In the last year 14 children were accommodated for extended periods due to the difficulty in securing other suitable placements. These were children who were either mentally deficient, or presented behaviour problems beyond management in a normal foster home. The presence of such children in a facility not designed for their needs causes difficulties, and it is to the credit of staff that they have coped with the situation.”  37 children in total, comprising 33 wards and 4 private admissions (reported figures are inconsistent throughout the Annual Report).
1969	763	768	36	Bridgewater Reception Centre [see separate entry] opened in Applecross during the year and many of the children who would previously have been admitted to the Child Welfare Reception Home went to Bridgewater instead. “Accordingly, the functions of the Reception Home have been somewhat extended beyond ‘reception’ accommodation to provide accommodation and a programme to stabilise moderately difficult young children and to give some remedial schooling for them within the Centre.”  Length of Stay: Less than 8 days (182 children); 2 months (59 children); 3 months (24 children); five months (6 children); more than 12 months (2 children).  Since 1966, admissions to the Reception Home dropped from 1408 to 763, due to 3 reported factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bridgewater opening</li> <li>• Limit of capacity to 47 children to minimise risk of infectious disease outbreak</li> </ul>

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing use as a treatment facility for selected children.</li> </ul>
1970	992	995	33	<p>Children stayed at the Reception Home until other placements were secured, while awaiting their Children's Court, to go to board or employment or until they could return home. The majority of children "attend outside schools and all are involved in outdoor, social and instructional activities, for added experience and social training."</p> <p>"Children from 7 to 18 years are in care. They are admitted for a number of different reasons; for temporary care, while on remand to appear in the Children's Courts for offences, as truants, or on applications for neglect."</p> <p>"Nearly a third of the children at the 'Reception Home' during the year were aborigines."</p>
1971	964	967	29	<p>"Nearly all the children have been in trouble with the Police but are younger and their anti-social behaviour less serious compared with children admitted to Longmore."</p>
1972	1033	1028	35	<p>While the number of children admitted increased, the average length of stay decreased compared to the previous year.</p> <p>"With two-thirds of the children passing through this centre being either High School students or working children, the programme is orientated to this age group."</p> <p>"Through most of the year the building was undergoing extensive repairs and renovations which reduced the number of social evenings, to which families and friends are invited, to two, but interaction with the community was still maintained with frequent outings, and school holiday camps."</p> <p>"With the number of children admitted for assessment decreasing by approximately the same amount as those for re-placement increased, there was a decrease in the number of case conferences held...and this may have had some bearing on the fact that the number of children discharged to institutions increased by almost 10 per cent., while those discharged to their parents or to foster homes decreased by about the same amount."</p> <p>40% of all children admitted were Aboriginal, two thirds of these being female.</p> <p>Overall, more girls (53.5%) than boys (46.5%) were admitted.</p> <p>Non-Aboriginal children comprised around two-thirds of all children admitted while awaiting a Court appearance and from foster-home breakdown. Non-Aboriginal children also comprised 89% of children admitted from the Children's Court and 46.5% of children admitted from missions or institutions.</p> <p>Length of Stay: Less than one week (46%); one week to one month (31%); one to three months (17%); over three months (6%).</p>
1973	1209			<p>"A little over half the children [were] admitted ...because a crisis in their former living placement meant they had to leave there at least temporarily. While, in contemporary thinking, this does not necessarily indicate a 'failure' or an inadvisable former placement, it does reflect the difficulty Department staff meet in finding suitable placements for children when they are no longer able to live with their parents."</p>

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
				85% of children in the centre were teenagers; 41% of admissions were Aboriginal children; 64% of admissions overall were boys.
1974	528			<p>“The reception Home is an ‘open’ institution. It is based on a large older style suburban home which has been modified and extended to accommodate 44 children. In addition to lawn and garden areas within the grounds a large public park adjoins one boundary and is used for recreation and sporting activities.”</p> <p>The average age of children admitted was somewhat above 16 years, continuing a trend to older admissions. The trend to more male than female admissions continued, as did the longer length of stay for boys.</p> <p>“In view of the increasing average age and the number of boys and girls needing employment, liaison with employers and potential employers has become very important. In the last year employment was found for 84 children and one staff member is now involved full time maintaining contact with field staff and employers for the purpose of arranging employment and accommodation.”</p>
1975	542		31	<p>The age on admission profile was lower, at “slightly over 14 years”, than in the previous few years and the trend of less admissions for reasons of placement breakdown continued.</p> <p>“The whole programme is orientated to assessment, with considerable importance being placed on both direct and indirect interaction with the community which involves schooling, employment, social activities, picnics, outings and visits. Because of the deprived backgrounds of most of the children these activities are often the first of this type that they have experienced, and therefore require guidance and re-assurance in addition to assessment.”</p> <p>“In conjunction with the Special School attached to this Centre, social skills activities have been operating since the beginning of this school year.”</p>
1976	499		50	<p>“With the programme being completely orientated to the assessment of children, considerable importance was placed on their interaction with the community both directly and indirectly. Consequently, there was considerable involvement with interviews, employment, outings, picnics, swimming, social activities and visits. Camps were held for a total of seven weeks during school holidays”.</p> <p>The Special School was “grossly overcrowded” and “difficulty was experienced in obtaining employment for appropriate children”, though 46 boys and 18 girls were found jobs during the year.</p>
1977	418			<p>There was a 48% decrease in admissions of Indigenous girls.</p> <p>“Emphasis has been placed upon more detailed assessment procedures and, where appropriate, on commencing training programmes prior to discharge. Programmes to assess and teach basic social skills, such as inter-personal interaction, sex education, use of leisure time and the like, are examples of this training work.”</p> <p>The school on the premises, which had been under the control of the Education Department, came under the control of the Department for Community Welfare in this year and it was planned to offer more in-situ support once the child had left the centre’s school and returned to “normal schooling.”</p>
1978	425			<p>“A 38 per cent increase has occurred in the number of children being discharged to an institution, hostel or mission, and a decrease of 35 per cent of discharges to private board or foster parents...it is difficult to construct a cause and effect relationship.”</p>

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1979	386			<p>“The garden at the rear of the home has been sectioned off by paving slabs. Outdoor seating and tables have been added which has provided a very attractive area for outdoor dining and barbeque facilities. This area was constructed through the efforts of staff and children.”</p> <p>The Reception Home was also involved in “community based training programmes” at Stuart House and Tudor Lodge [see separate entries for Stuart House and Tudor Lodge].</p>
1980	405	400		<p>“A behaviour management programme operates for all children, many of whom are minor offenders. Accountability for behaviour is encouraged through contingent access to reinforcers. A classroom programme in the school attached to the centre operates on a similar basis with the aim of encouraging appropriate classroom behaviour. In addition a child’s competence in various social skills areas is examined and training implemented as necessary.”</p> <p>Though no longer reported in the Annual Report, absconding remained a problem at the Walcott Centre. Thus, the facility joined McCall and Hillston in a project to examine the extent of and factors in absconding. [See separate entries for the McCall Centre and Hillston, Stoneville].</p>
1981	416	407		<p>Recent years had seen a continuing trend in the increasing admissions of high school aged children and a decrease in working aged children.</p> <p>During 1980/81, the “residential capacity for boys stretched to its limits.”</p> <p>The establishment of a Learning Centre at Walcott, where the Group Workers and Educational Staff worked together to impart social as well as educational skills and knowledge was seen to be an area which was of benefit to the children attending.</p>
1982	358	379		<p>Weekly meetings of teachers and groupworkers with the Superintendent “map out programmes for each child with respect to their particular needs.”</p>
1983	335	328		<p>Due to the reduced number of children coming into care, it was decided that residential programs should be “phased out” and resources should be deployed towards Crisis Care and emergency foster schemes. “Underpinning” those developments was the principle “that the needs of dependent children are best provided for in normalised community settings with least disruption to community ties. For most children this will be a family setting. However, there will be a number of children for whom, for various reasons, this will not be appropriate. Such children will be catered for by seven hostels spread throughout the metropolitan area. These hostels will represent an amalgamation of the present Bridgewater and Walcott institutional systems, [which had] already decentralised.”</p> <p>On May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1983 the Walcott system was modified to include five hostels: Stuart House, Tudor Lodge both in Mt Lawley, Kyewong Hostel (Como), Warralea Hostel (Yokine), Medina Hostel and Andrew House and Cawley House (on the Walcott campus in Lord/Walcott Streets). “While each hostel operates the same behaviour management and social skills programme, they function as independent of each other as possible. The staff model operating in each hostel with the exception of Medina is one Senior Groupworker and four Groupworkers providing one person each shift. Medina has a live-in Manageress and two Groupworkers.” [See separate entries in <i>Signposts</i> for Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Kyewong, Warralea Hostel and Medina Hostel].</p> <p>“The Walcott School has continued its existence for those children not able to be placed in the normal Education Department stream at the time of admission. Its role therefore continues to be one of re-establishing more appropriate classroom behaviours. If children</p>

Year	Government Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Mt Lawley			Notes
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	
				can either continue at their existing school or if appropriate, attend a local school to their particular hostel, they would do so.”

**Table 60: Private Foster Children Less than Six Years of Age at the Child Welfare Receiving Home (Walcott Centre), Certain Years between 1959 and 1966**

*Sources: Annual Reports, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Child Welfare Receiving Home Private Foster Children <6yrs at Year End
1950	7
1951	8
1952	10
1953	6
1954	14
1956	7
1957	7
1958	1
1959	3
1960	2
1961	3
1962	1
1963	6
1965	4
1966	4

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### Wandaglu Hostel

See entry, “Pallottine Mission, Tardun”

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## Wandering (St Xavier) Mission

Years of Operation	1944 – 1977
Role of Facility	Residential care of boys and girls aged 4 to 15 years.
Sponsoring Agency	The Catholic Archdiocese of Perth / Pallottines / Centrecare and Djooraminda.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entries “Pallottines” and “Djooraminda” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Wandering
Other Known Names	St Francis Xavier Mission, Wandering; St Xavier Native Mission; St Francis Xavier Community Centre
Brief History	<p>“A Piece of the Story”, the <i>National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families</i> <a href="http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications">www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications</a> records that Wandering was operated by the Archdiocese of Perth and staffed by the Pallottine order. For more information about the Pallottines, see entry for Pallottine Centre, Riverton in this document.</p> <p>Interviews with staff from Djooraminda [see entry] note that Schoenstatt Sisters were also involved at Wandering. Information about the Schoenstatt Sisters of Mary can be found at their website, <a href="http://www.schoenstatt.org.au">www.schoenstatt.org.au</a>.</p> <p>In a survey conducted in 1971, St Francis Xavier Mission was described as accommodating “75 children attending Wandering Primary School and Boddington Junior High School.” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>.</p> <p>A limited chronology of some admissions and discharges at Wandering Mission is included in Table 61.</p>
Records	<p>“A Piece of the Story” reports that “no records are known to have survived” but that the Archivist should be contacted for further information.</p> <p>Djooraminda or the Pallottines [see entries] may also be able to provide some information.</p> <p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website <a href="http://www.aiatsis.gov.au">www.aiatsis.gov.au</a>, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.



Contact Details

The Archivist, Catholic Church Office,  
 Victoria Square, Perth WA 6000.  
 Telephone: (08) 9325 9177 Facsimile: (08) 9921 1716.

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
 Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
 Telephone: (08) 9222 2555  
 Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre  
 50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148  
 Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532  
 Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
 James St West Entrance  
 Perth WA 6000.  
 Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
 Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
 Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
 Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

**Table 61: Children and Young People at Wandering Mission, 1963 - 1970**  
*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted*

Year	Wandering Mission			
	Admit	Discharge	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1963	0	0	1	
1964	0	0	1	
1965	0	0	1	Plus 50 Native Wards
1966			0	Plus 51 Native Wards
1967			52	All Native Wards
1968			41	
1969			49	
1970			56	

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## Wanslea

Years of Operation	From 1943, and ongoing in 2004
Role of Facility	<p>Wanslea's role had changed over time. From its early years as a children's home, by 1988 it was no longer "a facility" as such, but a broad service with an emphasis on meeting the "emergency needs of children and families" and "enhancing and supporting parents and caring for the children in the home environment as far as possible." (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988</i>).</p> <p>Described in 2003 as providing emergency foster care placements for up to 34 children aged between 0 and 12 years. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p>
Other Known Names	Wanslea Children's Home, Wanslea Hostel
Brief History	<p>When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as "Other Homes for Children". Wanslea was included in this category. Such a definition referred to "a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities" and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.</p> <p>By 1988, Wanslea offered Family Day Care, Community Care and Cottage Care programs.</p> <p>Following on from a review of the agency in 1987, a new administrative structure and staff were in place by 1989.</p> <p>In 1991, Wanslea was "made responsible for the Temporary Foster Care (TFC) Service to young people [under]<sup>23</sup> the age of 14 and their families." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1991</i>).</p> <p>1994 Out of Home Care funded services included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Emergency foster care "in up to 30 assessed foster homes for children 0-14 years."</li><li>○ 0-12 years crisis care (family care worker model) – two cottages in Mosman Park</li><li>○ Other services included:</li><li>○ In home services</li><li>○ Family support, counselling, etc.</li></ul> <p>(<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i>).</p>

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<sup>23</sup> Change made to original text by Wanslea Family Services in June 2004, when reviewing *Signposts*.

In its funding agreement with the Department in 1998 Wanslea was described as providing 34 Emergency/crisis places in the metropolitan area at service level one. The priority age group was children 0-12 years. The service was available to non Aboriginal children and those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children's Services).*

In 2003 Wanslea was still providing 34 emergency/crisis places for children aged 0 to 12 years. The service agreement specified that the placements may be up to a maximum of eight weeks but was usually four weeks on average. The service was available on a 24 hour basis. Wanslea was able to provide short term care for a maximum of 10 children to allow continuity of care for some children whose circumstances required a period of care longer than eight weeks. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

Other services include a Grandparents Service and several family support services.

A limited chronology of the major events at Wanslea, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 62.

Records

Records available are limited for some periods of time.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Manager, West Metropolitan,  
Wanslea Family Services, PO Box 211, Scarborough WA 6922  
Telephone: (08) 9245 2441 Email: [support@wanslea.asn.au](mailto:support@wanslea.asn.au)

**Table 62: Children and Young People at Wanslea, Certain Years between 1947 and 1995**

*Sources: Annual Report and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors and/or Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) in the Years Noted*

Year	Wanslea – Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Reports of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) <sup>24</sup>
1947	Wanslea re-opened in January 1947. “This institution, though in no way controlled by the Department, has to a great extent assisted in the work of the Department by filling a long felt want for temporary homes for children whose mothers are prevented by sickness from continuing their household duties.”
1951	“This Home caters for the children of sick mothers and therefore renders the community a very real service. It is particularly helpful where a large family of children must be cared for, often without warning. The Government recognises its service to the State by making an annual grant, following recommendations submitted by this Department”.
1967	5 wards accommodated at Wanslea.

<sup>24</sup> Unless otherwise stated, the source of the notes is the Annual Report of the Department in the recorded year.

Year	Wanslea – Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Reports of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) <sup>24</sup>
1968	14 children in total (all less than six years of age), comprising 4 wards, 10 private admissions.
1970	Now known as Wanslea Children’s Home and/or Wanslea Hostel. 3 wards accommodated. Licensed for 50 children under 6 years of age.
1975	Known as Wanslea Hostel for the Care of Children of Sick Mothers, according to administration files of the Department of Community Welfare.
1982	Wanslea’s administration policy stated that an overall population of 35-40 children, maximum, can be maintained. Of these, the facility could accommodate up to 24 school-age children and up to 10 pre-schoolers.
1985	Introduction of foster care as a new service for Wanslea. Opening of residential cottages at Mosman Park.
1987	Wanslea was negotiating membership of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC), a Ministerial Committee of Non-Government agencies and the Department for Community Services. Each year, the CCRCC undertook a review of member agencies and discussed with them funding, trends, standards and developments in residential and other welfare services in the Non-Government sector. The CCRCC advised the Minister on, among other things, agency funding.  “Wanslea’s membership of the Consultative Committee is still under negotiation due to their very different funding arrangements compared to other member agencies. The three services at Wanslea Family Care, Community Care and Cottage Care have experienced an overall increase in referrals of 25% in the past year. The main increase has been in requests for Family Care Workers to assist with child management and parenting skills for families whose children may be at risk. The agency is at present reviewing its services to determine whether it has achieved all the objectives established at the beginning of its redevelopment in December 1983. The review will make recommendations regarding the future of these services in view of changing community needs.” ( <i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1986/87, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1987</i> ).
1988	105 children admitted; 100 discharged in year ending 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1988.  “At least 25% of all referrals are from the Department, reflecting the relevance of Wanslea’s programmes to Departmental objectives.”  “Following negotiations with the Consultative Committee agreement was finally reached as to the terms and conditions of Wanslea’s membership. Planning and accountability for programming was brought under the Committee’s auspices and responsibility for financial planning and accountability was delegated to the Department for Community Services...This year a Review Committee recommended a major overhaul of Wanslea’s professional and administrative functions.” ( <i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988</i> ).
1989	“Wanslea continues to direct its service to the emergency needs of children and families. Wherever possible attempts are made to keep children within the family, encouraging parental responsibility and supporting parents to establish a family routine that promotes the well being of

Year	Wanslea – Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Reports of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) <sup>24</sup>
	<p>all members. Wanslea’s resources were diverted from their traditional welfare base this year to meet the unexpected increase in multiple births in WA.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1988/89, February 1990</i>).</p> <p>83 children were cared for by Wanslea to June 30<sup>th</sup> 1989.</p> <p>The CCRCC reported in 1989 that “three quarters of Wanslea’s children remain for less than a month, many using the services for weekend respite only.”</p> <p>Wanslea was involved in a “cooperative initiative” with the Northern Metropolitan Region of the Department in 1989 in response to the Department’s falling number of available foster carers in the region.</p>
1990	<p>192 admissions recorded in year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 1990, representing 155 children.</p> <p>Of the 95 children referred by the Department during the year and who were subsequently admitted, 19 were Wards, 8 were children who had been placed under the control of the Department (with guardianship remaining with their parents) and 68 children were “private cases.”</p> <p>At this time, Wanslea was described as providing in-home family care, foster-care, family day care and cottage care – the latter being described as short-term accommodation in two cottages in Mosman Park. Those children attended the local primary school and also had a tutor.</p> <p>“Due to Wanslea’s short-term / crisis entry requirements this agency has taken the greater number of children (40%) in the sector...[and has] nearly doubled its intake...the largest proportion of under fives being Wanslea.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1989/90, February 1991</i>).</p>
1991	<p>In 1991, Wanslea was “made responsible for the Temporary Foster Care (TFC) Service” to children under the age of 14 years and their families.</p> <p>324 children admitted and 125 children resident at year ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 1991.</p>
1994	<p>In 1994, Wanslea was funded to “provide Family, Cottage Care and Community Care services for children and families in the metropolitan area.”</p> <p>Purpose:</p> <p>“To provide three integrated services for temporary / emergency child care and family support where no suitable family placement or alternative exists.”</p> <p>Key Service Objectives:</p> <p>“To provide alternatives in Crisis Care and support to families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family Care Service – short term care for children aged 0-12 years in their own home;</li> <li>2. Temporary Foster Care – in up to 30 assessed foster homes for children 0 to 14 years.</li> <li>3. Cottage Care – Short Term Accommodation for 10 children 0 to 12 years in 2 cottages in Mosman Park.</li> </ol> <p>To provide families with services to support children in their own home or whilst in out of home care.</p> <p>To link clients with community resources to encourage self sufficiency.” (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>).</p>

Year	Wanslea – Source Information from the Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and the Reports of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care (CCRCC) <sup>24</sup>
1995	The Wanslea Emergency Foster Care program had 30 households available for placements in 1995. (OHPAC Review).

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## Waran-ma

See entry “Carnarvon Group Home”

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## Warburton Mission

Years of Operation 1933-1977

Sponsoring Agency Government (probably Native Welfare Department or Lands Department) / United Aborigines Mission, who established it as an outstation of Mount Margaret Mission [see separate entry] in 1933 until it became governed as a separate facility in 1937. United Aborigines Missions was formerly the Australian Inland Mission – which was a service of the Presbyterian Church (1912-1977).

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “United Aborigines Mission” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”.

The Presbyterian Church has its own entry in *Signposts*, and this should also be consulted as it gives more information about the approach taken.

Address(es) Warburton

Other Known Names Warburton Ranges Mission

Brief History Warburton Mission “includes 136 children attending a Government school on the Mission” when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Warburton Mission was controlled by the UAM. (*Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey*).

Records According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website, the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s

Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Waringarri Group Home, Kununurra**

Years of Operation	June 1982 – remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	Short-term, residential child care on a family model for up to eight Indigenous children.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development / Waringarri Community
Address(es)	Lot 1037 Greybox Crescent, Kununurra. Kununurra is situated approximately 3200 kilometres north of Perth.
Other Known Names	Kununurra Group Home
Brief History	<p>An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 35812, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for <i>Signposts</i> research project indicates that in "1978, the need for a Group Home was established and Lot 1037 selected and service costs of \$3300 paid. Capital improvements by 'Grant-in-Aid' with Management by Waringarri by contract."</p> <p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively, so they were able to be located within country towns close to the child's home of origin, which was seen to be particularly advantageous. "The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these</p>

facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

“Funds have been made available for a Group Home at Kununurra which it is proposed will be managed by the Waringarri Community with the support of the department and the Aboriginal Advisory and Development Services.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979*).

“The Group Home which will be managed by the Waringarri Community should be completed by the end of 1980 and will be a valuable addition to Child Care Resources in the East Kimberley.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*). In the 1981 Annual Report, the group home was not yet ready – being reported as “currently in the process” of being established.

“The Waringari Association, which is an Aboriginal group, operates a local drop-in centre for children in the town, particularly Aboriginal children. They have a bus, and organise swimming and camping excursions for the children during the school holidays. Subsidised homemakers from the Waringari Association run a lunch order programme at the local school, efforts are also being made to begin a driver-training course.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

The Waringarri Group Home was officially opened by the Minister for Community Welfare on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1982. “Interviews were jointly conducted by the Chairman of ‘Waringarri’ and Departmental staff, to select a suitable couple to act as Group Home parents.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1980 for a progress payment and model; in 1981 for another progress payment and furniture; in 1982 for air conditioning and furniture freight; in 1983 for construction costs; in 1984 for furniture, equipment and operating costs.

The Annual Report of 1984 made it clear that the Waringarri agency operated the Group Home “under contract from” the Department. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

Departmental files from 1984 indicate that Waringarri provided short term accommodation (plus one emergency youth bed) for up to eight young people with the object of facilitating reconciliation with family. Waringarri could also provide overnight accommodation for children in transit. At the time of report in 1984, there were no children resident in the facility.

#### Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

#### Access

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Contact Details

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Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Warminda Cottage, Welshpool**

Years of Operation	From 1968 for an unknown period beyond 1987. Warminda came under the responsibility of what is now the Department of Justice in July 1993.
Role of Facility	Initially, a hostel for working girls from Indigenous backgrounds. Residential care for boys and girls in a home setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Mofflyn / Native Welfare Department / Community Welfare Department
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	4 Welshpool Road, East Victoria Park.
Other Known Names	Warminda Hostel
Brief History	<p>Warminda commenced operations as a hostel following the injection of funds for such accommodation that arose from the Constitutional amendments of 1967. A Central Division [of the Department of Native Welfare] request for another working girls' hostel was made in September 1967. "The present Warminda site was purchased by the Department [for Native Welfare] in March 1968 and the Methodist Homes for Children entered an agreement to manage this hostel along similar lines to its other hostel at Coinda...the Department considered changing Warminda to a working boys' hostel in 1969, but this plan was discontinued when it was suggested that a boy's hostel be purchased at Como (the future Kyewong [see entry])." <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey.</i></p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities prior to 1972, see Volume Three "History of Aboriginal Hostels" and Volume 1 "Education and Employment Hostels".</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Warminda as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.") that was operated by an agency other than the Department. Facility operated by</p>

Mofflyn under a formal agreement with the Department of Community Welfare, providing for 10 primary and secondary school children in 1979.

Group Homes were established by the Department “for children who need a more specialised type of family care than can be provided in a normal foster home or boarding placement. The children placed in these facilities are not necessarily problem children, but because of their circumstances they would find it difficult to settle into a private family. The Departmental group home can provide a skilled and stabilising environment as a stepping stone to future return home or foster placement” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1974*). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of *Signposts*.

9 children in residence at June 30, 1975 (all being Wards). At this time, Warminda provided generally longer term care for boys and girls aged 5-16 years, but did take children for shorter periods if necessary. Warminda had a garden, play area, swimming pool, swings and slides, barbeque, tennis courts, one pet, a basketball court, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. Children were encouraged to build their own cubby. There were 4 bedrooms – 1 single, and 3 that could sleep three or more children; 2 bathrooms and 2 toilets for the children; 3 staff bedrooms and separate lounge and ablutions; and a verandah; a TV, radio or radiogram, fish tank, library, magazines, books and toys were available. Homework was completed after school and children generally took their lunch to school except one day per week when they could buy their lunch; the trip to school was made by bus. The average length of stay was 1.26 years. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included camping trips, swimming and drama club and other activities arranged by cottage parents. The building was 15 years old in 1975 and was described as a ‘modern’ residence, of brick construction and fitting in well with surrounding premises. (*Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976*).

Warminda became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s, replacing Andrew House which had been situated on the old Walcott Centre site at the corner of Walcott and Lord Streets in Mt Lawley. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual

roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

In its Submission to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce in 1987, the Department described the operation of the Community Support Hostels: “The Department’s seven Community Support Hostels are all metropolitan-based, providing accommodation at each hostel for up to 8 children, of ages 6 to 17 years. Caregivers work rotating shifts; they do not live-in. At least one officer is on duty at all hours with additional staff member at busy times. Community Support Hostels provide short term accommodation for children whose behaviour and family situation is such that they are unable to remain in their usual residential setting for the present.” (*Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987*.)

In 1987, it was also reported that “children on arrest or remand who cannot return home” were also admitted to Community Support Hostels. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1987*).

The Department’s Hostels Education Activities Resource Team (HEART) operated from Warminnda for several years from 1987, until the facility was transferred to the Department of Justice in July 1993.

#### Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

Mofflyn may hold information or records.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

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## Warralea Education and Employment Hostel for Boys, Yokine

Years of Operation	From around 1973 until 1986, when it was closed as a residential facility. The Department continued to run non-residential programs from Warralea until it was transferred to the Department of Justice in July 1993.
Role of Facility	Residential child care for primary and secondary school boys in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Constance Street, Yokine
Other Known Names	Mt Yokine Hostel; Placement and Support Group
Brief History	<p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Warralea as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) operated by the Department.</p> <p>On May 11th, 1983 the Walcott system was modified to include five hostels: Stuart House, Tudor Lodge both in Mt Lawley, Kyewong Hostel (Como), Warralea Hostel (Yokine), Medina Hostel and Andrew House and Cawley House (on the Walcott campus in Lord/Walcott Streets). “While each hostel operates the same behaviour management and social skills programme, they function as independent of each other as possible. The staff model operating in each hostel with the exception of Medina is one Senior Groupworker and four Groupworkers providing one person each shift” “The Walcott School has continued its existence for those children not able to be placed in the normal Education Department stream at the time of admission. Its role therefore continues to be one of re-establishing more appropriate classroom behaviours. If children can either continue at their existing school or if appropriate, attend a local school to their particular hostel, they would do so.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i>).</p> <p>Continuing the developments even further, Warralea became one of a new breed of services in the 1980s. In May 1983, Warralea became “attached to” the Walcott Centre. In September 1983, Bridgewater amalgamated with the Walcott System to form a new system of residential care and community support. In January 1984, the new system was named the Community Support Hostels, and Bridgewater</p>

became its Administration Centre. The Community Support Hostels comprised Darlington Cottage, Oceanview, Stuart House, Tudor Lodge, Warralea Hostel, Kyewong Hostel, Medina Hostel, Warminda and the Bedford Park Hostel [see individual entries]. The role of the Community Support Hostels was to “provide skilled care for children for whom a more normal setting, such as an emergency foster home, is not available.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

By 1985, the Annual Report indicated there were seven Community Support Hostels in the Perth metropolitan area, and their individual roles and goals were “varied, complex and often quite different in nature.” However, the “basic aim” of the Community Support Hostel system was to “identify and understand problems being experienced [by the children admitted to them], then to provide support and direction towards re-establishing routine involvement in community activities.” At the same time, the hostel staff emphasised “behavioural stabilisation and training to increase the chances of success in activities involvement and subsequent placements.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, 1985*).

Departmental officers report that Warralea was closed as a residential hostel in 1986 and the resources were used to establish the Placement and Individual Support Team (PAIST). The role of PAIST was to provide practical support to carers and families in an attempt to keep children in their placement as, without this support, it was very likely that admission or re-admission to a Community Support Hostel would occur. This strategy was deemed to be successful and continued into the mid-1990s.

In 1989, the Intensive Individual Youth Support Scheme (IIYSS) was set up as a specialised foster care strategy. The IIYSS was reported in 1990 to have “catered for a number of young people who have had serious social, emotional or behavioural problems. The success of this scheme has been reliant on the intensive support of carers in terms of time and effort invested. The ‘Placement and Support Group’ (previously named Warralea) is supporting IIYSS placements in addition to preventing the admission of children into substitute care including Community Support Hostels.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1990*).

The IIYSS became known as the 1:1 Scheme and was still in operation as such in 2004.

Warralea continued to be administered by the Community Support Unit in 1995. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Warramia Group Home, Badgingarra**

Years of Operation

From 1972. Warramia was transferred to what is now the Department of Justice in July 1993.

Role of Facility

A group home situated on the Department's 4,000 acre farming property at Badgingarra (Departmental officers report that this property had been donated to the Department). The main function of Warramia was to "provide short term residence for children who experience difficulties at home but who, it is hoped, will return to their parents. It can accommodate ten children, who are supervised by a resident Cottage Mother." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1972*).

By 1974, Warramia was providing accommodation to eight primary-school age children "who need a relaxed, stabilising experience prior to longer-term placement." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1974*).

Warramia subsequently became a formal annexe of Hillston [see entry], though that arrangement had ceased by 1982. Departmental officers report that Warramia was transferred to the Department of Justice in 1993.

Sponsoring Agency

Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es)

Badgingarra

Brief History

The Annual Report 1974 indicates that boys from Hillston could be placed at Warramia. [See the separate entry for Hillston, Stoneville in *Signposts*].

Generally two boys were placed there from Hillston at any one time.

The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Warramia as a 'scattered group home' (ie. "a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.").

"Prior to discharge to farm employment selected boys at Hillston gain experience on the Department's 1 500 hectare property at Badgingarra. Hillston services the property and benefits with supplies of meat and fodder." (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

For the first time, in the 1982 Annual Report, Warramia Farm was not mentioned in the Hillston report. In 1981, the placement of boys there had been identified as a problem in terms of absconding behaviours

and subsequent placement from Hillston was not recommended. It would appear that this recommendation was in force by 1982.

In 1989, Warramia Farm provided the venue for a series of “employment and self esteem building” programs for young offenders. “These five-week programmes operated during the normal farming cycle and during the summer holidays. Children, drawn mainly from country areas, were taught farm and personal development skills.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1989).*

Continues as a farm-based facility, now run by the Department of Justice.

Records

Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

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### **Warramboe Hostel, Yalgoo**

Years of Operation

From around 1973 to at least 1977.

Role of Facility

Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.

Sponsoring Agency

Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development

Address(es)

Yalgoo

Brief History

Warramboe Hostel had a “capacity of 17 boys and girls receiving primary education” when surveyed in 1971. At that time, Warramboe was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare. *(Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey).*

Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of *Signposts*.

In 1979, the hostel catered for 6 children from a transient population. *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979).*

By 1980, the role of these facilities was becoming more open to community and family involvement: “The function of the Department hostel in caring for aboriginal children so that they may have regular schooling, is expanding to provide a back-up service for families who may wish to use the facility to provide an occasional meal, a laundry service and provide homework supervision. This is the need that some families have in making the transition into homes of their own in the local township. Greater efforts are also being made to provide children and parents with opportunities to spend more time together by providing camping facilities when the parents come to town.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

Records	Departmental records for children placed by the Department may exist. Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Watson Lodge**

Years of Operation	1967 - 1984
Role of Facility	Home-like, supervised atmosphere for 12 adolescent female Wards.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	162 Aberdeen St, West Perth (the building had been renovated for the purpose).
Other Known Names	Watson Lodge Life Skills Centre
Brief History	Established April 1967 to provide short term care in “an atmosphere of a well organised, well adjusted normal home for adolescent girls who have resisted institutional care, or who have failed to settle in substitute homes or hostels of the conventional type.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Child Welfare, 1968</i> ). Watson Lodge had no residential staff, but operated with female staff working to shift rosters.  The renovation of the rented house which would accommodate Watson Lodge was undertaken in part by boys from Riverbank [see separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> ]. Staff and girls involved in the Watson Lodge programme undertook the redecoration of the facility.



In 1976, Watson Lodge was identified in the Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare as being an “eight bed training hostel” and an adjunct to Nyandi [see separate entry in *Signposts*].

“Girls attaining an acceptable level with [pre-vocational] skills are then supported in finding and maintaining themselves in employment. A behaviour-rating questionnaire is used to gain feed-back from employers.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1977*).

By 1984, Watson Lodge’s residential program had been closed and a day centre operated as part of the Nyandi system. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

A limited chronology of the major events at Watson Lodge, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 63.

Records	Departmental records for children or young people placed by the Department or the Children’s Court may exist.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

**Table 63: Young People at Watson Lodge, Certain Years between 1967 and 1987**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department and its successors in the Years Noted*

Year	Watson Lodge		
	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1967		12	

Year	Watson Lodge		
	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1968	65	12	<p>Admission is “by ‘invitation’ and an orientation programme to help the girl settle. While at ‘Watson Lodge’ the girls are encouraged to take an interest in themselves and in their surroundings and to share domestic responsibilities for cleaning, cooking and gardening. These chores, as well as the more pleasurable tasks of re-decoration, painting and re-arranging in their own rooms, are managed by the girls, with some help from the staff. Those girls who are in employment pay board, while those seeking work are given an allowance from which they contribute their board and set aside regular savings, retaining the balance as pocket-money. Handling money, either earned or given, engenders a sense of the value of their wages, which helps if each girl is to become more self-sufficient.</p> <p>“Outings are controlled and visitors of the girls’ choosing are encouraged.</p> <p>“It is significant that in the period in which ‘Watson Lodge’ has been operating there has been no damage to property or fittings, nor has there been an instance of self-mutilation.</p> <p>“If the success of such a facility can be measured in terms of the good relationships built up between the girls, and with staff, then the experience of continued visits by girls who have progressed from ‘Watson Lodge’ indicates that the programme has been significant in orienting these girls to more worthwhile goals.”</p>
1969		4	<p>“Meaningful relationships are developed between the girls and staff, and evidence of this may be seen in later contacts with and visits to the hostel by former residents.”</p>
1970	50	8	
1971	47	10	<p>“Independence and greater individual responsibility are encouraged so that the domestic duties of day-to-day housekeeping are entirely managed by the girls with little staff help. It is interesting to note that in this situation many firm friendships develop between the girls and with staff. This is evidenced by the number of later social visits by former inmates, some of whom have only stayed at Watson Lodge a few days.”</p>
1972	35	9	<p>“Watson Lodge had a reduction in the number of girls...in 1971-72...The trend is for younger girls and longer stays than previously, but with better results since the introduction of our training programme last September. Fewer girls have been returning following breakdowns in placements, but girls like to feel they still have our support after leaving here, and even after turning 18.”</p> <p>“The type of girl being admitted is altering. They do not tend to be offending against the community as much as against themselves. There have been a few instances of drug taking, but promiscuity is the biggest problem, with the consequential rise in the number of pregnant girls.”</p>

Year	Watson Lodge		
	Admissions	Total Wards at Year End	Notes
1973	41	10	<p>“Watson Lodge provides a closer degree of supervision and training than is usually possible in hostels for working teenagers. An initial period of three to four weeks is spent at the hostel before the girls obtain employment. During this time, they cover a planned range of domestic-type responsibilities under the supervision of the staff. This allows for some relevant training but, more importantly, allows the girls to find a place in the social structure of the hostel that will help them to ‘settle’ before the demands of employment. Few girls have good earlier employment records.”</p> <p>Girls whose Wardship had expired could also elect to use Watson Lodge as a source of help and advice regarding medical insurance, hire purchase commitments and babies’ illnesses, in much the same way as family support, where this could not be given by family.</p>
1974	35	10	
1975		5	<p>“In order to determine when the girls are ready to leave progress is monitored by hostel staff, field officers and a psychologist. At the same time contact is maintained with other significant figures in the girl’s life such as the family, employer and boyfriend.”</p>
1976		5	
1977			<p>“An evaluation of the Watson Lodge programme has been completed and results indicate success both in reducing recidivism and use of maximum security.”</p>
1978	24		<p>“The girls admitted to Watson Lodge are generally from the older age group of referrals [to Nyandi, see separate entry] and their treatment programmes are often centred around obtaining and maintaining employment. The average length of stay for the first admission is approximately two months.”</p> <p>“Adjacent to Watson Lodge in the same grounds is a self-contained flat which is used in training particular girls to cope with a more independent living style.”</p> <p>“A comprehensive manual was written to assist group-workers in implementing the treatment programme at Watson Lodge.”</p>
1981			<p>The average length of stay at Watson Lodge was two to three months.</p>
1982	14*		<p>* Admissions refers to new admissions only.</p> <p>The average weekly population at Watson Lodge was 4 to 5 girls.</p>
1984	Residential facility closed.		
1987	<p>In 1987, the Watson Lodge Life Skills Centre began offering a new program to youth who, “because of personal and social difficulties, are unable to access or maintain attendance at work, school or alternative activity options.” Children who were in “alternative custody” programs could be referred to Watson Lodge, as were seven young people in 1986/87.</p>		

## Wattle Grove Baptist Cottage

Years of Operation	The only documented year of operation is 1958.
Sponsoring Agency	Wattle Grove Baptist Church
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	It may be helpful to refer to the Baptist Union for information about this service, though there is no known connection between the Wattle Grove Baptist Church and the broader program of residential child care offered under the auspices of the Baptist Union. For Baptist Union facilities See the entry "Baptist Union" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions". In addition to this, the Baptist Union has its own alphabetical entry in <i>Signposts</i> , and this may give some background information that is helpful.
Address(es)	Wattle Grove
Brief History	<p>"The Wattle Grove Baptist Church is building a cottage designed to accommodate 8 difficult girls. It is hoped that those selected will eventually be absorbed into that group's activity. This Church group comprises approximately 100 young persons and their practical approach to a very vital subject could well be an example to similar groups prepared to assist as a community service." (<i>Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1958</i>).</p> <p>"Following the acceptance of the proposal [to build a home for 'difficult' girls], a new Manse was built by voluntary effort and fully furnished. The Reverend and Mrs. M. Wells have undertaken to care for a maximum of 12 specially selected girls and sponsor them into their community and provide a family atmosphere. The building was completed in March, 1959 and already three girls have been accommodated. It is intended that placement will be gradual until maximum capacity is reached."</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Baptist programs by the Child Welfare Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>The Department for Community Development should also be contacted for Department of Native Welfare records as they may be able to locate them or refer enquirers to other tracing services.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Departmental Records:</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

Baptist Union Records:

Postal Address: Locked Bag 2, Burswood WA 6100

Telephone: (08) 9470 3081

Email: [www.baptistwa.asn.au](http://www.baptistwa.asn.au) or [admin@baptistwa.asn.au](mailto:admin@baptistwa.asn.au)

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**Weeriana Hostel, Roebourne**

Years of Operation	Prior to 1971 - remains open in 2004
Role of Facility	Residential child care for school children in a hostel setting.
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Address(es)	Main Road, Roebourne.  In 1995, the address was recorded as the corner of Harding and Cleaverville Streets, Roebourne.
Brief History	<p>When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that Weeriana Hostel was owned and managed by the Department of Native Welfare and was for 'educational purposes'. It catered for "66 primary and secondary level students". (<i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i>).</p> <p>Education and employment hostels were operated by or in association with the Native Welfare Department mostly from the mid to late 1960s and early 1970s but came under the administration of the Community Welfare Department from 1972. For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Hostels at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>In 1979, the hostel catered for 45 children from Pipingarah, Mardie, Yarraloola and Chirratra Stations; and from the Port Hedland and Wickham areas. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1979</i>).</p> <p>In 1980, a ten bed cottage with staff quarters was erected at Weeriana. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1980</i>). The youngest children were accommodated in that unit "to provide a family type atmosphere." Weeriana "concentrated on returning as many local children as possible to their parents by trying to provide additional supports to the parents to enable them to live as a family group." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1981</i>).</p> <p>In 1982, responsibility for the country hostels transferred to the Field Services section of the Department. Weeriana was administered by the Pilbara Division. (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982</i>).</p> <p>"Weeriana Hostel continues to provide long-term accommodation for isolated school children and for some town children whose home</p>

circumstances prevent them from benefitting from school. Considerable efforts have been made to reduce numbers of the latter group so that wherever possible; responsibility remains with the family.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

By 1995, it was reported that the Weeriana Hostel was no longer an education and employment hostel and had “become more closely aligned with the care and protection programme area. These hostels provide short to medium term accommodation primarily for children for whom fostering is not an immediate option.” At this time, Weeriana was “operating as a ten bed cottage” with its “older style dormitory accommodation and facilities” being unoccupied, with the exception of one dormitory which had been converted to a child care centre. Weeriana’s role in providing “short to medium accommodation for both family support and protection needs” was “primarily associated with alcohol abuse and violence within the Roebourne Community.” The reviewing officer reported that “Consultation within the community indicated the service is both valued and respected” and recommended that Weeriana be retained as a ten bed cottage because, “although overall admissions are relatively low Roebourne is a volatile community in which there are few alternative resources. Placement of children with extended family is difficult either through suitability or a consequence of feuding.” 18 children were admitted during 1994 (mostly in the 0-6 age group, but ranging up to 13-15 years) and the facility had one 15 seater bus. (*OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995*).

**Records**

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist. Of particular interest, if able to be located, are the Department of Native Welfare “Resident Details Information Sheet (1) Hostel and Private Board Placement ” and “Resident Details Information Sheet (2) Hostel and Private Board Placement”.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

**Access**

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details**

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Werribee Cottage, Mofflyn**

Years of Operation            1962 - 1985

Role of Facility	Residential care for girls of high school age in a detached house setting on the Mofflyn campus.
Sponsoring Agency	Methodist Church / Uniting Church of Australia / Uniting Church Child and Family Care Services / Mofflyn
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”.
Address(es)	151 Sussex Street, Victoria Park.
Other Known Names	
Brief History	<p>“Caregivers in group homes comprise one couple who live-in, ideally caring for up to eight children. Generally, the husband continues in his existing employment, with the wife paid either an honorarium or wage. Group homes operate on a model where substitute care is provided until changes in the circumstances of the child’s original caregivers permit their return home. In some instances a child may move on to other carers on a more permanent basis (as in adoption) or with older youth to semi-independent accommodation. Group care services provided through the non-government sector fall under the mandate of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, and provide cottage care via salaried child care worker staff. The contemporary trend towards community based group care services for children is resulting in the closure of institutionalized settings and campus-based residential facilities.” <i>(Submission of the Department for Community Services to the Residential Planning Review Taskforce, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1987).</i></p> <p>In 1969, four female Wards were in residence at Werribee.</p> <p>Part of the Mofflyn campus, the WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Werribee Girls’ Cottage as a ‘clustered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department. For girls after secondary school age.</p> <p>9 girls were in residence at June 30, 1975. At this time, Werribee provided short term care for girls aged 12-15 years. The cottage had a garden, play area, trampoline, access to an oval, tennis court, bikes and a range of sporting equipment. There were 3 bedrooms which would sleep three or more girls per room; a study; 2 bathrooms and 2 toilets; and a storeroom; a pool or table tennis table; a TV, piano, and radio or radiogram were available. Girls walked to school. The average length of stay was 9 months. Holiday placements were actively sought for the children. Recreational activities included camping trips. The brick cottage was 25 years old in 1975. <i>(Department of Child Welfare Submission to the Committee of Enquiry into Residential Child Care, July 1976).</i></p> <p>Mofflyn has its own entry in <i>Signposts</i>, and this should also be consulted as it gives more information about the campus.</p>

Records	Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.  Some files and admission registers may be held by Mofflyn.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Executive Director, Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982 Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022 Email: <a href="mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au">path@mofflyn.com.au</a>  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

### **Werribee Farm School**

Years of Operation	1929 - 1962
Role of Facility	Residential care provided by the Methodist Church as an adjunct for children (initially boys, then girls if part of a family group) from the Methodist Home for Children in Victoria Park. Children received schooling and instruction in farm work.
Sponsoring Agency	Methodist Homes for Children
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"
Address(es)	Werribee, via Katanning
Other Known Names	Tom Allen Memorial Home for Boys, Allendale
Brief History	Boys from the Methodist Home at Victoria Park [see entry under "Mofflyn"] were transferred to Werribee when they were 10 years old for schooling and instruction in farm work.  The facility closed in 1962.  A limited chronology of the major events at Werribee, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 64.
Records	Some files may exist for children transferred from Mofflyn.  Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.



Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Executive Director,  
Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982  
Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022  
Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

or

Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10  
Pier Street, Perth WA 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9221 6911  
Email: [archiveswa@uniting.com.au](mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au)

For Departmental Records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community  
Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

**Table 64: Young People at the Werribee Farm School (Tom Allen Memorial Home, Allendale), 1930 - 1962**

*Sources: Annual Reports and Administration Files, Child Welfare Department (CWD) in the Years Noted*

Year	Werribee Farm School (Tom Allen Memorial Home for Boys, Allendale)			
	Admissions	Discharges	Total at Year End	Notes
1930	7	2	5	Established in October 1929.  Annual Report of Child Welfare Department noted that boys from the Methodist Home at Victoria Park [see entry under "Mofflyn"] were transferred to Werribee at 10 years of age and were taught "outdoor occupations of a rural nature" as well as the normal school curriculum.  2 children at service.
1931	2	1	6	
1932	4	1	9	2 children at service; 1 child placed in service
1933	9	6	12	

Year	Werribee Farm School (Tom Allen Memorial Home for Boys, Allendale)			
	Admissions	Discharges	Total at Year End	Notes
1934	10	7	15	The Home was filled to capacity, and "numerous applications" had to be rejected by the Welfare Officer.  "This year, in connection with the 'Mrs Collins' scheme, all but three children, who were kept in the Home for health reasons, were sent away for holidays. New places giving hospitality were Brookton, Muchea, Wyalkatchem, Geraldton, Meckering and Katanning. As in past years, pleasing comments with regard to the behaviour of the children were received from hostesses."  6 children at service; 5 children placed for service.
1935	12	10	17	Mr George Jones resigned as Manager and was replaced by Mr William Pryce.  New school building opened on 30th June, 1935.  3 children at service.
1936			19	
1937	4	7	16	Manager: Mr W. Little.  27 children in total, comprising 16 wards; and 11 private admissions.  A new school building was provided by the Education Department.  11 children at service; 4 placed at service.
1938	6	9	13	19 children at service; 2 placed at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1939	10	7	16	Mr Little retired.  14 children at service; 9 placed at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1940	13	15	14	1 child absconded; 15 children at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1941	14	11	17	1 child absconded; 9 children at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1942	14	16	15	3 abscondings; 11 children at service; 5 placed at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1943	5	7	13	9 children at service; 4 placed at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1944	6	11	8	11 children at service; 1 child placed at service (aggregate figure for Werribee + Methodist Children's Home).
1945	13	12	9	2 children at service; 5 placed at service.

Year	Werribee Farm School (Tom Allen Memorial Home for Boys, Allendale)			Notes
	Admissions	Discharges	Total at Year End	
1946	8	7	10	1 child absconded; 4 children at service; 4 placed at service.
1947			7	
1948	3	4	6	
1949	6	0	12	
1950	0	1	11	
1951	4	4	11	
1952	1	6	6	
1953	2	3	5	<p>Manager: Mr G Pearse.</p> <p>Accommodation for around 40 children.</p> <p>Boys who have been at the Methodist Children's Home in Victoria Park are transferred here at age 9.</p> <p>As Allendale was a farm property, "boys in the main are admitted. However, arrangements have been made to take one or two girls, to obviate the breaking up of families. The health of the children here has been particularly good. The Wundowie State School is attended from 'Allendale', and high school children travel to the Northam High School. It is of interest to report that an association of the Werribee Old Boys was formed last year and meetings have been held in Perth. Boys leaving this home have always been made welcome in after years, and many visit 'Allendale' for varying periods. An extensive programme of expansion on the farm side has been maintained. New pastures have been prepared, towards eventually making the property fat lamb producing."</p>
1954	2	3	4	<p>Plus one 'private foster child under 6 years of age'.</p> <p>Director: Rev. Norman Hicks. Manager: Mr FG Pearse.</p> <p>"There are now girls as well as boys at Allendale and this change has been for the better... The policy on the farm side is now to bring under cultivation each year 200 acres of new land. The farm is developing and this project has made some splendid financial returns from wool, poultry, pigs, dairy, etc. during the year."</p>
1956			3	

Year	Werribee Farm School (Tom Allen Memorial Home for Boys, Allendale)			
	Admissions	Discharges	Total at Year End	Notes
1957	1	0	4	17 children in total, comprising 4 wards and 13 private admissions.
1958			8	19 children in total, comprising 9 wards and 10 private admissions.
1959	6	3	11	24 children in total, comprising 11 wards and 13 private admissions, including 1 private foster child under six years of age.
1960	26	16	21	22 children in total, comprising 21 wards and 1 private admission. 8 abscondings.
1961	13	16	18	23 children in total, comprising 18 wards and 5 private admissions. 8 abscondings.
1962	0	18	0	Closed. Children were sent to other institutions - Mofflyn admission figures do not indicate that they were sent there.

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### Westview

See entry “Geraldton (Westview) Group Home”

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### William A Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach

Years of Operation            1947 – 1968

According to *Noisy Mansions The Story of Swanleigh 1868-1971*, by that institution’s long-serving Director, A. Roy Peterkin, the Coogee property was scheduled for acquisition by the Main Roads Department for the Perth to Kwinana freeway by 1970.

Role of Facility

Seaside holiday home for the children who were resident in the Anglican Homes, though the way figures are reported in the Department’s Annual Reports suggests that young children under 6 years of age may have been permanently resident there.

A limited chronology of the major events, including admissions and discharges, is included in Table 65.

Sponsoring Agency

Anglican Homes for Children and Swanleigh

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)	Coogee Beach
Records	<p>Unknown, though children who were normally resident at the other Anglican Homes [see entries for Hillston, Swan Boys' Home and Perth Girls' Orphanage] should refer there.</p> <p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>The Director, Swanleigh  Yule Avenue, Middle Swan 6056  Telephone: (08) 9374 5600 Facsimile: (08) 9374 5699  Email: <a href="http://www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au">www.swanleigh.wa.edu.au</a></p> <p>For Departmental Records:  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Table 65: Children and Young People at the William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach, Certain Years between 1948 and 1958**

Sources: Annual Reports, Child Welfare Department in the Years Noted

Year	William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach Notes
1948	2 'private foster children' under six years of age were resident at June 30.
1952	<p>The Anglican Homes for Children "comprise the Swan Boys' Home and the Swan Girls' Home at Middle Swan; the Padbury Boys' Farm School, Stoneville and the William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach, all under the directorship of Mr. A.R. Peterkin. Also under Mr. Peterkin's general directorship is Parkerville Children's Home." [See separate entries in <i>Signposts</i> for all these facilities].</p> <p>"The Anglican Homes cater for children of school age generally...Children of school age accommodated at the Anglican Homes attend the State School nearest to the establishment."</p> <p>"The Seaside Home at Coogee Beach has permanent accommodation for a small group of boys and girls, but each Christmas School vacation the children from the other Anglican Homes - other than Parkerville - are all given a seaside holiday there."</p>
1953	Principal: Mr BD Logan. Accommodation for 15 boys and 18 girls.
1954	<p>Manager: Mr BD Logan.</p> <p>"It is proposed to effect extensive renovations to the kitchen at Coogee. During the year under review, the Meat Industries Committee again provided many amenities for the children. This Committee purchased furniture to refurnish the sitting room entirely."</p>

Year	<b>William A. Saw Seaside Home, Coogee Beach</b>
	Notes
1958	Statistics are included with the Swanleigh [see entry] figures.

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## Wiluna Mission

Years of Operation	It is not known when the Wiluna Mission actually commenced operation, but it went through until around 1975, closed for a brief period, then re-opened as an Aboriginal Community around 1977.
Sponsoring Agency	Seventh Day Adventist Church until around 1975, then Department of Aboriginal Affairs.  There is information about Seventh Day Adventist Archives, including some information about sites where information on missions can be found, at “Mundus – the Gateway to Missionary Collections in the UK” at <a href="http://www.mundus.ac.uk">http://www.mundus.ac.uk</a> (Australia is mentioned). This site holds the following quote:  <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The Seventh-day Adventist (SDA) Church has its origins in the 1840s in Maine, USA, inspired by the millenarianist teachings of William Miller (1782-1849), along with the interpretations of the prophetess Ellen Gould Harmon White (1827-1915). It was established formally in 1863. From the start, the SDA movement had a strong missionary aspect, prompted by White's vision of a "stream of light to encompass the globe". Her own work in Europe and Australia helped to inspire Adventist missionary endeavour, so that the SDA Church rapidly became established worldwide. This aspect, along with the reorganization of the Church's administrative structure in 1901-1903, effectively turned the SDA General Conference into a churchwide missionary society. The SDA Church's missionary work has traditionally had an educational and medical emphasis.”</p> <p>When surveyed in 1971, it was noted that “the mission caters for 43 primary level children from grades II and III. Post Grade III children transfer to Karalundi [see entry]”. At that time, Wiluna was “operated by the Western Australian Conference of Seventh Day Adventists”. <i>(Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey).</i></p>
Address(es)	Wiluna
Brief History	The Annual Reports of the Department for Community Welfare record that Wiluna received Mission Grants in Aid in 1973 to extend the power supply and in 1974 for a new washing machine.  By 1976 the Seventh Day Adventist Mission had closed, but the site was purchased by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs in that year,

with the intent to develop it as a village site.

Records According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### Wirrumanu (Balgo Hills Mission)

Years of Operation 1939 – 1975 (the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) records Balgo operating from 1934).

Role of Facility Residential child care girls and boys of Indigenous backgrounds aged 4 to 18 years.

Sponsoring Agency Catholic Diocese of Broome / Pallottines

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entries “Catholic Diocese of Broome” and “Pallottines” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es) Balgo (which is in the south-western desert region of the Kimberley).

Other Known Names Rockhole, Balgo Hills Mission

## Brief History

“A Piece of the Story”, the *National Directory of Records of Catholic Organisations Caring for Children Separated from Families* [www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications](http://www.catholicwelfare.com.au/publications) reports that “Balgo Mission was administered by the Diocese of Broome and staffed by the priests and brothers of the Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pallottines). They were joined in 1956 by the Sisters of St John of God. Both religious orders came to the Kimberley region chiefly to work amongst the Aboriginal people of the area. In 1939, the mission was set up in the area covering the Rockhole and Billiluna Stations. More information on the history of the Balgo Mission itself is available from the Kimberley Land Council in Western Australia [[www.waantwg.org.au](http://www.waantwg.org.au)].”

For more information about the Pallottines, see entry for Pallottine Centre, Rossmoyne in *Signposts*.

Annual Reports of the Department for Community Welfare note Mission Grants in Aid 1973 for extensions, additions and re-equipping of the dining hall; in 1974 for a laundry; in 1975 for a group home, laundry, sewing room and ablution facilities; in 1977 for the final contribution to the ablution/laundry; in 1978 for renovations to the Recreation Centre; in 1981 for furniture and equipment for the new Recreation Hall, and playground equipment.

Now an Aboriginal Community, Wirrumanu is not used by the Department as a placement service, but children may be placed with foster parents who live in that community.

## Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

Church related documents and correspondence are held by the Catholic Diocese of Broome.

Records may also be held by the Pallottine Order.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

For information about personal records:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

The Archivist, Pallottines Centre

50-60 Fifth Ave, Rossmoyne WA 6148

Telephone: (08) 9457 7906 Facsimile: (08) 9457 0532



Email: [www.pallottine.org.au](http://www.pallottine.org.au)

For information about church related documents and correspondence:

The Archivist, Diocesan Office,  
PO Box 76, Broome WA 6725  
Telephone: (08) 9192 1060 Facsimilie: (08) 9192 2136

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building  
James St West Entrance  
Perth WA 6000.  
Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3360  
Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368  
Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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## Withnell House

### Years of Operation

It would appear that Withnell House was used for various purposes by the Salvation Army at different times of its operation. While the facility seems to have been generally used for boys, there is some evidence of a placement service for girls and young children under 6 years of age in the late 1960's.

The first Departmental record of Withnell House that could be discovered for this project dates from 1953.

Withnell House was succeeded by Mirrabooka House in 1987 [see separate entry for Mirrabooka House in *Signposts*].

No longer a child care facility, Withnell House is now called "Tanderra" and operates as a home for men in need.

### Role of Facility

Accommodation for Wards and migrant boys in employment in the city.

"Although the Salvation Army gives preference to boys from its own institutions, sympathetic consideration is always given to any requests for accommodation made by the Department." *Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, 1953*

In 1969 and 1970, Withnell House Girls' Home was licensed to care for 8 children aged less than six years.

In 1984, Withnell House was used by up to 8 youth who were in transition to independent living, being either in employment or education.

Sponsoring Agency	Salvation Army.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	68 Guildford Road, Mt Lawley
Brief History	<p>Residential care provided by the Salvation Army.</p> <p>The earliest detailed comment provided in Departmental records relates to Withnell House as a youth placement in 1984: “An innovative staffing model has been tested at Withnell House during this year. This recognises the continuing need young adults have for nurturance and the provision of a houseparent couple responds to this more independence and assistance to begin moving out into the community – socially, for employment and eventually for accommodation are additional care needs of this group. A rostered staff arrangement single child care workers to support houseparents in these auxillary roles.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1983/84, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care, November 1984</i>).</p> <p>In 1985, the age limit for admission to Withnell House had been raised to 15 years for those youth who were considered “mature enough to cope in this context” of moving towards independent living. “The maximum number of children is eight at any one time, and at present the cottage staffing structure is a cottage parent supported by two youth workers. The agency has a priority to develop a programme for the youth ready to leave Withnell House...Although extensive support roles currently operate in relation to employment, recreation and social linkage, these are undertaken by the youth workers.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1984/85, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care November 1985</i>).</p> <p>In 1986, due to the “age and condition of the Withnell House facility”, representations were made to Homeswest who provided a block of land in Mirrabooka on which the Salvation Army could build a new home for youth. (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986</i>).</p> <p>1987 saw the youth services programs at Withnell House move to Mirrabooka House.</p>
Records	<p>The Heritage Museum at the Salvation Army’s Divisional Headquarters has a range of information about Army practices and facilities and holds some photographs and various other pieces of information, including some files from the years 1970-72.</p> <p>In its Melbourne office, the Salvation Army has a searchable database of “The War Cry” for the years 1889-1896; 1896-1907; and 1910 forward. The War Cry edition for the Southern Territories includes information about Western Australia.</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people placed in Salvation Army programs by the Department may reside with the Department.</p>

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Departmental Records:  
Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Salvation Army Records:  
For people wishing to access information relating to residential care prior to 1989:  
The Salvation Army Historical Society,  
333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134  
Email: [WA\\_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org](mailto:WA_HistoricalSociety@aus.salvationarmy.org)

For people wishing to access information relating to residential care after 1989:  
The Divisional Social Programme Secretary,  
PO Box 8498, Perth BC, Western Australia. 6849  
Telephone: (08) 9227 7010 Facsimilie: (08) 9227 7134

For people wishing to access information about the Salvation Army and particular residential facilities:  
The State Library of Western Australia,  
Alexander Library Building, State Cultural Centre, Perth WA 6000.  
Telephone: (08) 9427 3111 (local) or 1800 198 107 (WA country callers)  
Facsimilie: (08) 9427 3256 Email: [info@liswa.wa.gov.au](mailto:info@liswa.wa.gov.au)  
Opening hours for the Library at time of publication are:  
Monday-Thursday 9am-8pm; Friday 9am-5:30pm;  
Saturday/Sunday 10am-5:30pm

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### **Wollaston, Bunbury**

Years of Operation 1973 – closed and facility sold by 2004.

Role of Facility Originally, residential child care for children from an Indigenous background.

Sponsoring Agency The premises at 28 Wollaston Crescent, Bunbury, was acquired by the Department in 1973 and subsequently leased to Roelands Mission.  
Originally established as the Council of Native Mission Farm Roelands (affiliated with the Missionary Fellowship [see Baptist Union for an outline of this group]), in 1975, Roelands [see entry] was offered to Churches of

	<p>Christ Federal Aborigines Mission Board (CCFAMBI) who also took over the operation of Wollaston as an adjunct to Roelands. The CCFAMBI is now the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM) [see entry].</p>
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	<p>See the entry “Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i>, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”</p>
Address(es)	<p>28 Wollaston Crescent, Bunbury</p>
Brief History	<p>Press coverage in Departmental administration files and dating from 1974 shows that residents in Wollaston Crescent were intending to protest against the plan to house Aboriginal children in Wollaston Crescent.</p> <p>On March 3, 1975 Departmental administration files show there were 5 boys resident at Wollaston – two at primary school; two at work; and one boy attending a training centre for people with intellectual disabilities.</p> <p>Wollaston became a Departmental facility, possibly in the mid-1980s when the CCFAMBI relinquished the property, but details are unclear.</p> <p>In 1988, there was extensive press coverage regarding Wollaston. 37 local households (representing 62 residents) petitioned against the Department’s plan to house “troubled youth” at the premises.</p> <p>From 1988-1990 Departmental administration files record Wollaston as a Departmental Youth and Family Support Centre (YFSC). In 1989, the Wollaston YFSC was described in Departmental files as a community-based residential care facility for up to 5 young people aged 12-16 years. The project was approved by the Department in early 1987 as a way to serve children in Bunbury, but also to take admissions from Collie, Manjimup and Busselton. It opened as a Departmental facility in June 1989. A sausage sizzle, attended by representatives of Calvary Welfare, St Vincent de Paul and the Warratah Women’s Refuge was held in its first year.</p> <p>In 1995 Wollaston was recommended for use as staff quarters for Canowindra Group Home [see entry] (<i>OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995</i>). Information from the Department for Community Development indicates that the Wollaston Group Home “was decommissioned due to tenancy and neighbour problems, and eventually sold as surplus to Departmental requirements in 2003. Prior to this occurring it had been vacant, and used as staff accommodation.” (<i>Internal Memo Manager Hostels Group to A/Manager Information Support Services, Department for Community Development, July 19<sup>th</sup> 2004</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index should be consulted for information.</p> <p>Thousands of photos and slides taken at the missions have been copied and identified where possible, and these are available from the Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM).</p> <p>According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait</p>

Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to missions.” Contact details are below.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details For Photographs (relating to residents who were at Wollaston after 1975):  
Australian Churches of Christ Indigenous Ministries (ACCIM), 1/10 O’Connor Way, Wangara WA 6065.

Telephone: (08) 9309 3922 Email: [cofcfab@msn.com.au](mailto:cofcfab@msn.com.au)

For Personal Record Cards:

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Wongutha Mission, Esperance**

Years of Operation 1954 – 1993

Role of Facility Residential campus for children from Indigenous backgrounds.

Sponsoring Agency Interdenominational

Address(es) Esperance

Esperance is situated approximately 720 kilometres east of Perth.

Other Known Names Wongutha Mission Training School; Wongutha Mission Farm, Wongutha Training Farm

Brief History The following historical information is reproduced from  
[http://www.ecef.com.au/web/oc/oc\\_library.nsf/ECEF/EC87D409543260F5CA256B7600064CDD/\\$File/wongutha.doc](http://www.ecef.com.au/web/oc/oc_library.nsf/ECEF/EC87D409543260F5CA256B7600064CDD/$File/wongutha.doc) :

“Wongutha Mission Training Farm was established in 1954 by Rod

Schenk on a 1000-acre bush block 24 kilometers North East of Esperance and 5 kilometers east of Gibson. The land was purchased freehold by Rod Schenk (son of Rodolphe Schenk who was the founder of Mt Margaret Mission [see entry], between Leonora and Laverton). Rod had grown up at Mt Margaret and then studied at an Agricultural College as he had a vision to establish an agricultural school for Aboriginal post secondary students in the Esperance area. This was in the early days of the discovery of the potential of the Esperance sand plain with the addition of super phosphate and trace elements. The land at Gibson was cleared, buildings established, and a course in agriculture for post-secondary students initiated. The agricultural boom occurred in the 1960's and Wongutha students were readily able to find work in the area. There were two workers hostels established for Aboriginal men at Esperance [see entry AAEM Hostel] and Condingup [see entry], and ex Wongutha students were sought after farm workers. The Wongutha curriculum also included training in Christian principles and leadership, and students traveled from all over Australia to attend the course. As the demand for farm workers declined Wongutha moved into pre-trade courses and continued with these courses into the late 1980's, when funding and staffing difficulties saw a decline in programs offered.

Many Aboriginal leaders emerged from Wongutha over the years and the program made a significant impact on Aboriginal Education, particularly in the sixties and seventies. Wongutha Mission was operated by a Board made up mostly of local Esperance people, farmers, business people, church leaders and Aboriginal leaders. In 1990 this board invited CAPS (Christian Aboriginal Parent- directed School inc) from Coolgardie to take over the training program. In October 1993, The Wongutha Board deeded the land and all assets to the CAPS Board, and the Wongutha Board ceased to exist.

The Christian Aboriginal Parent –directed School was formed in 1981 by concerned Aboriginal parents who felt that the government schools were failing Aboriginal students. This initial group were Aboriginal people who had grown up at Mt Margaret, or had some links with Mt Margaret. They felt that the standard of education that they had achieved was far better than what their own children and grandchildren were achieving, and they desired education sympathetic to the needs of Aboriginal students, Christian, and modeled on the Mt Margaret school. This group of Aboriginal people involved local non-Aboriginal supporters and formed the founding Board who met during 1980. The school commenced in the St Anthony's Convent building in Coolgardie in February 1981 and catered for years one to ten. From it's inception the school offered boarding accommodation for secondary students who traveled from the NT, Queensland, and all parts of Western Australia to attend the school. In 1980 /81 the new Non Government school movement was just beginning to gather momentum and the move to establish the school was a brave move into relatively uncharted waters. It was a steep learning curve for the new Board who sometimes had to learn from mistakes. Later, pre-school and year 11&12 courses were also

offered and a second school was started at Kurrawang [see entry] Community, between Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie. This school offered pre-primary to year seven. Over time the school gained recognition as playing an important role in Aboriginal Education in Western Australia. The CAPS Board took on the additional responsibility of the Wongutha program's in 1990 and the whole property in 1993. (*S J Florisson, Wongutha CAPS*).

The limited resident population information available is contained in the Annual Reports of the Child Welfare Department for 1968 and 1969, and shows 4 and six "Native Wards" respectively at June 30<sup>th</sup>.

When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as "Other Homes for Children". Wongutha was included in this category. Such a definition referred to "a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities" and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels.

#### Records

Departmental records for children placed by the Department of Community Welfare or the Department of Native Welfare may exist.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development's Aboriginal Index and the guide, "Looking West", should be consulted for information.

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au), the State Records Office in Western Australia "holds extensive records relating to missions." Contact details are below.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

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James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

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Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

## Yaandina Family Centre, Roebourne

Years of Operation	From 1974 for an unknown period, but at least until 1995.
Role of Facility	Residential child care
Sponsoring Agency	Sisters of St John of God / Yaandina Board /Ieramugadu Group / Departmental - predecessors to the current Department for Community Development
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Sisters of St John of God” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	51 Hampton Street, Roebourne. Yaandina was situated on the site first denoted as a ‘school site’ in 1890.
Other Known Names	Yaandina Babies and Children Centre, Yaandina Hostel
Brief History	<p>This facility was managed by a community committee, known as the Yaandina Board, with nursing services provided by the Sisters of St John of God. "Where possible Yaandina is used as a preventive measure which avoids committing children unnecessarily." (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1976</i>).</p> <p>Mission Grants in Aid 1974 and 1975 for alterations and additions to buildings and in 1976 for further building alterations and electrical goods.</p> <p>“Until [the South Hedland Group Home] is established the only other residential care facility for young children in the Pilbara is Yaandina [see entry] Babies and Children’s Centre in Roebourne. Placement of other than local children at Yaandina makes it difficult for parents to maintain regular contact with their children because of the distance they have to travel to see them.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1978</i>). [See separate entry in <i>Signposts</i> for the South Hedland Group Home].</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes Yaandina as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>In May 1982, the “Order of St. John of God, who had been providing nursing sisters to operate the Yaandina Centre...had to withdraw their services after seven years involvement with this project.” The Sisters’ withdrawal “resulted from a greatly reduced demand for the service they were providing and a recognition by all those involved with the Centre that it was time that its role within the community changed.” The Department recorded its appreciation of the Sisters’ dedication and commitment (and that of the Board of Management). The Annual Report indicated that the Department was “examining proposals for the future operation of this facility.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1982</i>).</p>



In 1983, the running of the centre, now called the Yaandina Family Centre, was taken over by Ieramugadu, a local Indigenous group. The Department provided “funding to the Group for the Centre’s management” - the management committee and staff came from the Ieramugadu community.

In 1984, the Annual Report noted that Yaandina had “been run effectively and efficiently” and had “provided excellent care to children (and sometimes their parents) in need.” Yaandina had “begun broadening its activities by applying for funding to build a day care centre” in order to further its other aim – “to provide training for employees and members of the community in child care.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, 1984*).

Departmental files from 1984 indicate that Yaandina provided short term accommodation and training for young nursing mothers and included Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal admissions. There was a flat attached to the Centre. Six children, mainly non-Wards, plus two parents were resident at the time of reporting in 1984.

In 1994, the facility was known as Yaandina Hostel. In addition to other services, it also provided hostel facilities for the elderly.

Between 1991 and 1995, Yaandina was funded by the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

Records	Case files may be held by the Department.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Yandeyarra Station**

Years of Operation	Yandeyarra Station is known to have had a role in the placement of young people during the late 1970s and early 1980s but its placement history outside of those years has not been established.
Role of Facility	Pastoral station run by an Indigenous community.
Address(es)	Yandeyarra is in the Pilbara, across the Yule River.
Other Known Names	Yandearra

## Brief History

When the Welstat (national welfare statistical collection) definitions were applied in 1979, there were a range of other facilities, operated either by the Department or non-Government agencies, which were defined as “Other Homes for Children”. ‘Yandeyarra Station’ was included in this category. Such a definition referred to “a residential child care establishment that is mainly for children aged under 15 and/or still at school, and that consists of either a single dwelling that is not a family group home, or two or more dwellings that share cooking and eating facilities” and which were not (detention) Institutions or Hostels. The facility was listed as a non-Departmental operation

Mission Grant in Aid 1978 for 2 washing machines.

Yandeyarra was one of a number of Indigenous communities that provided alternative placement opportunities for young Indigenous people: “An encouraging development is the placement opportunity offered by aboriginal run pastoral enterprises, to Aboriginal youth who are offenders. Placement with these communities offers care, supervision, training and employment in a relevant cultural setting where the vocational skills learned and the lifestyle is appropriate and attractive to youths and girls from the town where they face a more uncertain future...[The] Department has provided some funds to improve buildings to provide better facilities for...children referred there by Departmental Field Officers.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

“The assistance of the Aboriginal communities at Strelley [see entry] and Yandeyarra has been sought on a number of occasions when placements for Aboriginal children have been needed.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

“The past year has seen a greater liaison with the Aboriginal communities of Strelley and Yandeyarra and the continuing placement of children within these communities. Relatives or the community are taking more responsibility for wards of the Department and proportionally the Aboriginal Legal Service is making applications for the release of children from Departmental Care (wards).” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983*).

## Records

According to the The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies website [www.aiatsis.gov.au](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au) , the State Records Office in Western Australia “holds extensive records relating to stations.” Contact details are below.

Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

For general information relating to missions:

State Records Office, Alexander Library Building

James St West Entrance

Perth WA 6000.

Search Centre: GroundFloor Mon-Fri:9.30am-4.30pm

Telephone: (08) 9427 3360

Facsimile: (08) 9427 3368

Email: [sro@sro.wa.gov.au](mailto:sro@sro.wa.gov.au)

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### **Yokine Cottage (Sister Kate's, Mofflyn)**

Years of Operation 1972 – December 31<sup>st</sup> 1988

Role of Facility The fact that the program was managed from 1972-80 by the Mogumber Training Centre [see entry, Mogumber], then by Sister Kate's [later known as Manguri, see entry] to 1984 suggests that it would have been used to accommodate children from an Indigenous background, possibly while they attended school.

By 1985, when Mofflyn took over, Yokine was seen to be “demonstrating a capacity to care effectively for youth with adjustment difficulties and is receiving a high level of requests for admission.”

*(Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986).* The mention of ‘youth’ suggests adolescent children, possibly boys, were accommodated at Yokine.

Sponsoring Agency While the actual building appears to have been owned by the Department, the residential programs were managed by Mogumber, then Sister Kate's until 1985, when Mofflyn took over.

An unreferenced Departmental file relating to Reserve No. 35491, which was provided by the Department for Community Development for *Signposts* research project indicates that “a property for use by the Methodist Church was purchased in Albany by use of ‘Grant-in-Aid’. This property was sold and the proceeds utilized to buy the Lawley Street property which has until recently [the facility ceased operation at the end of 1988] been used for student accommodation under contract.”

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es) 180 Lawley Street, Yokine

Other Known Names	Yokine Hostel, Lawley Street Hostel
Brief History	<p>A family of children from Mogumber and their long-time Cottage Mother were the first residents of Yokine Cottage.</p> <p>Group Homes could developed relatively inexpensively and were seen as a more normalised form of residential care. “The involvement and access to parents by these placements is often a major step in the rehabilitation of a family group.” (<i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1979</i>). For notes on a general history of these facilities, see the section on Group Homes at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>.</p> <p>The WELSTAT (welfare statistics) Collection of 1979 notes "Yokine" as a ‘scattered group home’ (ie. “a family group home whose grounds do not adjoin those of another family group home, or other residential child care establishment, operated by the same enterprise.”) that was operated by an agency other than the Department.</p> <p>Run by Sr. Kate's in 1984. Management of the facility was transferred to Mofflyn in 1985, and the facility closed on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1988, though it was subsequently used as offices for Departmental staff (<i>OHAC Cost Project, Department for Community Services, June 1995</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department for Community Development.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department for Community Development’s Aboriginal Index and the guide, “Looking West”, should be consulted for information.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>Mofflyn may hold information or records.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Executive Director, Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982 Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022 Email: <a href="mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au">path@mofflyn.com.au</a></p> <p>or</p> <p>Synod of Western Australia, UCA Archives Research Centre, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor 10 Pier Street, Perth WA 6000 Telephone: (08) 9221 6911 Email: <a href="mailto:archiveswa@uniting.com.au">archiveswa@uniting.com.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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## Yorganop (Aboriginal Child Care Agency)

Years of Operation	1986 - ongoing
Role of Agency in Residential Child Care Services	Placement coordination for children from Indigenous backgrounds.
Address(es)	191 Bennett Street and Piccadilly Square East Perth; Short Street and Beaufort Street, Perth (current).
Other Known Names	Aboriginal Child Care Agency
Brief History of Residential Child Care Services	<p>In 1989, the supervisor for the Hostel at 191 Bennett Street, East Perth was Mr Michael Reason. This facility accommodated up to 8 young Indigenous people in crisis accommodation on a short-term basis. Grant-in-Aid received in 1984 for office equipment.</p> <p>In 1994 Yorganop was funded to provide “recruitment, assessment and support for community and kinship carers for the Out of Home Placement of Aboriginal children, giving effect to the Aboriginal Child Placement Principles.”</p> <p>Key Service Objectives:</p> <p>“To co-ordinate the placement of Aboriginal children with assessed kinship / or community carers.</p> <p>To provide a tracing service for the identification of possible kinship placements.</p> <p>To provide a recruitment and assessment service to maintain placements with 50 community /kinship carers.</p> <p>To monitor and provide support and training to carers.</p> <p>Provide counselling and mediation services for carers, parents, family members.”</p> <p>1994 Out of Home Care funded services included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kinship and community care program (short and long term).</li></ul> <p>Other services included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tracing service</li><li>• Counselling/mediation service</li></ul> <p><i>(Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).</i></p> <p>In its service agreement with the Department in 1998 Yorganop was described as providing 55 placements of which 12 were short term and the remainder (43), medium to long term for Aboriginal children and young people. The priority age group was children and young people aged 6 to 15 years. The location of the placements was in the Perth metropolitan area. <i>(Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children’s Services).</i></p>

In 2003 Yorganop was still providing 55 short-medium term placements but in addition the service was also to provide emergency foster placements for up to 15 children and a reunification service for up to 10 families each year. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Records	Departmental case records for young people referred to Yorganop and subsequently placed there may reside with the Department.  Records for young people who were resident in Yorganop placements may be held by that agency.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Departmental Records: Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>  Yorganop Records:  The Manager, Yorganop Child Care Aboriginal Corporation PO Box 8275, Perth BC 6849, WA. Telephone: (08) 9227 9022 Facsimile: (08) 9227 9019 Email: <a href="mailto:yorganop@inet.net.au">yorganop@inet.net.au</a>

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### **Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) Hostel**

Years of Operation	This facility was mentioned in <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i> but no detailed information is available.
Sponsoring Agency	The YWCA appears to have received a subsidy from the Department of Native Welfare for some time leading up to, and possibly beyond, 1971.
Brief History	The YWCA was described by Wilson and Robinson in 1971 as an independently-run Aboriginal Education and Employment Hostel. It is likely to have had a range of other functions as well.
Records	It is possible that residents at the YWCA also had files held by the Department of Native Welfare. The Department for Community Development should be contacted as they may be able to locate these records or refer enquirers to their Link-Up Service.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Youth Equip**

See entry “Kyewong”

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### **Yurag-Man-Gu**

See entry “Charles Perkins Hostel”

## YOUTH ACCOMMODATION (SAAP FUNDED) FACILITIES

An historical overview of Supported Youth Accommodation Assistance can be found in the introductory section “Models of Out of Home Placement”, under the sub-heading “Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme”.

### Albany Youth Accommodation Service (Young House)

Years of Operation	1986 – ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>Described in 2001 as providing short term crisis accommodation and support to young people aged 15 to 25 years in the Albany area who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.</p> <p>In 1989, the facility provided crisis and short term services to local and transient young people in a house centrally located in Albany. Access was available 24 hours per day with rostered staff.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Albany Youth Support Association Inc.
Address(es)	Young Street, Albany
Other Known Names	Young House
Brief History	<p>Albany is situated approximately 400 kilometres south east of Perth.</p> <p>This facility was initially funded by the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 1998 the service was located at 12 Young Street, Albany. The service had the capacity to accommodate up to 8 young people, including Aboriginal young people, in crisis. The service also provided support for up to 7 young people in transitional accommodation which was accessed through the local housing association. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children’s Services</i>).</p> <p>In 2001 the service description remained the same. It continues to be funded through the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Albany Youth Support Association may hold records or information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of



individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Albany Youth Support Association, 12 Young Street, Albany WA 6330.

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**Armadale Youth Accommodation**

Years of Operation 1989 - 2002

Role of Facility Described in 1989 as providing emergency services for young people with 24 hour access and rostered staff, and in 1994 as providing “adequate, appropriate, transitional, safe and secure accommodation for 14-18 year old homeless youth.” The service could accommodate up to 6 emergency and 4 medium term admissions.

Sponsoring Agency Armadale Youth Accommodation Service

Address(es) 317 Railway Avenue, Armadale

Other Known Names Great Mates, which is ongoing [see entry].

Brief History Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

The Department noted in its Annual Report of 1989 that Armadale was one of a number of emergency services for young people in outlying metropolitan suburbs that was “being well used, enabling young people to stay in their local environment.”

In 1995, Armadale Youth Accommodation’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was “to help all young people, regardless of ethnicity, gender or religion, who are homeless as a result of crisis, move to independent living away from SAAP.”

Service Objectives:

“To provide adequate, appropriate, transitional, safe and secure accommodation for 14-18 year old homeless youth.

Young people will have a case plan developed with them to enable them to move on to independent living.

To enable residents to reconcile with their families, where it is appropriate.

To assist residents to identify and use community resources.

The Department for Community Development will be notified of any young person under sixteen years old in need of accommodation and support.” (*Funding Agreement between Armadale Youth Accommodation Service and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

This service closed in 2002. It was temporarily run by Anglicare [see entry] between September 2002 and October 2003. The Department contracted a new service agreement with Great Mates [see entry] in November 2003.

Records	Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.  It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Broome Youth Accommodation Service**

Years of Operation	2004 - ongoing
Role of Organisation	Provides safe and supported accommodation to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.
Sponsoring Agency	Nirrumbuk Aboriginal Corporation
Address(es)	Broome
Brief History	<p>This facility is funded by the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>The service provides externally supported medium to long-term accommodation with some brokerage capacity for young people who are in need of accommodation and support. The Department of Housing and Works provides six units of varying size in Broome, to accommodate up to 12 young people for this purpose.</p> <p>The service maintains a waiting list and provides support to young people during the term of supported tenancy. The Department of Housing and Works manages the contracts as a normal tenancy in</p>

consultation with the service.

Young people are provided with a case management service to assist in restoring or maintaining family relationships to enable them to return home, maintain tenancy agreements, or where appropriate, move to more stable long term accommodation and reduce the likelihood of future homelessness.

**Records** Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

Broome Youth Accommodation may hold records.

**Access** While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

**Contact Details** Broome Youth Accommodation Service,  
PO Box 1879, Broome WA 6725.  
Facsimile: (08)9328 9873

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **BUNYAP (Bunbury Youth Accommodation Project)**

**Years of Operation** 1983 - ongoing

**Role of Facility** Alternative accommodation for youth in Bunbury.

Described in 1989 as providing crisis accommodation for males and females under 19 years of age with 24 hour access, BUNYAP had four beds which were used for 14-25 year olds.

Described in 1995 as providing medium term, supported accommodation services for to up to 9 and emergency accommodation for up to 6 young people.

**Sponsoring Agency** Agencies for South West Accommodation Inc.

**Brief History** The Bunyap Youth Accommodation Project began service in 1983. The Bunbury Youth Accommodation Project Inc became incorporated on 11th November 1987 and continued to provide the BUNYAP service. The group changed its name 25 November 1993 to Bunyap Inc. Bunyap Inc changed its name to Agencies for South West Accommodation Inc 13 February 1997.

The service was funded by the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of

*Signposts*].

In 1983, the Department noted the support it gave “to the Bunbury Voluntary Community Group to develop a Youth Accommodation project. Funds have been provided, a co-ordinator employed and premises obtained to cater for the needs of young people between 16-24 years who for various reasons are unable to live at home, and cannot afford private board because of limited incomes. This project has a savings component, which along with practical counselling, will assist young people towards independent living.”

In 1984, the Annual Report mentioned that the Department should provide “assistance to the Youth Hostel to alleviate youth accommodation difficulties where on application to the Hostels, the Department provided financial assistance for continuation of that project.”

In 1995, BUNYAP’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was “that marginalised and homeless young people move towards independent living.”

Service Objectives:

“Young people have their physical safety and security needs met

Develop the life and social skills of young people.

Assist young people to develop resources.

To develop community resources for young people.

Ensure BUNYAP Inc is operating effectively and efficiently.” (*Funding Agreement between BUNYAP and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

In 2001 the service provided crisis accommodation for up to 6 young people in a house in Knight Street, Bunbury. Transitional accommodation for up to 9 young people was in various two bedroom and three bedroom units located in the Bunbury area. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

In 2004 Bunyap Youth Support continued to provide safe and supported crisis accommodation to young people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness through its internal and external crisis accommodation programs. Bunyap continues to operate as a 24hour service, 7 days a week accommodating up to six young people in its crisis house and up to nine young people in medium to long term accommodation. A non-accommodation program is provided through Bunyap’s shopfront service open Monday to Friday between 11.00am and 1.00pm (excluding public holidays at 40 Charles Street, Bunbury. The non-accommodation program also continues outside these times with Bunyap youth workers contactable by phone. (*Information supplied by Bunyap Staff, August 2004*).

Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Case records or other information regarding young people accommodated and/or supported by Bunyap may be stored by the service for a period of up to seven years.</p> <p>The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact BUNYAP to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

### **Calvary Youth Services, Mandurah**

Years of Operation	1985 - ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>In 1989, Calvary Youth Services provided a crisis service for males and females, aged 16 – 25 years and in 1994 provided emergency services for up to seven young people.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing safe and secure accommodation and support services to young people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Calvary Youth Services Mandurah Inc.
Address(es)	40 Sutton Street, Mandurah
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service from 1987 has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 1987, Calvary was located in central Mandurah, and operated with support provided by rostered staff and the Administrator, Mr Nigel Irvine.</p> <p>In 1991, the Department reported that “a community managed youth project at Mandurah has been allocated Commonwealth funds amounting to \$90,000. The project aims at improving the situation of homeless and at-risk youth.” It is quite likely, but not certain, that the service referred to here was Calvary.</p> <p>In 1995, Calvary Welfare Service’s Funding Agreement with the</p>

Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

“The service is committed to assist youth in gaining control of their own lives in an ongoing and committed way and to ensure that young people move from crisis into a life style free of any supporting agency.”

Service Objectives:

“Young people who are in crisis will be provided with safe and secure supported accommodation.

Young people will receive the appropriate life skills and education training relevant to their individual needs.

Young people will be assisted to move towards independent accommodation and future planning.” *(Funding Agreement between Calvary Welfare Services and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

Described in 2001 as providing a crisis accommodation service located at 40 Sutton St, Mandurah and an outreach support and transitional accommodation service from 2 duplex units, one at Lanyon St, Mandurah and the other at Day Rd, Mandurah.

The service had the capacity to accommodate up to 7 young people in crisis and up to 4 young people requiring transitional accommodation.

Services were provided to young people in the Peel Region areas of the City of Mandurah, and the Shires of Murray, Waroona and Boddington. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

Records

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact Calvary Welfare to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Canning Youth Accommodation

Years of Operation            1994 - ongoing

Role of Facility	<p>Described in 1994 as providing an externally supported medium term accommodation services for up to 7 young homeless people aged 15-25 years.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing a supported youth accommodation service to young people between the ages of 15 and 21 years who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.</p> <p>At the time of printing in 2004, the service provides accommodation for 10 young people.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	City of Canning
Address(es)	Units variously located in the City of Canning.
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 1995, the City of Canning's Youth Accommodation Service's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:</p> <p>Service Objectives:</p> <p>"Young homeless people have safe, secure, affordable accommodation. Young homeless people increase their knowledge and skills necessary for independent living.</p> <p>Young people, resident in the service move on to more permanent accommodation, appropriate to their needs." (<i>Funding Agreement between the City of Canning Youth Accommodation Service and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i>).</p> <p>In 2001 the service was described as providing safe and supported transitional accommodation for up to seven young people. The young people are accommodated in units within the City of Canning. The service accepts referrals from anywhere within the metropolitan area. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Canning Youth Accommodation Service to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p>

## **Carlow House**

See entry, “Mercy Community Services – Youth Services”

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## **Chesterfield House & Rockingham Youth External Accommodation Project**

Years of Operation	1983 - ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>Described in 1983 as providing accommodation, support, counselling and welfare assistance to young people 13 - 18 years affected by crisis. Length of stay dependent upon individual need. Capacity 10.</p> <p>Described in 1989 as providing a 24 hour service to males and females aged 14-19 years in crisis, operating from small-scale premises on the outskirts of Rockingham.</p> <p>Described in 1995 as providing emergency accommodation and support for up to 6 young people.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing crisis and external youth accommodation support services in the Rockingham / Kwinana area for young people between the ages of 15 and 20 years.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Departmental - predecessor to the current Department for Community Development/ Shire of Rockingham / Youth Care Trust / Anglicare / Anglican Health and Welfare Services Inc.
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	<p>62 Fifty Road, Baldivis.</p> <p>Chesterfield Road, East Rockingham (1987 address).</p>
Other Known Names	Rockingham Child and Youth Care, Chesterfield House, RYEAP
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In the 1982 Annual Report, the newly-formed Rockingham Division reported its involvement in “projects aimed at the establishment of accommodation for homeless youth”.</p>



“The [Rockingham] Division was instrumental in assisting with the establishment of Chesterfield House, a homeless youth shelter, in conjunction with the Shire of Rockingham and Youth Care Trust.”  
*(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983).*

“Chesterfield House is staffed by a Social Worker, a caretaker and voluntary workers. A welfare officer was recently appointed under the Community Employment Programme. This youth shelter has proven to be a valuable resource for local youth as well as those [from] other areas. The shelter’s statistics indicate 60% of referrals come from Government agencies.” *(Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984).*

Subsequently administered by Rockingham Youth Housing.

In 1995, Rockingham Youth and Child Care’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was “to provide immediate access to short term accommodation and support to homeless young people to identify their own problems, make decisions and work towards personal goals.”

Service Objectives:

“Young people have immediate access to accommodation in a safe and secure environment.

Young people requesting support and information have their needs met.

Actively pursue family reconciliation.

Establish and maintain networks with relevant government and non-government agencies/departments.

Young people have access to externally supported accommodation.

Young people will have a case plan developed with them to enable them to move towards independent living.

The Department for Community Development will be notified of any young person under sixteen in need of accommodation support.”  
*(Funding Agreement between Rockingham Y&CCT and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

Administered by Anglicare since 1997 as a crisis residential facility for adolescents.

In 2000, Anglicare’s funding agreement with the Department described the service as being located in the Rockingham area and providing safe and supported accommodation to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness. The service provided six beds for crisis accommodation and four medium term beds. The service provided support to access and maintain external accommodation.  
*(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

Records

Departmental case records for those young people referred by the

Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

Anglicare may hold information or records.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Anglicare Records:

Youth Services Manager, Anglicare WA, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839.

Telephone: (08) 9325 7033

Email: [chesterfield@anglicarewa.org.au](mailto:chesterfield@anglicarewa.org.au)

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Cockburn House

Years of Operation 1989 - 1993

Role of Facility Described in 1989 as a Youth Refuge, providing emergency services for males and females with 24 hour access.

Sponsoring Agency Cockburn Youth Services Association

Address(es) 13 Eegells Way, Cockburn (or Coolbellup)

Brief History Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

The service was to have rostered staff with 24 hour access and links to other longer-term accommodation in the area. Rob Webb and Lisa Barron were the 1989 contacts, listed as “research workers”.

The Department noted in its Annual Report of 1989 that Cockburn was one of a number of emergency services for young people in outlying metropolitan suburbs that was “being well used, enabling young people to stay in their local environment.”

Records Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Cockburn Youth Services Association to see if they hold case records

or other information that may be useful to people.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## **Ebenezer Homes**

Years of Operation	By 1971, Ebenezer Homes had been in existence for some time. It continues to operate.
Role of Facility	<p>In the 1970s, and possibly earlier, Ebenezer Home in Tuart Hill was providing board for Aboriginal students.</p> <p>Alternative accommodation service. Described in 1995 as providing emergency accommodation and support for up to 18 young women, with Aboriginal women as a priority.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing supported crisis and medium term accommodation for young people between the ages of 15 and 25 years who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Previously, Ebenezer Homes Incorporated.</p> <p>Currently, Aboriginal Evangelical Fellowship Family and Youth Services Inc.</p>
Address(es)	<p>Tuart Hill (1971)</p> <p>1/11 Milton Avenue, Balcatta (1989)</p> <p>56 Blackmore Avenue, Girrawheen (1994)</p>
Brief History	<p>“Ebenezer Homes in Tuart Hill is another example of an independent and privately run boarding scheme [for young people from Indigenous backgrounds], operated by church people with very strong religious convictions.” It was reported in 1971 that this facility had “minimal contact with the Department” of Native Welfare because Ebenezer Homes either found “Departmental policy completely incompatible with their own goals, or do not wish to accept financial support at the expense of autonomy of action.” <i>Wilson and Robinson (1971) Aboriginal Hostels in Perth: A Comparative Survey</i></p> <p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>The Balcatta facility was described in 1989 as a service for up to five culturally-dislocated Aboriginal females under 25 years, providing</p>

short to medium term accommodation in a normal suburban house with live-in workers.

In 1995, Ebenezer Home's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was "to provide accommodation and support to help bring back the self-esteem of young women (with Aboriginal women as a priority) in an endeavour to lead them towards living independently."

Service Objectives:

"Young women requesting assistance have secure and appropriate accommodation.

Young women requesting assistance have their needs met.

Young women are assisted to move to independent living or other stable accommodation.

Young women re-enter (or continue within) the school system or are employed in the workforce." (*Funding Agreement between Ebenezer Homes Inc and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

Described in 2002 as providing crisis and transitional accommodation in houses in the Mirrabooka Region.

Crisis accommodation for 5 young people in a house in Girrawheen. Transitional accommodation for up to 8 young people in two houses in Marangaroo and Balga. The service is culturally appropriate for Aboriginal young people, but is accessible for all young people.

The service activities included supported accommodation, assessment and referral, brokerage, outreach, mediation, counselling, advocacy, support planning with achievable goals and assistance to access other services. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Records

It is possible that early residents at Ebenezer Homes also had files held by the Department of Native Welfare. The Department for Community Development should be contacted as they may be able to locate these records or refer enquirers to their Link-Up Service.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

## **Fremantle Community Youth Services - Accommodation**

Years of Operation	1977 - ongoing
Role of Organisation	Described in 2001 as providing an externally supported medium and long term accommodation service for young people and young families, aged 15-25 years.
Sponsoring Agency	1977 – 1984 (City of Fremantle) 1985 – 1988 (Mofflyn) 1989 – ongoing (City of Fremantle)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Uniting Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	7 Quarry St, Fremantle
Other Known Names	Quarry Street, Fremantle Youth House, Fremantle Youth Accommodation, FYSH, FRESH
Brief History	<p>Based in a 3-bedroom house owned by the Fremantle City Council.</p> <p>The Quarry Street service pre-dated the move by Mofflyn's Kingsway and Terrace House [see entries] programs to those premises, but did appear to be their successor. In the early and mid-1980's, the service was targeted to 15-18 year old males and females who were not yet able to live independently, and provided short to medium term accommodation. There was back-up social worker support for young people with particular difficulties.</p> <p>When Mofflyn took over in 1985, the following report was made: “A Youth House funded under the YSAAP scheme has been opened in Fremantle – offering semi-independent accommodation and training for older youth with a live-in youth worker.” (<i>Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee in 1985/86, Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care October 1986</i>).</p> <p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>Closed January 1988.</p> <p>By 1989, the Quarry Street program provided a referral and support service from a centrally located youth centre and also operated two externally supported houses providing medium term accommodation to males and females 16-25 years, as well as six longer-term flats.</p> <p>In 1995, the Fremantle Youth Accommodation Service's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:</p>

The purposes of the service were:

“To provide support and information to young people and their families in order to assist in reducing the risk to young people.

Young people are linked into relevant services and are aware of their legal rights and responsibilities.

A reduction in drug, alcohol and substance abuse for individual young people.”

Service Objectives:

“Working with Young People project works closely with the community in the development of appropriate services for young people.

A reduction in drug, alcohol and substance abuse for individual young people.” *(Funding Agreement between the Fremantle Youth Accommodation Service and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

In 2001 the Fremantle Community Youth Services – Accommodation provided services for young people and young families with the South West Metropolitan Zone of Family and Children’s Services, and in particular within the City of Fremantle. The service externally supports approximately 36 young people, some of whom have families, in up to 26 housing units of medium and long term accommodation. The service is co-located with a number of other youth services which operate from 7 Quarry Street, Fremantle. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

## Records

Departmental case records for youth may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

Mofflyn may hold information or records.

The City of Fremantle may hold records from its years of involvement.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the City of Fremantle to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

## Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

## Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Executive Director,

Mofflyn, PO Box 272, Bentley WA 6982

Telephone: (08) 9458 5333 Facsimile: (08) 9358 1022

Email: [path@mofflyn.com.au](mailto:path@mofflyn.com.au)

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## Fusion Student Household

Years of Operation	1995 - ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>Described in 1995 as providing up to 4 long-term accommodation and support placements to young students aged 15-17 years in the Victoria Park area.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing long-term accommodation and support services for school students who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and who are willing to continue schooling and who want to continue a relationship with their parents.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Fusion Australia
Address(es)	Victoria Park, Bentley and Booragoon
Other Known Names	Fusion Student Household Service
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 1995, Fusion Australia's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:</p> <p>The purpose of the Fusion Student Household was to "provide long-term accommodation and support in Victoria Park and adjacent areas to young people aged 15-17 years who are willing to continue schooling and who want to continue a relationship with their parents."</p> <p>Service Objectives:</p> <p>"Young people have a secure place of residence.</p> <p>Young people maintain regular school attendance and participation or are participating in determining alternatives.</p> <p>Young people communicate with their parents where possible and strive to improve the quality of their relationship.</p> <p>Young people strive to develop their own self worth and potential and attempt to change their behaviours and attitudes towards love, truth,creativity and self determination.</p> <p>Young a people develop inter-personal and general life skills.</p> <p>On leaving the Service, young people have a satisfactory living arrangement either with their family or independently." (<i>Funding Agreement between Fusion Australia and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995</i>).</p>

In 2001 the service had the capacity to accommodate up to six young people requiring accommodation.

The service's two homes were located in Bentley and Booragoon. Two additional units at the rear of the Bentley property were used to provide an interim exit point for students prior to moving to independent accommodation. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Records

Departmental case records for young people referred by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact Fusion Australia to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### Golden Mile Youth Hostel

Years of Operation

1989 – 1999

Role of Facility

Described in 1989 as providing crisis relief and medium term accommodation to 15-25 year old males. Had 24-hour access and live-in staff.

Described in 1995 as providing emergency accommodation for up to 22 young males aged 15-24 years.

Sponsoring Agency

Golden Mile Youth Hostel

Address(es)

Millen Street, Boulder

Brief History

Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

In 1989, the service was located in Kalgoorlie in a converted school house.

In 1995, the Golden Mile Youth Hostel's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:



“The purpose of the Golden Mile Youth Hostel is to provide a home like lifestyle for homeless males aged 15-24 years who are in crisis. From this safe setting residents are encouraged to seek work and develop independence; and to have a better grasp of what living in a group means.”

Service Objectives:

“Young men access the hostel and receive safe and secure accommodation and practical assistance.

Young men are able to live independently in the community.

Young men where appropriate continue or re-establish relationships with their family.

The service liaises with the Department for Community Development when an under 16 year old youth requires placement.” (*Funding Agreement between the Golden Mile Youth Hostel and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

The Golden Mile Youth Hostel closed in 1999. The property in Millen Street, Boulder was opened again in late 1999 when the Salvation Army Crossroads West – Kalgoorlie Boulder Youth Accommodation Service [see entry] commenced.

Records

Departmental case records for young people referred by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Golden Mile Youth Hostel to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Great Mates - Armadale Youth Crisis Accommodation**

Years of Operation      2003 - ongoing

Role of Organisation    Provides safe and supported accommodation to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.

Sponsoring Agency      Great Mates Inc

Address(es)              317 Railway Avenue, Armadale

Other Known Names	Armadale Youth Accommodation [see entry]
Brief History	<p>This facility is funded by the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 2003 Great Mates were awarded the contract for the Armadale Youth Crisis Accommodation service after the former Armadale Youth Accommodation service closed (see previous entry).</p> <p>The service agreement with the Department describes the service as providing crisis and transitional accommodation for young people between the ages of 15 and 20 years.</p> <p>The service is located in the Armadale area and focuses primarily on young people from the local area.</p> <p>The Department of Health, Drug and Alcohol Office provides additional funding for a drug and alcohol worker. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Great Mates may hold records.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Great Mates, PO Box 744, Innaloo WA 6018.</p> <p>Facsimile: (08)9328 9873</p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

### **Great Mates - Fremantle Youth Crisis Accommodation Service**

Years of Operation	2002 - ongoing
Role of Organisation	Provides safe and supported accommodation to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.
Sponsoring Agency	Great Mates Inc
Address(es)	243A Spearwood Avenue, Spearwood
Other Known Names	Armadale Youth Accommodation [see entry]
Brief History	This facility is funded by the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) [For notes on this

program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

The service provides support and accommodation, primarily to young people in the Fremantle area. It provides 6 crisis and 4 transitional accommodation places with close support provided to clients.

Records	Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department. Great Mates may hold records.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Great Mates, PO Box 744, Innaloo WA 6018. Facsimile: (08)9328 9873 Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Kalgoorlie Boulder Youth Accommodation Service**

Years of Operation	1999 - ongoing
Role of Organisation	Described in 2002 as providing crisis accommodation and/or support to young people aged 15 to 24 years who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness for up to three months.
Sponsoring Agency	The Salvation Army Crossroads West
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Salvation Army” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	10 Park St, Kalgoorlie
Other Known Names	Although located in the same building as the old Golden Mile Youth Hostel, the Kalgoorlie-Boulder Youth Accommodation Service is not related.
Brief History	This service is funded by the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i> ]. Crossroads West was awarded this contract after the closure of the Golden Mile Youth Hostel in 1999. Crossroads West – Kalgoorlie Boulder Youth Accommodation Service was located in the same

building as the old Golden Mile Youth Hostel in Millen St, Boulder.

In 2002 the Crossroads West funding agreement with the Department describes the service as providing crisis accommodation for young people for up to three months. People receiving accommodation are provided with support planning to assist them to move to more stable long term accommodation.

In 2003 Crossroads West moved from the Millen St property to a new building at 10 Park Street, Kalgoorlie.

The service has the capacity to accommodate up to fifteen young people in crisis. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Records	Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.  Crossroads West may hold some records.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	The Salvation Army Property Trust, Level 1, 333 William Street, Northbridge WA 6003.  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Karratha Youth Housing**

Years of Operation	1987 – ongoing
Role of Facility	Alternative accommodation for youth in the Karratha region. Described in 1995 as providing emergency accommodation and support services for up to eight young people.  Described in 2001 as providing safe, secure and supported accommodation to young people who are homeless, or imminent risk of homelessness or requiring transitional accommodation services.
Sponsoring Agency	Previously, Karratha Youth Development Service  Currently, Karratha Youth Housing Project Inc.
Address(es)	Previously, 9 Gunsburg Court, Karratha  Currently, 7 Goodwyn Place, Karratha
Other Known Names	Karratha Youth Accommodation Service, KYHP, Karratha Youth Housing Project
Brief History	Karratha is situated approximately 1,530 kilometres north of Perth.  In 1987, the Annual Report noted that a new youth service had been

established in Karratha, funded by the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*]. (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Services, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1987*).

In 1995, Karratha Youth Housing's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

“The Karratha Youth Development Service receives funds to conduct a youth service in Karratha to develop a programme to meet the needs of young people and to work with young people in order that they may move towards independence or reach their full potential.” (*Funding Agreement between Karratha Youth Housing and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

Described in 2001 as operating 24 hours per day 7 days per week from Goodwyn Place in Karratha. KYHP offered safe, secure and supported accommodation for young people between the ages of 15 and 25 with priority access being given to Departmental clients aged 15 to 18 years. The service had the capacity to accommodate up to 8 young people in crisis and up to 2 young people requiring transitional accommodation. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Records

Departmental case records for any young people placed there by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact Karratha Youth Housing Project Inc. to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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## Mercy Community Services – Youth Services

Years of Operation 1990 - ongoing

Role of Organisation Described in 2001 as providing safe and supported accommodation and/or support to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Sponsoring Agency Mercy Community Services Incorporated, now MercyCare [see entry]

Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Sisters of Mercy” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	18 Barrett Street, Wembley
Other Known Names	Catherine McAuley Centre
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In its service agreement with the Department in 1999 Mercy Community Services Youth Service was funded to provide safe and supported transitional accommodation and support to young people between the ages of 16 and 25 years.</p> <p>In 2001 the service provided accommodation in a 6 bed hostel known as Carlow House located at the Catherine McAuley Family Centre in Wembley.</p> <p>The service also provides accommodation for young women who may have been pregnant or have children through units in the community (Coolock Units). In addition the Youth Support Service (YSS) provided an outreach service for up to 15 young people to secure, establish and maintain independent accommodation.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Mercy Community Services may hold records or information.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>The Manager, Youth Services  MercyCare, 18 Barrett St, Wembley WA 6014.  Telephone: (08) 9442 3444 Facsimile: (08) 3981 7050  Email: <a href="mailto:admin@mcs.org.au">admin@mcs.org.au</a> or <a href="http://www.mercycare.com.au">www.mercycare.com.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

## Mission Australia – Youth Accommodation and Support Service (YASS)

Years of Operation	1991 - ongoing
Role of Organisation	Provides safe and supported accommodation to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.
Sponsoring Agency	Mission Australia
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Mission Australia” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	91 Berwick Street, Victoria Park
Other Known Names	Perth City Mission
Brief History	<p>This service is funded by the Commonwealth/State Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 2001 Mission Australia’s funding agreement with the Department described the service as providing crisis and transitional supported accommodation for young people between the ages of 15 and 25 years.</p> <p>Mission Australia advised in 2004 that young people received short to medium term accommodation.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>Mission Australia may hold records or information</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Mission Australia PO Box 6363, East Perth WA 6892. Telephone: (08) 9225 0400 Email: <a href="mailto:westernaustralia@missionaustralia.com.au">westernaustralia@missionaustralia.com.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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## Perth City Mission

See entry, "Mission Australia"

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## PICYS Household Network

Years of Operation	1980 - ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>PICYS was established in 1980 by a group of agencies, primarily churches, to address the needs of young people in the inner city.</p> <p>Described in 1983 as being a personalised community based system of household networks coordinated by a centralised house coordinator - providing open-ended emergency accommodation for young homeless people.</p> <p>"Streetwork" and "The Cave" operated between 1981 and 1986.</p> <p>Described in 1988 as providing accommodation in a number of shared houses for males and females aged 10 to 25 years. Support to both the young people and the householders was provided by two coordinators on an external basis.</p> <p>Described in 1995 as providing "medium to long term support and accommodation to young men and women who are homeless and in crisis in order to assist them to move to independent living." Up to 8 young people could access long-term accommodation.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing safe supported accommodation services to young people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>PICYS Household Network (Perth Inner City Youth Service)</p> <p>Currently, Perth Inner City Youth Service Inc.</p>
Address(es)	<p>1983: 129 Goderich Street, East Perth; 20 Blencowe Street, West Leederville</p> <p>1988: 440 William Street, Northbridge</p> <p>1989: Leederville/Subiaco</p> <p>1990: 286 Hay Street, East Perth</p> <p>Most recently: West Leederville</p>
Other Known Names	Household Network, PICYS
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p>



The service operated in 1989 in the Leederville / Subiaco area.

In 1994, PICYS was described as providing youth accommodation services to 16-25 year olds.

In 1995, PICYS's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of PICYS was to "provide medium to long term support and accommodation to young men and women who are homeless and in crisis in order to assist them to move to independent living."

Service Objectives:

"Young people have interpersonal skills to develop and sustain personal and where appropriate family networks.

Young people are able to participate more widely in the community and access social, educational and employment options.

Young people in need are provided with stable supported accommodation.

Young people move on to longer term stable non-SAAP accommodation." *(Funding Agreement between PICYS and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995).*

In 2001 the Perth Inner City Youth Service was located in West Leederville and provided supported accommodation services to young people (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders). The service had the capacity to provide medium to long term accommodation for up to 8 young people. *(Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

#### Records

Departmental case records for young people referred by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact PICYS to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

## **Pregnancy Help, Centrecare**

Years of Operation	From the late 1980s to 1990 or 1991
Role of Facility	Pregnancy Help was described in 1989 as a service which provided for single and expectant teenage mothers in need of supported accommodation.
Sponsoring Agency	Centrecare
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Centrecare” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Metropolitan Area
Brief History	<p>The service operated two externally supported houses and a crisis house in suburban locations in 1989. Ms Corry Schoenmakers was the Coordinator at that time.</p> <p>This program was funded by the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p>
Records	<p>Centrecare may hold records of young women who were resident in Pregnancy Help facilities.</p> <p>Departmental case records for young people referred by the Department may reside with the Department. Index of clients who sought assistance through Pregnancy Help are held by the Department. No client records were held by the Department; these remained with Pregnancy Help (refer now to Centrecare, Perth). The index contains mother’s name, sometimes child’s name and date of birth.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>The Director, Centrecare 456 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000 Telephone: (08) 9325 6644 Email: <a href="mailto:enquiries@centrecare.com.au">enquiries@centrecare.com.au</a></p> <p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

## **Prom Hostel, Dianella**

Years of Operation	1986 – January 1992
Role of Facility	Described in 1989 as providing medium to long term accommodation for females aged under 18 years in a suburban house. Support was given by live-in workers.
Sponsoring Agency	The Prom Hostel Management Committee
Address(es)	336 Grand Promenade, Dianella
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>The Prom Hostel closed in January 1992.</p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people referred by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Prom Hostel to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.</p> <p>Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258</p> <p>Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

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## **Ravenhill Youth Hostel (Langford Youth Accommodation Service)**

Years of Operation	From around 1986 until 2001
Role of Facility	<p>Alternative accommodation for youth in the eastern suburbs of the metropolitan area.</p> <p>Service. Described in 1989 as providing medium-term supported accommodation for males and females aged 15-18 years in a suburban house with live-in staff. Described in 1995 as providing medium term accommodation for up to four young people.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	Langford Youth Accommodation Service
Address(es)	32 Ravenhill Road, Thornlie

Other Known Names	Langford Youth Accommodation Service
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>]. It is possible that Ravenhill only received its first YSAAP funding in 1991.</p> <p>In 1995, Ravenhill's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:</p> <p>Ravenhill's purpose was to "ensure that young people who are homeless and in crisis have support and move to permanent accommodation."</p> <p>Service Objectives:</p> <p>"Establish a stable, safe and secure living environment.</p> <p>Young people reconcile with families.</p> <p>Young people will have a case plan developed with them to enable them to move towards independent living.</p> <p>The Department for Community Development will be notified of any young person under sixteen in need of accommodation and support."  <i>(Funding Agreement between Ravenhill and the Department for Community Development 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995).</i></p>
Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Langford Youth Accommodation Service to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.</p>
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

**Salvation Army Crossroads West Landsdale House**

See entry, "Landsdale House"

## Salvation Army Crossroads West Oasis House

For information about Oasis House, see entry, “Mirrabooka House”

## Salvation Army Crossroads West – Kalgoorlie Boulder Youth Accommodation Service

See entry, “Kalgoorlie-Boulder Youth Accommodation Service”

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### South Perth Refuge

Years of Operation	1983 – 1990 or 1991
Role of Facility	Described in 1983 as a facility providing accommodation and support in a family environment for 8-10 young females aged 14-25 years, generally without children. The length of stay depended upon the young women’s needs.
Sponsoring Agency	Jesus People (later Perth City Mission)
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Mission Australia” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Mill Point Road, South Perth
Records	Young women who were placed by the Department may have a Departmental case record.  It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.  The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact Mission Australia to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Mission Australia PO Box 6363, East Perth WA 6892. Telephone: (08) 9225 0400 Email: <a href="http://www.mission.com.au">www.mission.com.au</a>  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## S.T.A.Y., Geraldton

Years of Operation	1987 – ongoing
Role of Facility	<p>Described in 1989 as occupying two neighbouring houses and providing crisis and medium-term accommodation for males and females 13-25 years in crisis, with 24 hour access and a rostered staff.</p> <p>Described in 1995 as providing short and medium term accommodation to up to 12 young people aged 15-25 (with priority given to 15-18 year olds) who are in crisis.</p> <p>Described in 2001 as providing a supported crisis and transition accommodation service to young people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the Geraldton community.</p>
Sponsoring Agency	<p>Previously, STAY Management Committee</p> <p>Currently, Short Term Accommodation for Youth Inc.</p>
Address(es)	<p>Previously, 99 Chapman Road, Geraldton</p> <p>Currently, 24 Quarry Street, Geraldton</p>
Brief History	<p>Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i>].</p> <p>In 1995, STAY’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:</p> <p>“The purpose of STAY is to provide short and medium term accommodation and support for youth aged 15-25 years (with a priority given to 15-18 year olds) who are in crisis.”</p> <p>Service Objectives:</p> <p>“Youth have short term and medium term crisis accommodation.</p> <p>Youth develop independent living and social skills.</p> <p>Youth re-establish links with their families.</p> <p>Youth obtain and maintain independent accommodation.” (<i>Funding Agreement between STAY and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>).</p> <p>In 2001 STAY had the capacity to accommodate up to 8 young people in crisis accommodation at 24 Quarry St, Geraldton. Up to 10 young people requiring transitional accommodation can be housed in externally supported housing in the Geraldton community. (<i>Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development</i>).</p>
Records	Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department

may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact STAY to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Swan Accommodation Service (The Junction)**

Years of Operation	1980 – ongoing
Role of Facility	Emergency accommodation service for families and single persons initially, but by 1982 the service was available only to homeless youth.  By 1995, Swan Emergency Accommodation was described as providing up to 8 medium term and up to 10 emergency accommodation and support places for young people and families aged 15-25 years in the Swan and Mundaring Shires.  Described in 2001 as providing a supported accommodation service in the Midland region for young people aged 15-25 years.
Sponsoring Agency	Swan Emergency Accommodation Inc.
Address(es)	5/294 Great Eastern Highway, Midland (1994).  67 Morrison Road, Midland (1980).  Premises also at 24a Dudley Street, Midland (1994), among others.  Currently at 53 Great Northern Highway, Midland.
Other Known Names	“The Junction”; Snow Bennett Youth Shelter, Midland Emergency Accommodation Service.
Brief History	“On May 10 <sup>th</sup> , 1978 a community meeting was held in the Guildford Civic Centre. Representatives from a wide section of the community were present,” wrote Vicki Mills-Borley in her historical treatise “Swan Emergency Accommodation – Information and Origins” (Revised Edition May 1998). “The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the need for a twenty-four hour emergency counselling centre in the area....At this inaugural meeting it was considered that the provision of an emergency shelter was required rather than counselling.” At a subsequent meeting, this need was affirmed and, after forming a steering committee which, among other things,

conducted a community survey which supported such a venture, the founding committee of Swan Emergency Accommodation Incorporated as elected on September 27<sup>th</sup> 1979 (*Mills-Borley*).

In 1980, the Midland Division of the Department reported that the “main project this year has been the establishment of an Emergency Accommodation Shelter known as ‘The Junction’. There has been a real need for such a facility for quite a number of years and this need had been voiced by all organizations, agencies and statutory bodies within the Swan Shire. The Community Development Officer was an active member of the steering committee, playing a vital role in the establishment of the Centre and activating the local public’s interest in this project. This interest has expressed itself in tangible terms, e.g.:- (a) Shire Council provided house free of charge. (b) Various groups and individuals assisted in ‘Clean-ups’. (c) Local industries and traders donated all necessary repair materials. (d) A furniture drive resulted in all necessary furnishings being provided for the house. (e) Funds from the Department and financial assistance from a local car-dealer helped to purchase the necessary equipment and enabled the appointment of a live-in Caretaker. Since opening in February 1980, ‘The Junction’ [has] never been empty and has accommodated full families, single men, single women and women and children. This varied and mixed population has given no cause for concern and indeed has demonstrated that the best human qualities surface in a time of crisis.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1980*).

Named “The Junction due to the fact that Midland is the physical junction where Great Eastern Highway and Great Northern Highway meet” (*Mills-Borley*), in its first year of operation, accommodation for 10 people was provided. “As a result of continual demands for shelter and refusal due to overcrowding, negotiations with the Shire of Swan have resulted in obtaining a second property, situated in the vicinity of ‘The Junction’ whereby community involvement will still be encouraged.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1981*).

233 adults and 105 children were provided with accommodation in 1982. “During the first 18 months of operation, shelter was provided to full families and single persons. At the end of that period statistics showed that 60% of the adult population fell under the category of “Youths”. With the availability of funds from the Homeless Youths Scheme, the Junction has now been made available to Youths only.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1982*).

A Grant-in-Aid was received in 1982 for renovations, fencing, etc; in 1983 to furnish and equip three houses.

“The Swan Emergency Accommodation Committee works in close liaison with the [Midland] Division providing for homeless youth and families. During the year 131 young people were accommodated at the Junction refuge. A part-time Youth Worker, employed by the committee assisted many of these young people into housing and employment.” (*Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1984*).

Described in 1983 as being a service for males and females aged 16 unless accompanied by a parent. Assistance with obtaining social



security benefits and long term housing, arranging job interviews. Accommodation in a modified family home, capacity 14.

During 1983 Swan Emergency separated into two services, the Youth Service and a family accommodation service called Transea. The Youth service moved from the Junction to a new house at 24A Dudley Street in September 1986. This service “was named ‘Snow Bennett Youth Shelter’ in honour of [H.N.] Snow Bennett [founding committee member] whose unceasing voluntary work for the community has contributed much to the success of the organization.” (*Mills-Borley*)

By 1989, the service was described as both a family housing service and a youth accommodation service, with four houses in the Midland area and catering for both singles and families.

In 1995, Swan Emergency Accommodation’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was “to provide crisis, short term and medium term accommodation and support services in the Swan and Mundaring Shires for families and young people aged 15-25 years.”

Service Objectives:

“Families and young people have safe secure and affordable crisis accommodation.

Self-esteem and the ability to make choices is improved in families and young people.

Families and young people move to long term independent stable housing.

Families and young people develop support networks in the community.

The community participates in the service at the operational and client level.” (*Funding Agreement between Swan Emergency Accommodation and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995*).

In 1999, the service moved to 53 Great Northern Highway, Midland.

In 2001 the service was described as providing crisis accommodation at the Snow Bennett Youth Shelter and transitional supported accommodation at a number of houses in the Midland Region.

The service has the capacity to accommodate up to 10 young people in its crisis centre and up to 8 young people in transitional accommodation. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

Records

Departmental case records for children may reside with the

Department.

Access	Swan Emergency Accommodation may hold some records While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Swan Emergency Accommodation, PO Box 1276, Midland, WA, 6936.  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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### **Tinoca – Joondalup Youth Support Service**

Years of Operation	1986 – ongoing in 2004
Role of Facility	Alternative accommodation for youth in the northern suburbs of the metropolitan area.  Described in 1989 as providing crisis accommodation for males and females under 19 years of age with 24 hour access.  Described in 1995 as providing accommodation and support for up to 12 young people aged 14-19 years (6 each medium term and emergency services).  Described in 2001 as providing crisis and transitional accommodation for young people.
Sponsoring Agency	Joondalup Youth Support Services Inc
Address(es)	10 Lockville Close, Beldon
Other Known Names	Beldon House, Wanneroo Youth Accommodation Service, Wanneroo Youth Hostel
Brief History	Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Programme. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i> ].  The Department noted in its Annual Report of 1989 that the Wanneroo service was one of a number of emergency services for young people in outlying metropolitan suburbs that was “being well used, enabling young people to stay in their local environment.”  In 1995, the Wanneroo Youth Accommodation Service’s Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was “to provide emergency, short term accommodation to young people in crisis from 14 to 19 years of age and assist their transition into independent living.”

Service Objectives:

“To provide immediate access to accommodation for young people unable to live in their usual place of residence.

To provide the support, information and other services required by young people to assist their transition to independent accommodation.

To assist young people who are unable to be accommodated to find alternative accommodation or services to meet their needs.” (*Funding Agreement between Wanneroo Youth Accommodation Service Inc and Family and Children’s Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995).*

Described in 2001 as providing safe and supported crisis and transitional accommodation for young people aged between 15 and 21 years. The service has the capacity to accommodate up to six young people in crisis at Tinoca, and up to six young people requiring transitional accommodation in externally located houses in the Joondalup area. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).*

Records Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

Joondalup Youth Support Services may hold some records.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Joondalup Youth Support Services Inc, Suite 3/70 Davidson Terrace, Joondalup WA 6027.

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.

Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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### **Victoria Park Youth Accommodation Incorporated**

Years of Operation 1983 – ongoing

Role of Facility Described in 1983 as an accommodation and support for unemployed males and females, 18-25 years (younger people must have permission from parents).

By 1989 the service was described as providing externally supported medium to long term accommodation in three suburban houses for males and females aged 12-25 years.

Up to 15 young people could access medium term accommodation in

1995.

Described in 2001 as providing a youth accommodation service for young people and their dependants between the ages of 15 and 25 years who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

Sponsoring Agency

Victoria Park Youth Accommodation Incorporated

Address(es)

5 Leonard Street, Victoria Park

It is likely that one of the houses available for young people in 1989 and 1990 was at 17b Basinghall Street, East Victoria Park.

Brief History

Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

In 1983, the service required residents to enter into a contract whereby part of rent charged is held in trust to assist the person build up sufficient funds for a bond in unsupported accommodation and independent living skills were acquired.

In 1989, a separate referral service was also operated from another office.

In 1995, Victoria Park Youth Accommodation's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was "to provide medium to long term externally supported accommodation to young people aged 15-25 years in Victoria Park and surrounding areas."

Service Objectives:

"Young homeless people have safe, stable and supportive accommodation.

Young homeless people improve their personal development and awareness of their rights and responsibilities.

Young homeless people attain independent living skills wherever possible.

Young homeless people move to independent accommodation." (Funding Agreement between Victoria Park Youth Accommodation and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the *Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review*, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995).

In 2001 its service agreement with the Department described the service as providing community based accommodation to young people who are in need of accommodation and support. Accommodation consists of 16 houses for young families and two two-bedroom units for young singles located in and around the area of Victoria Park. The service has the capacity to accommodate up to 22 young people and their accompanying family members. (Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development).

Records	<p>Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.</p> <p>It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.</p> <p>The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Victoria Park Youth Accommodation Service to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.</p>
Access	<p>While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.</p>
Contact Details	<p>Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a></p>

### **Yes! Housing, Anglicare**

Years of Operation	Since 1991 and service is ongoing.
Role of Service	Provides safe and supported accommodation to youth who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.
Sponsoring Agency	Anglicare WA Inc
Other facilities in <i>Signposts</i> that are related to the Sponsoring Agency	See the entry “Anglican Church” in the earlier section of <i>Signposts</i> , “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”
Address(es)	Locations in the North and South Eastern metropolitan areas
Other Known Names	Youth Focus
Brief History	<p>Described in 1995 as providing emergency accommodation for up to 50 young people aged 16-17 years in Homeswest accommodation in the northern suburbs. The purpose of the service was described as being “to assist people achieve wellbeing through the restoration of their dignity and independence and self worth. (<i>Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, “Terms of Reference”, Family and Children’s Services, 1995</i>)</p> <p>In 1997 Anglicare changed the name of the service from Youth Focus to Yes! Housing.</p> <p>Yes! Housing was described in 2001 as providing safe and supported accommodation to young people between the ages of 15 and 17 in the North and South Eastern metropolitan areas. Young people were assisted to maintain permanent accommodation in Department of Housing and Works properties; restore or maintain family relationships that would enable them to return home, or where appropriate, move to more stable accommodation, and reduce the likelihood of future</p>

	homelessness.
Records	Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department. Anglicare may hold records.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Anglicare Records: Postal Address: Yes! Housing, Anglicare WA, GPO Box C138, Perth WA 6839. Email: <a href="mailto:yes@anglicarewa.org.au">yes@anglicarewa.org.au</a> Yes! Housing North and South East may be contacted through Anglicare's head office at 23 Adelaide Tce, East Perth. Telephone (08) 9325 7033  Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258 Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## YMCA, Perth

Years of Operation	1989 - ongoing
Role of Facility	Described in 1989 as providing emergency accommodation in the inner city to males and females aged 12-25 years. Maximum stay was three nights in emergency and three weeks in extended accommodation.  In 1995, the Streetsyde program was described as providing emergency, short term accommodation and support to 12-25 year olds who were homeless.  Described in 2002 as providing short term emergency accommodation services to young people in the inner city area.
Sponsoring Agency	YMCA Perth Incorporated
Address(es)	180 Goderich Street, Perth Address in 1995 was 57 Short Street, Perth Address in 1989 was Murray Street, Perth
Other Known Names	Streetsyde
Brief History	Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the

Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

In 1995, the YMCA's Streetsyde Program's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was to provide "emergency, short term accommodation and support to young people 12-25 years of age who are homeless."

Service Objectives:

"Young people in need are accommodated.

Clients receive information, resources, support to access the most appropriate service to their needs.

Intrapersonal, interpersonal and functional living skills of clients are increased." (*Funding Agreement between the YMCA and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

In 2002 the YMCA's Streetsyde Program's Service Agreement with the Department described the service as providing safe, short term accommodation services to up to 6 young people in the inner city area.

Accommodation is provided at Jewell House, a three star hotel located at 180 Goderich Street, Perth. The young person is provided with a hotel room for up to two weeks and the service model is based on a concept of self-responsibility and normalisation.

Young people accommodated in the service are provided with a low level of support, which may include: assessment and referral to other services; mediation (including re-establishing family links); advocacy and assistance to access other services. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Community Development*).

#### Records

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the YMCA to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

#### Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

#### Contact Details

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

## Young Single Women's Refuge

Years of Operation	Possibly early in the 1980's - 1991
Role of Facility	Described in 1989 as a 24 hour refuge service located in Mt Lawley for young lone women in a three bedroom house.
Sponsoring Agency	The Collective
Address(es)	338 Bulwer Street, Perth
Brief History	Funding for this service was provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of <i>Signposts</i> ].
Records	Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.  It is unknown whether any other records are still in existence.
Access	While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.
Contact Details	Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004. Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  Email: <a href="http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au">www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au</a>

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## Youth Accommodation Program– Youth Involvement Council (Hedland)

Years of Operation	1983 - ongoing
Role of Organisation	Described in 2003 as providing safe, secure and supported accommodation to young people who are homeless, or at imminent risk of homelessness or requiring transitional accommodation services.
Sponsoring Agency	Youth Involvement Council Inc.
Address(es)	69 Stanley Street, South Hedland
Other Known Names	Hedland Community Youth Service, East Pilbara Youth Council, Youth Refuge Services
Brief History	In 1983, the Annual Report noted that “Port Hedland has seen the development of a Youth Accommodation facility which is operated by a community based committee and where Departmental officers have had a primary activating and organisational role.” ( <i>Annual Report of the Department for Community Welfare, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1983</i> )  Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth



Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP). [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

In 1992 the service was being run by the East Pilbara Youth Council from a property at 69 Stanley Street, South Hedland.

In 1995, the East Pilbara Youth Council's Funding Agreement with the Department outlined the purpose of the funded services, the service objectives and performance indicators:

The purpose of the service was to "provide crisis accommodation and support services to meet the needs of young people who are homeless and in crisis."

The service also runs an external housing program in conjunction with the Department of Housing and Works, providing support and lifeskills training to youth aged 15 to 20 years who require independent supported housing.

Service Objectives:

"To meet immediate crisis accommodation needs of homeless young people.

The community supports young people in crisis.

To provide young people with an understanding of their options regarding accommodation and future support needs." (*Funding Agreement between the East Pilbara Youth Council and Family and Children's Services 1995, as reported in the Out of Home, Preventative and Alternative Care Services Review, "Terms of Reference", Family and Children's Services, 1995*).

In its service agreement with the Department in 1998 the service was described as providing emergency accommodation and support services in the Hedland area for young people between the ages of 15 to 25 who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. (*Service Agreement with the Department for Family and Children's Services*).

The service was run by the East Pilbara Youth Council until July 2003 when it was transferred to the Youth Involvement Council Inc. Now named the Youth Crisis Accommodation Program, it still operates from 69 Stanley Street and has a capacity to house up to 6 young people needing crisis or transitional accommodation. (*Service Agreements with the Department for Community Development*).

Records

Departmental case records for children may reside with the Department.

The Youth Involvement Council Inc may hold some records.

The Department may be able to assist people wishing to contact the Youth Involvement Council to see if they hold case records or other information that may be useful to people.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details

Youth Involvement Council Inc. PO Box 2543, South Hedland WA 6722.

Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258

Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

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**Youth Care**

Years of Operation

1983 – 1990, when management of the service transferred to the Catherine McAuley Centre [see entry].

Role of Facility

Accommodation and support for young people in suburban houses.

Sponsoring Agency

Centrecare / Catherine McAuley Centre

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency

See the entries “Centrecare” and “Catherine McAuley Centre” in the earlier section of *Signposts*, “Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions”

Address(es)

166 Aberdeen Street, Perth

Brief History

A division of Centrecare. Accommodation and support service for young men and women 15-25 years (except those on drugs) in suburban houses. 6 houses, each with 3-5 residents. Length of stay dependent on individual need. 1983 contact: Sheryl Carmody, Jo Vitale.

In 1984, this service was funded by the Youth Support Scheme. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

Described in 1989 as providing medium to long term accommodation and support in four houses with live-in youthworkers for young people aged under 25 years. This service also operated a day centre in the inner city and provided support and counselling to non-residents.

In 1990, the Catherine McAuley Centre [see entry] took over temporary management of Youth Care. It is possible that “Catherine McAuley Youth Care” is a successor to the original service which was run by Centrecare.

Records

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

Records for those young people placed by Centrecare may reside with Centrecare, or may have been transferred to the Catherine McAuley Centre when that agency took over the management of Youth Care in 1990.

Access While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

Contact Details Departmental Records:  
Family Information Records Bureau, Department for Community Development, 189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004.  
Telephone: (08) 9222 2555 Freecall (STD) 1800 622 258  
Email: [www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au](http://www.communitydevelopment.wa.gov.au)

Centrecare Records:  
Centrecare,  
Perth 456 Hay St 6000  
Telephone: (08) 9325 6644 Facsimile: (08) 9221 3631  
Email: [enquiries@centrecare.com.au](mailto:enquiries@centrecare.com.au) or [www.centrecare.com.au](http://www.centrecare.com.au)

Catherine McAuley Centre Records:  
MercyCare,  
18 Barrett St, Wembley WA 6014  
Telephone: (08) 9442 3444  
Email: [lpushong@mcs.org.au](mailto:lpushong@mcs.org.au)

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### Youth Focus

See entry, "Yes! Housing, Anglicare"

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### Youth House(hold), Perth City

Years of Operation 1985 – 1990 or 1991

Role of Facility Medium-term accommodation for young people.

Sponsoring Agency Mofflyn [see entry]

Other facilities in *Signposts* that are related to the Sponsoring Agency See the entry "Uniting Church" in the earlier section of *Signposts*, "Non-Government Agencies and their Subsidiary Institutions"

Address(es) Perth city area

Other Known Names Youth House, Youth Household

Brief History Due to open in May 1985, Youth Household was a rented house in the city of Perth, taking up to five 16-21 year olds of both sexes for

medium-term supported accommodation. This facility closed in 1988, and at that time Mofflyn was “seeking to establish a specialised youth house in the Belmont / Cloverdale area.” (*Report on the Activities of the Consultative Committee on Residential Child Care in 1987/88, November 1988*).

Funding for this service has been provided through the Youth Supported Accommodation Program, which was a sub-program of the Commonwealth/State funded Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. [For notes on this program see the section on SAAP at the beginning of *Signposts*].

Records

Departmental case records for young people placed by the Department may reside with the Department.

Records for young people who were resident at the Youth House may be held by Mofflyn.

Access

While access to records is restricted to protect the privacy of individuals, people are encouraged to enquire.

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