

# CHILD WELFARE AMENDMENT BILL.

## EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

PART I of the Bill relates to orphanages and other like institutions (in the Bill referred to as children's homes) established and maintained by organizations other than the State. This Part of the Bill requires every such children's home to be registered, and gives to the Superintendent and other authorized officers of the Child Welfare Branch of the Education Department the right of inspection at all reasonable times. The Minister of Education is empowered to require the controlling authority of any children's home to undertake any structural or other alterations in the premises which, in his opinion, are necessary to ensure the safety or well-being of the children, and, subject to a right of appeal to a Stipendiary Magistrate, he may cancel the registration of the home if default is made in complying with his requisition.

With respect to the children maintained in a registered children's home, the manager, on behalf of the controlling authority, is given the same powers and responsibilities (other than guardianship) as the Superintendent of Child Welfare has under the principal Act in respect of children committed to his care by a Children's Court. Any agreement for payment in respect of the maintenance of any child in a children's home made between the manager (on behalf of the controlling authority) and the parent or guardian of the child may be registered in a Magistrate's Court, and be enforced as if it were a maintenance order made under the Destitute Persons Act.

Clause 17: This clause empowers a Stipendiary Magistrate who has been appointed to exercise jurisdiction in a specified Children's Court to exercise jurisdiction in any such Court without further appointment.

Clause 18: It is stated that informations are frequently laid charging children with trivial offences (e.g., minor breaches of by-laws) that should not in the interests of the children concerned be dealt with by formal judicial proceedings, even in a Children's Court. The clause proposes to give to a Stipendiary Magistrate power to review such informations and to discharge them without a formal hearing if in his discretion he thinks fit. The effect of such discharge will be to cancel the proceedings, so that there will be no record of the matter in the Court.

Clause 19: The principal Act requires that wherever possible a Children's Court shall be held elsewhere than in the ordinary Court buildings. This provision has proved somewhat inconvenient in practice, and the present proposal is to allow the use of the ordinary Court buildings for the purposes of the Children's Court, but so far as possible to avoid any association by the children attending a Children's Court with persons in attendance at such other Court.

Clause 20: The purpose of this clause is to remove doubts that have been expressed as to the true intent and purpose of sections twenty-nine and thirty-one of the principal Act.

In a series of declaratory provisions the clause provides,—

- (1) That Justices sitting in a Children's Court have the same jurisdiction as if they were sitting in an ordinary Court:
- (2) That in any matter before them in a Children's Court they have all the powers which they ordinarily have (e.g., to dismiss an information; to commit for trial or sentence; to commit to a Borstal institution; to admit to probation):
- (3) That in any matter before them (whether an indictable offence or not) they can exercise the special power conferred by section 31 of the principal Act (that is, to commit a child to the care of the Superintendent).

It may be suggested that the powers conferred by section 31 should be limited in their application; that with respect to more serious charges, if a *prima facie* case is established against a child, he should be required to stand his trial in the Supreme Court in the same way as an adult offender, and that the Magistrate or Justices should have no authority to deal with him otherwise. In answer to this it may be replied that the persons exercising jurisdiction are specially selected for their work, and may reasonably be trusted to exercise a proper discretion. If a precocious criminally-disposed child is charged with a grave offence it may be assumed that the Court would refuse to exercise the special powers conferred by section 31 and would commit him for trial, as would be done in the case of an adult.

The treatment of children in a way entirely different from the treatment of adult offenders is in accordance with the growing practice in England and America. The view is held that delinquent children require to be trained, rather than to be punished as criminals, and that in this lies the only hope of converting them into law-abiding and useful citizens. In any case, the powers conferred are only a reasonable extension, in their application to children, of the principles underlying the powers already conferred on Judges and Magistrates to commit young persons to Borstal institutions. (See the Prevention of Crime (Borstal Institutions Establishment) Act, 1924.)

Clause 23: This clause enables a special procedure to be adopted in Children's Courts. Although the principal Act *empowers* a Court to refrain from determining a charge against a child, the Court is not *obliged* to depart from its ordinary procedure; and complaints have been made that children have been dealt with by a Children's Court in precisely the same way as if they were adult offenders being tried in an ordinary Court. This is undesirable as a general practice, and the purpose of this clause is to enable the Governor-General to prescribe a less formal code of procedure.

Clause 25: Section thirty-two of the principal Act empowers the Supreme Court to refer a young person (that is, a person over sixteen but under eighteen years of age) to a Children's Court to be dealt with by that Court as if he were a child. The amendment proposed by this clause will enable the Supreme Court itself to deal finally with such young person by making such an order as the Children's Court could make.

Clause 29: By the present Act notice is required to be given to a Child Welfare Officer of judicial proceedings instituted under that Act. The proposed amendment is to enlarge this provision by requiring notice to be given of all judicial proceedings affecting children, whether originating under the principal Act or not.

The remaining provisions of the Bill require no special mention.

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Hon. Mr. Wright.

CHILD WELFARE AMENDMENT.

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## A BILL INTITULED

Title.

AN ACT to amend the Child Welfare Act, 1925.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Child Welfare Amendment Act, 1927, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Child Welfare Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

## PART I.

## CHILDREN'S HOMES.

*Registration.*

Interpretation.

2. In this Part of this Act—

“Children’s home” includes any of the private institutions mentioned in the First Schedule to the principal Act, and also includes every orphanage, children’s home, or other like institution (not being a foster-home within the meaning of Part V of the Infants Act, 1908) where children are maintained apart from their parents or guardians, whether for payment or not, but does not include any institution conducted wholly for educational purposes: 15

“Controlling authority,” with respect to a children’s home, means any person or persons, society, or body corporate having control of the administration of the home: 20

“Manager,” with respect to a children’s home, means the person appointed by the controlling authority as the manager for the purposes of this Act. 25

Manager of children’s home to be appointed by controlling authority.

3. (1) For every children’s home registered under this Act as hereinafter provided there shall be a manager, to be appointed by the controlling authority.

(2) Notice in writing of the appointment of any person as the manager of a children’s home shall be forthwith given by the controlling authority to the Minister. 30

Registration of existing children’s homes.

4. (1) The controlling authority or the manager of every children’s home in existence at the time of the passing of this Act shall within three months thereafter make application to the Minister for the registration of that home under this Part of this Act. 35

(2) Every such application shall be in the prescribed form, and shall contain such information as may be required with respect to the premises to which the application relates, the equipment and staffing of the home, and the children maintained therein.

(3) If within the time aforesaid, or within such extended time as the Minister may allow, any such children’s home is not registered as such under this Act, it shall be unlawful, as from the expiration of the said period, to continue to maintain the institution as a children’s home, and the manager and every member of the controlling authority shall be deemed to commit an offence against this Act on every day on which any children are maintained in the institution contrary to the provisions of this section. 45

(4) No proceedings for an offence against this section shall be instituted save pursuant to the written directions of the Minister.

5. (1) No children's home established after the passing of this Act shall be used as such unless it is registered as a children's home under this Part of this Act.

Registration of children's homes that may be hereafter established.

(2) Application for registration shall be made to the Minister in writing in the prescribed form by the manager or by the controlling authority, and shall contain such information as may be required with respect to the premises to which the application relates, the equipment and staffing thereof, and the number and classes of children whom it is intended to maintain therein.

(3) The manager and every member of the controlling authority of any children's home established after the passing of this Act and not registered as herein provided shall be deemed to commit an offence against this Act on every day on which any children are maintained in the home contrary to the provisions of this section.

(4) No proceedings for an offence against this section shall be instituted save pursuant to the written directions of the Minister.

6. On receipt of an application for the registration of any premises as a children's home the Minister shall cause the same to be inspected by the Superintendent or by some other officer of the Child Welfare Branch, and if on the report of such officer the Minister is satisfied that the premises are suitable for a children's home, and that suitable provision has been made for the staffing and equipment thereof, and generally for the welfare of the children maintained or proposed to be maintained therein, he shall cause the home to be registered as a children's home under this Part of this Act.

Procedure after receipt of application for registration of children's home.

7. (1) Where the controlling authority of any registered children's home proposes to erect any new buildings for the purposes of such home, or to make any structural alterations of existing buildings, it shall be the duty of the controlling authority, before proceeding to carry out such works, to submit plans of the same to the Minister for his approval.

Plans of proposed new buildings to be submitted to Minister.

(2) Where any person or persons, society, or body corporate proposes to erect any buildings with intention to establish a children's home, it shall be the duty of such person or persons, society, or body corporate, as the case may be, before proceeding with the erection of any such building, to submit plans of the same to the Minister for his approval, and if such approval is not obtained before any such building is erected the Minister may, in his discretion, refuse to register it as a children's home under this Part of this Act until any defects in the plan of the building have been remedied to his satisfaction.

#### *Cancellation of Registration.*

8. If on the report of the Superintendent the Minister is satisfied that for the safety or otherwise in the interests of the children maintained in any children's home any alterations or improvements are required in any of the buildings used for the purposes of the home, he may, by writing under his hand directed to the manager, require the controlling authority of the home to effect such alterations, repairs, improvements, or additions as may be specified in the requisition, within a time to be therein specified.

Minister may require structural alterations of children's home.

In default of compliance with requisition for structural alterations, Minister may cancel registration.

9. If, within the time specified in any requisition under the *last preceding* section, or within such extended time as the Minister may allow, the requisition is not complied with to the satisfaction of the Minister, he may, after giving to the manager sixty days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, cancel the registration of the children's home, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to appeal, it shall not thereafter be lawful to use the premises as a children's home. 5

Further provisions as to cancellation of registration of children's home.

10. If at any time it appears to the Minister for any other reason that satisfactory provision is not being made for the welfare of any children maintained in a children's home, or that the conduct of the home is in any way unsatisfactory, he may, after giving to the manager sixty days' notice in writing of his intention so to do, cancel the registration of the children's home, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to appeal, it shall not thereafter be lawful to use the premises as a children's home. 10

Appeals from Minister's decision to cancel registration.

11. (1) Within thirty days after receipt of notice of the Minister's intention to cancel the registration of any children's home the manager may, on behalf of the controlling authority, appeal from the Minister's decision to a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting in the nearest Children's Court, and such Magistrate shall thereupon have jurisdiction to hear and determine such appeal accordingly; and for the purposes of such appeal the Magistrate shall have all the powers of a Magistrate's Court in its ordinary civil jurisdiction. 15

(2) The procedure for the institution, hearing, and determination of an appeal under this section shall be in accordance with regulations, and, subject to such regulations or in so far as they do not extend, shall be as determined by the Magistrate. 20

(3) On any appeal under this section the Magistrate may revoke the Minister's decision, or may confirm it either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, and such decision shall be final: 25

Provided that nothing herein shall preclude the Minister from giving further notice of intention to cancel the registration of any children's home on any of the grounds specified in the foregoing provisions of this Act. 30

(4) Pending the determination of any appeal as herein provided, the Minister's decision with respect to the cancellation of the registration of a children's home shall be deemed to be suspended. 35

#### *Inspection.*

Inspection of children's homes.

12. (1) The Superintendent, or any officer of the Child Welfare Branch authorized in that behalf by the Minister, may at any reasonable time enter any children's home, and may inspect any part thereof in use by the children maintained therein; and may examine the state and condition of such children, or any of them. 40

(2) The Superintendent or other officer as aforesaid may also examine all books and other records relating to the home required to be kept pursuant to this Part of this Act. 45

#### *Records.*

Manager to keep records as to inmates.

13. (1) It shall be the duty of the manager of every children's home to keep a record in the prescribed form and manner, showing with

respect to the children maintained in the home, or otherwise under the care or control of the manager or of the controlling authority, such particulars as may from time to time be prescribed.

(2) The manager of every children's home shall from time to time, as required by the Minister, furnish in the prescribed form such particulars as the Minister may require with respect to the home, and to the children maintained therein or otherwise under the care or control of the manager or of the controlling authority.

(3) Every person who fails to observe any of the requirements of this section, or who makes any entry in any record or furnishes any return knowing the same to be false in any material particular, commits an offence against this Act.

#### *Maintenance and Custody of Children.*

14. (1) The manager of any children's home, acting on behalf of the controlling authority, may, on application in that behalf made by either parent of any child or by its guardian, or by any person for the time being having the custody or control of the child, assume control of that child for such period and on such terms as to cost of maintenance and otherwise as may be agreed on by the parties.

Manager of children's home may agree with parent or other person having control of child to receive such child and maintain him in the home.

(2) In respect of any child to whom any agreement under this section relates, the manager shall so long as the child is under his control (whether he is for the time being in the children's home or elsewhere) have the same powers and responsibilities in all respects as the Superintendent would have if the child had been committed to the care of the Superintendent in accordance with the provisions of the principal Act, save that the guardianship of the child shall not by virtue of such agreement be deemed to be vested in the manager.

(3) If during the currency of any agreement under this section the parent or guardian of any child, or any other person, contrary to the terms of the agreement, attempts by any means to obtain possession of the child, the manager may apply to the nearest Children's Court for an order for the enforcement of the agreement, and thereupon the Court may make an order confirming the agreement, or may make such other order as it thinks proper, having regard to the welfare of the child.

(4) On the expiry of an agreement under this section, or at any time before such expiry, a Stipendiary Magistrate, if he is satisfied that such agreement will not be extended or that a new agreement with respect to the maintenance of the child in the children's home will not be entered into, may, on complaint by the manager or any other person that in the interests of the child he should not be under the control of his parents or of either of his parents, or of any other person specified in the complaint, make an order committing the child to the care of the Superintendent, to be dealt with as provided in the principal Act.

15. Where any agreement with respect to the cost of maintenance of any child in a registered children's home has been made, whether before or after the passing of this Act, between the controlling authority of the home, or the manager or some other person on behalf of the controlling authority of the one part, and either parent of the child or its guardian or any other person of the other part, the manager may cause a certified copy of the agreement to be registered in the prescribed manner in the office of a Magistrate's Court, and thereupon the agreement shall be of the same force and effect and all proceedings may be taken

Agreements for maintenance of children in registered children's home may be enforced as maintenance orders under the Destitute Persons Act.

thereon in the same manner as if it were, and at all times since the execution thereof had been, a maintenance order made by a Magistrate acting under the authority of the Destitute Persons Act, 1910.

*Regulations.*

Additional power  
to make  
regulations.

16. The power conferred on the Governor-General by section 5  
forty-five of the principal Act to make regulations is hereby extended to  
include power to make regulations for all or any of the following pur-  
poses :—

- (a) Prescribing forms of application for the registration of any  
premises as a children's home under this Part of this Act, 10  
and the particulars to be contained therein :
- (b) Prescribing the particulars to be entered in any register of  
children's homes kept for the purposes of this Act, and pro-  
viding for the issue of certificates of registration :
- (c) Prescribing matters with respect to which records shall be kept 15  
for the purposes of this Part of this Act by the manager of  
any children's home :
- (d) Prescribing the form and subject-matter of returns to be furnished  
to the Minister in accordance with this Part of this Act :
- (e) Providing for the registration of agreements relating to the cost 20  
of maintenance of any children in a children's home :
- (f) Prescribing rules of procedure in relation to the institution,  
hearing, and determination of appeals under section *eleven*  
hereof.
- (g) Prescribing penalties, not exceeding in any case a fine of *twenty* 25  
pounds, for offences against this Part of this Act or any regu-  
lations for which no penalty is otherwise provided.

PART II.

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Every Magistrate  
appointed to exercise  
jurisdiction in a  
Children's Court may  
exercise jurisdiction  
in any such Court.

17. Every Stipendiary Magistrate appointed pursuant to section 30  
twenty-seven of the principal Act to exercise jurisdiction in a specified  
Children's Court, whether such appointment has been made before or  
after the passing of this Act, shall, while such appointment continues in  
force, be competent without further appointment to exercise jurisdiction  
in any Children's Court established under the said Act. 35

Informations  
charging children  
with trivial offences  
may be discharged by  
Magistrate without  
being heard in Court.

18. At any time after an information has been laid charging a child  
with an offence, a Stipendiary Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the  
Children's Court in which such information would in ordinary course  
be heard may require a Child Welfare Officer to furnish a report on the  
subject-matter of the information, and if, after considering such report, 40  
the Magistrate is of opinion that the matter is trivial he may discharge  
the information, and thereupon the information shall be deemed never  
to have been laid.

Children's Court  
to be kept distinct  
from other Courts.

19. (1) So far as practicable, persons attending any sittings of a  
Children's Court shall not be brought into contact with persons in 45  
attendance at any other Court ; and for this purpose the sittings of the  
Children's Court shall not, except in cases where no other suitable room  
is available, be held in any room in which any other Court ordinarily  
exercises jurisdiction ; nor shall a sitting of the Children's Court, if

held in the same premises as any other Court, be held at a time when such other Court is sitting, if other arrangements can reasonably be made.

(2) This section is in substitution for section twenty-eight of the principal Act, and that section is hereby accordingly repealed.

Repeal.

20. Whereas by section twenty-nine of the principal Act provision is made to the effect that all judicial proceedings within the jurisdiction of a Stipendiary Magistrate or of Justices relating primarily to any child or children and involving the attendance of children at any Court shall be heard and determined by a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice or Justices sitting in a Children's Court: And whereas doubts have been expressed as to the true intent and purpose of this provision and it is desired to remove the same, and also to define the extended powers conferred on the Children's Court by section thirty-one of the said Act: Be it therefore enacted as follows:—

Declaratory provisions as to extent of jurisdiction of Children's Courts.

(1) In any judicial proceedings in a Children's Court the Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices exercising jurisdiction therein shall, in relation to those proceedings, have all the powers that would be exercisable by them if a Children's Court had not been established and they were sitting elsewhere than in a Children's Court.

(2) For the purpose of determining the extent of the jurisdiction of any Children's Court, or of any Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices sitting in a Children's Court, it is hereby declared as follows:—

(a) All matters lawfully before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices are and at all times since the commencement of the principal Act have been matters within their jurisdiction within the meaning of section twenty-nine of the principal Act.

(b) Where any such matter is an indictable offence not triable summarily (that is to say, a matter in respect of which the duty of the Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices, in the absence of special authority conferred by the principal Act or some other Act, would be to commit the accused for trial or sentence, or to dismiss the information), the matter may be finally dealt with by the Children's Court acting under the powers conferred on it by section thirty-one of the principal Act.

(c) If in any case the Court does not with respect to any child exercise in whole or in part the special authority conferred on it by section thirty-one of the principal Act, it shall deal with the child in all respects as if the powers conferred by the said section had not been so conferred.

(d) The decision of a Children's Court to dismiss an information against a child or to commit a child to the Supreme Court for trial or sentence shall, without limiting the meaning of the word "determine" or "determination" as used in the principal Act, be deemed to be a determination of proceedings for the purposes of that Act; and no matter shall be deemed to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the Children's Court by reason merely of the fact that, in the absence of the special authority conferred by the principal Act, a Stipendiary Magistrate could not finally determine the matter otherwise than by dismissal.

Proceedings for offences against children may be taken in Children's Court or elsewhere.

21. (1) In any proceedings in which a person is charged before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices with the commission of an offence against a child the proceedings may be heard in a Children's Court, but the Magistrate or Justices may, if in their opinion the matter would be more properly dealt with elsewhere, hear and determine it in the same manner as if a Children's Court had not been established, notwithstanding that the proceedings may involve the attendance at Court of any child or children. 5

Section twenty-nine of principal Act amended.

(2) Section twenty-nine of the principal Act is hereby consequentially amended by omitting the words "or against" after the words "offences committed by." 10

Court may order boy to be whipped.

22. In addition to or in lieu of any other order that may be made by a Children's Court in relation to any boy under sixteen years of age who is brought before the Court pursuant to section thirteen of the principal Act on complaint that he is a delinquent child or is brought before the Court charged with an offence, the Court may, whether a conviction for an offence has been recorded against such boy or not, order him to be whipped with not more than six strokes of a light stick or leather strap by a Child Welfare Officer in the presence of another Child Welfare Officer or of a constable. There may also be present either parent of the boy, or any other person having charge or control of him, or any person present on behalf of and at the request of such parent or person in charge, but no other person. 15 20

Procedure in Children's Courts.

23. (1) The powers to make regulations conferred on the Governor-General in Council by section forty-five of the principal Act shall include power to make rules for regulating the practice and procedure of Children's Courts in all matters within the jurisdiction of such Courts. 25

(2) In the absence of such rules, or in so far as they do not extend, the presiding Magistrate or Justices may determine the procedure to be adopted with respect to any matter, and in so doing it shall not be necessary to conform to any rules that would be applicable in the proceedings if taken elsewhere than in a Children's Court. 30

#### *Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.*

Supreme Court may refer case back to Children's Court.

24. Where a child charged with any offence is committed to the Supreme Court for trial or sentence, the Judge of the Supreme Court may, in his discretion, refer the case to a Children's Court to be dealt with in the manner provided by section thirty-one of the principal Act, or the Judge may, in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, make any order in relation to the child that could have been made by the Children's Court acting under the powers conferred on it by section thirty-one of the principal Act. 35 40

Section thirty-two of principal Act extended.

25. Section thirty-two of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the following subsections:—

"(2) In lieu of referring to a Children's Court, as hereinbefore in this section provided, any case in which a young person is charged with an offence, the Supreme Court or any inferior Court as aforesaid may make in relation to such young person any order that could be made by a Children's Court if the case were referred to such Court. 45

"(3) For the purposes of this section the expression 'person charged with an offence' shall include a person committed to the Supreme Court for sentence on a plea of guilty." 50

## PART III.

## MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ACT.

26. (1) Where, pursuant to the provisions of subsection four of section thirteen of the principal Act, an order is made placing a child under the supervision of a specified Child Welfare Officer, the Superintendent may direct or authorize any other Child Welfare Officer to exercise supervision over the said child in any of the following cases, namely,—

Order for committal of child to care of specified Child Welfare Officer may be varied.

10 (a) Where the Child Welfare Officer specified in the order ceases to hold office as a Child Welfare Officer, or is removed to another place, or where in the course of administration any change is made in the nature or scope of his duties.

15 (b) Where the place of residence of the child is changed, or where, by reason of the age or sex of the child, the Superintendent is of opinion that such child should be placed under the supervision of some other Child Welfare Officer.

(2) Subsection four of the said section thirteen is hereby amended by inserting, after the words "a Child Welfare Officer to be named in that behalf," the words "or to be specified by reference to his office."

(3) Where by an order made under section thirteen of the principal Act a child is placed under the supervision of a Child Welfare Officer specified by reference to his office and not by name, the child shall, without further direction, be deemed to have been placed under the supervision of any other Child Welfare Officer who may for the time being be carrying out the duties of that office.

(4) This section shall apply with respect to orders made under the said section thirteen, whether made before or after the passing of this Act.

27. Section thirteen of the principal Act is hereby further amended by inserting, after subsection six, the following subsection:—

Duty of parent or guardian to assist Superintendent or Child Welfare Officer.

35 "(6A) A certified copy of every order made under this section shall be served on the parent, or guardian, or other person appearing to have control of the child to whom the order relates, and it shall be the duty of such person to give all reasonable assistance to the Superintendent or the Child Welfare Officer, as the case may be, to enforce the provisions of the order, or to give full effect thereto."

28. If any child who has been placed under the supervision of a Child Welfare Officer fails to observe or comply with any instructions of the said Child Welfare Officer or any conditions imposed on him by the Child Welfare Officer, or if the Child Welfare Officer is not satisfied with the conduct of the child or with the conditions under which he is living, he may, without further authority than this section, cause such child to be brought before a Children's Court, there to be dealt with as if a complaint had been made under section thirteen of the principal Act.

Failure on part of child to observe conditions imposed by Child Welfare Officer under whose supervision he may be.

29. (1) No judicial proceedings in respect of the guardianship, adoption, custody, maintenance, control, trial, or punishment of any child (whether such proceedings have arisen under the principal Act or not) shall be heard or determined in any Court unless and until a Child Welfare Officer has had an opportunity to investigate the circumstances of the case, and to report thereon to the Court.

In connection with all judicial proceedings affecting the welfare of children, opportunity to be given to Child Welfare Officer to investigate circumstances and to report to Court.

(2) It shall be the duty of every constable who lays any information in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by a child, or who makes any complaint or application in relation to any child, whether under the principal Act or any other Act, forthwith to advise a Child Welfare Officer of the subject-matter of the information, complaint, or application. 5

(3) It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Supreme Court or the Clerk of any other Court in which any proceedings as aforesaid are instituted (whether in the first instance, or by way of appeal, or otherwise howsoever), forthwith to advise a Child Welfare Officer of the subject-matter of the proceedings, and of the time when and the place where the matter will be dealt with by the Court. 10

(4) A certified copy of every order made by any Court in any proceedings to which the foregoing provisions of this section relate shall be forthwith forwarded by the Registrar or Clerk, as the case may be, to the Superintendent. 15

Repeals.

(5) Subsections seven and eight of section thirteen of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Status of persons over twenty-one years of age in respect of whom a period of control under the principal Act has been extended.

30. Section twenty-two of the principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after the words "this Act" in subsection five, the words "and all other provisions of the law relating specially to the status or capacity of minors." 20

Offence by parent or guardian of child who obstructs or fails to assist Child Welfare Officer in carrying out order of Court.

31. Section twenty-four of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding to subsection one the following: "or

"(f) Obstructs the Superintendent or any Child Welfare Officer in obtaining possession of any child committed to the care of the Superintendent, or otherwise in the carrying-out of any order under this Act; or who, being the parent or guardian of any child to whom an order under this Act relates, or being any other person having or appearing to have for the time being the custody or control of any such child, fails to give reasonable assistance towards carrying out the order, or fails to take all proper steps to ensure compliance by the child with any directions, instructions, or conditions given or imposed by a Child Welfare Officer in the course of his duty as such." 25 30 35

Section twenty-four of principal Act further amended.

32. Section twenty-four of the principal Act is hereby further amended as follows:—

(a) By adding to paragraph (b) of subsection one the words "(being an officer, servant, or other person employed in or about an institution under this Act), permits or connives at the escape of any inmate; or" 40

(b) By inserting, after the words "without lawful authority or excuse" in paragraph (e), the words "or knowingly in contravention of the wishes of the Superintendent or any Child Welfare Officer" 45

(c) By omitting from paragraph (b) of subsection two the words "that person," and substituting the words "any person in whose charge a female inmate has been placed"; and by inserting, after the words "to have" in the same paragraph, the words "or attempt to have." 50

33. (1) Section thirty-six of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding to subsection two the following words: "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the last-mentioned Act, a maintenance order made in respect of an inmate may be limited to the past maintenance of that inmate by an institution, and such an order may be made notwithstanding that at the time of the making of the order or of the complaint the person in respect of whose maintenance the same is made may be dead or have otherwise ceased to be an inmate."

Maintenance order in respect of inmate may be limited to past maintenance to exclusion of future maintenance.

(2) The said section is hereby further amended by inserting, after the words "the duty of the Superintendent" in subsection three, the words "(but not to the exclusion of any other competent person)."

34. (1) The Superintendent or any Child Welfare Officer may, at the request in writing of the mother of any illegitimate child, initiate proceedings under section eight of the Destitute Persons Act, 1910, with a view to the making of an affiliation order against any person alleged to be the father of such child.

Special provisions as to maintenance and care of illegitimate children.

(2) The fact that any child is an illegitimate child shall be sufficient ground for a complaint made by any Child Welfare Officer under section thirteen of the principal Act, and on such complaint being made an order may be made accordingly for the committal of the child to the care of the Superintendent or placing the child under the supervision of a Child Welfare Officer.

35. The Minister of Education may, with the concurrence of an Education Board, appoint any Child Welfare Officer to be an Attendance Officer within the district of that Board, and any Child Welfare Officer so appointed shall have the same powers as if he had been appointed an Attendance Officer by the Education Board pursuant to section sixty-four of the Education Act, 1914.

Child Welfare Officers may be appointed Attendance Officers for purposes of Education Act.