

## A guide to Children and Young Persons Act 1933

The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 is available to read in its original form on [legislation.gov.uk](http://legislation.gov.uk)

This Act was written to consolidate other enactments relating to under 18-year-olds and incorporates part of the Prevention of Cruelty to, and protection of, children Act 1889 and also the Children Act 1908.

It comprises of 6 parts and 109 sections, plus a number of subsections. This is the original Act. However, it was repealed in 1993.

Part 1. Prevention of cruelty and exposure to moral and physical danger.

1.1 A person over the age of 16 who has custody, charge of care of a child / young person wilfully ill-treats, neglects, abandons, assaults, or exposes a child / young person to the same or if they procure a child or young person in order to cause the aforementioned in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury including sight loss, hearing, limb or organ damage that person will be guilty under this Act of a misdemeanour.

Upon conviction of the above the guilty person on indictment could face up to 2 years in prison with or without hard labour and or a fine not exceeding £100. A person found guilty on summary conviction could face imprisonment up to 6 months and or a fine not exceeding £25.

1.2 For the purpose of this section of the Act a parent or other person legally liable for the child or young person will be deemed to have neglected the child if the following applies. Fails to provide adequate clothing, medical aid, housing or adequate food. Or if being unable to provide these things they then fail to take steps to procure these which can be provided under the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

Where a person over the age of 16 years who has been drinking alcohol has an infant under the age of 3 years in their bed and the infant dies from suffocation that is not due to disease or foreign object in the throat or nose then the person over the age of 16 shall be classed as neglecting the infant in a manner likely to cause injury under this part of the Act.

1.3 Under this section a person may be convicted of an offence. If actual suffering or injury occurred, likelihood of suffering injury was avoided by another person or if the accused caused the death of the young person.

1.4 If during a trial a person over the age of 16 is indicted for infanticide or manslaughter of a person under the age of 16 for who they had custody care or charge of then it is lawful for the jury to pass a guilty verdict if they are satisfied of the accused's guilt.

1.5 If upon conviction on indictment of the death of a child the person accused is also found to have received monies or due to receive monies for the death of the child, or had knowledge of monies payable upon the child's death then they could face a prison term of up to 5 years and or a fine not exceeding £200. However, if the conviction is a summary conviction, then the court is to take into consideration the monetary aspect surrounding the death when handing down a sentence and or fine.

1.6 For the purpose of section 1.5 a person will be classed as either directly or indirectly interested in a sum of money if they receive a share of the money or benefit from that money even if they were not the person it was legally paid to. A copy of the insurance

certificate will be supplied to the court to prove that monies were paid or were due to be paid upon the child's death.

1.7 Nothing in this section of the Act will remove the right of a parent, teacher or guardian of a child to administer punishment.

2.1 If a person having custody, care or charge of a female under the age of 16 years causes or encourages the seduction or prostitution of the female they can, if found guilty be imprisoned for up to 2 years.

2.2 for the purpose of section 2 of this Act a person will be deemed to have caused or encouraged the seduction, prostitution, indecent assault or unlaw carnal knowledge if they have knowingly allowed her to enter a brothel, work or associate with a prostitute or person of known immoral character.

3.1 If any person having custody of a child between the ages of 4 and 16 years allows the child to enter, reside or frequent a brothel, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and if convicted they could face up to six months in prison and or a fine not exceeding £25.

3.2 nothing in this section of the Act shall affect the liability of a person to be indicted under section 6 Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885.

4.1 If a person having custody, charge or care of a child under 16 or causes or procures a child to be in the street, premises or place for the purpose of begging, receiving monies with or without performing, singing, dancing or selling goods for said monies then that person can be upon conviction sentenced to a prison term of up to 3 months and or fined up to £25.

4.2 If the adult is charged with an offence under this section of the Act and it is proven that the child was in the street, premises or place for the purpose of begging as per 4.1 then they will be guilty of an offence.

4.3 If an adult is in the street, premises or public places, begging, singing, dancing or selling goods for money and has with them a child who has been lent or hired out to them, then the child will be classed as being in the street for the purpose of section 4 of the Act.

5. Anyone except a qualified doctor or on orders of a qualified doctor who gives alcohol to a child under the age of five will be liable of a fine not exceeding £3.

6.1 No child should be in any licenced premises around the bar at any time, except during closing time.

6.2 If the holder of the licence allows a child in their bar, or any person caught trying to entice a child to go into a bar during opening hours shall in the first instance be fined 40 shillings and in respect of subsequent offences £5.

6.3 If a child is found in a bar during opening hours, then unless the licence owner can prove they showed due diligence then they will have committed an offence under this Act unless the child is 14 years old.

6.4 This changes if the owner of the licence has children and they are resident but not employed and are just passing through the bar to access another part of the premises.

6.5 the expression bar means any licenced premises with an open bar.

7.1 No one is to sell tobacco, cigarettes or cigarette papers to a child under the age of 16. A first offence will result in a fine not exceeding £2. For a second offence the fine is a maximum of £5 and for further offences the maximum fine is £10. However, if the seller had reason to believe that the young person was over the age of 16 then they are not guilty of an offence under this section of the Act.

7.2 Where an automatic cigarette machine has been proven to be continuously used by children the owner of the establishment is ordered to add precautions to prevent under 16-year-old from using it. If they refuse to comply to these restrictions, they can be fined up to £5 and a further fine of £1 per day till restrictions are put in place.

7.3 A police officer or park keeper being in uniform can seize any cigarettes and cigarette papers from anyone under the age of 16 and will be destroyed. However, a police officer and park keeper in uniform cannot search a female.

7.4 This provision does not apply to persons who are in the employment of a manufacturer or a dealer in tobacco or works for a messenger company employed by the same.

7.5 The expression "cigarette" for the purpose of this Act includes and tobacco products including leaf and rolled as well as other materials capable of immediate use for smoking and smoking mixtures intended as a substitute for tobacco. Where a seller of tobacco believes that the buyer is over the age of 16 then they will not be guilty of an offence.

8. A pawnbroker cannot buy goods from anyone who appears to be or is under the age of 14 years. If he does, he will be guilty of an offence under the pawnbrokers Act 1872.

9. A scrap metal dealer as defined by the prevention of crimes Act 1871, or a marine store dealer within the meaning of part 5 merchant shipping Act 1894 who buys scrap or old metal from a person who appears to be or is under 16 years of age will be liable in summary conviction a fine not to exceed £5.

10.1 Anyone who habitually wanders from place to place with a child over the age of 5, unless they prove the child is exempt from school or that the child is still receiving an education be liable to a fine of 20 shillings and the child sent to a certified industrial school. However, if the child is on a canal boat whose education is overseen by the canal boats Act 1877 this shall not apply.

10.2- 10.4 This where a habitual wanderer can be taken into custody without a warrant as they are committing an offence under this Act and the child taken to a place of safety. However, if the parent or legal guardian has obtained a certificate to prove the child attended no less than 200 days of schooling in the previous year between October and March then the child can't be taken.

11. If a person over the age of 16 who has a child in their care under the age of 7 years allows that child to be in any room containing an unprotected open fire and the child suffers serious injury or is killed as a result then upon summary conviction that person will be fined no more than £10. This provision includes scolding as well as burning.

12. This section sets out the policies and protocols for children's entertainment to provide a safe environment and control the movement of the children. Including setting the number of children allowed within the building or establishment, control around stairs, inspection of buildings used for children's entertainment and the right for the police to enter to ensure the rules are being enforced.

Special provisions as to prosecutions for offences specified in the first schedule.

13. This section covers the capacity for the police to arrest a person who is suspected of an offence under this part of the Act and the first schedule of this Act without the need for a warrant as long as the name and address of the person are unknown to the police and they have no way to ascertain it. This includes if the police have reason to believe the person has committed a crime under this Act. Upon being arrested and questioned the accused should then be bailed unless there is reason to believe that the accused would cause injury or is a danger to the child pertaining to the arrest or will abscond.

14. If two or more children are subjected to abuse the court can decide to combine the charges and use the same information. However, the person will not be liable to a separate penalty for each child. Also, a person cannot be summarily convicted of a crime under the first schedule unless the offence was partly or wholly committed within 6 months of the information being given in relation to the crime.

15. In respect to any offence under this part of this Act or the first schedule of this Act the criminal evidence Act 1898 shall apply.

16. Any misdemeanour under this part of the Act will be classed as an offence and subject to the provision of the Vexatious Indictments Act 1859 and any amending Act.

17. This section explains the definition as to what constitutes custody, charge and control.

## Part 2. Employment.

General provisions as to employment.

18.1 No child shall be employed if the following apply: they are under 12 years of age, during school hours, before 6am or after 8pm, for more than 2 hours a day or when the work involves lifting and carrying of anything heavy enough likely to cause injury.

18.2 local authorities can make byelaws in respect to children in employment including: distinguishing between different ages, sexes, locations, trades, occupations. These can include: employing children under 12 in agriculture and horticulture by parents / guardians, working 1 hour before school. It goes on to say that local authorities can deny children employment in certain occupations and they can dictate how old children are before they can work, hours of work including rest and food breaks, holidays away from work etc. but that they can partake in entertainment.

19. basically says the same as section 18 but worded differently.

20. this sections street trading for under 16-year-olds. Requiring those who are allowed to work in street trading needing to hold a licence for this and wearing a badge to say they hold such a licence. As well as code of conduct whilst partaking in street trading.

21. this section sets out the penalties involved if caught working in contravention of this part of the Act.

Entertainments and performances.

22. children cannot without a licence partake in any entertainment where money is taken in the form of admission or tickets etc. if a parent or guardian allows a child to partake in such entertainments for money from the audience they will be fined.

22.2 a licence will not be needed for the child if the following apply: they have not partaken in more than 6 paid for entertainments within the past 6 months and that the net proceeds are devoted to purposes other than the promoter's private profit.

The rest of section 22 goes on to state where there are differences between licences, premises etc and what the rules are in connection with the education board etc.

23. No one under the age of 16 can perform in public where there is a risk to life and or limb. Anyone allowing this to happen may be fined.

24.1 No child under the age of 12 can train towards any performances that are dangerous and children under the age of 16 can not be trained in any aspect of performances of a dangerous nature without a licence to do so. Again, anyone who is found breaking this section of the Act can be fined.

24.2 A person can apply for a licence for a child between 12 and 16 to train to take part in performances by approaching the petty sessional court.

24.3 A person who wishes to apply for this licence has to give notice in writing to the chief of police at least 7 days before making the application for the licence.

24.4 The licence has to state exactly where the training is to be held, citing all addresses in case of multiple sites and also state what the conditions are in respect to protection. This is to ensure the safeguarding of the individual being trained.

24.5 once a licence has been granted it has to be shown on request and can be revoked.

Employment abroad.

25.1 no one under 14 years old are to go abroad for the purpose of performing and for over 14-year-olds a licence is needed in order to go abroad for performing. Unless it can be proven that the child under the age of 18 was only a temporary resident within Great Britain or Ireland.

25.2 this section sets out how to obtain a licence to perform abroad.

25.3 this is the same as section 24.3

25.4. a licence under this section of the Act has a maximum 3-month duration, where, it can then be renewed by a police magistrate.

25.5 a police magistrate can vary a licence or revoke a licence. For renewing a licence, the person for whom the licence relates need not appear before the police magistrate.

25.6 the police magistrate can request an assurance or security in order to grant, renew or vary such a licence.

25.7 the police magistrate can decide that there is no reason to have the child returned from the country they are currently performing in.

25.8 all particulars of these licences should be sent to the secretary of state by the police magistrate.

26. if anyone breaks the provisions of subsection 1 of the last section then they will be guilty of an offence under this Act. This section then sets out the different measures in place regarding this including the repatriation of the child to Great Britain or Ireland from wherever they are performing.

Supplemental.

27. The secretary of state must confirm any changes requested by local authorities in respect to byelaws and what charges to impose upon the local authorities for these byelaws.

28. if there is clear indication to a justice of the peace by the local authority or to any police officer that any part of this Act in relation to child employment apart from employment abroad have been broken an order may be made for a police officer to enter the establishment or named dwelling to make enquiries regarding the child taking part in entertainment or training in entertainment within 48 hours of the order being made.

29. None of these provisions in relation to restrictions on employment or taking part in entertainment here or abroad of a child over the age of 12 apply to the BBC as long as the public are not paying to attend. However, they must still receive an education. Lastly, these provisions will be in addition to and not a substitute for any enactments in relation to employment in factories, mines, quarries, workshops etc.

30. for the purpose of this Act the following apply. A child who is 14 years of age during the elementary term will not cease to be classed as a child till the end of the term. Performances of a dangerous nature include contortionists and acrobatics. Street trading will include selling of flowers, matches, newspapers, shoe polishing, singing etc. voluntary occupations are classed as work even though no monies change hands. If singing in a choir for religious purposes paid or not is not classed as work. Abroad means working outside of Great Britain and Ireland.

Part 3 Protection of children and young persons in relation to criminal and summary proceedings.

General provisions as to preliminary proceedings.

31. Arrangement to keep children and adults apart whilst detained at police stations, conveyance to and from criminal court are to be implemented. Where female children are concerned, they are to be kept under that care of an adult female only.

32. Unless on a charge of a grave crime such as homicide, to remove association with a reputed criminal or if there is a belief that release would defeat the ends of justice a child under the age of 17 should be bailed into their parents' care or the care of a guardian.

32.2 where a person under the age of 17 is not granted bail they should be sent to a remand house unless it is not practical, they can't be detained safely or due to reasons of poor mental or physical health.

33. Again this states that if a child or young person is committed for trial, is not released on bail but can't be sent to prison they will be sent to a remand house. Or if over the age of 16 to a Borstal institution.

33.2 I believe this means that in some cases if the child is too unruly or depraved, they would be sent to an institution or prison instead of the possibilities cited above in this section. (It is very difficult to decipher)

34. If the accused child has a parent or guardian who is within a reasonable distance from the court, they can attend the court with their child during all stages of the trial.

34.2 where a child has been taken into a place of safety prior to trial and the parent or guardian can be found, they will be required to attend court with their child at all stages of the trial.

34.3 a parent may be ordered by the court to attend court with their child.

34.4 In regards to 34.3 the parent is classed as the person who has actual possession of the child and if this is not the father, then the father may also be required to attend court.

34.5 no parent will need to attend court if the child was previously removed from the parents by the local authority.

35. This section is in relation to where the accused child is in the care of the local authority or where the child is noted to be in need of care and or protection.

35.2 The local authority, or poor law authority who have received notification under the last subsection or have themselves brought the child to court as being in need of care and protection shall except in trivial cases make such investigations as needed to make available to the court information pertaining to school, health and character records for the child. They should also include the availability of approved schools. However, the local authority is under no obligation to investigate the home surroundings of the child in any petty sessional divisions where the justices and or probation will make investigations.

General provisions as to proceedings in court.

36. No child apart from a baby in arms is allowed in a court during the trial of any person, unless to give evidence. Apart from messengers, clerks or other persons required to attend such as being the person on trial.

37. where a child is called into court as a witness to the court in regards to an offence against, conduct in contrary to morality and decency the court can clear the court room of anyone who is not imperative to the case whilst the child gives their statement.

38. If the child giving evidence is not of an age to understand or take the oath in court the child can still give evidence in court without taking the oath as long as they understand the concept of telling the truth. In which case the evidence will be taken in writing in accordance with section 17 of the Indictable offences Act 1848. Providing the person will not be liable to conviction without corroboration by some material evidence or support implicating the accused. And, any evidence given by a child as in the aforementioned has wilfully given false evidence in which case they will be guilty of perjury and liable on summary conviction.

39. this section covers the withholding of information from the newspapers in respect to a child's name, address, school or anything else that can identify the child to the public. It also states that unless directed by the court no newspaper can publish a photo of any child within proceedings. Anyone who publishes any matter in contravention of any such direction will be liable in respect of each offence to a fine of a maximum of £50.

Special procedure with respect of offenses specified in the first schedule.

40. if there is reason to believe that a child or young person has been ill-treated, assaulted, or neglected in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering, injury to health or any offence mentioned in the first schedule of this Act the justice may issue a warrant authorising the police to search for the child and once found take the child into a place of safety till they can be brought to the juvenile court.

40.2 any person believed to have caused the above can be apprehended and brought before the summary court for proceedings in accordance with the law.

40.3 this warrant gives the police the right to enter any house, building or dwelling whilst searching for the child.

40.4 the police officer will be accompanied by either the person laying the information or a qualified medical practitioner.

40.5 it is not necessary to name the child on the warrant.

41. In regards to the first schedule of this Act the court can decide that the child is not essential in respect to being a witness in court.

42. where the child is classed by a medical practitioner as not being fit to attend court in regards to being the victim of an offence as per the first schedule of this Act and would be to the child's health the justice can take a written statement from the child. Such deposition needs to include the name of the person taking the deposition

43. On the evidence of a qualified medical practitioner stating that there would be serious danger to life or health of a child due to give evidence in court the court can take in writing the evidence of the child due before them as a witness. This is to be transcribed and include date, time and name of person transcribing the statement of facts.

Principles to be observed by all courts in dealing with children and young persons.

44. no matter if a child is brought before the court as an offender or in relation to the child's safety and protection the court needs to take the child's welfare as paramount.

Juvenile courts

45. a court that deals with juveniles will be classed as a juvenile court.

46. This section sets out how juvenile courts will work in respect of them being in sessions whenever needed, be held in a different room or building from other types of courts, who can be in attendance within a juvenile court etc.

47. This basically states the same as section 46.

48. if a juvenile court is hearing a charge against a child or young person it can continue the case even if they then find out that the accused is not actually a child or young person.

When a juvenile is held in remand by the court and is over 17 years old the accused should be seen by a justice of the peace at least once every 21 days.

49. Newspapers can not report or share any information that identifies a child who appears before juvenile court if they are a victim or accused. This includes photos, name, address, age, gender etc without permission from the court.

Juvenile Offenders.

50. No child under the age of 8 can be guilty of an offence.

51. For the purpose of any disqualifications attached to felony a child can't be regarded guilty of a felony.

52. If a juvenile defaults on payments to the court in respect of fines, costs or damages they can't be sent to prison. A young person can't be sentenced to penial servitude.



53. A person under the age of 18 can't be given the death penalty.
54. A child can be remanded to a remand home instead of prison or penal servitude.
55. A court can make a parent or guardian pay the fine, costs or damages instead of the child in juvenile court.
56. This section sets out what type of cases go before a juvenile court, appeals on such cases and how bail will work.
57. Instead of prison the child can be sent to an approved school or committed into the care of a fit person, even if they are not a relative.
58. The secretary of state can order the following: an under 18 is sent to a Borstal institution or if imprisoned and pardoned can agree to be sent to training within a school.
59. Terms such as conviction and sentenced will cease to apply to juveniles, instead they will be classed as guilty.
60. this is in relation to an amendment.

#### Children and young persons in need of care or protection.

61. For the purposes of this Act a child in need of care or protection means the following: having no parent, guardian or an unfit parent or guardian. A child who is a victim of any offences mentioned in the first schedule of this Act, being a member of a household where there is a victim to the first schedule of this Act. A female child who is the victim of incest or a child who is covered under section 10 of this Act. This also includes children who are destitute.
62. If a juvenile court is satisfied that that a child or young person is in need of care and protection they can: send them to an approved school, commit them into the care of any fit person even if they are not related, order the parents to sign an agreement to care for the child correctly or place them under the supervision of a probation officer for a period not exceeding 3 years.
63. This basically sets out that the local authority needs to bring the child to the juvenile court for disposal if the person who had authority over the child is found guilty of any offences mentioned in the first schedule or section 10 of this Act.

#### Refractory children and young persons.

64. This section covers when a parent or guardian prove to the court that they are unable to control a child.
65. The poor law authority can request that the juvenile court send a child who is under local authority in a maintained or boarded out school to an approved school instead.

#### Supplemental.

66. Where a court has placed a juvenile under a probation officer, they can then then apply for the person in their care to be sent to an approved school or discharge them into the care of a fit person.
67. A police officer or authorised person can take a child to a place of safety and there detain them till they can be brought before the court. The court can then decide to make an interim order, continue the place of safety or commit the child into the care of a fit person, even if they are not a relative. An interim order can't last more than 28 days unless extended by the court.

68. where a child is going to be ordered to attend an approved school, the court ascertain the religious persuasion of the child. Upon understanding the religious group, the child belongs to the court endeavour to send the child to an approved school with the same religious beliefs.

69. An order to send a child to an approved school can take effect immediately, or deferred.

70. This sets out the rules for approved schools which covers thing like the age and religion of the children who can be sent there.

71. This sets out the duration of time a child can be sent to an approved school for.

72. The court order must be supplied to the approved school when the child is taken to the approved school. This section also covers who will take the child to the approved school and the records the approved school must maintain and supply back to the court.

73. Managers of approved schools can continue the detention of inmates until they reach 19 years of age if they feel the child needs extra help and have the agreement of the secretary of state. This does not extend to those placed in a Borstal institution.

74. This is a way that the approved school can detain a child until they reach the age of either 18 or 21 depending on which subsection of this section you read. They can even recall previous members of the school, back to their care if they are under 19 years of age.

75. Where the court decides to place a child with a fit person, under the definition of the court they will endeavour to place the child with a person who shares the same religious beliefs as the child. Moreover, the child will remain in this person's care until they reach the age of 18 years.

76. The local authority can decide who is classed as a fit person to place a child with. An order can be made to place the child with anyone associated or deemed appointed by the Minister of pensions under section 9 of War pensions Act, 1918. Plus, other Acts.

Part 4 Remand homes, approved schools, and persons to whose care children and young persons may be committed.

Remand homes.

77. Each area needs a remand home. A local authority can join with another local authority in provision of remand homes. They can also use an institution or part of an institution as a remand home. A child can be sent to any remand home it doesn't need to be within their local authority area.

78. This is the rules and regulations regarding remand homes, transport to and from remand homes, and what happens if a child escapes a remand home.

Approved schools.

79. This section is about applying for certificates of approved schools from the secretary of state. It covers all aspects of how a certificate is supplied, altered, removed or surrendered.

80. This section covers how the local authority can combine, fund, alter etc certified schools.

81. This again sets out the rules and procedures for certified schools and upon second reading of this section it appears to indicate that there was a list of approved schools, ages of inmates, religious persuasion, education received etc available to the local authorities so they could send children

anywhere they wanted within the country under the guise that it was the most suitable certified school available.

82. This section covers what happens to inmates from certified schools, institutions, etc who run away from aforementioned place of detention. That they can be arrested without the need of a warrant, brought back before the court and have their length of stay within the institution extended or sent to a Borstal institution. Looking at the fact that these inmates could be kept within these institutions till they reached the age of either 19 or 21 without having any time left on their original sentence (see above sections) or could be recalled at any point prior to reaching a set age is this section of the Act actually necessary and who would blame them for escaping such degrading treatment.

83. This is where they decided that if a child was detained in certified school from Northern Ireland or Scotland, they could become an inmate in one of the English certified and approved schools. The same applied to the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Fit persons.

84. This says regardless of age of the person when the order was made, whilst the order is in force the male or female will still be classed as a child or young person.

The secretary of state authorises children in the care of the local authority to be visited from time to time.

85. Where a child runs away from care of a fit person they can be searched for and apprehended without the need of a warrant and then returned to the carer as long as the carer wants them back. If the carer doesn't want them back then the child is returned to the court so the court can decide what will happen to them.

86. when a child is committed to the care of a fit person or approved school the following people should contribute to the cost of their care: father / stepfather, mother /stepmother or any person cohabitating with the mother at the time the order was made.

87. This section is about contribution orders, how the court works out the monies to be paid and how long the monies should continue to be paid.

88. This section sets out the rules for illegitimate children who are put into care or an approved school.

89. This section sets out the changes that the secretary of state can make in regards to contributions as per the above sections.

90. This section relates to the local authority and approved schools. Contributions in relation to the approved school. Appeals in relation to approved schools.

91. This is more information in relation to any monies in relation to a child in care. Such as if the original or previous guardian or custodial of the child was receiving any money for the child from a trust that the money from the trust is now paid to the person or organisation who now has custody of the child.

Part 5 Homes supported by voluntary contributions.

92. the expression voluntary homes = any home or institution supported in whole or in part by voluntary contributions. This does not include institutions, houses or home certified or approved by the board of control under Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1927.

93. These voluntary homes have to inform the secretary of state all prescribed particulars within 3 months of this Act.

94. The secretary of state can have these voluntary homes inspected from time to time.

95. the secretary of state can close these voluntary homes or impose special directions on them. If these homes are closed then the children are placed into the care of the local authority to either be returned to their families or into the care of another fit person.

Part 6 Supplemental. Local Authorities.

96. This is in respect to the powers and duties within this Act are conferred to or imposed by the local authority. So, this Act gives the local authority powers that allow them to basically do what they want.

97. The last section in its application to City of London, have effect subject to the modifications that the duties and powers of a local authority under this Act in respect to young persons, street trading and employment. This section continues to discuss the local authorities.

98. A poor law or local authority can institute proceedings for any offence under this Act or any offence under part 1 of the Children Act 1908.

Supplementary provisions as to legal proceedings.

99. where a child is brought before the court as a witness or offender and it appears they are a child the court will inquire as to their age. The age they give will be classed as their age and recorded as such even if evidence is then given to the contrary. If a person is over the age of 17, they will not be classed as a child or young person. It then goes on to contradict itself in certain circumstances.

100. A copy of wage slips or proof of earnings will be supplied to the court in any proceedings under this Act.

101. This section is in relation to summary jurisdiction and the provisions of this Act.

102. This section covers appeals to a court of summary jurisdiction under this Act. What can be appealed and how nothing in this section affects the rights of a person to appeal.

Supplementary provisions as to the secretary of state.

103. The secretary of state finding they are too busy to comply and answer all requests and letters in relation to the enactments regarding children and young persons may have a breakdown and decide to appoint a chief inspector, who after having a breakdown themselves will appoint junior inspectors to help lift the burden of responsibility. These will be paid by the treasury, who wishes they could have minions to do their work as well. (For those of you without a sense of humour this is not a slur on the secretary of state in 1933 or on the people who worked for him at the time.)

104. Here we have a list of beneficiaries who use the welfare of children and young people to gain monies from Parliament. These include the following: Managers of approved schools, local authorities who take children into care, councils in respect of remand homes, education grants,

builders working on education buildings, so basically schools and the expenses of the secretary of state in the administration of this Act. (No wonder they're having a break down.)

General.

105. An order in council under this Act may be revoked or varied by any subsequent order in council. In other words, they can change their minds whenever they want and we can do nothing about it.

106. The secretary of state has lots of minions who can help them with their work and supply copies of documents requested as long as they believe they are needed. They can also contact the London Gazette to have a notice printed in relation to an approved school getting a new certificate, amendment of an existing certificate or the removal and or surrender of a certificate. This saves the secretary of state and their minions from having to inform everyone individually regarding the certification of an approved school.

107. In this Act the following applies: Approved school = approved by the secretary of state. Approved school order = an court order in relation to a child being forced to go to the school. Chief of police = police commissioner. Child = under 14 years of age. Guardian = has control of child in law. Place of safety = remand homes, work-house, police station, hospital, surgery or other suitable place, (since when is a workhouse a place of safety). Young person = over 14 but under 17 years of age. There are other definitions laid out in this section but most people do not need to be told a legal guardian = a legal guardian.

108. This is a tongue twister if you read it out-loud. So, there's an Interpretation Act 1889 which has respect to repeals, and the transitory provisions set out in the 5<sup>th</sup> schedule to this Act shall help the transition to the provisions of this Act from the provisions of the enactments repealed by Children and young persons Act, 1932 and this Act. (If this makes any sense to you then you are better than me.)

Basically, this section sets out the re-wording of previous Acts that are still legal and live and have also been added to this Act. So, some sections of this Act are still in other Acts that can also be cited if needed.

109. This Act may be cited as the children and young persons Act, 1933