



The UN Working Group on discrimination against women
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21 August 2015

Dear Working Group members,

Submission on behalf of the Adoption Rights Alliance ("ARA") and Justice For Magdalenes' Research ("JFMR") to:

The UN Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice (the "Working Group"), with regard to the right to health and safety

1. We write in response to the Working Group's call for submissions on its current priority; the elimination of discrimination against women with regard to the right to health and safety.
2. We make submissions regarding the Commission of Investigation into the Mother and Baby Homes and Certain Related Matters (the "**Commission**"), instituted in the Republic of Ireland (the "**State**") in February 2015. The Commission was established pursuant to the *Commission of Investigation (Mother and Baby Homes and Certain Related Matter) Order 2015 (State S.I. No. 57 of 2015)*, which sets out and is referred to by the Commission as its Terms of Reference (the "**ToR**").
3. We are interested in the Commission because founding members of our organisations and hundreds of individuals in contact with our organisations have been affected by the adoption process administered by the State. In many cases these individuals are survivors of abuse in State institutions including, but not limited to, Mother and Baby Homes.

I. Introduction

4. An investigation into Ireland's Mother and Baby Homes and related institutions is important due to the serious nature of the discrimination and abuse by the State (for which there is significant evidence) of children born outside marriage, unmarried mothers and women and girls perceived to be "at risk" of becoming unmarried mothers. Such discrimination amounts, in our submission, to significant breaches of various international treaties and conventions (more at paragraph 8 to 10 below) and represents, inter alia, a failure to implement equal rights in law and in practice with regard to health and safety.
5. The Commission has been established to investigate Mother and Baby Homes, which were operated in the State between the 1920s and 1990s, by various religious orders and housed children born outside marriage and their mothers (while pregnant and after giving birth). The Mother and Baby Homes were funded, regulated and inspected by the State, both at the local and State government levels

6. The Mother and Baby Homes formed only a part of the State's policy regarding the treatment of children born outside marriage, unmarried mothers and women and girls "at risk" of becoming unmarried mothers (the "**Policy**"). There were numerous formal and informal arrangements that implemented the Policy, involving, inter alia, State Maternity Hospitals; Private Hospitals; Private Nursing Homes; homes where children were held but where natural mothers were not present, GP assisted homes births; PFIs (pregnant from Ireland - women and girls who gave birth in the UK and were brought back to Ireland); County Homes; statutory and non-statutory adoption agencies; Children's Homes and Magdalene Laundries.
7. In summary, the Policy involved the incarceration of thousands of women and girls who became pregnant outside marriage and their babies (and the incarceration of women and girls perceived to be "at risk" of becoming pregnant outside marriage in Magdalene Laundries), and the subsequent adoption of the children or other means of removal from their mothers' care.
8. In many cases, witness testimonies suggest that under the Policy the treatment by the State of children born outside marriage, unmarried mothers and girls and women "at risk" of becoming unmarried mothers, included involuntary detention; forced labour; involuntary medical experimentation; physical and psychological abuse; some cases of sexual abuse; neglect, including medical neglect; and interference with privacy. Publicly available records indicate extremely high death rates of infants in some of the institutions during various time periods, and many of those who died in the institutions are as-yet unidentified and lie in unmarked graves.
9. Such treatment amounts to breaches of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("**UDHR**"), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ("**ICCPR**"), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ("**ICESCR**"), the UN Convention against Torture ("**UNCAT**") and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women ("**CEDAW**").¹ This treatment also violated the Irish Constitution and the European Convention on Human Rights ("**ECHR**").
10. Specifically, and on the basis of the witness testimony that we have collected we identify breaches of CEDAW Articles 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 25; ICCPR Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 26; ICESCR Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15; and UNCAT Articles 2, 12, 13, 14 and 16. The failure to institute a comprehensive investigation and reparation measures (see further below) means that many of these violations are continuing.
11. This treatment is of relevance to the Working Group's call for submissions because the Homes and the Policy are a prime example of state discrimination against women and the failure to implement equal rights in law and in practice with regard to health and safety.
12. We welcome the Commission, as a step taken towards justice, however, we have significant concerns about the limitations of the Commission as formed (see paragraphs 15 to **Error! Reference source not found.** below).
13. The Working Group's experience in relation to the identification of good practices in investigations aimed at the elimination of discrimination against women is very relevant. It is of vital importance that the Working Group encourages the State and the Commission to do all they can to ensure a thorough and fair investigation so lessons can be learned and abuses and the systems that allowed them can be remedied.

1. ¹ Ireland became a member of the United Nations on 14th December 1955. Ireland ratified the ECHR on 25th February 1953. Ireland ratified CEDAW on 23rd December 1985, ICCPR on 8th December 1989, and ICESCR on 8th December 1989.

14. It is against this background and with those concerns in mind that we make these submissions.

II. Submissions regarding the Commission

15. Our submissions regarding the Commission are set out in detail below, however, in summary they are:
 - (a) The ToR of the Commission are too narrow.
 - (b) Within that narrow scope, the Investigation is limited to just 14 (and an additional selection of County Homes, as yet unidentified) out of at least 150 Homes and related institutions.
 - (c) Concerns regarding the operation of the Confidential Committee established by the Commission.
 - (d) The Commission is subject to certain restrictions under the Commissions of Investigation Act 2004, which are inappropriate.
 - (e) The Commission is not framed as would normally be expected by a signatory to the UN human rights instruments mentioned above. Specifically, it makes no mention of, *inter alia*, remedy; redress; independence; justice; accountability; public scrutiny; or prosecutions.
16. These issues mean the Commission itself, in its current form is likely to be an extension of the discrimination against women perpetrated by the State under the Policy.

A. The Terms of Reference of the Commission are too narrow

17. **Grounds and scope of discrimination** (Paragraph VIII of the ToR). The Commission may investigate whether Mother and Baby Home 'Residents' were systematically treated differently (which we submit should read 'discriminated against') on the basis of a prescriptive list of 'religion, race, traveller identity or disability'. Gender, marital status and socio-economic status have been omitted, which is significant given the Policy and the Homes did discriminate on such grounds. There is no scope to investigate whether the Homes themselves, their existence and purpose, were, in and of themselves, breaches of the State's obligations, which we submit they were.
18. **Graves and identification of remains.** There is no directive within the ToR for the Commission to identify the remains of deceased infants at former Mother and Baby Home sites. Relatives of the deceased babies and children buried in mass graves across several Homes cannot currently discover the circumstances of their relative's death or their final resting place. The Commission provides an opportunity, and possibly the only opportunity, to correct this; we would welcome it doing so.
19. **The ToR are too limited, in that it only considers the Mother and Baby Homes.** The Mother and Baby Homes formed only a part of the Policy. There were other institutions and arrangements, as explained at paragraph 6 above, which are excluded from the inquiry. As a result the experiences of up to 70% of all unmarried girls and women whose children were adopted (including illegal adoptions) and those adopted persons are currently excluded from the ToR.
 - 19.1 Specifically, the exclusion of the Magdalene Laundries, which formed part of the Policy, constitutes a failure to implement repeated recommendations of the UN Committee against Torture, Human Rights Committee and Committee on Economic,

Social and Cultural Rights to establish a prompt and thorough investigation into all allegations of abuse of girls and women in Ireland's Magdalene Laundries.²

- 19.2 The Government argues that its *Inter-departmental Committee to establish the facts of State involvement with the Magdalen Laundries*, which issued a report in 2013, was a comprehensive investigation into allegations of abuse in Magdalene Laundries. It was not, for the following reasons:
- 19.3 The *Inter-departmental Committee* did not have the mandate or powers to investigate and make findings in relation to allegations of abuse in the Magdalene Laundries. Its terms of reference were limited to investigating state involvement with the Laundries.³ The government acknowledged in its Follow-up letter to the UN Committee against Torture in August 2013 that "the Committee had no remit to investigate or make determinations about allegations of torture or any other criminal offence".⁴ The *Inter-departmental Committee* had no statutory powers, it was not independent (its members, with the exception of the Independent Chair, were senior civil servants from government Departments closely involved with the Magdalene Laundries) and it did not issue public calls for evidence.
20. The exclusion of the majority of all adoption cases from the Commission, will have, *inter alia*, the following negative consequences:
- 20.1 *The true number of forced adoptions will not be investigated.* A forced adoption is one where a natural mother is forced, bullied, threatened, or otherwise coerced into signing relinquishment papers for her child's adoption. The official figures for 1967 show that 97% of children recorded as born outside of marriage were taken for adoption, which tends to indicate that keeping a child as an unmarried mother was not a real option (due to the Policy).
- 20.2 *The true number of illegal adoptions will not be investigated.* An illegal adoption is a term not officially recognised by the Adoption Authority of Ireland (AAI) or the Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA) who use the phrase 'illegal birth registration' or 'wrongful registration'. Illegal adoptions include, *inter alia*, adoptions where consent was not effectively given (e.g. by a minor (under 21 years of age until the 1970s); where consent was obtained directly after birth when a mother was medicated; where consent was obtained during the first 6 weeks after a baby was born; where consent was given by a woman's parents, partner, or was forged; where an Irish woman living in the UK was threatened with violence or enticed with the promise of a job and accommodation to return to the State and subsequently had her baby taken for adoption (this practice was used widely by the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society of Ireland (CPRSI) now known as Cunamh and also by the former adoption agency St Anne's in Cork.) It is our belief that most illegal adoptions were undocumented and were carried out by individuals and institutions (GPs, midwives, nurses, solicitors, priests) with no connection to Mother and Baby Homes, but with the apparent tacit approval of the State.
- 20.3 *The role of the state appointed Adoption Board will not be investigated.* Where the majority of both forced and illegal adoptions are excluded from the scope of the

² United Nations Committee against Torture, List of issues prior to submission of the second periodic report of Ireland, UN Doc CAT/C/IRL/QPR/2 (17 December 2013), http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CAT%2fC%2fIRL%2fQPR%2f2&Lang=en, para 21; United Nations Human Rights Committee, Concluding Observations on the Fourth Periodic Report of Ireland, UN Doc CCPR/C/IRL/CO/4 (19 August 2014), paras 10, 25, http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2fC%2fIRL%2fCO%2f4&Lang=en; United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Concluding Observations on the Third Periodic Report of Ireland, UN Doc E/C.12/IRL/CO/3 (19 June 2015), para 18, http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%20C.12%20IRL%20CO%203&Lang=en

³ See *Inter-departmental Committee* Report, above note 5, Chapter 2, para 8.

⁴ Letter from Gerard Corr, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva to Ms Felice D Gaer, Rapporteur, United Nations Committee against Torture (8 August 2013), http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/IRL/CAT_C_IRL_CO_1_Add-2_14838_E.pdf, p 6.

Investigation the State's role through the Adoption Board (renamed to the AAI in November 2010) in facilitating forced and illegal adoptions cannot properly be investigated. Under the 1952 Adoption Act, the Adoption Board's role was to:

- (a) permanently sever the parental rights of unmarried parents to make available their children for adoption and to simultaneously sever the adopted child's right to his/her original family/identity/heritage and to create a new set of relationships '*as if the child had been born to the adoptive parents*'; and
- (b) to appoint, regulate and monitor adoption agencies. The Board appointed adoption agencies, but failed to monitor or supervise them.

20.4 *The Role of the State will not be investigated.* The role of the State, through State funded Maternity Hospitals (e.g. Dublin Hospitals including Holles St, Rotunda, Coombe, James, Cork's Erinville Hospital) in facilitating forced and illegal adoptions will not be investigated.

20.5 *The role of State appointed/regulated adoption agencies will not be investigated.* The role of all bar a handful of adoption agencies (the majority of which were church run) in facilitating forced and illegal adoptions will not be investigated.

- (a) In the 1960s Nurse Mary Keating, proprietor and operator of St Rita's Nursing Home on Sandford Road was charged and found guilty of facilitating illegal birth registrations as opposed to illegal adoptions. Mary Keating never lost her licence and continued her business well into the 1970s.
- (b) St Patrick's Guild also admitted in the mid-1990s to routinely lying to mothers and children who came back looking for one another, which was roundly condemned in Leinster House by Alan Shatter and Frances Fitzgerald TDs.

20.6 *The role of professionals will not be investigated.* Professionals who facilitated illegal adoptions, see paragraph 20.2 above, (called 'private adoptions' by the Adoption Board and Adoption Authority) such as GPs; obstetricians, mid-wives; nurses; solicitors; priests; nuns are not within the scope of the ToR.

B. Within the limited scope, the sample of Homes is too small and cannot be representative

21. The ToR limits the Commission to only 14 Homes and provides no details as to how these have been selected. There is no justification (nor any statement) that those 14 Homes are representative of the Homes in the State. By our calculations there were over 150 operating in the State during the relevant period for the purposes of the Commission. Such a limited scope has two broad effects (1) It seriously risks the validity of any findings, as the report cannot be comprehensive; and (2) It excludes the majority of persons affected from the Commission (and those within the Homes were a minority of the persons affected by the Policy).

C. Inappropriate limitations under the Commissions of Investigation Act 2004

22. We are concerned that certain provisions of the Commissions of Investigation Act 2004 are not appropriate for this inquiry:

- (a) Section 19: Statements, admissions and documents given to the Commission in the course of its investigation are not admissible as evidence against a person in any criminal or other proceedings;
- (b) Section 39: Blanket restriction on the section 4, Data Protection Act 1988, right of access to data where that data has been provided to the Commission in the course of its investigation;

- (c) Section 40: Blanket restriction on the application of the Freedom of Information Acts 1997 to 2003 regarding records of the Commission's investigation other than general administration records.

D. Concerns regarding the Confidential Committee (the "**Committee**") established by the Commission

23. The Commission has established the Committee, pursuant to the ToR:

" ... to provide a forum for persons who were formerly resident in the homes listed in Schedule 1, or who worked in these institutions, during the relevant period to provide accounts of their experience in these institutions in writing or orally as informally as is possible in the circumstances."

24. The Committee is directed by and accountable to the Commission and may put in place procedures to protect the confidentiality of those persons who testify to the Committee and so wish it.
25. We are concerned regarding the Committee's conduct, as it will not reveal any details of its procedures (including refusing to provide such details to persons who wish to testify to the Committee). All enquires to the Committee are met with the response that the procedures of and all details of the Committee are confidential. This gives rise to legitimate concerns as to the conduct of the Committee, particularly in light of its role in the administration of justice, which should properly be transparent.

III. Proposals for good practice.

26. In line with the Working Group's objective to identify good practice we make the following proposals:

- 26.1 The Commission should investigate:

- (a) Infant mortality rates;
- (b) Adoption practices;
- (c) Vaccine trials and medical experimentation;
- (d) Forced labour and incarceration of unmarried girls and women who gave birth to babies or were seen to be "at risk" of becoming mothers;
- (e) Conditions in the institutions, including neglect, denial of adequate medical care and cruel punishment; and
- (f) Burials of unmarried mothers and their children and other women who remained in related institutions.

- 26.2 The ToR should, as a minimum, include: (i) all institutions licensed by and operating under the Registration of Maternity Homes Act, 1934, (ii) those institutions under the denominations of, and other 'special', 'auxiliary', and 'extern' institutions operating under the terms of, the Public Assistance Act, 1939, (iii) Magdalene institutions and (iv) private institutions and adoption facilitators. At appendix 1 to these submissions we list the institutions we have been able to identify. While we consider it comprehensive, it cannot be considered exhaustive as there are likely institutions, including private nursing homes and *ad hoc* arrangements, that are not fully captured in this list. Therefore, any ToR should enable the Commission to investigate those smaller (and more short-lived) institutions which are uncovered in the course of any investigation.

- 26.3 All of the above issues should be examined within a human rights framework, absent the restrictions of the Commissions of Investigation Act 2004, and findings of fact

should be reached and recommendations made regarding all potential violations of Constitutional, European and international human rights.

27. We draw the Working Group's attention to the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission's submissions to Government regarding the limitations of – and necessary amendments to – the legislative underpinning of the Commission:

31. In order for the State to take the necessary steps on foot of an investigation to provide appropriate redress to victims, the legislation underpinning the Commission of Investigation must be capable of allowing the elements of redress to flow from the findings of the Investigation in three distinct areas.

32. First, a statutory investigation must allow any perpetrators of human rights violations to be prosecuted for criminal activity (individual justice and vindication of the rights of the victim) and ensure that the process of investigation and prosecution deters other would-be perpetrators from repetition to ensure that these matters do not occur in the future. In this regard we note that, by virtue of section 19 of the 2004 Act, there is a bar on the use of information or documentation in future criminal or other proceedings, including where such information has been provided to a Commission of Investigation under section 8 of the 2004 Act. This provision is similarly found in other comparable legislation.

33. Second, a statutory investigation must ensure that individual restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and satisfaction can be made available to victims of human rights violations. Victims should have a right to such redress based in legislation and, in light of the possible limitations of the 2004 Act, it may be that further legislation is required to ground such consequential provisions in statute. Such statutory redress would include but would not be limited to financial compensation and may require, inter alia, the provision of specialised health, social services and pension entitlements, as is required in relation to those women who spent time in the Magdalen Laundries.

34. Third, a statutory investigation must ensure that the public interest is served insofar as a right to truth be established on a statutory footing to include recognition of human rights violations where they may have occurred and a public apology on behalf of the State. This requirement centres on the guarantees of non-repetition required under human rights law.

35. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that consideration be given to amending the 2004 Act so as to allow the Commission to take place within a human rights and equality framework and in a manner which is fully compatible with the State's human rights obligations. In order to do so, the Commission of Investigation must be in a position not only to establish the facts and truth regarding allegations of human rights violations but also to provide redress where such allegations are upheld, including through prosecutions of perpetrators, guarantees of individual remedies to victims and guarantees of non-repetition as required under human rights law.

36. More generally, we also recommend that consideration be given to amending the Statute of Limitations Acts 1957-2000 to allow for individuals within discrete classes of persons to seek redress through the courts where a

Commission of Investigation may so recommend and where other forms of redress are not considered practicable.⁵

28. If the Working Group has any questions, or we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us. Otherwise we reiterate that our goal is that a full and thorough investigation be carried out by the Commission in line with appropriate international standards and good practice. We respectfully request whatever assistance the Working Group may be able to render in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Claire McGettrick

For and on behalf of

Adoption Rights Alliance

Maeve O'Rourke

For and on behalf of

Justice For Magdalenes Research

⁵ Proposed Commission of Investigation to Inquire into Mother and Baby Homes
Submission on behalf of the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (Designate) June 2014 ,
http://www.ihrec.ie/download/pdf/ihrec_designate_submission_on_mother_baby_commission_investigation_june_2014.pdf



Appendix 1: - List of institutions, agencies and individuals

Name	Address
1. 119 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 2	119 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin 2
2. 133 South Circular Road Dublin 8	133 South Circular Road Dublin 8
3. 197 North Circular Road	197 North Circular Road
4. 227 New Cabra Road, Dublin 7	227 New Cabra Road, Dublin 7
5. 540 North Circular Road	540 North Circular Road
6. 590 North Circular Road	590 North Circular Road
7. 82 Cabra Road	82 Cabra Road
8. Aisleagh Orphanage	Killary Bay, Co. Galway
9. Ard Mhuire	Dunboyne, Co. Meath
10. Arus Mhuire	Dungarvan
11. Avoca House	Wicklow
12. Bethany House	Blackhall Place, Dublin 7/Orwell Road, Rathgar
13. Bird's Nest	Dun Laoghaire
14. Braemar House Orphanage	Cork
15. Brother's House	Bruff, Co. Limerick
16. Burlington Clinic	Not known
17. Cairdeas Adoption Society	Not known
18. Canon P G [Redacted]	Galway
19. Carlow County Home	Carlow
20. Cascia Nursing Home	13 Pembroke Road, Dublin 2
21. Catholic Women's Aid Society	14 Browne St, Cork
22. Cavan County Home	Cavan
23. Challenge (Ossory) Adoption Society	Not known
24. Children's Home	Kiltiernan, Co Dublin
25. Children's Home Dollymount	Dollymount
26. Children's Welfare League	Brown St, Cork
27. Clann	Galway
28. Clare County Home	Ennis
29. Clifton Nursing Home , Monkstown	Monkstown
30. Connemara Orphan Nurseries	Galway
31. Cork Catholic Women's Aid Society	HSE Adoption Unit, St. Stephen's Hospital Cork
32. Cork Protestant Adoption Society	Cork
33. Cunamh/CPRSI	30 South Anne St.
34. Donegal County Home	Stranorlar
35. Donnybrook Magdalene Laundry	Donnybrook, Dublin 4
36. Dr C K [Redacted]	67A Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1
37. Dr R C [Redacted]	7 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2
38. Dr T L [Redacted]	109 East Wall Road, Dublin 3
39. Dr. Cuddigan's Nursing Home	Enniscorthy Co. Wexford
40. Dr. J D [Redacted]	100 Lower Kimmage Road, Dublin 12
41. Dun Laoghaire Magdalene Laundry	Crofton Rd, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
42. Eglinton House,	Eglinton Road, Dublin 4
43. Emmanuel Home/Avoca Manor	Not known
44. Fairy Hill	Howth
45. Fr D F [Redacted]	Not known
46. Fr J G [Redacted]	Cork
47. Fr O'N [Redacted]	Belfast
48. Fr Q [Redacted]	Ennis
49. Fr R [Redacted]	Meath/Westmeath area
50. Galway County Home	Loughrea

51. Galway Magdalene Home	Forster St, Galway
52. Glensilva Nursing Home	95 Monkstown Road Monkstown Co Dublin
53. Glenvera Nursing Home (Stella Maris)	Wellington Road, Cork
54. Good Shepherd Laundry, Waterford	Waterford
55. Good Shepherd Laundry, New Ross	New Ross, Co. Wexford
56. Good Shepherd Laundry, Sunday's Well	Cork
57. Good Shepherd Laundry, Limerick	Clare St, Limerick
58. Grants Nursing Home	81 South Mall, Cork
59. Greenmount	Cork
60. Hatch Street Nursing Home	15 Hatch St Dublin 2
61. High Park Magdalene Laundry	Drumcondra, Dublin
62. Holles St/National Maternity Hospital	National Maternity Hospital, Holles Street, Dublin 2
63. J & G O'D [Redacted] (nursing home)	63 Eccles Street, Dublin 7
64. Kerry County Home	Killarney
65. Kildare County Home	Athy
66. Kilkenny County Home	Thomastown
67. Laois County Home	Mountmellick
68. Leinster Nursing Home	Not known
69. Letrim County Home	Carrick-on-Shannon
70. Limerick Catholic Adoption Society	Limerick
71. Limerick City Home	Limerick City
72. Limerick County Home	Newcastle-West
73. Longford County Home	Longford
74. Marie Celine Nursing Home	Cork
75. Marie Clinic	37 Howth Road, Dublin 5
76. Mayo County Home	Castlebar Co Mayo
77. Meath County Home	Trim
78. Mercy Convent	Tralee, Co Kerry
79. Miss Carr's Home	5 Northbrook Road, Dublin 6
80. Miss H [Redacted]	191 Pearse Street, Dublin
81. Miss P [Redacted]	28 Rathfarnham Road
82. Monaghan County Home	Castleblayney
83. Mrs D [Redacted] (nursing home)	28 Vernon Avenue, Clontarf
84. Mrs H [Redacted] S[Redacted]	7 Cabra Park
85. Mrs O'R D [Redacted]	Not known
86. Mrs O'R[Redacted] (nursing home)	24 Ormond Road Drumcondra
87. Mrs R [Redacted]	107 Marlborough Road
88. Mrs S [Redacted] (nursing home)	103 North Circular Road, Dublin 7
89. Mrs Smyly's Home	Grattan St
90. Mrs T [Redacted] (Nursing Home)	93 Lr Baggot Street Dublin 2
91. Nazareth House,	Letterkenny, Co. Donegal
92. Nazareth House, Sligo	Sligo
93. No name available	30 Marlborough St
94. No name available	Lansdowne Rd
95. North Cork County Home	Mallow
96. Offaly County Home	Tullamore
97. Ossory Adoption Society	Waterford
98. PACT	15 Belgrave Rd. Rathmines, Dublin 6.
99. Peacock Lane Magdalene Laundry	Peacock Lane, Cork
100. Percy Place Nursing Home	39 Percy Place Dublin 2
101. Portobello Nursing Home	Not known
102. Prague Nursing Home	7 Greenmount Rd, Terenure, D6
103. Prague Nursing Home	7 Greenmount Road, Terenure, Dublin 6W
104. Racefield Nursing Home	Lower Mounttown Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin
105. Regina Coeli Hostel	Dublin
106. Rev J G [Redacted]	Not known
107. Roscommon County Home	Roscommon
108. Rotunda Girls Aid Society	Pro-Cathedral, Dublin.
109. Sacred Heart Bessborough	Blackrock, Cork
110. Sancta Maria Private Nursing Home	South Terrace Cork

111. Sandymount (All Saints Home)	Not known
112. Sean Ross Abbey	Roscrea, Co. Tipperary
113. Sean McDermott St Magdalene Laundry	Sean McDermott St/Gloucester St Dublin
114. Sligo County Home	Sligo
115. South Cork County Home	Cork City
116. St Anne's Adoption Society	Cork
117. St Anthony's Nursing Home	15 Howth Road, Clontarf, Dublin 3
118. St Attracta's	St Mary's, Sligo
119. St Brigid's	16 The Coombe, Dublin 8
120. St Brigid's Nursing Home	81 or 83 North Circular Road
121. St Catherines	Clare
122. St Clare's Adoption Society	Louth?
123. St Gerard's	Herbert Ave, Dublin 4
124. St Helier's Nursing Home	450 North Circular Road, Dublin 7
125. St John's Adoption Society	Waterford
126. St Joseph's Babies' Home	Stamullen, Co. Meath
127. St Joseph's Nursing Home	78 Lwr Drumcondra Road, Dublin 3
128. St Joseph's Nursing Home	1 St Laurence Road Clontarf Dublin 3
129. St Jude's Nursing Home	332 Howth Road Dublin 3
130. St Kevin's Adoption Society	Waterford
131. St Kevin's Institution	James St, Dublin
132. St Louise's	Dublin
133. St Mary's Adoption Society	Kerry?
134. St Mura's	Letterkenny, Co. Donegal
135. St Nicholas' Adoption Society	Galway
136. St Patrick's Guild	203 Merrion Rd/Haddington Rd, Middle Abbey St/Mountjoy Sq
137. St Patrick's Home	Navan Rd
138. St Patrick's Infant Dietetic Hospital	Temple Hill, Blackrock
139. St Peter's	Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath
140. St Philomena's	Seton House, Northbrook Road, Dublin 6
141. St Philomena's (unconfirmed)	Leeson St
142. St Rita's	68 Sandford Rd, Dublin
143. St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy	Moate, Co. Westmeath
144. St. Mary's	38 Vernon Avenue
145. St. Monica's	17 Lower Mount Street
146. Stella Maris	Wellington Road, Cork
147. Sunbeam House	Bray
148. Sunshine Children's Home	Stillorgan
149. The Boy's Home	Grand Canal St Dublin
150. The Children's Fold	Lurgan St
151. The Elliot Home	Charlemont St., Dublin
152. Tipperary North Riding County Home	Thurles
153. Tipperary South Riding County Home	Cashel
154. Tivoli Road Nursing Home	345 Tivoli St. South , Dun Laoghaire Co Dublin
155. St Mary's Children's Home	Tuam, Co. Galway
156. Vevey Nursing Home	101 Connaught Street Phibsboro Dublin 7
157. Waterford County Home	Dungarvan
158. West Cork County Home	Clonakilty
159. Westbank Children's Home	Greystones, Co. Wicklow
160. Westmeath County Home	Mullingar
161. Westworth Nursing Home	23 Upper Leeson St Dublin 2
162. Wexford County Home	Enniscorthy
163. Wicklow County Home	Rathdrum
164. Woodside Nursing Home	72 Vernon Avenue Clontarf Dublin 3