



TRAUMA: The former Marianvale mother and baby home in Newry

Mother and baby homes report raises more questions than answers

IT IS unusual to write a column on the same subject twice in a row. But then it's also unusual for two major reports, covering mother and baby homes in the Republic and the north, to be released in the same month.

Archbishop Eamon Martin said January 2021 "will go down in history as the time when the people of Ireland, north and south, came face to face with a stark reality of our past which we preferred would remain hushed and hidden – the way we stigmatised and harshly judged many vulnerable pregnant women in crisis and treated them and their children in such a cold and uncaring manner".

I'm not so sure that Irish society really has come face to face with our past. That would require action – financial redress, unequivocal apologies from all the Churches, Orders, charities and state agencies who were involved in running homes for unmarried mothers and their babies, and a hard look at the role of the children's fathers.

Where were the fathers? Both reports make clear that society saw crisis pregnancies as entirely the fault of the woman.

The children's fathers were not only never asked to live up to their responsibilities, they were allowed to absent themselves from their babies' lives and carry on as if nothing had happened.

Children born outside marriage were seen, not as human beings, but as inconveniences. One woman told BBC Radio Ulster's *Evening Extra* last week that her father was so angered by her pregnancy that he tried to force a miscarriage.

"Dad grabbed me... walked me to the top of the stairs... and he pushed me and said, 'I'll get rid of that thing out of you', " she said.

The attack didn't happen in the 1940s or even 1960s. It happened in 1986.

The report into mother and baby

Claire SIMPSON

homes, Magdalene laundries and state-run homes in the north, published last week, was not as comprehensive as the one published in the Republic earlier this month.

However, it should be noted that the remit for researchers in the north was narrower, the report was a research document and, unlike the document in the Republic, it was not compiled by a commission of investigation.

Information gaps in both reports raise the question, once again, why both jurisdictions did not team up to carry out a comprehensive island-wide investigation. Was such a probe ever even discussed?

Huge questions remain which will require further investigation in the north.

Why were rape and incest victims sent to the homes? Were those responsible for sexual

crimes even reported to police? How many children were moved across both sides of the border for adoptions which, at best, were only carried out after huge pressure was put on vulnerable pregnant women to hand over their children? How many babies actually died?

Although researchers were not asked to look at separate baby homes, where around a third of babies from mother and baby homes were sent, they did investigate one home, St Joseph's in Belfast.

In the 1920s, death rates in the home were as high as 50 per cent. It's possible that hundreds of babies, perhaps more, died in the north due to a lack of care.

Last week's report also highlighted how sexual abuse was a feature of so many cases – abuse carried out when the women were younger, at the time they fell pregnant and, in some particularly harrowing accounts, in the homes where they were supposed to be safe. Were these crimes reported?

Journalists have to retain a sense of distance from the subjects they write about. But it's difficult not to feel anger at how our island has treated unmarried women and their children.

Babies should never have been separated from their mothers, nor should those women or their children ever have been forced to carry the huge burden of shame throughout their entire lives.

Society still hasn't moved on as quickly as it should. Why it has taken us more than a century to address this widespread cruelty?

For a country proud of its Christian roots, we have consistently shown an inability to love thy neighbour as thyself.

The shame which, for so many decades, was imposed on vulnerable women, should instead be shared by those, their families included, who should have looked after them.

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ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 3 1971

Marches Planned as Ban Lifted

STREET marches and demonstrations are planned by several groups on both sides of the political fence following the lifting of the Government ban on parades and processions with the biggest expected at Newry on Saturday. But the 'first-footers' will be the Apprentice Boys of Derry No Surrender Club who have sent invitations to Apprentice Boys' Clubs in Belfast and elsewhere to join them in a parade in Lisburn.

Republicans and civil rights supporters from Fermanagh, Belfast and Dublin will join in the Newry march, organised by the Oliver Craven Republican Club. It is being staged in protest against the imprisonment of Mr Frank McManus, MP.

Ballymurphy's Night of Harmony

BALLYMURPHY was in the news again last night – but this time there were no riots, no gas, rubber bullets or stones. In fact, a Unionist Cabinet Minister, his wife and daughter and a Unionist MP were there for a social event which they thoroughly enjoyed. The occasion was the presentation in St Thomas's Secondary School, Whiterock Road of 'Oklahoma' by Newtownabbey Amateur Operatic Society.

Priest Prays at Stormont

THE Catholic Chaplain at Stormont, who was appointed by the hierarchy on December 31 last, conducted the prayers there yesterday before the start of business in the presence of a fair attendance of members from both sides of the House. This is the first time in the 50-year history of the Stormont Parliament that a priest has performed this duty. The new chaplain is Fr Robert Murphy, PP, Newtownards. The two Protestant Unionist MPs, the Rev Ian Paisley and the Rev William Beattie did not attend.

General Freeland on IRA

WHEN General Sir Ian Freeland leaves NI this week on retirement from the British Army he will take away memories, not only of street rioting, but also of the people's generosity. When he took over the command here in August 1969, Belfast, was on the verge of civil war.

General Freeland confessed that the road to peace was going to be a long haul. He said the IRA was always a serious problem. Its aims were sinister and the organisation had obviously been doing a lot of the terror attacks, bombings, etc.

The violence of August 1969 had led to the creation of a new Ministry of Community Relations. However, nightly rioting and sectarian clashes in Belfast, the lifting of the parades ban, the mounting IRA bombing campaign and disputed shootings by British troops pointed to a bleak future.

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