

NAME: [GEORGE CLARKE]

DATE: [17 June 2016]

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of GEORGE CLARKE, D/CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

I, George Clarke, will say as follows: -

1. I am a Detective Chief Superintendent in the Police Service of Northern Ireland. I joined the RUC in December 1994. I am the Head of Public Protection within the PSNI. This Branch is also known as "C7" Branch and is part of Crime Operations Department.
2. This statement is supplementary to my previous statement dated the 20th May 2016.
3. The Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry (HIAI) has asked PSNI to comment upon a number of issues which have arisen since the opening of the public hearings into Module 15 (Kincora). These include the contents of a Spinwatch article and BBC Spotlight Programme. I have also been asked to identify any

systemic failures or missed opportunities on the part of the RUC in relation to Kincora.

Spinwatch – “Morris Fraser, Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain and Northern Ireland

4. The Spinwatch report was written by Niall MEEHAN and is entitled ‘Morris FRASER: Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain and Northern Ireland’. It is dated 31st March 2016. The HIAI identification mark is KIN 117501-117527. The article relates to the criminality of a consultant child psychiatrist Dr Roderick Morrison FRASER and alleged failings on the part of various authorities (including the RUC) to hold him to account and take effective action against him. MEEHAN alleges that these failings were deliberate actions which were undertaken as a part of a cover up, conducted for the purposes of British Intelligence.
5. A personal profile brief on FRASER has been prepared, based on papers held by the PSNI and is exhibited GC15. I have referred to FRASER in some detail in my previous statement (paras 195 -198 refer).
6. The Spinwatch article asserts in its introduction that ‘during the 1970s British Intelligence agencies protected from prosecution William MCGRATH and his paedophile associates’. It further alleges that some of the abused children were trafficked to the Elm Guest House in London.

7. MEEHAN does not develop his allegation that MCGRATH was protected from prosecution. MCGRATH was prosecuted and pled guilty to a number of offences in December 1981. It is therefore unclear as to the basis upon which MEEHAN makes his assertion.

8. No complaint has ever been made to the PSNI that any child was ever trafficked from Kincora Boys' Home to the Elm Guest House in London. Therefore PSNI hold no documents which in any way support this allegation.

9. Richard KERR in comments to various media outlets provides the only source for the allegation of trafficking from Kincora. KERR has never reported such allegations to police. I included a personal profile of KERR in my previous statement. It is marked Exhibit GC8.

The role of the RUC, and in particular D/I Ronnie MACK, in investigating allegations of child sexual abuse against FRASER in 1972/73.

10. In August 1971, FRASER indecently assaulted a 13 year old Belfast boy who was a member of his scout troop, during a visit to London. FRASER pleaded guilty to the offence of Indecent Assault on 17 May 1972 at Bow Street Magistrates Court, London¹. FRASER had a co-accused, Ian BELL, who was charged with indecent assault on another boy from the same scout troop. These assaults took place between 27th and 30th August 1971 at 6 St Augustine

¹ The charge which FRASER faced at Bow St Magistrate's Court was "that you between 27-30 August 1971 at 6 St Augustine's Mansions, Bloomsbury, SW1, did sexually assault [name redacted] (age 13) contrary to section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956".

Mansions, London SW1. No further details regarding the assault have been gleaned from a review of Court records in London.

11. FRASER received a Conditional Discharge.

12. Neither BELL nor either of the victims have any discernible connection to Kincora.

13. In his article, MEEHAN claims that 'RUC detective Reginald (Ronnie) MACK' investigated the complaint against FRASER. As this abuse occurred in London it would seem reasonable to suggest that DI Reginald (Ronnie) MACK's role would have been to interview the complainant on behalf of the Metropolitan Police, but not to carry out the full investigation.

14. The focus of the Spinwatch article is that FRASER was protected from prosecution for the benefits of British Intelligence agencies. In this regard, the RUC are criticised for failing to inform FRASER's employers, the NI Hospital Authority (NIHA) of his (FRASER's) conviction for child abuse. The abuse took place in August 1971; FRASER was convicted in London, in May 1972.

15. The RUC were not the investigating authority; the investigation into FRASER's abuse was conducted by the Metropolitan Police (MPS). The charging officer in FRASER's case was Detective Inspector RICH, MPS.

16. In 1972, prior to the disclosure of an offence to an employer, the Police (including the RUC) had to consider whether an offence “may reflect on a person’s suitability to continue in his profession or office” (Section XVII, Home Office Consolidated Circular 1969). The police were also asked to judge in each case whether the public interest in disclosure justified departure from the general rule of confidentiality. The occupations covered seem focused around those administering state functions; the medical profession, teaching and the care sector (children only), justice professions (magistrates and solicitors) and transport provision (pilots and public service vehicle drivers).

17. Further, it is not clear from papers held by the PSNI what the RUC should have done in relation to allegations being investigated by another police force. I have spoken to a former RUC officer involved in such enquiries in the 1970s. It is his considered view that the Investigator would provide the information around conviction (or other matters of concern) to the relevant employer or other authority.

18. Only the Investigating Force would be aware of all the facts established by, or under enquiry by the Investigating Officer; the status of the investigation and anticipated timescales and outcomes. All of which would be crucial to any assessment and management of potential risk (FRASER in this case).

19. The local police force (i.e. the RUC in this case) would therefore have only been able to pass on information supplied to it by the Investigating Force, in effect a 'delivery service'. If the provision as set out in paragraph 16 above were followed by the Investigating Force, such actions were unnecessary.

20. It is unclear from papers held by the PSNI what information was supplied to the RUC, or by the RUC, in relation to the 1972 conviction of FRASER. In his statement to the HIAI, Ronnie MACK acknowledges that he was one of the RUC investigating officers who was involved in the prosecution and conviction of Dr FRASER.

21. It would seem reasonable to conclude that it was the responsibility of the MPS, as the Investigators, to notify the NIHA or GMC. Prior to FRASER appearing in front of a disciplinary hearing, the General Medical Council (GMC) became aware of this conviction in July 1973.

22. A Certificate of Conviction was supplied by Bow Street Magistrates Court to the NIHA on the 11th May 1973. This information was found in the court records; however these records do not show any detail of the requester or reason for supply of the certificate.

23. At the initial hearing on 16th July 1973, the GMC considered the matter and DI Ronnie MACK gave evidence, alongside a Detective Inspector from the Metropolitan Police. As this hearing was in closed session, it is not known what evidence MACK gave. In 4 separate hearings between 1973 and July 1975, the GMC eventually reached the conclusion that FRASER had no case to answer and discharged his case.

24. There is no reference in papers held by the PSNI to FRASER's conviction in the United States in June 1974, as listed in MEEHAN'S Spinwatch article. It is therefore not possible to comment whether the RUC were ever formally advised of this conviction.

BBC Spotlight Programme – The Paedophile Doctor, 7th June 2016

25. A BBC Spotlight programme about Dr FRASER and in particular the decision of the GMC not to 'strike off' FRASER after his initial convictions, was broadcast on Tuesday 7th June 2016. The programme journalist was Chris MOORE who has previously written extensively about Kincora.

26. The Spinwatch article of 31st March 2016 was referred to and Niall MEEHAN was interviewed. During the interview, MEEHAN at no time, repeated the assertion that FRASER was an intelligence asset of some type.

27. Similarly, no mention was made at any time of Kincora or any link between Kincora and Dr FRASER.

28. No mention was made of any failure by the MPS or RUC to notify the GMC or FRASER's employers (NIHA) of his (FRASER's) convictions.

29. A male, identified as a former RUC officer who had interviewed FRASER's victim in the [May 1972] London assault, took part in the programme. Nothing in the questions put to him, nor in the answers he gave, drew any implication of any police wrongdoing or connivance in the 'protection' of FRASER.

FRASER's alleged connections to Kincora

30. The only alleged connection(s) identified through papers held by the PSNI, between FRASER and Kincora are;

- Allegations made by KERR, carried initially in the Independent newspaper in July 2015 and then repeated by Spinwatch in March 2016.
- The role played by DI Ronnie MACK in interviewing FRASER in relation to the 1972 matter and the wider CASKEY investigations in the 1980s. This link is highlighted in the Spinwatch article.

31. The link between Ronnie MACK's investigations and Morris FRASER has been discussed, at length, at paragraphs 13-23.

32. Suffice to say that the RUC/PSNI have no records of any other allegations of abuse or offending against children by FRASER prior to 1992 (when he was convicted of Indecent Images of children offences in Southwark, London). FRASER was further convicted in 1995 of similar offences i.e. indecent images, which had been committed in 1990.
33. In February 2015 Richard KERR made an affidavit in support of a Judicial Review brought by another former Kincora resident, Gary HOY. This affidavit is referred to by the Inquiry as KIN 119501- 119508. In this, KERR makes a range of allegations around trafficking and other abuse, details of which he did not disclose in any previous police statement. Of particular note, however, is that although KERR refers to a wide range of allegations, he never mentions FRASER at any point.
34. KERR has never made any statement to police about allegations of sexual abuse by FRASER.
35. Kincora Boys' Home had no role in psychiatric care; it was a working boys' hostel, not a hospital nor a treatment facility. There was no juvenile psychiatric provision in Northern Ireland in the 1970s. Indeed Richard KERR was committed to the Psychiatric Wing of the Maze Prison in March 1978 following a suicide attempt, in absence of any other appropriate facility.

36. In relation to KERR's psychiatric history, PSNI hold extracts of his Social Services file (1977); these were obtained during the 1980 CASKEY investigation. This file discloses a psychiatric assessment carried out by Dr CLENAGHAN dated 20 December 1977 (para 197 of my previous statement refers). There is no mention of previous psychiatric illness, treatment, care or assessment by anyone other than Dr CLENAGHAN in his (CLENAGHAN's report).
37. It should be noted that KIN 119512 is a report by the Chief Officer of the Belfast Education and Library Board and is addressed to the Matron of Kincora. It states that "after considering the advice of the Chief Administrative Officer, the Senior Schools Psychologist and other relevant information regarding the above named child [KERR], the Education Board has decide that in his interests, further care, treatment or supervision should be provided, and intends to notify the Health and Social Service Board accordingly". This notice was issued in pursuance of schedule 8 para. 4 of the Education and Libraries (NI) Order 1972. This paragraph states "where a child or young person in the area of a Board is about to leave or has left school and it appears to the Board that his physical, intellectual, emotional, or social development is such as to require that in his interests further care, treatment or supervision should be provided, the Board shall notify the appropriate health and social services board and furnish such report or information relating to him as that board may require".
38. FRASER is not mentioned anywhere in the extracts held by PSNI. Whilst some medical records relating to KERR are contained in the HIAI evidence bundles (KIN 77273 and 77274 refers) there is again no reference to FRASER.

39. Records show that a number of Kincora residents (not KERR) had psychiatric assessments whilst in Kincora; however there is no record of FRASER playing a role in any of their assessments.
40. KERR has alleged in media coverage that he was committed to Kincora on the direction of FRASER [KIN 117058 refers]. There is no suggestion, from the papers held by the PSNI, that KERR was transferred to Kincora (from Williamson House) in October 1975 on the direction of FRASER. In a report, prepared by KERR's Social Worker, Helen GOGARTY on 14/11/1977, it was noted that the decision to move KERR from Williamson House was taken as KERR was "boisterous" and "staff found him very difficult to control". There is no indication that the decision to move KERR involved FRASER in any way.
41. In the BBC Spotlight programme of 7th June 2016, Kerr made a number of new allegations involving FRASER.
42. It was alleged by KERR, who was resident at Williamson House at that time, that in 1972 he was referred to FRASER as a consequence of his (KERR's) 'disruptive behaviour' at Williamson House. This is similar to what GOGARTY cites as the reason to move KERR from Williamson House later in 1975, in that she describes his behaviour as being 'boisterous'.

43. In 1975 it was also considered in his Social Worker's report appropriate to move KERR at this time, as his sister was also being transferred back to Belfast from another children's home. In GOGARTY's report dated 14/11/1977, she does not mention any psychiatric reason, nor any involvement of FRASER or any medical professional, in the decision to transfer KERR from Williamson House to Kincora.
44. During his interview with Chris MOORE for Spotlight, KERR also alleged that he was indecently photographed by FRASER. This allegation had previously been made by KERR in an article which had appeared in the Independent newspaper on 11th July 2015, entitled 'Northern Ireland authorities refuse to reveal details of paedophile with links to former government adviser on national security grounds'. This article will be referred to later.
45. In the BBC Spotlight programme of 7th June 2016 KERR made an additional allegation that he had been indecently assaulted on a number of occasions by FRASER in Williamson House when he was resident there. None of these allegations have ever featured in any complaint made by KERR to police.
46. KERR was resident at Williamson House for two periods. The first was between 1966 and 1975. The second was for a short period of around six weeks following his release from Millisle in 1979. KERR made a statement dated 26th October 1982 in which he alleged abuse by Eric WITCHELL during this second period of residency at Williamson House in 1979. This allegation was considered during

the second phase of CASKEY's investigation in 1982. WITCHELL was questioned by the RUC about KERR's allegations but denied any homosexual involvement with KERR. WITCHELL was convicted in 1981 of a number of offences against children in his care at Williamson House but was not prosecuted in relation to any offences against KERR. KERR made no allegations in his 1982 statement of abuse by any other person during either stay at Williamson House. Of note, FRASER was not mentioned by KERR.

47. KERR made two statements to the RUC (February 1980) and one to the TERRY review (1982). When first interviewed by the RUC in February 1980, KERR made no complaints of [sexual] abuse against any members of staff at Kincora or any of the care institutions he had been resident in. KERR stated "...during the time I was in homes and other institutions, I did not make any complaints about indecent behaviour, about anyone to any members of the welfare. There were no complaints to make".

48. By 1982, KERR's account had altered. He stated to Sussex police that his initial statements in 1980 were "true up to [the] point"; however, he made a number of further disclosures to the Sussex police team, including admitting to having had consensual sex with William EDMONDS and being in a consensual homosexual relationship with [REDACTED] (with whom he was living with in Preston). KERR also alleged for the first time, that he had been abused whilst in care, in Williamson House [c.1979] by Eric WITCHELL, the person in charge.

49. It is of note that in none of his police statements does KERR mention FRASER or any other persons of prominence who he has since labelled as abusers in media interviews. KERR did not mention trafficking or abuse in London in any of his police statements.

50. PSNI have recently made repeated attempts to speak with Richard KERR in order to establish if he wishes to make a formal complaint and to obtain details of his allegations with which to carry out an investigation. The full transcript of communication is provided at Exhibit GC16.

51. To date, KERR has not spoken to either PSNI or authorities in the USA to provide a detailed statement to repeat the allegations of abuse made in the media over the last 18 months.

52. The Metropolitan Police Service have also made unsuccessful attempts to speak with Richard KERR in relation to his media claims that he had been abused at Elm Guest House and other locations in London.

The Spinwatch article (31 March 2016) and the Independent newspaper article 11th July 2015

53. The Independent newspaper article of 11th July 2015 is widely referred to by MEEHAN in his Spinwatch article of 31st March 2016. MEEHAN also cites the

Paul FOOT book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace', described by Niall MEEHAN as '[T]he seminal work on the clandestine role of the security services in Northern Ireland'.

54. A Freedom of Information request in relation to FRASER was submitted to PSNI from the journalist who wrote the Independent article of the 11th July 2015. This request was refused.

55. The use by the PSNI Freedom of Information unit of FOI Act exemptions related to the use of; Section 23 (5) - information supplied by, or concerning security bodies; Section 30 (3) investigations; and Section 40 (5) personal information. In line with these exemptions, the PSNI adopted an approach of Neither Confirm Nor Deny in respect of any information held on FRASER.

56. This approach has been used by both the Independent and Spinwatch article authors to substantiate their assertion that FRASER was an intelligence source.

57. I am advised by the PSNI Head of FOI that, following the communication of the decision to the FOI requester, an appeal was made by the requester to have the matter reconsidered by an internal review.

58. An internal review is the first stage of the right of appeal within the Act and allows PSNI to look afresh at their decision.

59. In carrying out this internal review PSNI upheld its use of exemptions and explained to the requester the effect of what are known as the 'Neither Confirm Nor Deny' (NCND) exemptions. PSNI explained to the requester that the Act requires a public authority to inform a requester whether it holds information specified by a request, in most cases a public authority will be able to comply with its duty to do this and go on in most cases to provide the information.

60. I am further advised by the PSNI Head of FOI that there may be occasions, as in this request, where complying with the duty to confirm or deny would in itself disclose sensitive or potentially damaging information that falls under an exemption. In these types of requests the decision to use a NCND exemption would not be affected by whether in fact the PSNI does or does not hold the information.

61. The importance of applying this approach consistently has been recognised and promulgated in the Information Commissioner's office guidance on the use of Neither Confirm Nor Deny exemptions which were further explained and highlighted to the requester.

62. The Information Commissioner's Office states: "There are situations where a public authority will need to use the Neither Confirm Nor Deny response

consistently over a series of separate requests, regardless of whether it holds the requested information. This is to prevent refusing to confirm or deny being taken as an indication of whether information is held. Before complying with Section 1 (1) (a), public authorities should consider both whether any harm would arise from confirming that information is held and whether harm would arise from stating that no information is held. "

63. PSNI explained to the requester that, in regards to the Neither Confirm Nor Deny exemption, relating to information supplied by or relating to bodies dealing with security matters, the appropriateness of this exemption is not affected by whether or not such information is held. In fact it relates to the consequences of confirming or denying that this information is held.

64. The PSNI may at times engage with bodies covered by section 23, and this is important for targeting serious criminals. To confirm or deny whether intelligence was used in specific investigations would undermine police ability to use intelligence as an operational tool.

65. It was further explained to the requester that the exemptions provided by Section 30 (3) (Investigations) and Section 40 (5) (Personal Data) are used by PSNI (and other UK police services) to protect the integrity of investigations. PSNI and other police services must use this response consistently or there may be a

danger that we would alert individuals and their associates that they were under investigation; this may include crimes that may have happened many years ago.

66. As with other police forces, PSNI will use Neither Confirm Nor Deny in a consistent manner for requests about investigations into any individual where the police have not already placed official information into the public domain.

67. PSNI also explained to the requester that the use of the Neither Confirm Nor Deny in relation to personal data may breach the data protection principles, as set out at the exemption at section 40 (5) of the FOI Act. The criterion for engaging this exemption is not whether disclosing information would contravene data protection principles, but rather that confirming nor denying that it is held would do so. To either confirm or deny that the information is held could indicate that a person is/was or is/was not the subject of a police investigation. This would be 'unfair' to the individual regardless of whether they were a public persona or not and therefore a breach of the Data Protection Act.

68. In order to protect the integrity of investigative work around crimes of historical abuse, child abuse or other such serious crimes, PSNI apply a consistent approach to these types of requests which is in line with national police advice as well as advice and case law from the Information Commissioner's Office.

69. The requester in this case chose not to appeal this matter further to the Information Commissioner's Office.
70. It will be appreciated that the requestor did not seek to publish the full detail of this explanation instead reporting only that 'Authorities in Northern Ireland are refusing to reveal what they know about a notorious convicted paedophile with close links to a former government adviser on the grounds of "national security"' (The Independent, 11th July 2015).
71. This is clearly an incomplete and partial reporting of the rationale provided by the PSNI. It is noted that once refusal had been received and further explanation supplied as a result of the Internal Review process the journalist concerned did not seek to appeal to the Information Commissioner's Office under section 50 of the FOI Act.
72. The Spinwatch article clearly seeks to establish a connection between FRASER and Kincora. In this regard reference is made to the Paul FOOT book "Who Framed Colin Wallace", published in 1989.
73. It is not accepted by the PSNI that this book, based on the assertions of Colin WALLACE, comprises an accurate or complete and authentic source on the subject of WALLACE and the activities of the Security Services in Northern

Ireland. For example, it accepts the veracity of the document which has come to be known as **GC80**. There are grounds on which to question the validity of this document which are discussed in my previous statement and in Exhibit GC11.

74. WALLACE's own version of events has never been tested as he has repeatedly declined to assist previous investigations and inquiries. This was discussed in my previous statement and WALLACE's profile (Exhibit GC10 refers).

75. In MEEHAN's article he describes a document reproduced at pg452 of FOOT's book. The manner of his use of this book indicates that he is uncritically accepting the conclusions of FOOT and the untested account of WALLACE.

76. The document reproduced in FOOT's book is described by MEEHAN as an intelligence document written by WALLACE. In handwriting at the top of the document is "some 'off the cuff' information on TARA for the Press". It also bears the marking "Information Policy File".

77. Neither the original of the reproduced document (if such exists) nor a full copy as appears in the FOOT book, are held by PSNI. I cannot therefore comment upon its veracity or provenance.

78. The document mentions MCGRATH's homosexuality; there is no reference to child abuse.

79. The significance, however, of this reproduced document (for MEEHAN) appears to be firstly, the mention in it of the address of Kincora, 236 Newtownards Road, Belfast. It should be noted that '236' is handwritten not typed as per the rest of the address and indeed the remainder of the document. Secondly the presence of an asterisk at the bottom of the page, beside a reference to a 1971 New Society article entitled "Ulster's Children of Conflict" written by Dr M FRASER.

80. It is alleged by MEEHAN that in another copy of this document shown to MEEHAN by WALLACE an asterisk is also beside the 236 Newtownards Road address. This second asterisk is not reproduced in FOOT's book which is significant as without its presence FRASER is not connected to Kincora.

81. In MEEHAN's article he cites WALLACE's comments in the Independent article of July 2015 that

This gives a strong indication that Army intelligence were well aware of who [Fraser] was and what he was really getting up to at that time."

82. It is not clear how WALLACE establishes this conclusion.

83. In MEEHAN's article, WALLACE states that FRASER was given a tour of army headquarters in Lisburn in 1973 but he (WALLACE) "was instructed not to provide FRASER with assistance or facilities".

84. If FRASER was an Intelligence Source, as alleged by MEEHAN, it is unclear what benefit would accrue from the withdrawal of such military support.

85. I again refer to my previous statement and in particular a document which has become known as **GC80**. This document and its provenance are discussed in exhibit GC11.

86. I would observe that if **GC80** was WALLACE's full, accurate and contemporary knowledge about Kincora and his other wider concerns about child abuse in Northern Ireland in 1974, there is, significantly, no mention whatsoever of FRASER. This would have been expected if WALLACE had knowledge of him as he subsequently suggests in MEEHAN's article.

87. As was discussed in my previous statement and attached exhibits, despite his alleged concerns about Kincora and wider concerns about child abuse, WALLACE never mentioned Kincora to any of those journalists to whom he was providing briefings and documents in the mid 1970s; exactly the same observation can be made regarding FRASER.

88. MEEHAN's assertion that FRASER was either facilitated to abuse children or protected from the criminal consequences of his actions by the RUC or any other agency, is not supported by papers held by PSNI.

89. The evidence on which MEEHAN bases his assertion is sparse and limited to innuendo and partial reporting.

Murder of Brian McDERMOTT

90. During the opening statements to the HIAI reference was made to the 1973 murder of Brian McDERMOTT, a 10 year old boy from East Belfast. Numerous press articles from 1982 to date have linked this murder to Kincora.

91. On 02/09/1973 Brian McDERMOTT left home at lunch time to go to Ormeau Park to play; he never returned home. On 08/09/1973 his remains were recovered from the River Lagan, the body having been mutilated and burned. An Inquest File was submitted in April 1974 and an 'Open Verdict' returned.

92. In February 1977, the RUC were contacted by Brian McDERMOTT's mother who mentioned that she had been assaulted by her son William (Brian's brother) on his return from England where he had served a prison sentence for assault on his 3 year old nephew. As a result of this, the RUC invited William McDERMOTT to voluntarily attend Castlereagh Station. He was subsequently

questioned by police and admitted involvement in his brother's death and disposal of the body.

93. Senior RUC officers, however, were not convinced of McDERMOTT's guilt.

They felt his account lacked details which would have been expected from the person responsible for the murder. Forensic scientists were unable to find anything to support William McDERMOTT's statement and a Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr NABNEY, was not convinced that his confession was genuine. As there was insufficient evidence to charge, William McDERMOTT was released on 05/03/1977. There are no records to show that the matter was ever referred to the DPP in 1977 for its consideration. Of note in 1982 William McDERMOTT withdrew his statement of confession.

94. In 1982, the Brian McDERMOTT murder was first linked to Kincora by the journalist, Ed MOLONEY. MOLONEY claimed he had spoken to Jean COULTER (in the 1970s, COULTER was actively involved in Ulster Unionist politics and became an elected member (Official Unionist Party) to the Northern Ireland Assembly in 1973). COULTER told police in her statement of 12/03/1982, that she knew a man [John SAXTON] who had come to her in a distraught state, having been to a political meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel held by John McKEAGUE. McKEAGUE is commented upon further at paragraph 97 below. At this meeting SAXTON claims he was the subject of a homosexual approach by a man (not McKEAGUE).

95. SAXTON was concerned that this meeting may have, in some way, been linked to the Brian McDERMOTT murder. In 1982, COULTER told the RUC that she and SAXTON had discussed the McDERMOTT murder and SAXTON told her “that the people in the hotel that night were the type of people who could do this to McDERMOTT”. It is not clear on what basis SAXTON made this assessment as the meeting was of a loyalist nature and there is no paedophilic overtone apparent.

96. On 30/01/1982, COULTER told MOLONEY that she knew that John McKEAGUE frequented William McGRATH’s home at Greenwood Avenue in the 1970s. This conversation between COULTER and MOLONEY linked McKEAGUE to McGRATH, and therefore, by default Kincora. It was this tenuous connection which was used by MOLONEY to link Kincora to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT.

97. D/Superintendent CASKEY subsequently investigated this alleged link and concluded in his covering report for the Phase 2 file that “no evidence has been found to substantiate that any of the persons interviewed were connected with the murder of Brian McDERMOTT or that his death was related to homosexuality at the Royal Avenue Hotel or anywhere else.” (I believe this reference should be to the Park Avenue Hotel).

98. The murder was further linked to Kincora by a number of other journalists in 1982 – Jim CAMPBELL (Sunday World) and Iain MacCASKILL (News of the World). When the RUC spoke to Iain MacCASKILL, he produced a document (Exhibit SRM9(a)/ **GC76**, part of RUC File C64/5/83). MacCASKILL claims he had received this document in the post shortly after reports in the media were published confirming that the McDERMOTT murder file was being reopened by the Kincora Investigation Team.
99. This document, MacCASKILL believed, was written by John Colin WALLACE. Papers held by the PSNI suggest that WALLACE passed information of this nature to MacCASKILL in 1982.
100. In the document (**GC76**) it was alleged that in 1974 WALLACE had complained to senior officers that a cover up of Kincora was preventing the killers of Brian McDERMOTT being arrested. **GC76** further alleged that 3 people who were thought to be linked with a Kincora Vice Ring and who were suspected of killing McDERMOTT were named to senior officers. Their names are not included in the document.
101. In 1982 the RUC visited WALLACE and asked him about his knowledge of persons involved in the murder; WALLACE refused to cooperate. In his report, D/Superintendent CASKEY concluded that it might “be considered surprising that a person of WALLACE’s position in 1973 had not made determined efforts to have this information brought to the attention of the police investigating this

horrific murder". Again CASKEY was unable to establish any link between the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and Kincora.

102. A DPP file in relation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT was prepared by the RUC and forwarded in August 1982. The DPP issued directions in November 1983 stating that the evidence and supporting statements were "not sufficient upon which to charge any person either with unlawfully causing the death of Brian McDERMOTT or in relation to the disposal of his body. The investigations conducted by Detective Superintendent CASKEY have not yielded any evidence which affects this assessment".

103. In 1993 the case was re-examined after a series of newspaper articles appeared to mark the 20th anniversary of the murder. An article in the Sunday World (see Exhibit GC17), claimed that senior police officers close to the McDERMOTT investigation believed William McGRATH was responsible for Brian McDERMOTT's murder. The article further claims that McGRATH was allegedly questioned about the murder "but he was never charged".

104. There is nothing in any of the papers held by the PSNI which have ever linked William McGRATH as a suspect in the murder of Brian McDERMOTT. There is no record of McGRATH having been interviewed in relation to the McDERMOTT murder. The RUC, following re-examination of the investigation papers,

concluded there was no value in pursuing this line and there were no new leads which could be followed.

105. In April 2003 police became aware of a male residing in England who claimed he had been involved in the murder of Brian McDERMOTT – James McDOWELL. McDOWELL was a convicted paedophile, originally from Northern Ireland, who had “confessed” to Social Workers about his involvement in the murder. It was noted by the police that he had confessed to different high profile murders to remain in hostels/ secure environment based on an assessment that McDOWELL had become institutionalised. However, it was decided to review the investigation.

106. As part of this re-examination into the murder, John Colin WALLACE was approached by the PSNI and provided a statement about his knowledge of the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and links to Kincora. WALLACE told police in 2004 “I had no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT. I am not in possession of any information that would link anyone to the McDERMOTT murder. I can confirm that I am not aware of any cover up concerning the McDERMOTT case”. This is a clear disavowal of **GC76**.

JOHN McKEAGUE

107. The opening statements of the HIAI module into Kincora also made reference to John McKEAGUE. John McKEAGUE was linked to Kincora by Jean COULTER as outlined above (see Para 88-90).

108. The only other link between John McKEAGUE and Kincora was that McKEAGUE had been involved in a homosexual 'relationship' with a former Kincora resident, HIA 534/R4. HIA 534/R4 admitted to the RUC in his statement of 03/04/1980 that he had been involved in consensual homosexual activity with McKEAGUE. HIA 534/R4 also claimed that he had lived rent free, in a house owned by McKEAGUE for a period in 1977/ 1978. This was when HIA 534/R4 was aged 28/ 29 years and had not been a resident in Kincora for approximately 11 years. From the material held by PSNI, these are the only links between John McKEAGUE and Kincora.

Commentary in the Belfast Telegraph article about the late Joshua (Joss) CARDWELL

109. An article appeared in the Belfast Telegraph on the 23rd January 2015, entitled 'Sex assault Tory MP visited Kincora boys' home, claim retired detectives'.

110. The article states that a Mr Joss CARDWELL, a Belfast councillor, with responsibility for oversight of children's homes, including Kincora, was interviewed by one of the sources (Officer JONES). JONES found him 'an

absolute nervous wreck' when he was asked to attend an RUC station. The article does not mention that CARDWELL provided a written statement to D/Superintendent CASKEY. This was recorded on the 23 March 1982. D/Superintendent CASKEY was accompanied during his interview of CARDWELL by DI MACK.

111. From the papers held by the PSNI, it appears that the rationale behind the RUC's decision to interview CARDWELL was a remark made by a then BBC reporter, Chris MOORE, that CARDWELL may have visited Kincora outside his capacity as Visiting Officer for the EHSSB. There were no grounds for the RUC to consider CARDWELL as an abuse suspect in the Kincora investigation and there have been no retrospective complaints made to police against CARDWELL by any former Kincora resident.

112. There is a clear rationale, given his role in the Welfare Committee, for CARDWELL having visited Kincora on a number of occasions. During interview by the RUC, CARDWELL confirmed to officers that he had been in Kincora as part of his work as a member of the Visiting Committee of the Belfast Welfare Corporation. CARDWELL denied ever having taken any resident out of Kincora or having any boy from the Hostel in his home.

Allegation that a convicted sex offender Tory MP visited Kincora in the 1970s

113. There is no mention in any papers held by the PSNI of a Tory MP visiting Kincora or being an abuse suspect. Again I refer to my previous statement and in particular paragraphs 164 and 180-185. It is possible that this 'MP' is one of these unidentified abusers, but there is no reason to so contend. It may be expected that an English MP would have had descriptive qualities that one might expect to have been referred to in the statements of the victims; there are no such descriptions (i.e. manner, accent) in said statements. There is no mention of any Westminster MP being recorded in the Visitors Register. A number of members of the Stormont Parliament are shown on the Register, including at the opening of the Home in 1958 and in 1967 as part of a group of visitors from City Hall.

RUC Intelligence Document dated 17 April 1973 and Robophone Message dated 23 May 1973

114. In my previous statement I addressed the RUC's handling of an anonymous telephone call received on 23 May 1973.

115. Of particular interest to the Inquiry may be the handling of this Robophone Message in light of the RUC Intelligence Document (SB50) dated 17 April 1973 (approximately 5 weeks before the anonymous telephone call was received). This SB document will hereafter be referred to by the reference given to it by the HIAI- KIN55076.

116. The Robophone system was an automated answering machine system which was designed to allow members of the public to pass information to the RUC in a confidential and anonymous manner.

117. PSNI records show that instructions were issued on 26th October 1972 for the Duty Inspector at RUC Headquarters Brooklyn to monitor the Robophone calls and then disseminate the information. Section 5 of the instructions states the following:

'Where the information obviously indicates a Special Branch interest such personnel at this Headquarters will be informed in addition to the message being passed to the station responsible for the area referred to using a PABX telephone line'.

118. The contents of this Robophone message would have been of interest to SB (re: TARA); this message was therefore copied to them, as is evidenced by a handwritten note on the bottom of the Robophone transcription, 'Copy to SB Belfast'.

119. This Robophone message was received at 15:05 on 23rd May 1973 on the robophone confidential telephone line and sent out "for information and compliance without delay" on 24th May 1973 by the Divisional Officer at Mountpottinger. This supports the fact that the contents of the Robophone

message were transmitted by PABX telephone, as per the instructions referred to at para 111 above.

120. As I stated in my statement of the 20 May 2016 at paragraphs 29-30, the RUC responded to the Robophone by sending a uniform officer from Strandtown station (Con LONG) to Kincora, where he spoke with Joseph MAINS on 4th June 1973.

121. Research conducted by PSNI can confirm that KIN55076 and the Robophone message were filed together in the relevant SB files. Records show that KIN55076 was copied to at least six different SB files. All of these files have been viewed by the HIAI and relevant intelligence extracted, as requested.

122. There is no evidence to show what action, if any, was taken by SB once both documents were received and filed together. This is, however, a point to which I will return later in this statement.

123. KIN55076 appears to be the first occasion on which William MCGRATH is identified positively as the leader of TARA. This will be returned to below.

124. It is important to consider what KIN55076 actually states. In essence the following is reported:

- William MCGRATH is the OC of a loyalist group called TARA
- MCGRATH is a reputed homosexual
- He is alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated
- TARA members are all members of the Orange Order

125. It is important to reflect what is **not** said:

- No reference is made to Kincora
- No mention is made of MCGRATH's occupation
- No reference is made to MCGRATH having any paedophilic tendencies
- No suggestion is made of the abuse of children by MCGRATH; neither personally or directly by him or by others, with his assistance
- No mention is made of any illegal activity other than the suggestion of a form of homosexual entrapment/blackmail practiced by MCGRATH upon other members of TARA
- No suggestion is made that any juvenile is a member of TARA; all TARA members are also members of the Orange Order. Thus it is reasonable to suggest that this requires the member to be an adult member as no mention is made of Junior Orange Order
- There is no record of any specific investigative actions being raised on the grounds of this SB50. It appears instead to have been produced to inform RUC authorities on the activities of a Loyalist group which had recently adopted a more public profile (notably press coverage regarding TARA on 11 April 1973)

- There is no record of KIN55076 being disseminated more generally, i.e. to local police performing uniform patrol duties. However, barring an identification of those who may be extremist loyalists, it is unclear what a more general awareness of the contents of this document would achieve.

126. It is therefore my assessment that when KIN55076 was received there were no opportunities presented to identify a risk posed by MCGRATH or any other person to residents at Kincora. It was handled, it would appear, appropriately.

127. There is no evidence to suggest that when the transcript of the Robophone message 2024 of 23rd May 1973 was filed by SB, that any review of previously held intelligence was carried out, particularly in relation to KIN55076 which had been received 5 weeks earlier.

128. The question arises however as to the potential impact of KIN55076 on how the RUC actioned the Robophone message of 23 May 1973. The two pieces of information were filed by Special Branch, as they were both located together in the SB file on William MCGRATH; as provided to the HIAI.

129. It is possible that, had both documents (KIN55076 and Robophone message 2024) been connected and disseminated for action together by SB, greater weight may have been attached to the allegations made in the Robophone

message. The information contained in this message may have been assessed as having been corroborated to some degree.

130. The potential outcome of having linked these two documents is speculative.

131. The Robophone message, received on 23rd May 1973, was allocated to E Division on 27th May 1973 and subsequently to a uniform Constable, LONG, who attended Kincora on 4th June 1973 and he spoke with Joseph MAINS. One alternate approach which might have been adopted had both pieces of information been considered collectively would have been to allocate a detective to investigate the allegations. Allocation of the inquiry to a detective officer would have engaged an officer and supervisor with a higher level of investigative skills.

132. In the TERRY Review a number of RUC officers considered that, with hindsight, the Robophone enquiry should have been allocated to a CID or SB officer. In the statement of Superintendent MONAGHAN, Deputy Divisional Commander E Division in 1973, recorded by TERRY in 1982, MONAGHAN describes that he would have, had he seen the Robophone message at the time, allocated it to a detective. However, later in his statement he comments that the Divisional CID were under 'extreme pressure' to the extent that extra detectives had been 'drafted in to deal with a number of sectarian murders'. He concludes (as the Deputy Divisional Commander) "an anonymous Robophone message of

the type of 23 May 1973 would, therefore, have been accorded a fairly low priority at that time”.

133. The fact that the Robophone message was actioned by Con LONG on 4th June appears to support MONAGHAN's view as to policing priorities in May 1973 within E Division, in that it was a uniformed constable “investigating” 12 days after initial receipt of the call.

134. The starting point for any enquiry by any RUC officer (detective or uniform) responding to the contents of the Robophone message would be to engage with Joseph MAINS, as the Officer in Charge of the Home.

135. There was, at this time, no reason whatsoever for the RUC to suspect MAINS to be anything other than the Officer in Charge of a boys' home. In ignorance of MAINS' true criminal proclivities (and the Welfare authorities concerns around him) his reassurance and 'vouching for' MCGRATH would be taken at face value. I have discussed this in my previous statement at paragraph 29. The situation described above may, in all probability, have had the same outcome regardless of who had visited the Home.

136. It can be proposed that the officer responding should have interviewed MCGRATH. MCGRATH as per the Robophone was alleged to be involved in

homosexual relations with unknown members of TARA, using homosexuality as leverage. It was further alleged he [MCGRATH] was concerned in a 'vice ring' and exploited young boys. Had any officer interviewed MCGRATH in 1973 about paedophilic behaviour, they would have been met by a 56 year old married man with three children, with "deep religious convictions" and who was "high up in the Orange Order".

137. The enquiring officer may well have been satisfied with these facts as noted.

138. In May and June 1973, however, no identified complainants or victims of abuse by MCGRATH had come forward to the RUC. It is unclear, in light of the above, what evidence could have been put to MCGRATH in an interview setting.

139. During interview in 1980, under arrest and with written statements of complaint made against him by his victims, we know that MCGRATH never confessed, until immediately before his trial commence in December 1981. It is therefore unlikely that he would have made admissions to serious criminal activity in a less formal setting.

140. It could be opined that consideration should have been given to an interview of the residents who were in Kincora on 4th June 1973. At the time of Con LONG's visit to Kincora, this would have included [REDACTED] R 12, [REDACTED] KIN 43, Clinton MASSEY, [REDACTED] R 10, [REDACTED] KIN 285, [REDACTED] KIN 42, HIA 532/B1/R13 and [REDACTED] KIN 217. Of these residents, [REDACTED] R 12,

MASSEY and R 10 were subsequently to complain of abuse by MCGRATH and for which MCGRATH was convicted in December 1981. It is speculative but possible that, had these residents been interviewed in June 1973, they may have disclosed abuse to a police officer. Equally it should be noted that none of the victims above proactively sought police to report abuse; indeed allegations of abuse were made after they were approached by CASKEY in 1980.

141. In 1973 little was known about the complex dynamics of child abuse and paedophile offending. The significant resource pressures (as described by [REDACTED]) as well as the operating environment of the day (the ongoing civil disorder and terrorism) and the fact that this was the 2024th Robophone message of 1973 must be considered in any assessment of the actions of Con LONG or his authorities.

142. Whilst this was therefore a potential missed opportunity to stop the abuse at Kincora, the actions taken at the time seem reasonable and proportionate, based on the information available at the time.

143. It should also be considered that the Robophone was assessed and closed as a 'malicious call'. This conclusion may well have had an impact on subsequent readers of the information contained within.

144. The contents of the Robophone message and KIN55076 of the 17/04/1973 were pieces of information which could have been shared by the RUC with the Welfare Authorities. Had the information been shared, this may have prompted the Welfare Authorities to share their concerns about MAINS with the RUC at this time (in particular it may have triggered sharing of the Mason File which was not shared with the RUC until 1976).

145. The absence of a multi-agency approach based on sharing of information between the RUC and Welfare Authorities has been discussed in my previous statement with regard to the general observation but also specifically the Robophone message.

Additional commentary on D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG

146. On reviewing the handling of KIN55076 and the 2024 Robophone message, it has been noted that, during evidence to the Hughes Inquiry, D/Constable CULLEN stated that he never approached Special Branch during his 'enquiries' into GARLAND's allegations, either to make them aware of the information he had received or to seek information from them. CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry, at KIN 72206, in relation to whether the matter i.e. GARLAND's information, was for Special Branch, "My senior officer [MEHARG] was made aware of it. He would have passed it on to his equal in that rank".

147. ACC MEHARG disputed CULLEN's account that he had been briefed in 1974 on the paramilitary/TARA involvement in Kincora, based on GARLAND's account. MEHARG told the Hughes Inquiry that he had never received intelligence from CULLEN before 1980 of a paramilitary involvement in Kincora and stated that had he had such information , "I would certainly have alerted Special Branch" (KIN 72398).

148. MEHARG, despite being one of the most senior and experienced RUC officers, was, per CULLEN's evidence, not ensuring the necessary flow of information to and from an enquiry. This prevented the enquiry into GARLAND's allegations about MCGRATH from being as effective as it could be and prevented the systems of investigation and intelligence gathering from operating effectively.

149. In 1974 when CULLEN began his 'enquiries', the information held by Special Branch was, to the effect that MCGRATH was a homosexual with a single report (i.e. the Robophone message) mentioning his exploitation of young boys and his involvement in a vice ring. In all the intelligence held by the RUC, up to and including, at the time of CASKEY's 1980 investigations, there was no suggestion that MCGRATH was abusing or facilitating the abuse of boys in Kincora.

150. It is clear that CULLEN and MEHARG would have been better informed on MCGRATH had they requested information held by Special Branch. Albeit the

Robophone message is believed to have emanated from CULLEN's source, GARLAND.

151. Additionally SB would have also been more informed on MCGRATH and TARA, by what CULLEN had gleaned from GARLAND, [UDR Captain N] and his third unidentified male information source.

TARA 1 File

152. During preparation for the HIAI, PSNI records were comprehensively searched for the discovery and disclosure of relevant intelligence. During this search, a file 'TARA 2' was recovered. On review of the TARA 2 intelligence file, it was apparent that a preceding file was missing.

153. Following extensive searches of PSNI intelligence databases and stores, the 'TARA 1' file, was located on the 2nd June 2016. The HIAI were immediately notified of this discovery.

154. This file was held on microfiche and a copy has been supplied to and reviewed by the HIAI.

155. An analysis of TARA 1 has been completed and the salient points are listed in the table below. This should be read in conjunction with paragraphs 143-147 of my statement dated 20 May 2016 relating to RUC intelligence.
156. Intelligence with the TARA 1 file indicates that up until 1971 the Commander of TARA was incorrectly attributed by RUC Special Branch to a George MCGRATH instead of William MCGRATH.
157. In light of the above, PSNI reviewed the Special Branch file for the George McGRATH referred to above. This process identified that by November 1971, following liaison with MI5, the RUC had established that the Commanding Officer (CO) of TARA was not George McGRATH. It appears from review of the TARA 1 file and the personal file of William McGRATH, that the first time William McGRATH is referred to as the CO of TARA is in the SB 50 of 16 April 1973 (KIN 55076).
158. The SB50 referred to as KIN55076 dated 16th April 1973 appears to be the first occasion that William MCGRATH is referred to as a reputed homosexual. Thereafter much of the intelligence on MCGRATH refers to his homosexuality.
159. Aside from the Robophone message (May 1973), no other intelligence document refers to MCGRATH's employment in Kincora and none refer to his sexual abuse of boys.

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
SB Minute	31/08/1971	ACC Special Branch	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to 'All Special Branch Officers'.</p> <p>One page report on TARA- its structure, membership and finances. Much the same information as the SNUFFBOX report of 16/6/1971 is provided again.</p> <p>The minute concludes, 'Give this matter close attention. Where confirmation already exists report immediately. Where it does not, developments should be reported as they come to hand'.</p>
SB Minute	31/08/1971	Supt. for ACC Special Branch	Tara Brigade	<p>Addressed to 'D/Sgt SB, Dungannon'</p> <p>One page report; outlines the man in charge of TARA 'might be identical with George McGRATH..., Dungannon'.</p> <p>There is reference to a photograph of the George McGRATH with some suggestion as to whether or not the photograph and the identified George McGRATH were the same person.</p> <p>The report asks for enquiries to be made of George McGRATH and 'have a very close look at his recent activities... is there anything to indicate that he is the person we are endeavouring to identify'.</p> <p>Report concludes with a request for Dungannon SB Office to provide a full description of McGRATH and, if possible, a recent photograph.</p>
RUC SB Minute	24/09/1971		George McGRATH, Dungannon	<p>Memo to the Director General, PO Box 500</p> <p>Reference to 2 previous memos from the 4th and 5th September; also attached [not on this copy] is a 'recent photograph of McGRATH in which he is wearing glasses'.</p>
Police Report (RUC)	03/12/1971	Supt. for Chief Constable	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to Supt., SB, Belfast</p> <p>DCI, SB, Ballymena</p> <p>D/S, SB, Antrim</p> <p>D/S, SB, Downpatrick</p> <p>Report is a follow up to the request of 31/08/1971 seeking further information on membership and activity of TARA. List a number of individuals said to be linked to TARA in various parts of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Commandant of TARA was noted to be George McGRATH and the Intelligence Officer, Clifford SMYTH.</p>
Unknown	15/03/1972	[HQNI]	Tara Brigade	<p>Report states that TARA has 'finally disbanded' and that its leader, George McGRATH, has not been seen since December 1971. Report notes that George McGRATH is a Civil Servant who holds a MBE.</p> <p>Notes that many TARA members have joined the UDR, LAV and Vanguard.</p>
RUC report	06/04/1972	Ch Supt. for Chief Constable	The "Tara Brigade"	<p>Report states that the Tara Brigade is "now finally disbanded", with many of its members joining the UDR, LAV and Vanguard.</p> <p>Report claims that those members who have the UDR have done so particularly for weapon training, "and that if it comes to the crunch</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
				they would be prepared to turn on their Officers".
RUC SB50	16/04/1973	Newtownards SB office	TARA	<p>Information on TARA, 'which became public in the Press 11/04/1973'. The C.O. of TARA is listed as William McGRATH, with Frankie MILLAR his assistant. A number of other current and former TARA members are listed. Report states that TARA membership had been falling 'drastically' and they went public to 'create a myth about their size'.</p> <p>The final paragraph of the reports states, '...McGRATH is a reputed homosexual...alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated'.</p>
Annex C to 1127G (Military)	18/04/1973		'Intelligence Summary: Protestant Subversive Activities'	<p>At point 5 'TARA Brigade' it is noted that TARA had re-emerged and refers to a series of posters in which TARA presented itself as the new "law and order" Protestant group. 'TARA has in fact existed since 1970'.</p> <p>McGRATH is named as Belfast Brigade Commander and is said to be a homosexual.</p>
Transcript of Robophone Message	23/05/1973			<p>Transcript of a call received on the RUC confidential telephone on 23/05/1973 at 15:05 from a male caller. Information to be 'investigated and results reported'.</p> <p>Caller alleged the key points made by the caller were that a vice ring existed, which centred on William McGRATH, who was employed at Kincora; that he [McGRATH] was involved in homosexuality and exploited young boys, sexually, politically and financially. The caller also alleged that McGRATH was involved in "underground politics", was the leader of TARA and was in contact with a number of local, homosexual MPs. It was also claimed that McGRATH had got his job in Kincora through his association with these homosexual politicians.</p> <p>Handwritten at the bottom of the report is 'Copy to SB Belfast'.</p>
Transcript of Robophone Message	26/09/1973			<p>Transcript of a call re the murder of Thomas HERRON. It is poor copy and difficult to decipher. The is reference to Dr PAISLEY and 'leader of the TARA group' but it is not clear what in what context they are being referred to.</p>
RUC SB 50	21/10/1973			<p>'MAYNES' was a supervisor of William McGRATH snr at his work with the Belfast Corporation. McGRATH was noted as being a member of the Christian Fellowship Centre. His address was given at 188 Upper Newtownards Road.</p>
Unknown	17/10/1973			<p>Appears to be an extract from a report; paragraph 'E'- 'J'. Paragraph 'F' is commentary on TARA.</p> <p>TARA is described as a splinter group formed from UVF. TARA was run by McGRATH from his home on the Holywood Road. The report stated that McGRATH "got them young and preached religion to them". The report went on to say that McGRATH preached bigotry and anti-Catholic sources. Describes TARA as a secretive organisation who had 500 guns.</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
Police Report (RUC)		Supt. for C/Supt. SB	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to ACC SB in response to the HQ request of 20/06/1974. Provides an assessment as 'a group of people who are genuinely concerned about the situation in Northern Ireland'.</p> <p>The report lists William McGRATH, Francis AGNEW and Frank MILLAR as persons associated with TARA.</p> <p>There is no mention of homosexuality, sexual abuse or Kincora in this document.</p>

Systemic Failures

CULLEN and MEHARG 1974 – 1976

160. I consider that the fact that ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN did not adequately investigate the allegations made by Roy GARLAND between 1974 and 1976 constitutes a **systemic failure** for the following reasons:

- ACC MEHARG, by virtue of his seniority within the RUC failed to grasp the strategic significance of the information provided to him by D/Con CULLEN.
- ACC MEHARG failed to provide direction to an officer significantly more junior in rank.
- ACC MEHARG failed to appoint an appropriately skilled officer to investigate the allegations of homosexuality, paramilitary involvement and child abuse.
- Together they (CULLEN and MEHARG) operated in isolation from the rest of the RUC, failing to seek or provide intelligence to Special Branch colleagues.
- D/Con CULLEN's enquiries lacked rigour, grip, proactivity and focus and were marred by large periods of inactivity.
- D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG failed to keep detailed written records of their meetings, enquiries, directions and decisions.

- D/Con CULLEN failed to show any personal proactivity in his dealings with Roy GARLAND. Further when provided with clear investigative opportunities, CULLEN failed to carry out basic enquiries (i.e. interviewing Kincora residents for whom he had been provided details by EHSSB).
- In February 1976 CULLEN was made aware by EHSSB that Joseph MAINS was suspected of abusing boys in his care. CULLEN states that he briefed MEHARG on receipt of this information. Therefore CULLEN, and by his evidence, MEHARG (and given his seniority, therefore the RUC) knew that two suspected child abusers were working in Kincora and failed to take action.
- Whilst the actions of CULLEN and MEHARG clearly did not amount to a thorough investigation, the fact remains that had such an investigation occurred between 1974-76, any outcome would be speculative.

Detective Superintendent John GRAHAM- June 1974

161. D/Supt. John GRAHAM's failure to respond to the allegations brought to him by Valerie SHAW in June 1974 amount to a **significant personal failing** and **neglect of duty**. SHAW had relayed to GRAHAM the allegations she had been made aware of by Roy GARLAND which included the abuse of boys (albeit not in Kincora).

162. An officer as experienced as GRAHAM and noting his rank and role (as Head of Belfast CID) inexplicably failed to do anything with the information he had obtained directly from SHAW and amounts to a **systemic failure** for the following reasons:

- D/Supt GRAHAM, by virtue of his seniority and role within the RUC failed to grasp the strategic significance of the information provided to him by Valerie SHAW.
- GRAHAM, as the then Head of Belfast CID, failed to appoint an appropriately skilled officer to investigate the allegations of homosexuality, paramilitary involvement and child abuse.
- GRAHAM failed to keep any record of his meeting with SHAW and subsequent actions.

163. Although GRAHAM never denied having received the information from SHAW in 1974, his statements to the RUC and Sussex police highlight inconsistencies in GRAHAM's account of what he did with the information.

164. It is worthy of comment to reflect on the findings of the TERRY Review in relation to GRAHAM. The Sussex detectives who interviewed GRAHAM found him to be 'nervous' and 'unconvincing' and someone who they could not imagine having held the rank of Detective Superintendent in the RUC 'only a few years earlier'.

165. I concur with Sussex D/Superintendent HARRISON in his summation of his interviews with GRAHAM:

"It appears certain that ex-Detective Superintendent GRAHAM's unsatisfactory performance will provide headline material if this aspect of

the enquiry is examined in public. It seems probable that Mr GRAHAM's credibility will be in doubt and this will be reflected inevitably, it is feared, on the Royal Ulster Constabulary”.

Failures of the system

- The lack of a joined up approach and two-way information sharing between Welfare Authorities and RUC, prevented an effective, joint response to abuse in Kincora.
- There was no central information system within the RUC to record allegations, concerns or information, which was available to all police officers responding to allegations.
- While the abuse in Kincora was taking place in Kincora, the RUC did not have any specialist trained child abuse investigators, as per all other police forces in the UK at the time.

Points of Note

166. This research has highlighted an error at paragraph 145 of my statement of the 20 May 2016. In this statement it is said that the first occasion the RUC noted MCGRATH to be homosexual was in April 1973, ‘in a document believed to have originated from the Military’ (document is dated 18/4/1973).

167. As is shown in the table at paragraph 143 of my May statement, this is incorrect. In fact the first reference to MCGRATH's homosexuality is the 16/4/1973 information received by RUC Special Branch. It is however considered that this does not materially change the assessment that MCGRATH was only noted as a homosexual in April 1973.

168. In Exhibit GC8, the Profile on Richard KERR, at point 2.0 I refer to when KERR first spoke to the RUC in April 1980. This should in fact read February 1980.

169. Following the Inquiry's request for the PSNI to comment on John McKEAGUE's links (if any) to Kincora, an additional comment has been included in Exhibit 11 'GC80' at page 9. This exhibit is now known as GC11 A.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Signed 

Dated 17th June 2016



RESTRICTED

Kincora - Exhibit GC11a

Analysis of Exhibit GC80 (*amended*)

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Introduction

This report provides a detailed assessment of a four page document entitled "**TARA – reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast**". It was purportedly written by John Colin WALLACE in November 1974. WALLACE is a former member of the Ministry of Defence's (MoD) Information Policy Unit attached to HQNI. This document will hereafter be referred to as GC80, the exhibit number it was given by the RUC in 1984 (the 'GC' in this instance referring to D/Supt George CASKEY).¹

This document suggests that both the RUC and Military had knowledge of William McGRATH's homosexuality but failed to investigate any allegations of homosexual assaults on residents of Kincora Hostel. This report further claims that similar allegations had been made concerning other residential children's homes in Northern Ireland. It should be noted, however, that the document does not contain any specific complaints by alleged victims, or any details of victims or offences which would have assisted a [police] investigation.

This analytical report has been produced as part of the ongoing strategic analytical overview of Kincora- related material held by the Police Service of Northern Ireland. It should be read in conjunction with other Kincora related analysis.

2. Executive Summary

- Questions over the style, contents and accuracy of the document, as well as a total repudiation by military personnel over its production in 1974 casts doubt over the authenticity of the information contained within GC80.
- There is no evidence that the RUC were aware of the existence of the document, now known as GC80, prior to August 1984. On that date a copy of the document was given to Essex Police by Fred HOLROYD; it was later shared with the RUC.
- Research for this report has identified that the RUC knew that their copy of GC80 was a re-typed version of the original document; the original has never been traced.
- RUC forensic examination of GC80 suggests that page one of the document had been interfered with.
- Certain details contained within GC80 are unlikely to have been known by WALLACE in 1974. For example, allegations are made about Raymond SEMPLE, yet there were no complaints made to anyone about SEMPLE before 1980.
- There is no evidence, as viewed by the authors, to substantiate a number of claims made by WALLACE in GC80.
- There is evidence that WALLACE briefed journalists in 1973 about TARA, McGRATH and his homosexuality; none of the journalists recollect Kincora or his employment at a boys' home having ever been mentioned at these briefings.
- WALLACE claims to have been so concerned with the ongoing abuse in Kincora and "*stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels*"; it therefore seems inexplicable that he did not mention to journalists all that he already knew about Kincora.
- WALLACE has repeatedly refused to cooperate with police investigations and therefore questions relating to GC80 have not been answered by him.

¹ Exhibit GC80, part of RUC File C64/22/85

- WALLACE has never authenticated the document.
- If the document is genuine however, it indicates that the RUC and Military knew about abuse at Kincora in 1974 and that neither took action to stop it.

3. Background

The document GC80 appears to have been brought to the attention of the police for the first time on the 7th August 1984²; Fred HOLROYD produced a four page document to Essex Police, which he told them had been written by WALLACE and “sent to an MI5 officer at HQNI”.³ The details of the classification, the person the report was written to and the department it was to be shared with were blanked out on the document shown to the Essex police. HOLROYD claimed he knew the identity of the MI5 officer but would not disclose it to the police officers. The RUC (D/Supt G CASKEY) was subsequently informed of HOLROYD’s meeting with the ESSEX police, where the report allegedly written by WALLACE was discussed; however it is not clear if the actual report (GC80) was copied and shared with the RUC at this time. Subsequent internal RUC communication from September 1984 shows that the RUC dismissed HOLROYD’s information, “there is nothing new that require any further investigation”.⁴

On the 21st November 1984 HOLROYD again met with Essex Police and handed over a quantity of documents, most of which related to correspondence between himself and WALLACE (who was, at that stage, writing from prison). Amongst the material was the four page document (GC80) which HOLROYD had referred to in the previous meeting with them in August 1984. Following the disclosure of this material, Essex Police “notified the appropriate authorities” of its existence⁵ and provided copies of same. The copy handed to Essex police by HOLROYD, had, included in handwriting, the addressee and requester of the report noted at the top of the first page - ██████████ Colonel M)? On 21st February 1985 D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police, informed the RUC that “with ref to GC80 ... HOLROYD had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source⁶”. It is unknown if the ‘original’ document was ever located. This confirms that the document received by the RUC had been altered prior to it being handed to Essex Police.

On 21st January 1985 RUC ACC CUSHLEY wrote to the Secretary of the Hughes Inquiry to disclose the existence of the GC80. CUSHLEY noted that “if this document is genuine it is relevant to the Hughes Inquiry. RUC are doubtful if it could be genuine and an investigation into its authenticity is being pursued by a team of detectives under the direction of Detective Superintendent CASKEY⁷”. Despite protracted correspondence⁸ between WALLACE (through his solicitor) and the Secretary to the Hughes Inquiry between in 1985, WALLACE did not cooperate with the Judge-led Inquiry; despite having received authorisation from the MoD that he could disclose “relevant information to the Committee of Inquiry.”

² Report from DC ROBERTS, Essex Police SB to DCI DOUGLAS, 08/08/1984

³ Report from DC ROBERTS, Essex Police SB to DCI DOUGLAS, 08/08/1984

⁴ RUC 51/1 from D/Supt. G CASKEY to ACC Crime 7/9/1984 re “Operation BUSH’- Documents forwarded by Essex Police on 14/08/1984

⁵ Statement of George William ROBERTS, 10/04/85 (C64/22/85)

⁶ Action 4 – “Contact D/Con B ROBERTS, Essex Police re: HOLROYD’s motives for handing over documents”, dated 21/02/1985

⁷ C64/22/85 – Part 4 – Letter to Hughes Committee of Inquiry from ACC CUSHLEY, 21/01/1985

⁸ Part IV RUC File C64/22/85

On the 4th April 1985 D/Supt CASKEY and DI COOKE interviewed HOLROYD at Rayleigh Police Station, Essex; HOLROYD was “uncooperative⁹” with the RUC officers who questioned about his knowledge of the documents he had handed over to Essex Police. **HOLROYD refused to confirm who had given him a copy of GC80.**

Repeated efforts were made by the RUC to speak with Colin WALLACE, then in HMP Lewes, between April and August 1985, without success. WALLACE stated in a letter to the Chief Constable RUC that “no useful purpose would be served by such an interview¹⁰”. To date, WALLACE has refused to cooperate with any police/statutory investigation into the allegations he proffers in relation to Kincora.

The Hughes Inquiry concluded that WALLACE has never “authenticated or repudiated the papers which we have seen [GC80 included] ... Even if Mr WALLACE was prepared to authenticate them, they would in themselves be of very limited use to the Inquiry since they consist of bald or generalised allegations without supporting detail or confirmation. It would have required his testimony to remedy this and this was not forthcoming¹¹”.

4. Relationship between John Colin WALLACE and Frederick John HOLROYD

John Colin WALLACE was employed by the MOD at HQNI as a [Senior] Information Officer in the Information Policy Department between 1968 and 1975. Officially his role was Head of Production Services and additionally provided briefing sessions on Northern Ireland to journalists¹²; WALLACE was also involved in “counter propaganda” on behalf of the Military¹³. On 31st December 1975 WALLACE resigned from the MOD as an alternative to dismissal following his unauthorised passing of information to a journalist – Robert FISK. The document entitled ‘IP/PR Presentation for CLF’s Study Day- 31 Jan 75’ had been prepared for an army study day. The document given to FISK is the presentation notes for the day, which emphasise the use of counter propaganda by the Army against the IRA. WALLACE may have provided an input to the document but was not the sole author.

In 1981 WALLACE was found guilty of manslaughter following the death of Jonathan LEWIS (husband of WALLACE’s mistress) in August 1980 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Frederick John HOLROYD is a former Captain in Military Intelligence in the British Army who was stationed in Northern Ireland in the 1970’s. HOLROYD resigned from the Army in August 1976 after having been removed from his position in Northern Ireland in May 1975¹⁴ following concerns over his mental health. HOLROYD claims he first met Colin WALLACE, briefly, at HQNI in 1973; but only “learnt of his [WALLACE’s] misfortunes in early 1984¹⁵”.

In April and May 1984 a number of articles written by Duncan CAMPBELL (in collaboration with HOLROYD) were published in the New Statesman journal which exposed many of HOLROYD’s claims of RUC/Army ‘dirty tricks’. HOLROYD also made a number of TV appearances, during which he exalted his long-held allegations. As a result of this media exposure, WALLACE subsequently

⁹ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/85 (part of RUC File C64/22/85)

¹⁰ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/85 (part of RUC File C64/22/85)

¹¹ Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Children’s Homes and Hostels, Para 4.87, dated 31 December 1985.

¹² Statement of Peter BRODERICK, 29/05/1985

¹³ Statement of Colonel F, 16/07/1985

¹⁴ Statement of Frederick J HOLROYD, 19/09/82 (Part of RUC File C64/5/83)

¹⁵ Exhibit GC92 – Letter from HOLROYD to PM Margaret THATCHER, 01/11/84 (C64/22/85)

approached CAMPBELL and offered “to help him [HOLROYD] in any way possible”.¹⁶ Thereafter, WALLACE and HOLROYD began writing directly to each other, frequently, and HOLROYD became a regular visitor to WALLACE in prison.

5. Assessment of the contents of ‘GC80’

5.1. Overview

This is a four page document entitled “TARA – Reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast”, dated 8th November 1974 and signed by JC WALLACE, Senior Information Officer. Handwriting on the document states it was “addressed to Jeremy RAILTON, GSC1 in response to a request from Gen Peter LENG, CLF [the most senior British Army commander in NI and Director of Military Operations] or Colonel M [Head of Army Intelligence in NI]”¹⁷.

GC80 appears to have been based on information contained in two RUC Reference documents (Reference A and B) in response to Reference C:

Reference A – attached RUC background paper on TARA

Reference B – attached RUC report on the death of Brian McDERMOTT

Reference C – your request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above

The documents A-C have not been located in any documents held by PSNI.

The report consists of 10 bullet points followed by a section entitled ‘Conclusions and Recommendations’. There are a number of references to ‘flags’ throughout the document, as additional information to the points WALLACE is making. These ‘flags’ have not been attached to the document; they start at the letter C, with some letters omitted and are not in alphabetical order.

A number of handwritten comments appear on the copy of GC80 available to the authors of this report; these are believed to have been made by Fred HOLROYD.¹⁸

5.2. Analysis of the Contents of GC80

Point 1:

- WALLACE questions the quality and validity of intelligence from the RUC in their background paper on TARA (Reference A). “Difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor Intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption”.

Point 2:

- Discusses the use of the press to expose and prevent “further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels”. Kincora is not named at this point; nor does WALLACE name the other hostels where he alleged abuse was taking place. It is impossible to comment further.

¹⁶ Letter from Colin WALLACE c/o HMP Lewes 2/5/1984, ‘Dear Duncan...’

¹⁷ In November 1974, RAILTON was Lt-Col Information Branch - General Staff Officer Grade 1, LENG was Commander of Land Forces, NI and Colonel M was Head of Army Intelligence.

¹⁸ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/1985 (part of RUC File C64/22/85) para 17.

- WALLACE claims he tried to develop press interest “*in this matter*” the previous year [c 1973] but had no success. If ‘this matter’ refers to abuse at Kincora by McGRATH, there is evidence that in 1973 WALLACE briefed journalists about TARA, McGRATH and his homosexuality. WALLACE (in GC94) claims to have briefed four journalists on Kincora between 1973 and 1976 – David McKITTRICK (Irish Times), Kevin DOWLING (Sunday Mirror), Conor O’CLEERY (Irish Times) and David BLUNDY (Sunday Times). All acknowledge they were briefed by WALLACE but none remembered having ever been briefed on Kincora¹⁹.
- It is noted that this is “*purely a police and political matter*” and therefore difficult to justify “*our*” [Military] involvement. This would indicate that WALLACE acknowledges that criminal matters would fall outside the Military’s remit and does not explain WALLACE’s and/or military involvement in the matter.
- WALLACE opines that “*TARA is no longer of any security interest*”. If true, this would mean that by November 1974, the Military no longer had an interest in gathering intelligence in relation to TARA. WALLACE’s assertion is at odds with Brian GEMMELL’s account of Military interest in TARA and McGRATH. GEMMELL continued to gather information on TARA and McGRATH in 1975.²⁰

Point 3:

- Provides an overview of WALLACE’s assessment of the failure of TARA as a credible concept, largely because of “*William McGRATH’s rather strange political views ... other organisations which appeared to be more in keeping with the needs of the loyalist community at that time sprang up*”.

Point 4:

- WALLACE claims that a number of details in Reference A are ‘*inaccurate*’.
- WALLACE also makes reference to MAINS and SEMPLE as being known homosexuals and claims that various allegations of homosexual assaults on Kincora inmates had been investigated in 1967 by ‘*Mr. H MASON*’ and were highlighted in flag ‘N’. The Belfast City Welfare’s Children’s Officer, Henry MASON’s investigation into allegations against Joseph MAINS was submitted to the Town Solicitor, John YOUNG, in August 1971. The MASON file does not contain to any allegations or complaints against Raymond SEMPLE, complaints were only against MAINS.

The document fails to acknowledge that MASON carried out a further investigation in 1971 which was the ‘trigger’ for the file being submitted; the document is therefore incomplete in knowledge.

Documents held by PSNI do not contain any evidence that anyone, outside Social Services, had knowledge of this investigation until early 1976, when a copy of the Mason File was handed to the RUC (D/Con CULLEN). From the evidence available, the RUC had no knowledge of the Mason

¹⁹ Statement of David McKITTRICK, 25/02/1982 and Exhibit DMck1, (part of RUC File C64/5/83), Statement of DS ELLIOTT re: interview of David BLUNDY, 16/12/1982, statement of Conor O’CLERY, 27/09/1985 and Statement of Kevin DOWLING, 30/03/1982

²⁰ Statement of Brian GEMMELL dated 16/07/1982, part of C64/5/83

File in 1974 and therefore could not have included it in Reference 'A'. There is no evidence to suggest that a copy of the Mason File was ever made available or shared with the Military.

Flag 'N' which relates to notes on the Mason Report is not attached to the main document. It is therefore unclear what the contents of Flag 'N' are and where it originated from.

Point 5:

- WALLACE challenges Reference 'A', which allegedly states that the assaults on Kincora residents began shortly after McGRATH's appointment. WALLACE states there is evidence of abuse in Kincora as early as 1959. WALLACE is correct in his assessment that the abuse at Kincora had started long before McGRATH was employed there. In November 1974, however, documents held by PSNI show there was no knowledge of abuse, by either the RUC or Welfare Authorities, prior to 1967. The only known allegations of sexual abuse in Kincora refer to [REDACTED] R 2 who MAINS was convicted of sexually abusing (c. 1959) at his public trial in 1981; which did not emerge until the police investigation in 1980.

If WALLACE was aware of the abuse in Kincora and that it pre-dated McGRATH's employment there, it appears unusual that he did not brief journalists in 1973 accordingly. None of the journalists were aware of McGRATH's employment at Kincora or of MAINS' involvements in abuse there until the 'scandal' was exposed in the Irish Independent Article in January 1980.

Point 6:

- WALLACE claims to have had sight of correspondence between McGRATH and GARLAND (Flag 'M'). Personal correspondence between McGRATH and GARLAND from the 1960's reveals an intimate relationship between the two men. It is unclear how WALLACE would have obtained sight of this correspondence in 1974. Research reveals that from 1973, GARLAND shared copies of his correspondence with McGRATH with Valerie SHAW and D/Con CULLEN but there is no evidence to suggest that GARLAND or anyone else passed this material to WALLACE.
- WALLACE also refers to "*GARLAND's own version of events (Flag O)*" as being "*very enlightening*". The contents of Flag O are unknown.
- There is reference to many of the RUC source reports "*on this matter*" from 1971 having originated from GARLAND. From the documents reviewed, GARLAND did not provide any information to the RUC re: McGRATH, TARA or Kincora until 1973/74²¹.

Point 7:

- Reference is made to an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation Welfare Department in 1972/73 into allegations of homosexual assaults on Kincora inmates by McGRATH. There is no reference in documents held by PSNI that an investigation into McGRATH was held in 1972/73.
- WALLACE states that one of the Military sources confirmed in 1972 that complaints had been made against McGRATH and passed to both senior welfare staff and the RUC. From the material viewed, the first time an allegation against McGRATH was received by the RUC, was in an

²¹ Statement of Roy GARLAND, 30/03/1982

anonymous phone call (made by GARLAND) in May 1973. Social Services received the first allegation about McGRATH in January 1974, again in an anonymous phone call (believed to be by GARLAND). The first official complaint against McGRATH was believed to have been made in May 1974 to Social Services by [REDACTED] R 15 [REDACTED], Kincora resident.

- WALLACE refers to [REDACTED] NL 210 [REDACTED]) as having confirmed that complaints had been made in 1972 in 'Flag R'. [REDACTED] NL 210 [REDACTED] was a Senior Social Worker in the EHSSB. [REDACTED] NL 210 [REDACTED] was first made aware of complaints against McGRATH in May 1974, when he was told by his staff of the complaint against McGRATH by the [REDACTED] family. [REDACTED] NL 210 [REDACTED] denied having ever had contact with police or military, in relation to Kincora, prior to 1980²².
- Reference is made by WALLACE to "similar allegations" at other children's homes including Bawnmore, West Winds and Burnside, etc. WALLACE says this is at odds with Reference A which stated that the allegations were confined to Kincora. D/Supt CASKEY's confirms the first RUC knowledge of similar allegations in other children's homes would not have been until 1975 (in the case of West Winds) and 1980 onwards (Bawnmore and Burnside)²³.

Point 8:

- WALLACE claims that a female source told him that key individuals in the Welfare Department were homosexual and only appointed homosexuals to key posts and covered up the offences that took place. There are two deletions in the document GC80. The name of the source has been 'blacked out' in the copies of GC80, held by PSNI. In CASKEY's 1985 File a press article from the Irish Times²⁴. The allegations against this named person by the unidentified female source are considered to be of "great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved." This named individual did have connections to the Welfare Authority but no allegations of abuse were ever made against this person.

Point 9:

- WALLACE states that the only link between McDERMOTT's murder and homosexuality is via John McKEAGUE; McKEAGUE's police statements are listed as 'Flag S' and forensic reports re: the McDERMOTT murder as 'Flag T'. It is unclear why WALLACE would have had access to or indeed why he would have referred to police statements and forensic reports in GC80 relating to the McDERMOTT murder. Indeed it is unclear what statements WALLACE is referring to as John McKEAGUE did not provide a statement to the RUC in 1973 in relation to the McDERMOTT murder and was not considered a suspect by police investigating the McDERMOTT murder.
- WALLACE told police in 2004 that he had made this link with the McDERMOTT murder and John McKEAGUE "not based on any evidence ... only supposition on my [WALLACE's] part based on intelligence at hand being evaluated and linked". WALLACE also acknowledged that he "had no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT murder".

²² Statement of D/Supt G CASKEY re interview of [REDACTED] NL 210 [REDACTED], 21/08/1985

²³ Report by D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime 28/08/1985, part of C64/22/85- paragraph 31

²⁴ Part 4 of RUC File C64/22/15 – Irish Times article "Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974," dated 25/06/1985.

- A prosecution file re: the McDERMOTT murder had been prepared by the RUC in 1983 and sent to the DPP; the DPP directed that the evidence was not sufficient to charge any person with an offence connected with the death of Brian McDERMOTT.
- In GC80 WALLACE dismisses the RUC's theory that there was a connection between the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and "*witchcraft or other satanic rites*". In 1973 the RUC investigation team had looked into allegations of a connection between the murder and 'Black Magic' and were "*able to disprove this theory and as a result the press/ public interest diminished*²⁵"; therefore it is difficult to accept WALLACE's contention that there was ever an RUC theory connecting the McDERMOTT murder and witchcraft.

Point 10:

- WALLACE comments on the claims made in Reference A that key individuals in the political arena in Northern Ireland are aware of the Kincora situation and in particular, of McGRATH's background. It is not known who WALLACE was referring to as Reference A was not attached.
- Refers to PAISLEY's knowledge of McGRATH and Kincora but claims that he failed to do anything due to '*fear of blackmail*'. To partially support this claim WALLACE refers to statements by Valerie SHAW and Tom McNEILLY ('Flag F'). This point is addressed in Exhibit GC7 – 2016, however, PAISLEY was interviewed by CASKEY and stated that he was never aware of allegations of child abuse against McGRATH but in his opinion, dealt with allegations of homosexuality.
- WALLACE refers to various public and political figures who are homosexual, protecting each other from prosecution. It is unclear who these people are. Two names appear handwritten at the left hand side of the page, one being 'Supt MEHARG'. If this refers to ACC William MEHARG it should be noted that on 01/04/1967 MEHARG was a County Inspector at RUC HQ. On 01/06/1970 he was made a Chief Superintendent, as part of the HUNT report restructuring. William MEHARG was appointed ACC in 1971. MEHARG had in fact never served as a Superintendent in the RUC as prior to the restructuring of the RUC under the Hunt report in 1969, no such rank existed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- WALLACE is highly critical of, as he calls them, 'unexplained' failures of the RUC and NIO to take action against allegations of serious sexual abuse at children's homes. The RUC were the only authority to deal with criminality in Northern Ireland; it is unclear what action WALLACE felt the NIO should have taken. It is noticeable by its omission, that he makes no reference of the Welfare Authorities.
- WALLACE's explanation on the RUC's failure to take action was that they had received policy direction which could "*only have come from a very high political or police level ... if this is the case then we [Military] should be even more vary about getting involved.*" WALLACE provides no evidence to substantiate this serious allegation against the RUC. It is unclear why the Military would have considered becoming involved in criminal investigations when such matters (homosexuality and sexual abuse) were outside their remit and required a police led

²⁵ Report "Murder of Brian Douglas McDERMOTT" by Insp DH CUDMORE, dated 10/05/1982

investigation. Again it is worth noting WALLACE does not mention the inaction of Welfare Authorities.

- WALLACE makes four recommendations:
 - *“(a) we make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUCLO [RUCLO may refer to RUC Liaison Officer]”. This would suggest that the Military had previously attempted to raise the allegations with the RUC. There is no evidence of the Military having shared information or intelligence which indicated homosexual abuse of residents in Kincora (or other children’s homes).*
 - *“(b) we obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure”.*
 - *“(c) we approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given”. These are curious comments given that at Point 2 WALLACE says “I did try to develop press interest in this matter last year but without success”. It is known that in 1974 WALLACE, on the account of journalists, was disclosing a range of material.*
 - *“(d) we continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme”. This statement is hard to interpret as WALLACE’s role in 1974 was to disseminate disinformation.*

6. Challenges to the Authenticity of GC80

6.1. Key points from the Statements of Military Personnel provided to the RUC

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Jeremy RAILTON ²⁶	Lt-Col Information Branch - General Staff Officer Grade 1	Handwritten note on GC80 states report was addressed to RAILTON. Denied ever seeing GC80 or of any request for it to be written.	Emphatically denied knowledge of homosexual activities at Kincora.	No knowledge of the reference documents referred to in GC80. RAILTON claims RUC documents as per Reference A and B are unlikely to have been distributed to the department where both he and WALLACE worked.
Gen Sir Peter LENG ²⁷	Commander Land Forces NI	Handwritten note states GC80 was requested by LENG. LENG denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Denied having knowledge of abuse highlighted within GC80. Knew of TARA but couldn’t remember the personalities involved.	LENG was aware of concern about St Patrick’s Remand Home (W Belfast) because of the number of young boys absconding and becoming re-involved in terrorist activity but had no knowledge of the three Children’s Homes mentioned in GC80.
Maj-Gen Henry GARRETT ²⁸	Chief of Staff (Brigadier)	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Denied knowledge of abuse as highlighted in GC80.	Knew WALLACE who was part of his HQNI staff team. Felt that if WALLACE had been in possession

²⁶ Statement of Jeremy RAILTON, 03/07/1985

²⁷ Statement of General Sir Peter LENG, 02/07/1985

²⁸ Major General Henry GARRETT, 16/07/1985

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
				of such information “ <i>at the time</i> ” he would have brought it to GARRETT’s attention either directly or through his immediate supervisor.
Colonel F	Col G S (Intelligence)- Responsible for handling all intelligence on behalf of GOC HQNI	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Did not recall any allegations or complaints of homosexuality in boys’ homes in NI. Recalled TARA but couldn’t recall any specific details.	Confirms GC80 was in the style of WALLACE but alleges WALLACE would not have been given access to either RUC or Military intelligence documents; RUC documents would not have been passed to the Information Policy Department where WALLACE worked. “ <i>If this was a genuine document and had been produced at the time it would have been brought personally to the Head of Intelligence who would have had the document researched and vetted.</i> ”
Lt-Col Adrian PECK (rtd) ³⁰	General Staff Officer Grade 1	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Had knowledge of TARA but not of any link to homosexuality.	Predecessor of RAILTON, he was not serving at HQNI in November 1974.
Peter BRODERICK ³¹	Chief Information Officer, HQNI (Jul 73 – Sept 74)	Denied knowledge of GC80.		WALLACE had been a member of BRODERICK’s staff. BRODERICK knew WALLACE well both professionally and personally. BRODERICK was not serving at HQNI in November 1974.
David McDINE ³²	Chief Information Officer, HQNI (Sept 74 – Oct 75) McDINE would have been WALLACE’s immediate supervisor in November 1974	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.		McDINE states “ <i>I have strong suspicions about the authenticity of the document</i> ”. McDINE felt that WALLACE would not have produced such a detailed and well researched report (in November 1974) as the situation in NI was too busy as to allow. McDINE was WALLACE’s immediate boss and GC80 should have been put through him, but wasn’t. McDINE alleges there are a number of inaccuracies in the style and presentation of GC80, from what was expected at that time and would not have been forwarded to such senior people in such an apparent draft form without coming through him.

²⁹ Colonel F 16/07/1985

³⁰ Adrian PECK, 03/07/1985

³¹ Peter BRODERICK, 29/05/1985

³² David McDINE, 04/06/1985

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Mjr (TA) John BRAZIER ³³	Captain at HQNI at Army Press Desk	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Had knowledge of TARA but not of any link to homosexuality.	States WALLACE may have received intelligence briefings but is unlikely to have been given access to intelligence documents.
Roy PACE	Chief Clerk of Public Relations Branch, HQNI	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.		<p>PACE's role included maintaining the classified documents register and accounting for classified documents. Also responsible for ensuring a corporate style to the writing of classified documents. Acknowledges the style of writing was similar to WALLACE's. PACE challenges the authenticity of GC80 due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the security marking is not top and bottom of every page as it should be • individual page numbers are not necessary for a confidential document • the word 'reference' would only appear once and A, B and C would appear under it • the references not being dated • the word 'continued' appearing at the bottom of every page (it shouldn't as it clearly states the number of pages at the start of the report) • the flagging system being unusual and incorrect (flags not in alphabetical order and use of 'O') • flag documents not listed as enclosed at end of document • GC80 was not registered in the classified documents register, stamped or given a serial number. Even if it was a 'draft' it would have still been given a serial number and stamped • GC80 is incorrectly laid out and would not have been accepted by a military office • a draft would never have been presented to a senior military officer in such form

³³ Major (TA) John BRAZIER, 19/07/1985

A number of key points, challenging the authenticity of 'GC80', are evident from the statements of a number of WALLACE's colleagues and Senior Officers who were stationed at HQNI in November 1974.

- None of those spoken to by the RUC could **recall seeing 'GC80'** prior to police showing it to them in 1985. Several commented that if WALLACE had been in possession of the information contained within GC80 in November 1974, he should have brought it to the immediate attention of senior officers³⁴.
- Several of those spoken to³⁵ have commented that GC80 appeared to be a **draft document** and as such would never have been sent to senior military personnel (notably the Commander of Land Forces in NI) in such a form.
- GC80 is not in the **corporate style** of classified military documents and is challenged due a number of inaccuracies, including:
 - security markings
 - inclusion of page numbers
 - reference material incorrectly set out
 - use of the word 'continued'
 - unusual and incorrect use of the 'flagging' system.
- GC80 was not registered as a classified document, given a serial number or stamped as military documents should be.

6.2. RUC Forensic Examination of GC80³⁶

The RUC knew this document was not an original and had been re-typed and photocopied with various 'things' being crossed out. As this confirms that the document received by the RUC had been altered prior to being handed into Essex Police, it is unclear what evidence would be obtained through a forensic examination of a known copy³⁷.

The document marked GC80 was forwarded by the RUC to the Northern Ireland Forensic Science Laboratory and examined by Mr Donald BUDD, Forensic Scientist. GC80 was examined, along with GC82-84, 'for comparison'.

GC82 is a one page document, dated 22/09/76, typed on official headed paper (Department of the Environment). It is entitled "JOHN COLIN WALLACE" and appears to be a character reference for WALLACE, signed by Peter BRODERICK (WALLACE's former boss and one-time personal friend). When interviewed by the RUC in 1985 re his knowledge of GC82, BRODERICK stated "*I have no perfect recollection of this document. My signature appears arranged bottom of this document which I*

³⁴ Major-General Henry GARRETT and **Colonel F**

³⁵ David McDINE and Roy PACE

³⁶ Statement of Donald BUDD, Forensic Scientist, 14/02/1985, part of C64/22/85

³⁷ Action 4 – "Contact D/Con B ROBERTS, Essex Police re: HOLROYD's motives for handing over documents", dated 21/02/1985

*believed to be a response to a request for a job reference*³⁸. (HOLROYD would not state where he got it from when questioned by the RUC³⁹).

GC83 is a one page typed document, undated and unsigned (HOLROYD told police he got it from WALLACE through the post⁴⁰). It is entitled “*SUSSEX POLICE ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS INTO MY CASE*”. Given the subject matter and title, it seems likely that WALLACE was the author and it was written post December 1980.

GC84 is a two page typed letter, dated 01/09/84, addressed to Michael MARSHALL MP and signed by Colin WALLACE. (HOLROYD told the RUC that he “*probably got this from London*⁴¹”).

The above three documents were chosen for comparison as they were “*considered to have possibly been typed on the same typewriter as GC80*⁴²”.

BUDD’s report concluded that “*the presence of a portion of horizontal line almost 3 inches from the top edge of the left hand side of the first page of the four page document (GC80), just above the heading, could indicate the addition of a piece of paper to the top of this document possibly to cover other information at the time of photocopying*”. BUDD continues that “*the apparent difference of the shape of the tail of the numeral ‘9’ in the date ‘8th November 1974’ from that of the ‘9’s’ in the remainder of this document would appear to lend some weight to this possibility*”. BUDD also notes that “*the shape of the 9 of the date on the first page of document 1 (GC80) would appear to relate this part of document 1 to the typescript of document 4 (GC84) dated 1984 rather than that of document 2 dated 1976. Whereas the ‘9’s’ in the remainder of document 1 would appear to favour document 2 (GC82).*” Mr BUDD concludes “*the absence of ‘confidential’ from the bottom of page 1 of document (GC80), yet present though obliterated at the top and bottom of the remaining three pages of this document, could be further of interference of page 1*”.

As GC80 was not an original document, as acknowledged by HOLROYD to Essex Police, it is unclear when it was retyped and by whom. There is no evidence that attempts were made by either Essex Police or the RUC to locate the original.

Following the forensic examination of GC80, BUDD appears to come to the conclusion that page one of GC80 had been interfered with but cannot provide a definitive answer as to when the document was written or on what typewriter.

6.3. RUC Action 4 (21/2/1985) - “Establish HOLROYD’s motives for handing over documents”

Research for this report has uncovered a miscellaneous folder containing 27 actions, relating to further RUC enquiries on the material handed to police by Fred HOLROYD (the majority of actions refer specifically to GC80). The result of most of the actions are not listed on the copy in the folder, however action 4 was resulted on the 21/2/1985 by D/I COOKE with the following comment, based on a telephone conversation he had had with D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police:

³⁸ Statement of Peter BRODERICK 29/05/1985

³⁹ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/85 part of C64/22/85

⁴⁰ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/85 part of C64/22/85

⁴¹ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/1985 part of C64/22/85

⁴² Report by D/Supt CASKEY, 28/08/1985 to ACC Crime, File Ref C64/22/85

"...with ref to GC80, he [HOLROYD] had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source. HOLROYD stated that he got the document from a 'very high up well-placed source'. D/C ROBERTS believes that WALLACE indicated to HOLROYD where this document could be obtained".

Despite the revelations made by D/Con ROBERTS to the RUC, there is no evidence that any additional action was taken to further the claims made about the origin of GC80.

6.4. Additional Challenges to Authenticity of GC80

- A search of two military intelligence files ('Kincora' and 'TARA') held by G2 Branch (Intelligence and Security) at HQNI did not locate the document GC80 or References A and B. Major LOFTUS, who conducted the search, found that the *"examination of the folio of each file clearly accounts for each document ... including those which were destroyed in accordance with Military Regulations. The subject matter of the destroyed documents are clearly legible ... and none of them relate to the matters under investigation"*.⁴³
- RUC Special Branch conducted a search of their records and could not find the documents referred to under Reference A and B in GC80⁴⁴ or confirm their existence.
- With regard to Reference A, WALLACE refers to a report with a similar title *"RUC background brief on TARA"* in a list of documents which he sent, through HOLROYD, on WALLACE's behalf, to the Prime Minister on 1st November 1984⁴⁵.
- In his correspondence with HOLROYD, WALLACE confirms that his *"secretary has been very busy with a major typing project during the past week and Maggie's [THATCHER] file is now ready. I have had the 'Bunny' piece done again to tidy it up a little and to correct various typing errors, etc"*. This would suggest that Colin WALLACE had pieces of material retyped from their original versions; this may support the findings from the forensic analysis that GC80 could have been altered.
- Ex-Chief Information Officer, Peter BRODERICK, was sceptical of authenticity of GC80. He considered it unlikely that *"the CLF would have asked for such a brief as ... there was no military objective to be achieved with the production of GC80"*⁴⁶.

6.5. GC80 shared with the press after 1984

From 1984, copies of GC80 were distributed to journalists – Paul FOOT, Ed MOLONEY and Andrew POLLAK and printed in the Irish Times on 25/06/85 and appeared in FOOT's book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' (published in 1989).

WALLACE has repeatedly maintained that he attempted to expose the abuse at Kincora through press exposure, from the early 1970s. It is unclear why WALLACE did not pass copies of GC80 to his journalist contacts in 1974, as it is the only document, allegedly written by WALLACE, which exposes

⁴³ Statement by Major Robert LOFTUS of RMP, 01/08/1985

⁴⁴ Statement of D/Supt James McCLURE, 24/07/1985

⁴⁵ Exhibit GC91, C64/22/85.

⁴⁶ Investigation notes re: Peter BRODERICK, 13/05/1985

abuse at Kincora. The evidence suggests that he waited almost a decade before making anyone aware of its existence.

WALLACE was investigated for, and admitted, passing classified documents to a journalist (Robert FISK) in 1975⁴⁷. This document related to the Army's use of information policy/ 'black propaganda'. This demonstrates that WALLACE was prepared to 'leak' classified military information in 1975. WALLACE was questioned, at length, by the RUC on two separate occasions in February 1975⁴⁸ over the passing of the document to FISK. On neither occasion, despite appearing to speak candidly to the RUC about his roles in the Information Policy Unit, WALLACE did not mention Kincora, abuse or homosexuality to police. In other words in February 1975, only three months after allegedly writing GC80, and expressing his frustration over the RUC's inaction re: Kincora, WALLACE did not take the opportunity to mention the abuse in Kincora to RUC detectives.

Given all of the above, and WALLACE's expressed concerns made in a document alleged created in 1974, it remains unclear as to why WALLACE did not release any of this information until 1984.

6.5.1. Irish Times Articles 25 June 1985 (Appendix A)

The articles, written over 3 consecutive days in June 1985 and which appeared in the Irish Times, all focused on the document GC80; a copy of which had been provided to the journalists by an unnamed source. The version of GC80 that was published in the newspaper, under the headline 'Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974', is largely the same as that held by the RUC⁴⁹ (with the exception of a small number of redactions). It is claimed in the article, that other 'senior' military sources confirmed that there was "*an intensive [military] investigation*" into TARA and McGRATH in the mid 1970's. As a result of these investigations, information about sexual assaults in Kincora was uncovered.

The article also refers to other RUC sources who confirmed the existence of RUC reports on TARA. When questioned, the journalists refused to identify their sources of information⁵⁰.

6.5.2. 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' by Paul Foot (Appendix B)

The copy of GC80 published in FOOT's book is identical to that in the possession of the RUC, with the notable exception of not containing details of the addressee. FOOT stated that "*he [WALLACE] is not clear today (because he only has a copy) for whom the memo was intended, but it would certainly have gone to his superior officer Jeremy RAILTON, Head of Information Policy, and almost certainly also to Army Intelligence and the Army's RUC Liaison Officer at Police Headquarters.*" This is a 'strange' comment to make given that WALLACE is clear on all other aspects of the document. The copy of GC80, held by the RUC, had a handwritten note that the document was addressed to RAILTON, LENG and Colonel F. (see above) in response to Reference C. Reference C in the RUC copy of GC80 is a "*request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above*"; whereas FOOT refers

⁴⁷ 19/05/1975 the DPP directed no prosecution; WALLACE was required to resign as an alternative to dismissal in December 1975.

⁴⁸ Statements from Colin WALLACE dated 06/02/1975 and 12/02/1975

⁴⁹ File C64/22/85

⁵⁰ Statement of Ed MOLONEY, dated 16/08/1985

to Reference C as *“the Army’s earlier request for a press briefing on TARA”*. The differences between a press investigation and briefing are obvious.

The copy of GC80 shared by WALLACE with FOOT is a ‘copy’; the original has never been located.

FOOT clarifies that WALLACE does not have copies of References A-C and therefore it can be assumed that FOOT did not have sight of these documents when writing his book.

FOOT concludes his chapter on Kincora stating that *“within six weeks of his issuing his Kincora document, he [WALLACE] was banished from the province”*. This explanation for WALLACE’s removal from Northern Ireland in 1975 is at odds with WALLACE’s own version of events. He told police, that in October 1974, he had been identified by journalists as *“being involved in black propaganda activities amongst the paramilitary organisations. It was believed that continued press interest in my activities would expose the army’s information policy campaign. For reasons of personal safety I was posted to Headquarters North West District^{51”}*.

The ‘official’ explanation for WALLACE’s move from Northern Ireland was that as WALLACE had made *“unauthorised disclosures to journalists ... it was decided that, in view of the high standards required among PR staff in the exceptional political and military situation in Northern Ireland, Mr WALLACE could no longer be employed there^{52”}*. The decision was taken in late 1974 to transfer WALLACE to HQ North West District.

⁵¹ Statement of John Colin WALLACE, dated 12/02/1975, part of C298/4/75

⁵² Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/82, Part 4 of C64/2/80

APPENDIX A - Irish Times Articles 25 June 1985

scandal came to light in 1980. ED MOLONEY and ANDY POLLAK report.

Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974

THE DOCUMENT referred to, a copy of which is in the possession of *The Irish Times*, sharply contradicts every British Government assurance that there was no cover-up of the affair nor any knowledge of it in British military circles.

The document is dated November 8th, 1974, and carries the initialled signature of Colin Wallace, a senior British Army information officer at the time. It was apparently written in response to a request from a high-ranking officer for a press inquiry into homosexual offences associated with the Loyalist paramilitary group, Tara, in order to stop "further assaults on youngsters in these hotels".

The leader and founder of Tara, William McGrath, was housefather at Kincora and in December, 1981, after a two-year RUC investigation, he and two other Kincora employees, Raymond Sengle and Joseph Mains, were convicted of sexual assaults against Kincora boys dating back 20 years. Their conviction, and subsequent media disclosures, led to two further police inquiries and two British Government inquiries into

containing similar information were in the files of the Information Policy Unit at this time.

These sources, who had knowledge of many top secret intelligence and psychological operations mounted from British Army headquarters, have no current connections with Wallace. They have told *The Irish Times* that there was an intensive investigation of Tara and McGrath in the early and mid-1970s by military and political intelligence agencies which revealed information about sexual assaults at Kincora.

Another military source, a high-ranking officer based at British Army Headquarters during this period, has also confirmed that the Information Policy Unit was asked by military commanders in 1972 to investigate homosexual offences involving members of Tara. "We were investigating everything at that particular time to see if there were implications for the security side," he said. However, the source, who asked not to be quoted by name, declined to comment further in the light of the new RUC investigation.

The 1974 Information Policy Unit document, four pages long and classified "confidential", refers to and quotes from an RUC

including "one final attempt" to get the RUC to investigate Kincora or discuss it with the British Army's police liaison officer, a senior figure in military intelligence. It also suggests that a journalist on the matter or get clear authority from London to disclose it to the media.

Following allegations of a cover up of Kincora in 1982, the British Government ordered the Sussex

police to investigate and their report, prepared by the Chief Constable, Sir George Terry, cleared the authorities and said there was no evidence of knowledge on the part of the military authorities. Wallace, who was prosecuted by the Sussex police, is due out of Lewes Prison in two years time and still denies the charge of manslaughter.

(More tomorrow)

Report that led to new investigation

THE following is an edited text of the document which has caused the RUC to reopen its inquiries into Kincora.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To: (---) November 8th, 1974
"TARA" - Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated with the Homosexual Community in Belfast.

Reference A: Attached RUC background paper on "TARA".
Reference B: Attached RUC report on the death of Brian

keeping with the needs of the loyalist community at that time, sprung up during the period.

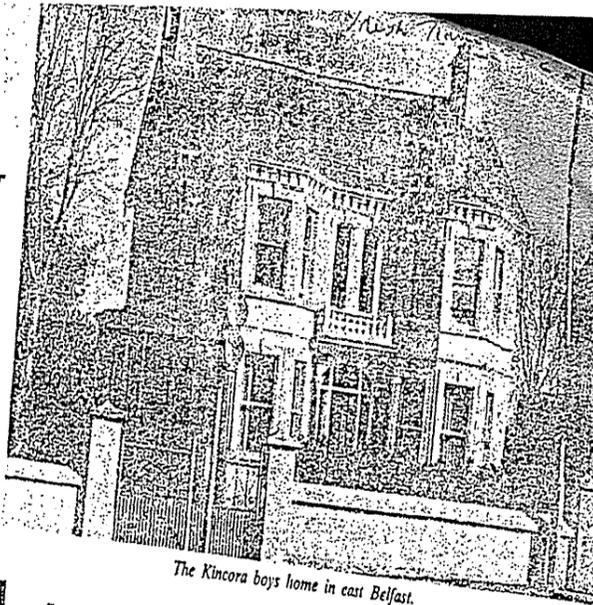
4. Reference A deals with McGrath's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects. The Kincora hostel in Newtownards in 1959 under the control and administration of Belfast Corporation welfare department. He does not, as the paper claims, "run the hostel" - he is employed as a "housefather". The warden of Kincora is Joseph Mains and the

cause of the antagonism between them. It would also appear many of the RUC source reports on this matter after 1971 originated from ---
7. McGrath was himself the subject of an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation welfare department in 1972-73, following allegations of more homosexual assaults on the inmates of Kincora. One of our own sources confirmed in 1972 that a number of complaints had been received about his behaviour and that although the complaints had been

Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other sinister rites in the province would tend to dismiss the RUC's theory that Brian McDermott's murder could be part of these activities. In the past "black magic" practices, etc. have been mainly confined to groups operating from republican areas, with the possible exception of three cases in Co Antrim. I think, however, that from a press point of view we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing

account. It would be interesting to check, however, the number of charges brought against people involved in homosexual activities in the greater Belfast area in the last 5 years. I also think that RUC report on drug abuse in this connection merits close examination because this is a natural area of fund raising for terrorists. There is, of course, the obvious problem of security with the possible blackmailing of civil servants, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations



The Kincora boys home in east Belfast.

Government inquiries into Kinora

Wallace, who is now serving a 10-year prison sentence for the manslaughter of an antiques dealer in Arundel, Sussex, in 1980, also distributed two British Army intelligence briefs on McGrath dealing with his homosexuality and links with Tara to Belfast-based journalists in the mid-1970s.

He did this while serving with the British Army's Information Policy Unit, a black propaganda and psychological warfare agency attached to the press desk at Antrim. The document which has reopened RUC inquiries was allegedly an internal Information Policy Unit document.

A copy of the document was handed over to the RUC by the Essex police in March this year. They had obtained it from a former British military intelligence officer who had served in Northern Ireland in the early 1970s. The UC in turn passed the document to the inquiry into Kinora led by Judge William Hughes, which was appointed by the former Northern Ireland Secretary, James Prior, in 1984.

The inquiry has written to Wallace asking to interview him at the document, but has asked its questions to him in all its social welfare visits of Kinora allegedly used in the document. Wallace refused to co-operate with the Y, or with the RUC, who also tried to question him, he receives assurances that it not be prosecuted under Official Secrets Act.

Wallace says they are sceptical the document's authenticity: it will be three or four years before their military ministry sources contacted by the Times, while unable to see this document, say at three other documents

and classified "confidential" refers to and quotes from an RUC background paper on Tara which in turn refers to allegations of assaults on Kinora inmates involving McGrath dating back to 1971. The RUC paper also refers to a claim that key loyalist political figures were "aware" of the Kinora situation.

Other RUC sources have told the Irish Times that an RUC background paper on Tara was indeed prepared by detectives in 1973/74, about a year before the Information Policy Unit document was allegedly written. The sources say that the description of this background paper in the document is generally accurate.

The Irish Times has submitted the Information Policy Unit document for a forensic report together with recent photocopied examples of typewritten material originating from Wallace and with material emanating from British Army headquarters and the Information Policy Unit in 1974 to see if there were any similarities. The test proved "inconclusive" because the documents were photocopies not originals.

The document complains of police inactivity over Kinora and speculates that this might have been due to a policy direction from "a very high political or police level". The document also complains about the unexplained failure of the Northern Ireland Office to take on the task of exposing Kinora.

The document also refers to an RUC report on the murder of Brian McDermott, an 11-year-old child whose dismembered and partially burned body was discovered in the River Lagan in September, 1973. The document says that the only link between this and Tara was the Loyalist paramilitary paederast, John McKeague, a known member of the INLA in 1982.

The document concludes by making four recommendations.

Reference D: Attached RUC report on the death of Brian McDermott.

Reference C: Your request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above.

1. Reference A adds nothing of real significance to what we already know of the background to "TARA". Furthermore, it contains a number of inaccuracies and there are various items of important information missing from it. It is difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption.

2. If we are to interest the press in this matter with a view to exposing what has been taking place and thereby stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels, then I would strongly advise that we make use of our own background information and exclude the rather contentious material contained in the above. As you know I did try to develop press interest in this matter last year but without any success. I justify our interest in what is purely a police and political matter because, in my opinion, "TARA" is no longer of any security interest.

3. In theory, "TARA" was basically a credible concept from a loyalist paramilitary point of view, but it never progressed beyond the planning stage. Such a body could, no doubt, have made good use of the Orange Order's normal screening and "vetting" system for would have had ready-made facilities for clandestine training by the use of the Orange halls throughout the province. The idea failed for a number of reasons: McGrath's rather strange political views which are more akin to Irish Nationalism than Unionism, and the fact that other organisations which appeared to be more in

of view we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing evidence. The forensic reports on the McDermott murder (see flag "T") would tend to indicate that someone tried to dispose of the body by cutting it into pieces and burning them. The insinuation made in the document regarding the boy's disappearance and the dangerous nonsense.

5. It is untrue to say that allegations of assaults on the inmates of Kinora "began shortly after his appointment". As I have pointed out in para 4 above, allegations were made as early as 1967 and may have taken place as early as 1959, soon after Mains was appointed.

6. Reference A claims that McGrath "is a known homosexual" but it avoids any mention of his links with other key figures in the local homosexual community, other than to insinuate that a number of well known political personalities with whom he came into contact were also homosexuals. For example, in para 6 of reference A, it is claimed that McGrath left his previous employment "whereas our information would tend to indicate that... is well known in unionist party circles (see also... and was for some time...") (see flag "M") and McGrath... and... has been actively engaged in trying to have McGrath removed from Kinora... own version of events (see Flag "O") is, of course, very enlightening, but I would suggest that it should be treated with caution until it can be substantiated by

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of complaints had been received about his behaviour and that although the complaints had been passed to... and to the RUC, no action had been taken against him. This would appear to be confirmed, to some extent, by Mr... (see Flag "R") in 1973. There were of course similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bawnmore, Westwinds, Durnside etc.) and this conflicts with reference A's assertion that referrals were confined to Kinora.

8. It should be remembered that the 1967 sexual offences act does NOT apply to Northern Ireland and homosexual intercourse between adults or with minors is a criminal offence. The apparent welfare authorities and the RUC is quite remarkable. Furthermore the claim made by Mrs... (see flag "Q") that key individuals in the homosexual and thus... also covered up the offences that took place and protected the offenders, requires, very serious examination. In particular, I view Cardwell with great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.

9. Reference B which deals with the circumstances surrounding the murder of Brian McDermott last year puts forward the theory that the killing had both sexual and witchcraft overtones. The only link that can be identified between the murder and the homosexual community is via John McKeague. McKeague's own statements (see flag "S") raise more questions than they answer. Certainly his best that he will not be prosecuted because "he knows too much about some people" I suspect that he will not be prepared to talk until he is released. It is also rather remarkable that no charges have been preferred against him, at least during the past 3-4 years.

10. Reference A claims that a number of key personalities in the political arena are aware of the Kinora situation and, in particular, of McGrath's background. It does not however, explain the extent of their awareness nor of each individual's involvement with McGrath. In summary, it would appear that the document is claiming that:

(a) Orange Lodge are aware of the situation because of the discussions and correspondence relating to McGrath within the Orange Order. It is further alleged that... have blocked any action against McGrath.

(b) ... is aware of the situation but has failed to take any action because of possible blackmail pressure owing to his connection with McGrath... and John McKeague. On the face of it, the statements made by... (see flag "F") would tend to support the only part of such a claim. There are also a number of inconsistencies: McGrath would appear to be strongly anti-communist and anti-LVF and this views on links with "Tommy Heron, Ernie "Duke" Elliot, "The Ulster Citizens Army" etc. Various public and political figures who hold positions of power and who are also homosexuals protect each other from prosecution. The claims of a prostitution involving juveniles is not really substantiated, other than by... own personal

(c) ... and... (see flag "F") would tend to support the only part of such a claim. There are also a number of inconsistencies: McGrath would appear to be strongly anti-communist and anti-LVF and this views on links with "Tommy Heron, Ernie "Duke" Elliot, "The Ulster Citizens Army" etc. Various public and political figures who hold positions of power and who are also homosexuals protect each other from prosecution. The claims of a prostitution involving juveniles is not really substantiated, other than by... own personal

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Conclusions and recommendations

I am far from happy with the quality of the information on this matter, and I am even more unhappy because of the, as yet unexplained, failure of the RUC or the NIO to take on this task. I find it very difficult to accept that the RUC consistently failed to take action on such serious allegations unless that had specifically received some form of policy direction. Such direction could only have come from a very high political or police level. If that is the case then we should be even more wary about getting involved.

On the other hand, if the allegations are true then we should do everything possible to ensure that the situation is not allowed to continue. The youngsters in these hostels almost certainly come from problem families, and it is clear that no one will fight their case unless we do. Those responsible for the murder of Brian McDermott must be brought to trial before another child is killed, and if it can be proved that there is a connection with this homosexual group, then the RUC must be forced to take action irrespective of who is involved.

I would therefore recommend that:

(a) We make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUCLO.

(b) We obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure.

(c) We approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not supply written information of a sensational type purely on the basis of hearsay.

(d) We continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme.

J. C. Wallace, Senior Information Officer.

APPENDIX B - 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' by Paul Foot

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Clockwork Orange drew his attention to the Red Hand Commandoes, an extreme Protestant group whose members were trained to kill Catholics, and whose leader was a brutal assassin called John McKeague. McKeague was known as a homosexual and the information which Colin collected about him brought him back in a circle to William McGrath and TARA. McGrath and McKeague had both organized independent groups on the far right of Protestant politics and shared political and sexual inclinations, until they had fallen out and split. While Colin was preparing this line of information for Clockwork Orange, Army Intelligence approached him and asked him to have another go at exposing TARA in the press. He became puzzled and a little frustrated by the conflicting instructions: from MI5 and Clockwork Orange to keep all this sexual gossip secret; from Army Intelligence to try to get the same gossip published.

The conflict grew during the year (1974), but after he broke with Clockwork Orange at the end of September, Colin made an attempt to resolve it, and to bring the Kincora business to a head.

He could not understand why, when so much was known to Intelligence and to the police about McGrath and where he worked, no action was taken over it. He suspected that the same political motives which inspired so much of the information he was getting under the heading of Clockwork Orange might be obstructing action on the scandal at Kincora.

His suspicions were well founded. TARA often intervened in such a way as to upset the unity of Protestant extremists. More than once, for instance, it issued a 'proclamation' calling on Protestants not to resort to violence - usually at times when violence was being advocated by most Protestant leaders. Such proclamations often upset the other paramilitary organisations, and helped to create an atmosphere of disarray where none in fact existed. A furious controversy was waged between TARA and the UVF

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in the pages of the *Sunday News* and the Belfast newsletter. TARA accused the UVF of 'left-wing' views, and the UVF lambasted TARA for extremism and sectarianism.

Colin wondered whether McGrath and his colleagues at Kincora were being 'held in place' to assist with such secret intelligence initiatives. If so, if the boys at Kincora were being sacrificed to the machinations of Intelligence, the process had gone too far. As with Clockwork Orange, the time had come to call a halt.

On 8 November 1974, Colin wrote a memorandum. He is not clear today (because he only has a copy) for whom the memo was intended, but it would certainly have gone to his superior officer Jeremy Railton, Head of Information Policy, and almost certainly also to Army Intelligence and the Army's RUC Liaison Officer at Police Headquarters in Belfast.

The memo was headed: "'TARA" - Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated With the Homosexual Community in Belfast'.

To the memo were attached three documents, none of which Colin managed to keep: an RUC paper on TARA (Reference A); a forensic report on the murder in 1973 of a ten-year-old boy called Brian McDermott (Reference B); and the Army's earlier request for a press briefing on TARA.

1 Reference A adds nothing of real significance to what we already know of the background to 'TARA'. Furthermore, it contains a number of inaccuracies and there are various items of important information missing from it. It is difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption.

2 If we are to interest the press in this matter with a view to exposing what has been taking place and thereby stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels, then I would strongly advise that we make use of our own background information and exclude the rather contentious and, indeed, politically suspect material contained in the above. As you know I did try to develop

press interest in this matter last year but without any success. I also feel that it is difficult to justify our involvement in what is purely a police and political matter because, in my opinion, 'TARA' is no longer of any security interest.

3 In theory, 'TARA' was basically a credible concept from a Loyalist paramilitary point of view, but it never progressed beyond the planning stage. Such a body could, no doubt, have made good use of the Orange Order's normal selection and 'vetting' system for screening potential recruits, and it would have had ready-made facilities for clandestine training by making use of the Orange Halls throughout the Province. The idea failed for a number of reasons, mainly because of WILLIAM McGRATH's rather strange political views which are more akin to Irish Nationalism or Republicanism than Unionism, and the fact that other organisations which appeared to be more in keeping with the needs of the Loyalist community at that time sprang up during the period.

4 Reference A deals with McGRATH's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects. The Kincora hostel in Newtownards Road where he works was opened in 1959 under the control and administration of Belfast Corporation Welfare Department. He does not, as the paper claims, 'run the hostel' - he is employed as a 'housefather'. The Warden of Kincora is JOSEPH MAINS and the Deputy Warden is RAYMOND SEMPLE. MAINS was appointed in 1959 and SEMPLE in 1964. Both men are known homosexuals. Indeed, various allegations of homosexual assaults on inmates of the hostel were investigated by senior Welfare Department staff in 1967 but no action was taken against anyone (see notes of a report by Mr H. Mason at flag 'N').

5 It is untrue to say that allegations of assaults on the inmates of Kincora 'began shortly after his appointment'. As I have pointed out in para 4 above, allegations were made as early as 1967 and there is also evidence that assaults may have taken place as early as 1959, soon after MAINS was appointed.

6 Reference A claims that McGRATH 'is a known homosexual' but it avoids any mention of his links with various other key figures in the local homosexual community, other than to

insinuate that a number of well-known political personalities with whom he came into contact were also homosexuals. For example, in para 6 of reference A, it is claimed that McGRATH left his previous employment 'as a result of a lovers' quarrel' with his employer, whereas our information would tend to indicate that he left following a row over an outstanding debt. His former employer, ROY GARLAND, is well known in Unionist Party circles (see also CLIFFORD SMITH) and was for sometime 2 i/c of 'TARA'. Admittedly, some of the personal correspondence between the two men during this period cannot be regarded as normal between employer and employee (see flag 'M'). Whatever the real reason for the row between GARLAND and McGRATH, there is certainly considerable animosity between them at present, and GARLAND has been actively engaged in trying to have McGRATH removed from his post at Kincora. GARLAND's own version of events (see flag 'O') is, of course, very enlightening, but I would suggest that it should be treated with caution until it can be substantiated because of the antagonism between them. It would also appear that many of the RUC source reports on this matter after 1971 originated from GARLAND.

7 McGRATH was himself the subject of an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation Welfare Department in 1972/73, following allegations of more homosexual assaults on the inmates of Kincora. One of our own sources confirmed in 1972 that a number of complaints has been received about his behaviour and that, although the complaints had been passed to senior welfare staff and to the RUC no action had been taken against him. This would appear to be confirmed, to some extent, by Mr ORR (see flag 'R') in 1973. There were, of course, similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bawnmore, Westwinds, Burnside etc.) and this conflicts with reference A's assertion that the allegations were confined to Kincora.

8 It should be remembered that the 1967 Sexual Offences Act does NOT apply to Northern Ireland and homosexual intercourse between adults or with minors is a criminal offence. The apparent lack of interest, therefore, by the Welfare Authorities and the RUC is quite remarkable. Furthermore, the claim made by (see flag 'Q') that key individuals in the Welfare Department were

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themselves homosexuals and thus, not only appointed homosexuals to such posts but also covered up the offences that took place and protected the offenders, requires very serious examination. In particular, I view her allegations about with great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.

9 Reference R which deals with the circumstances surrounding the murder of BRIAN McDERMOTT last year puts forward the theory that the killing had both sexual and witchcraft overtones. The only link that can be identified between the murder and the homosexual community is via JOHN McKEAGUE. McKEAGUE's own statements (see flag 'S') raise more questions than they answer. Certainly, his boast that he will not be prosecuted because 'he knows too much about some people' merits serious investigation, but I suspect that he will no [sic] be prepared to talk until he is released. [McKeague had been arrested and detained in 1973.] It is also rather remarkable that no charges have been [sic] preferred against him, at least during the past 3-4 years. Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other satanic rites in the Province would tend to dismiss the RUC's theory that BRIAN McDERMOTT's murder could be part of these activities. In the past, 'Black Magic' practices etc have been mainly confined to groups operating from Republican areas, with the possible exception of three cases in Co Antrim. I think, however, that from a press point of view, we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing evidence. The forensic reports on the McDERMOTT murder (see flag 'T') would tend to indicate that someone tried to dispose of the body by cutting it into pieces and burning them. It would also appear that when this failed, the pieces were dumped in the river. The insinuation made in the document regarding the boy's disappearance and the proximity of the Rev PAISLEY's church is dangerous nonsense.

10 Reference A claims that a number of key personalities in the political arena 'are aware of' the Kincora situation and, in particular, of McGRATH's background. It does not, however, explain the extent of their awareness nor of each individual's involvement with McGRATH. In summary, it would appear that the document is claiming that:-

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(a) Senior members of the Grand Orange Lodge are aware of the situation because of the discussions and correspondence relating to McGRATH within the Orange Order (see flag 'C'). It is further alleged that THOMAS PASSMORE and the Rev MARTIN SMYTH have blocked any action against McGRATH.

(b) The Rev PAISLEY is aware of the situation but has failed to take any action because of possible blackmail pressure owing to his connection with McGRATH, DAVID BROWN and JOHN McKEAGUE. On the face of it, the statements made by VALERIE SHAW and TOM McNEILLY (see flag 'F') would tend to support only part of such a claim. There are also a number of inconsistencies: McGRATH would appear to be strongly anti-communist and anti-U.V.F. and this conflicts with the document's views on links with TOMMY HERRON, ERNIE 'DUKE' ELLIOTT, 'The Ulster Citizens Army' etc.

(c) Various public and political figures who hold positions of power and who are also homosexual protect each other from prosecution. The claims of a prostitution ring involving juveniles and centred on Bangor is not really substantiated, other than by GARLAND's own personal account. It would be interesting to check, however, the number of charges brought against people involved in homosexual activities in the greater Belfast area in the last 5 years. I also think that the RUC report on drug abuse in this connection merits close examination because this is a natural area of fund raising for terrorists. There is, of course, the obvious problem of security with the possible blackmailing of civil servants, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations

I am far from happy with the quality of the information available on this matter, and I am even more unhappy because of the, as yet unexplained, failure of the RUC or the NIO [Northern Ireland Office] to take on this task.

I find it very difficult to accept that the RUC consistently failed to take action on such serious allegations unless they had specifically received some form of policy direction. Such direction could only have come from a very high political or police level. If that is the case then we should be even more wary about getting involved.

On the other hand, if the allegations are true then we should

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do everything possible to ensure that the situation is not allowed to continue. The youngsters in these hostels almost certainly come from problem families, and it is clear that no one will fight their case unless we do. Those responsible for the murder of BRIAN McDERMOTT must be brought to trial before another child is killed, and if it can be proved that there is a connection with this homosexual group, then the RUC must be forced to take action irrespective of who is involved.

I would recommend therefore that:-

- (a) We make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUC.
- (b) We obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure.
- (c) We approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given.
- (d) We continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme.

Various attempts throughout the years have been made to cast doubts on this document. The *Irish Times*, which published the document in full on 25 June 1985, eleven years after it was dated, submitted the four pages to forensic scientists together with other material which was written in Lisburn barracks in 1974. The tests were inconclusive because the memorandum had been photocopied. However, other checks on the document by the *Irish Times*, including the reference to the RUC background report on TARA and other documents referred to in the memo, indicated that the document was genuine.

The suggestion that the document has been forged, which was later repeated in an official report, is entirely groundless. The chief argument for its authenticity is that it fits closely with the press briefing documents which are confirmed by journalists who received them. Clearly, Colin Wallace knew about McGrath and TARA as early as 1973. In that context, the 1974 memorandum is wholly credible.

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The section on the murder of Brian McDermott is probably, as the memo suggests, not strictly relevant to the Kincora scandal. McDermott's murder may well have been a one-off crime by a sexual sadist not necessarily connected to the Kincora gang. Certainly there is no direct evidence to point to Kincora, and the issue is mentioned only because of the suspicion of a connection with John McKeague.

The section on witchcraft throws some interesting light into the activities of Information Policy at the time. Colin's memo is anxious to cast some doubt on the suggestion in the RUC reports that there may have been some connection between the Protestant extremists operating at Kincora and the outbreak of witchcraft and demonology which had fascinated the media in Northern Ireland for several months in 1974, and terrified whole sections of both communities.

Colin's scepticism on this point was well founded. He himself, as he wryly admits, was instrumental in setting off the witchcraft hysteria. Information Policy, with the generous help of one or two selected serving officers, had set up 'magic circles' in derelict houses in the Republican areas. Colin bought bundles of black candles for the purpose. Out in the country the Army's own 'covens' were even more realistic. Colin and his colleagues managed to get hold of some genuine chicken blood and feathers. They made crosses which they hung upside down on bushes leading to the 'satanic sites'. He still has his notebook in which he has meticulously drawn up instructions on how to construct witches' circles. He read several learned books on the subject and became an expert on the order of satanic service.

The results were devastating. The popular press, delighted at some diversion from the 'troubles', fell headlong for the witchcraft allegations. The *Sunday World* in Dublin published a whole supplement on witchcraft ceremonies in an old castle near Newry, all of which had been instigated by Colin Wallace and his merry witches. The effect of the publicity on the population was instant. A naturally religious



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Kincora- Exhibit GC15

Person Brief- Roderick Morrison 'Morris' FRASER

MK
Higher Police Analyst (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

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1. General Background

This brief review has been completed to address issues which appeared in the media in March and April 2016, relating to the activities of Morris FRASER, former Consultant Child Psychiatrist, and the promulgation of possible links between FRASER and Kincora.

2. Who is Morris FRASER?

Born Roderick Morrison FRASER (known as Morris FRASER, Roderick FRASER, Dr MORRIS and/or Dr FRASER) in Inverness on the 4th July 1941, FRASER was a medical graduate of Queen's University, Belfast (1965). He began work as a Senior Psychiatric Registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital for Sick Children (RVH) in 1969.

In the late 1960s and 70s FRASER lived at an address in Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim. Around this period he founded a scout troop operating in North Belfast. In **August 1971**, FRASER indecently assaulted a 13 year old member of his scout troop during a visit to London. FRASER was found guilty of this offence in **May 1972** at Bow Street Magistrates Court, London¹. He received a suspended sentence for three years, seven days and remained in post in the RVH.

In **May 1973**, and whilst still working at the RVH, FRASER published, what was to become, a seminal piece of work in the area of psychiatric effects of conflict on children².

Later in **May 1973** FRASER was arrested in New York, with seven other men, on a series of sexual charges against boys which. The public disclosure of this information resulted in his suspension from his post in the RVH. He was later convicted on a charge "*attempted Sodomy 2nd Degree*" in **June 1974** and deported back to the UK.

The Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council (GMC) considered FRASER's 1972 conviction at a hearing in **July 1973**; it did not consider his arrest in New York. In 4 separate hearings between **1973 and July 1975**, the GMC eventually reached the conclusion that "*The Committee... feel satisfied that it will now be proper to discharge your case. Your case is accordingly now concluded*³".

By **1974** FRASER had become a Psychiatrist at the Springfield Hospital, London.

FRASER continued to publish other articles in relation to child pornography and paedophilia in both the UK and US throughout the 1970s and 1980s. He worked alone and in collaboration with others, including known paedophiles and fellow members of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE).

In **1988**, FRASER and a fellow paedophile, Michael JACKSON, founded the Azimuth Trust- a sailing-based charity for disadvantaged boys. This was a 'front' for a paedophile ring, although FRASER was never charged with any crime in connection with the Azimuth Trust.

On **24th January 1990**, at Bow Street Magistrates, FRASER was convicted of taking and distributing over 1000 indecent images of children. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

¹ The charge which FRASER faced at Bow St Magistrate's Court was "*that you between 27-30 August 1971 at 6 St Augustine's Mansions, Bloomberg Street, SW1, did sexually assault [name redacted] age 13yes contrary to section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956*".

² 'Children in Conflict' by Dr Morris FRASER, published in May 1973.

³ GMC Disciplinary Committee Hearing 14-16 July 1975

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In **December 1995**, FRASER volunteered to remove himself from the Medical Register.

FRASER is believed to be alive; his last known address was in Belgium (**2005**).

3. Morris FRASER and Kincora

a. Richard KERR

Richard KERR is the only former Kincora resident to make an allegation of abuse against Morris FRASER. KERR's allegation(s) against FRASER first surfaced in a newspaper article in July 2015⁴. Prior to this, KERR made no reference to abuse by FRASER in either his police or media interviews.

KERR is fairly ambiguous as to the nature of the abuse he was subjected to by FRASER.

Allegations July 2015

- Alleged he was abused by FRASER at the age of 13 in his office "2 or 3 times on those visits". He provides no more details of what the alleged abuse amounted to.
- Alleges FRASER was in contact with children's homes all over Belfast
- Alleges FRASER had 'very important people above him'.

Allegations March 2016⁵

- KERR alleges that he was first abused by Fraser on his 2nd visit to Fraser's office. KERR alleged this happened when he was in Williamson House.
- KERR alleges that FRASER asked him to take his shorts down and photographed him. (This appears to be the disclosure of abuse).
- KERR alleges that Fraser was abusing other boys, "Looking back, I know that was going on, yes". KERR offers no evidence to support this claim.
- KERR states that he was sent to Kincora, aged 14 when still at school. KERR claims this shouldn't have been the case as it was a Working Boys' Hostel. The majority of boys admitted to Kincora at the same time as KERR, were also of school age. A report⁶, prepared by a senior social worker in the EHSSB c.late 1977, addressed the lack of appropriate accommodation for young people over 12 and under 16 and highlighted the need for an Adolescent Unit. "Of the 43 boys admitted to Kincora between January 1974 and November 1977, only 18 were over 16, while 25 (or nearly 60%) were of school age".
- KERR alleges that MAINS and FRASER knew each other; further claims that the 2 men attended a meeting at Williamson House when it was agreed to send KERR to Kincora. There is no evidence to support the allegation that this meeting happened. KERR's entry on the Kincora Register

⁴ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-authorities-refuse-to-reveal-details-of-paedophile-with-links-to-former-government-adviser-on-national-security-grounds-10382746.html>

⁵ Radio Ulster -Good Morning Ulster, interview with Richard KERR 31/3/2016

⁶ Report by SG HIGHAM, Ass. Principal Social Worker, c. 1977- exhibit SGH5, part of C64/2/80

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shows that his admission was authorised by 'Mr FLEMING, Asst. Principal Social Worker, Falls Rd and also Mr C SCOULAR'.

- KERR made an allegation that Dr FRASER wasn't the only doctor to have abused him; another doctor allegedly subsequently abused him but, according to KERR, he was convicted. There is no evidence in the material held by police that a doctor was convicted of the sexual abuse of Richard KERR.

b. Kincora Visitor's Register

Other than Richard KERR's allegations, there have been no suggestions that Morris FRASER had any link to Kincora. There is no information available to the author, to substantiate KERR's claims that MAINS and FRASER were known to each other.

The entry below is from the Kincora Visitor's Book and is thought to have been written by Joseph MAINS.

24-11-72 Mr Morris Consultant Psychiatrist H.I. Ireland

It is possible, though unconfirmed, that this may relate to Morris FRASER, who was known at this time as both Dr MORRIS and Dr FRASER and was still believed to be working in the RVH at this time. By November 1972, FRASER had also been convicted of indecent assault on a 13 year old boy in London. Of note, Richard KERR was not in Kincora in 1972.

A Mr FRASER appears on the Kincora Register (see below) having authorised the admission of [redacted] KIN 248 in October 1969. There is no information available to the author to confirm the identity of the Mr FRASER, in question.

KIN 248	KIN 248	[redacted]	<i>Antonia Road</i>	<i>17. 22/4/55</i>
			<i>Refast. 15.</i>	
KIN 248				
<i>2. Antonia Rd.</i>	<i>22/10/69</i>	<i>23/10/69</i>		<i>Admission Auth. by</i> <i>Mr. Fraser.</i>
<i>Refast. 15.</i>				

Of note, detailed analysis of the Kincora Register reveals that no [other] admissions for any boy to Kincora were authorised by 'Mr FRASER' or an individual other than a Social Worker or member of the Welfare Authority.

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c. Kincora and Psychiatrists

Amongst the papers from the 1980 RUC Kincora File, are a number of Psychiatric Assessments for 4⁷ Kincora residents. Of note:

- None were prepared by Dr Morris FRASER
- None of the reports were used to decide whether the individual would enter Kincora
- The Psychiatric Reports for [HIA 532] were prepared by [KIN 395] Consultant Child Psychiatrist. [KIN 395] is referred to in a Freedom of Information request from a journalist⁸ to the PSNI in May 2015; alongside a Freedom of Information request re FRASER, with the insinuation that [KIN 395] and FRASER abused children together.

d. Key Claims contained in *Spinwatch* Investigation⁹

Dr Niall MEEHAN, Griffith College, Dublin published an article, “Morris Fraser, Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain and Northern Ireland” in March 2016. In this report, MEEHAN makes a series of allegations, most notably that Morris FRASER was implicitly involved in Kincora and that he and William McGRATH were intelligence sources. MEEHAN alleges they were permitted and facilitated to continue their abuse of boys by the State.

MEEHAN had access to the Court papers relating to the Bow Street Court Case in 1972; these were reviewed by PSNI staff in May 2016. Details from said documents reveal the identity of FRASER’s victim and the fact that he had a co-accused, Ian BELL. BELL was charged with the indecent assault of another Belfast boy (age 10), at the same address in London. The identity of Ian BELL has not been fully established and the insinuation is that he is from the same scout group as FRASER, or at least had personal connections with him.

Some of MEEHAN’s other most pertinent allegations in relation to the Kincora case are as follows:

- During the autumn of 1971, the RUC were made aware and investigated claims that FRASER had abused a 13 year old Belfast boy in London (for which FRASER was later convicted in May 1972 at Bow St Magistrate’s Court, London). Searches to date within the PSNI estate have failed to confirm the existence and/ or to locate this investigation file.
- At the GMC Disciplinary Committee hearing in July 1973, a Metropolitan Police Officer, D/I Tony RICH (charging officer in Bow St. Magistrate’s Court) and RUC detective Ronnie MACK gave evidence on FRASER. MACK had investigated the complaint against FRASER. MEEHAN makes the allegation “*What was MACK’s role and why did the RUC fail to tell FRASER’s employers about FRASER’s abuse and conviction?*” The safeguarding mechanisms of today were not in place in the early 1970s and there were not the same (if any) formal mechanisms for reporting such convictions.

⁷ [HIA 532], [KIN 48], Richard KERR and [R 17]

⁸ F-2015-01594 Sexual Abuse: [redacted].msg

⁹ www.spinwatch.org

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- MEEHAN makes reference to WALLACE's allegations in The Independent in July 2015¹⁰, which claimed that FRASER had been given a tour of Army HQNI in 1973. MEEHAN further adds that WALLACE claims he was subsequently instructed by his authorities not to provide FRASER with assistance. With the exception of an undated reference document, with the handwritten addition of "Dr M FRASER", contained within the Paul FOOT book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' WALLACE has never made any reference linking Morris FRASER to Kincora. As part of wider research for his works on children living in conflict, FRASER may have visited Army HQ in the early 1970s.
- FRASER and McGRATH were agents of the intelligence services: *"FRASER's crimes were hidden from public scrutiny and he was treated leniently when his abuse could no longer be hidden. Probably, that is because FRASER was of use against the IRA as both an agent for gathering intelligence and also as someone who could invent and disseminate believable propaganda with long lasting influence"*. There is no information available to the author to comment further on this claim.

¹⁰ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-authorities-refuse-to-reveal-details-of-paedophile-with-links-to-former-government-adviser-on-national-security-grounds-10382746.html>

Occurrence enquiry log report

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Occurrence: RM14075953 Contact recor (CTAC) @29/12/2014 11:11 (Spotlight programme Kincora)
Task status: All
Log type: All

Valid as of June 10, 2016 at 09:37

Printed by #C128841 [REDACTED]

Type	Entry time	Event time	Author	Link	Task
Manager comment	16/05/2016 10:52		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>From: HILL Andrea Sent: 16 May 2016 10:52 To: 'claire [REDACTED]' Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr</p> <p>Claire</p> <p>I refer to our telephone conversation on 20 April 2016. During this conversation you agreed to contact Mr Kerr to establish if he would be happy to make his complaint to American authorities. Can you please update me in regards to his wishes concerning this.</p> <p>Kind regards</p> <p>Andrea</p>				
Manager comment	22/04/2016 15:21		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>From: HILL Andrea Sent: 22 April 2016 15:13 To: 'Rebecca [REDACTED]' Cc: MCILWAIN William Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: FW: FW: RE: RE: Update requested regarding Action A453 OP Winter Key</p> <p>Rebecca</p> <p>I have now managed to speak to Mr Kerr's solicitor Claire McKeegan and she informed me that Mr Kerr was in NI on 8/4/16. [REDACTED] She is going to email him and inform him that we will contact authorities in the USA to record a complaint from him. She will contact me if he is happy with this and I will start to make arrangements.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p> <p>Andrea</p>				
Manager comment	22/04/2016 15:20		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>From: HILL Andrea Sent: 22 April 2016 15:21 To: 'claire [REDACTED]' Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: FW: FW: Richard Kerr</p> <p>Claire</p> <p>During our telephone conversation you asked me for a copy of any previous statements that Richard Kerr had made to police. Upon checking the police log attached to this case I see that four statements were hand delivered to your offices by Const Chris Hutton in April 2015. I have spoken to Chris and he informed me that he had done this: To my knowledge, there are no further statements held by police.</p> <p>Regards</p> <p>Andrea</p>				
Supervisor call back	20/04/2016 14:28		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>I have phoned Claire McKeegan and she is still representing Mr Kerr. She said that she is pursuing a civil case for him. She said that he does still wish to make a complaint but the problem is that he is only over for short periods of time. He was last here in NI on 8/4/16 for the 'Gary Hoy' ruling [REDACTED] He is now back in America. Ms McKeegan asked me if someone in America could record his complaint and I said that could happen as I could liaise with American authorities and have a complaint recorded from Mr Kerr. I said this would probably be in ABE format if his complaint was sexual in nature. Ms McKeegan has agreed that she will email Mr Kerr and will then email me to let me know if he is willing to make his complaint to police in America. She has stated that a complaint is currently with PONI regarding the handling of his previous complaint and how police handled that. I assured Ms McKeegan that that would not affect this complaint and that we would investigate this as far as we could. She said that his complaint spanned a broad spectrum. She asked if she could have a copy of any statements that Mr Kerr had previously made to police and I said that I would have to look to see what there was and get back to her on this.</p>				
Manager comment	14/04/2016 10:00		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>I have contacted KRW solicitors and have asked if Claire McKeegan still works there. I have been told that she does but is currently in Court. Therefore I have left a message for her to contact me.</p>				
Administration	11/04/2016 11:59		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>From: HILL Andrea</p>				

Sent: 11 April 2016 11:57
 To: 'Rebecca [REDACTED]'
 Cc: MCILWAINE William
 Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: RE: RE: Update requested regarding Action A453 OP Winter Key

Rebecca

Our ref: [REDACTED]

Despite a letter and an email being sent to Mr Kerr's solicitor Claire McKeegan (KRW Law, ph 02890241888, email: Claire [REDACTED]) Ms McKeegan has not replied. Constable Hutton had contacted Richard Kerr by email [REDACTED] early December 2015 and Mr Kerr had requested that any contact go through his solicitor. Therefore due to lack of contact by Ms McKeegan, a decision has been made that this matter is filed pending future contact from Mr Kerr or Ms McKeegan.

Kind Regards,

Andrea

Andrea Hill
 Detective Sergeant
 HIA Investigation Team
 Public Protection Unit
 Antrim Road PSNI
 Ph 101, ext [REDACTED]

Supervisor review 07/04/2016 11:58 #17556 MCILWAINE, W. No
 Log entry: No further contact from Mr Kerr or his solicitor. In the circumstances, I agree - FPFE.
 Administration 07/04/2016 11:55 #17556 MCILWAINE, W. No
 Log entry: Further communication from Met Police:

From: Rebecca [REDACTED] [mailto:[REDACTED]]
 Sent: 30 March 2016 15:39
 To: MAGEEAN Tracey; MCILWAINE William
 Subject: RE: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: RE: Update requested regarding Action A453 OP Winter Key

DCI Tracey Mageean and Insp Billy Mclwaine

I have been given another action (A453 OP Winter Key) to find out if there is any update regarding Mr Kerr and to that end I am contacting yourselves.

Please can you let me know the current situation with him.

Thank you in advance

Regards
 DC Rebecca HALL
 WN8669
 SC&O17
 OP Winter Key
 2nd Floor
 Cam Road
 Stratford
 E152SY
 [REDACTED]

Supervisor review 14/03/2016 14:04 #PW1738 HILL, A. No
 Log entry: Insp Mclwaine

This Occurrence is regarding a male IP called Richard Kerr who has alleged being sexually abused as a child in Kincora. Mr Kerr resides in America currently and contact has been attempted via his solicitor Claire Mckeegan at KRW Law to no avail. Const hutton last contacted Ms McKeegan by letter in February asking her to make contact by 19 February or this case would be closed.

Can consideration now be given to closing this as there has been no further contact from Ms McKeegan. If Mr Kerr or Ms McKeegan contact police again regarding this matter then this could be re-opened at that stage.

A Hill, D/Sgt

Victim contact 04/02/2016 13:57 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: From: HUTTON Chris
 Sent: 04 February 2016 13:56
 To: 'Claire McKeegan'
 Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Mr Kerr

Claire

I refer to the below email.

Since sending the email I have not received any correspondence from yourself or Mr Kerr regarding this matter.

If nothing has been heard by Friday 19th February 2019 then this case will be closed until such time as Mr Kerr makes contact. The Police reference number for this case is [REDACTED]

Regards

Chris Hutton

From: HUTTON Chris
 Sent: 06 January 2016 15:50
 To: 'Claire McKeegan'
 Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Mr Kerr

Claire

We would be keen to speak to Richard Kerr in Northern Ireland regarding Kincora, Williamson House and Millisle. The Metropolitan Police are also interested in speaking to him regarding the information he has provided to the media about London. This interview could be facilitated and conducted by the PSNI.

As I have previously stated it could take up to four days to complete any interview of Mr Kerr, judging by the information he has already reported to the media. In order to obtain the best evidence this should be conducted in Northern Ireland. However if Mr Kerr is not planning on coming to Northern Ireland any time soon then we could request the authorities in the USA to obtain the complaint.

The HIA module for Kincora is currently scheduled for June 2016. I appreciate this is subject to change but could Mr Kerr be asked if he intends to travel to Northern Ireland for the module or the Judicial Review announcement. If he is not intending to come to Northern Ireland could Mr Kerr be asked if he would be happy to speak to the USA authorities about what happened.

Regards

Chris Hutton
 Constable

Supervisor review 07/01/2016 16:18 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
 Log entry: Update 06/01/16 as a result of the meeting with D/Supt Shields

The Kincora module is scheduled for June 2016 and we presume that Mr Kerr will return for that.

D/Supt Shields directed that Con Hutton email the solicitor with the following points;

- We are keen to progress collating the evidence of Mr Kerr
- It is preferable that it is collated by the PSNI
- The Met are also interested in speaking with / collating the evidence of Mr Kerr and we can collate that for them
- Outline time scales required to obtain the best evidence
- If he is not going to be in N Ireland in the near future and or if he prefers we can arrange for the American authorities to collate his evidence but we would stress that it is preferable that we do so

DI Higgins has directed Con Hutton to forward the email today 6/1/16 ? if there is no return within 3 weeks then forward the email again with the note that if we do not hear back from the solicitor within a further 2 weeks then we will close the matter down until such times that Mr Kerr makes contact.

Victim contact 06/01/2016 15:51 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: From: HUTTON Chris
 Sent: 06 January 2016 15:50
 To: 'Claire McKeegan'
 Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Mr Kerr

Claire

We would be keen to speak to Richard Kerr in Northern Ireland regarding Kincora, Williamson House and Millisle. The Metropolitan Police are also interested in speaking to him regarding the information he has provided to the media about London. This interview could be facilitated and conducted by the PSNI.

As I have previously stated it could take up to four days to complete any interview of Mr Kerr, judging by the information he has already reported to the media. In order to obtain the best evidence this should be conducted in Northern Ireland. However if Mr Kerr is not planning on coming to Northern Ireland any time soon then we could request the authorities in the USA to obtain the complaint.

The HIA module for Kincora is currently scheduled for June 2016. I appreciate this is subject to change but could Mr Kerr be asked if he intends to travel to Northern Ireland for the module or the Judicial Review announcement. If he is not intending to come to Northern Ireland could Mr Kerr be asked if he would be happy to speak to the USA authorities about what happened.

Regards

Chris Hutton
 Constable

Supervisor review 04/01/2016 11:04 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
 Log entry: Update 04/01/16

D/Supt Shields informed us that the Met enquired if we had made contact with Mr Kerr as yet. I informed D/Supt Shields that Con Hutton has per email.

Con Hutton emailed Mr Kerr early December 2015. Mr Kerr stated in reply, per email, that he had spoken with his own solicitor and for Con Hutton to speak just with his solicitor.

Con Hutton emailed the solicitor again this morning ? she states that the court has not indicated when the decision will be announced regarding the Judicial Review. She has stated that Mr Kerr does wish to make a complaint however she does not know if and when Mr Kerr will return to N Ireland. Con Hutton has made her aware of the time frames required to collate his evidence should he wish to do so in N Ireland.

Actions

Con Hutton to copy all emails and note all correspondence with Mr Kerr and the solicitor on the OEL. Decision to be made do we wait until the Judicial Review is made, however the solicitor has indicated that Mr Kerr may not return for the JR, or do we progress collating his evidence whilst he is still in America.

Supervisor review 30/11/2015 14:04 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Log entry: Update 30/11/15

Con Hutton was able to obtain Mr Kerr's email address from the solicitor. Con Hutton has been in contact with him per email. Between contact with Mr Kerr and the solicitor, the update is that he will not be coming to N Ireland until the judicial review in Belfast into Kincora re being included in the Westminster enquiry is finalised and there is no date for that as yet. There have been questions as to where the ABE would take place, given the uncertainty of when Mr Kerr will attend N Ireland. This can be discussed with the D/Supt Shields at the next meeting. There is a tier 5 package awaiting if he attends N Ireland.

Victim contact 09/11/2015 14:16 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry: From: HUTTON Chris
Sent: 09 November 2015 14:15
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Kincora

Richard

I am a Police Officer in the Police Service of Northern Ireland. I work in the Child Abuse Investigation Unit in Antrim Road Station, Belfast. One of my roles is to deal with allegations regarding Kincora Children's Home in Belfast.

Would you like to make a complaint to Police regarding your treatment at Kincora Children's home?

Chris Hutton
Constable
Antrim Road PSNI
Belfast Public Protection Trust
Police Service of Northern Ireland

Victim contact 01/11/2015 14:07 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Log entry: From: HIGGINS Patricia
Sent: 01 November 2015 14:07
To: 'claire [REDACTED]'
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr

Claire,

I believe Constable Chris Hutton has been in contact with you on a number of occasions both by email and telephone regarding contact details for your client Mr Richard Kerr.

This is to enable us to progress his complaint and conduct an investigation regarding Kincora.

I would appreciate it if you could forward his contact details as your earliest convenience to Con Hutton and or myself.

Regards

Trish

Patricia Higgins
D/Inspector PW1268
Antrim Road PPU
Phone 101 Ext [REDACTED]

Supervisor review 01/11/2015 14:03 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Log entry: [REDACTED] ? Open - On a Spotlight programme, 07/10/14, a Richard Kerr made complaints about his abuse at Kincora. Transcript of programme is attached to Serial.

In the original enquiry 4 statements were made which have been now handed to KRW law. The solicitor informs me that he has made a complaint to the Police Ombudsman regarding this case. (Believed to be regarding the historical Police investigation rather than present investigation.)

Action to Con Hutton ? Contact the solicitor, Claire McKeegan, Kevin Winters Solicitors, to see when Mr Kerr is back in N Ireland and would he like to meet with police to provide evidence. She will let police know if this is the case. To be followed up by 03/08/15.

Update ? Claire McKeegan is on AL until 10/08/15 ? Con Hutton to follow up after that.

Update 20/08/15 ? Con Hutton delivered per hand a letter to Claire Keegan ? she indicated that Mr Kerr would wish to speak with police but had no idea when. Con Hutton spoke to her again on the 17th and she had not as yet had a reply from Mr Kerr. She also stated that the judgement re Kincora had been pushed back until October 2015. Con Hutton will continue to liaise with her. D/I Z McKee has been identified as the Tier 5 co-ordinator for the witness interview.

Update 07/10/15

DI Z McKee has produced a product re the Tier 5 witness interview should Mr Kerr wish to be interviewed. Con Hutton has spoken with the solicitor and made her aware of time frames and the process of collating Mr Kerr's evidence. She is awaiting contact from him to confirm details as to when he will speak with us.

Update 01/11/15

Con Hutton spoke with Claire McKeegan, solicitor, as follows on 17/09/15;

I have spoken to Claire McKeegan at KRW law regarding Richard Kerr. He is happy to speak to Police about what has happened to

him. Claire did inform me that there is a complaint to PONI about how he was treated by Police in the original investigation. I informed Claire that that is a separate matter with PONI and would have no bearing on the current investigation. Richard Kerr is not going to be in Northern Ireland any time soon. He hopes to be here for the announcement of the judicial review however this review is being delayed by a Supreme court decision on another matter. There is no current date for the Supreme Court decision.

Claire informed me that Mr Kerr had concerns about having to speak to separate Police forces regarding his allegations in NI and in England. I informed Claire that when Mr Kerr speaks to Police the agenda is set by him and he can tell Police about as much or as little as he wants. But he will be given the opportunity to speak as long as is needed. I also explained to Claire that I believed the ABE could take a number of days to complete.

Claire is going to take instructions from Mr Kerr to see if he is happy for myself to contact him directly.

Con Hutton, spoke again to the solicitor on 20/10/15, she still has not forwarded Mr Kerr's details.
DI Higgins sent an email to the solicitor 01/11/15.

Supervisor review 14/10/2015 16:02 #20746 MCCAFFERTY, No
J.

Log entry: Chris

Is there any update from the solicitor

Investigator action 17/09/2015 12:02 #19752 HUTTON, C. No

Log entry: I have spoken to Claire McKeegan at KRW law regarding Richard Kerr. He is happy to speak to Police about what has happened to him. Claire did inform me that there is a complaint to PONI about how he was treated by Police in the original investigation. I informed Claire that that is a separate matter with PONI and would have no bearing on the current investigation.

Richard Kerr is not going to be in Northern Ireland any time soon. He hopes to be here for the announcement of the judicial review however this review is being delayed by a Supreme court decision on another matter. There is no current date for the Supreme Court decision.

Claire informed me that Mr Kerr had concerns about having to speak to separate Police forces regarding his allegations in NI and in England. I informed Claire that when Mr Kerr speaks to Police the agenda is set by him and he can tell Police about as much or as little as he wants. But he will be given the opportunity to speak as long as is needed. I also explained to Claire that I believed the ABE could take a number of days to complete.

Claire is going to take instructions from Mr Kerr to see if he is happy for myself to contact him directly.

Investigator action 17/09/2015 11:54 #19752 HUTTON, C. No

Log entry: From: Claire McKeegan [REDACTED]
Sent: 17 September 2015 11:22
To: HUTTON Chris
Subject: RE: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr

Hi Chris

He wont be over to be honest before then so I don't know how possible unless PSNI go over?

CMCK

From: chris.hutton [REDACTED]
Sent: 17 September 2015 11:19
To: Claire McKeegan
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr

Claire

Have you had any confirmation yet from Richard Kerr to see if he wishes to speak to Police regarding what happened to him in Kincora?

If Mr Kerr wishes to speak to Police the most appropriate way of obtaining his evidence will be via ABE interview. I believe this interview will take a number of days in order to obtain the best evidence from him. I would be happy to explain the ABE process directly to Mr Kerr if he wishes me to contact him.

If I have not received confirmation that Mr Kerr wishes to make a formal complaint to Police by the 8th October 2015 the investigation will be filed away. This can be reopened at any time if Mr Kerr decides to engage with the PSNI.

Chris Hutton
Constable 19752
Extn [REDACTED]

Investigator action 30/06/2015 12:56 #19752 HUTTON, C. No

Log entry: Previous entry entered in error. Please ignore.

Investigator action 30/06/2015 12:55 #19752 HUTTON, C. No

Log entry: Serial started on request of Insp Atkinson. This is to log potential new allegations against KIN 396. Most likely this will not be a B District investigation but most likely C and E district and is loosely related to Kincora. Sits with SIO Analysts will have an oversight of this within their area of work. There are 2 files from the 80's regarding KIN 396 both child sexual cases linked to children's homes, but no obvious links to Kincora and No Prosecution directed.

Victim contact 30/06/2015 12:53 #19752 HUTTON, C. No

Log entry: I contacted KRW law. They are going to check with their client to see if he wishes to make a complaint. he is currently in Texas. He will be returning to NI when the result of the judicial review is being announced.

Investigator action 30/06/2015 12:53 #19752 HUTTON, C. No

Log entry: On a Spotlight programme, 07/10/14, a Richard Kerr made complaints about his abuse at Kincora. Transcript of programme is attached to Serial.

In the original enquiry 4 statements were made which have been now handed to KRW law. The solicitor informs me that he has made a complaint to the Police Ombudsman regarding this case. (Believed to be regarding the historical Police investigation rather than present investigation.) This sits with the SIO ? to date we have been directed not to contact him to investigate.

Supervisor review 28/04/2015 10:58 #PW1564 KNOX, L. No
 Log entry: REVIEW -

Investigator action 14/04/2015 13:38 14/04/2015 13:39 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: WAITING ON DIRECTION FROM SIO REGARDING APPROACHING VICTIM .
 I have received an email from KAtE Morrison. Four Statements have been approved by DCI Little and legal services to be released to KRW Law. I will hand deliver these today to KRW offices.

Investigator action 06/02/2015 10:24 06/02/2015 10:24 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: The outlined matters / circumstances reported are continuing to be researched and examined at this stage within the ongoing analysis task being undertaken by appointed analysts regarding the historical information held for this institution. On completion , this will then be considered by the Silver SIO in order to inform decision making ref any further lines of enquiry or actions that may require to undertaken or not.

Investigator action 06/02/2015 10:06 06/02/2015 10:06 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: Previous entry is an email recived from KRW law to my email address. I replied on the 4/2/15 with the following email -
 Danielle
 I will look into this request and get back to you when I have some information.
 Chris Hutton
 Constable
 Antrim Road PSNI
 Extn [REDACTED]

Investigator action 06/02/2015 10:01 06/02/2015 10:01 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: Our Ref: [REDACTED]
 Dear Sir
 Re: Richard Kerr D.O.B [REDACTED]
 We refer to our above named client and we would be grateful if you would please provide our office with any police statements that were made by Richard Kerr who was a resident in Kincora Boys Home from 1966-1977
 We await hearing from you.
 Yours faithfully
 KRW LAW - LLP
 45 Castle Street
 Belfast
 BT1 1GH
 Main Office (028)90 241888
 Fax: (028)90 244804

Investigator action 06/02/2015 09:54 06/02/2015 09:54 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: OnWednesday 4th Feb a Silver meeting chaired by DCI Little regarding the ongoing analysist task re kincora. It was outlined by the silver SIO that Mr Kerr's previous SOE should be collated for his consideration of release to KRW Law.
 The alalysists outline of a final version of the profile re Mr Kerr should be available in the near future.

Supervisor review 06/01/2015 14:39 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
 Log entry: Review by DI Higgins and DS Moore with Con Hutton.
 DI higgins to seek direction from DCI little as to how this matter will be progressed and by whom.

Investigator action 29/12/2014 11:54 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: Following the broadcast of the Spotlight show a meeting occurred on the 8th October 2014 at DCS Clarke's office at Police HQ, Brooklyn.
 Gold Commander - D/C/Supt George Clarke - directed that a transcript of the Spotlight show be obtained. This was to be examined in tandem with the ongoing analysis work being conducted with the archived Kincora Related Material for the HIA Inquiry. To establish from the ongoing analysis what matters were examined previously during the previous historical Police Inquiry's regarding the relevant nomimals and any new allegations or information contained within the recent Spotlight program that may require further examination. To be determined later by the Corporate Silver SIO, D/C/I Alan Little for op Danzin once the analysts have fully examined the archived material and produced relevant analysis products for each nominal concerned within the programme.

Investigator action 29/12/2014 11:16 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: RM opened regarding Spotlight Program on BBC regarding Kincora Childrens Home in October 2014.

N

**The Beast of Kincora as schoolboy's
The Sunday Life follows false trail**

**YOU'VE GOT THE
WRONG
MAN...**

POLICE believe that a Belfast newspaper trying to hunt down the crazed killer of burnt and butchered schoolboy Brian McDermott is following a false trail.

Last week, the SUNDAY LIFE newspaper carried a crude drawing on its front page claiming it could be a portrait of the murderer who killed the schoolboy in Ormeau Park before dumping his torched and dissected limbs in the River Lagan almost 20 years ago.

The suspect portrayed in the drawing bore a close facial likeness to Lenny Murphy, the leader of the infamous Shankill Butchers gang which tortured, burned and cut up its victims.

Believe

But SUNDAY WORLD has since learned from senior police sources that officers close to the investigation of the McDermott murder — unsolved after all these years — believe that the SUNDAY LIFE is barking up the wrong tree.

And we have been given the name of the monster some senior police officers believe was responsible for the gruesome killing of the youngster from Belfast's lower Ravenhill road.

And that name resurrects

ghosts from the past ... in the Kincora sex scandal affair.

For the name given to us is that of — one of the 'beasts of Kincora, the former top Orangeman William McGrath!

He was jailed for his part in the abuse and buggery of young boys at the East Belfast childrens home.



□ Brian McDermott (above) murdered almost 20 years ago by William McGrath (above right).



And hardened RUC detectives who were close to the McDermott murder case still believe that McGrath was responsible. He was questioned about

the killing. But he was never charged.

And he died in shame at his Ballywalter home last year.

But a senior police

source told us yesterday: "It is believed in RUC circles that McGrath committed the Brian McDermott murder ... although we were never able to prove it."

**A HELL OF
A HABIT!**

AN Armagh man who claimed that 120 kilos of hand-rolling tobacco seized by Customs officers was for his own personal use paid a high price for his habit at Belfast Magistrates Court on Friday.

Brendan Lappin, formerly of Lisanelly Lane

Armagh, but described in court as being of no fixed abode, was fined £1,000 for evading duty amounting to £10,000 on the tobacco.

Lappin told officers who found the tobacco in his car at Larne that he has spent most of his life savings purchasing the bootleg baccy in Calais.

In an unrelated incident

two men, one from Dublin, were remanded to November 12 by the same court on charges relating to 300 kilos of tobacco.

Michael Francis Hennessy of Dublin and Peter Martin McShane of Killeavy, Newry were stopped by Customs officers at Larne in February.

**Assault fouls up
rugby kick-off**

By JACK BURNS

Flying winger Crawford Dobbin from North was an Ulster trialist last season

His smashed jaw is now wired up and he has difficulty in eating and drinking

**Boxing
boss k.o's
on ropes
rumours**

A TOP boxing promoter denied he was on the ropes last night with his latest contest after vicious rumour mongers tried to sabotage a world title bid in Belfast.

Barry Hearn is fuming after someone tried to KO Ballymena man Eamonn Loughran's Championship hopes.

The London based promoter staging his first Belfast bill, is pushing Loughran to hammer Danish champion Gert Bo Jacobsen in the WBO fight.

Mr. Hearn said yesterday: "There have been rumours in Belfast that the fight has been cancelled. This is just not true."



Kincora – Exhibit GC18

Person Profile Brief –

RUC Assistant Chief Constable William MEHARG MBE, OBE

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Background

This profile has been completed as part of the ongoing strategic review of Kincora material. It should be read in conjunction with other analytical products, notably the profile on retired RUC D/Constable James CULLEN.

2. Source of Information

A number of internal police sources of information were used to complete this profile, along with open source research. Internal records, including the RUC Personal file for ACC MEHARG and witness statements from the Kincora investigations in 1980 and 1982, have been examined and are referred to in this analysis.

3. Personal Information

William (Billy) MEHARG was born on the [REDACTED] and grew up in the [REDACTED] area of North Belfast. Prior to joining the RUC he had worked in 2 of the biggest factories in Belfast, Mackie's and the Falls Foundry. He was awarded the MBE in 1957 and the OBE in 1972. He died on the 18th March 2011.

4. RUC Career

- **04/12/1936**- Joined RUC- RUC training depot
- **16/06/1938**- Transferred to Down as Constable
- **01/11/1943**- Promoted to Sergeant
Transferred to Fermanagh
- **01/04/1944**- Transferred to RUC Training Depot
- **22/08/1948**- Promoted to Head Constable
- **01/09/1948**- Transferred to Fermanagh
- **01/12/1948**- Transferred to Armagh
- **01/07/1950**- Transferred to Down (Banbridge)
- **01/07/1953**- Promoted to District Inspector (3rd Class)
Transferred to Fermanagh (Lisnaskea)
- **01/08/1957**- Transferred to Belfast ('G')
- **01/09/1958**- Transferred to RUC HQ
- **01/04/1967**- Promoted to County Inspector (in charge of SB at HQ)
- **01/06/1970**- Promoted to Chief Superintendent
- **01/03/1971**- Promoted to Assistant Chief Constable (Crime Department)
- **20/02/1975-03/04/1975**- Medical absence [REDACTED])
- **16/09/1980- 19/01/1981**- Medical absence [REDACTED]
- **18/07/1981**- Retired from the RUC

When William MEHARG retired from the RUC in July 1981, he was the longest serving police officer in the United Kingdom, having served 44 years and 7 months.

Throughout MEHARG's lengthy police career there are records of him receiving accolades and praise from superiors for his performance and conduct. He retired from the RUC following an 'exemplary career'.

There are no known disciplinary cases against ACC MEHARG.

6 Reporting structure between ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN

Following his discussion with Roy GARLAND on 1st March 1974, D/Con CULLEN by-passed all his immediate supervisory ranks and reported directly to ACC MEHARG the following day, to inform him of the allegations being levelled at William McGRATH. CULLEN claimed that he went directly to ACC MEHARG "*because of the political implications of what GARLAND told me*"¹ and also because he wanted advice on what further steps to take, from MEHARG who, "*at that time*" he considered to be a "*man of high integrity and approachable*".²

ACC MEHARG stated that that prior to their meeting on 2nd March 1974, he knew CULLEN only as one of his Drugs Squad officers. The initial RUC File on Kincora (C64/2/80) does not refer to, or comment on, this special reporting structure; Sussex police appear to have accepted, without challenge, MEHARG's assertion that "*it was quite common practice for members of the Detective staff of all ranks to approach me regarding the performance of their duties...*"³. There is no evidence within the material held to prove or disprove MEHARG's claims.

Prior to GARLAND's 1974 allegations against McGRATH, D/Con CULLEN had no previous experience of investigating homosexuality. Before joining the Drugs Squad in 1971, all of CULLEN's previous police experience (since 1958 when he joined the RUC) was in uniform roles. Indeed when he joined Drugs Squad, his role was as the official handler of the Drugs Recovery Dogs. According to CULLEN he attended a 'Junior Initial CID Training course', organised by the Met Police between 04/12/1973-08/02/1974.

There is nothing in CULLEN's police career background by 1974 to explain why he was considered a suitable officer to investigate and further GARLAND's allegations. Further, it appears difficult to agree with MEHARG's assessment of CULLEN, "*... I considered he had sufficient experience to carry out the enquiries he was being asked to do*".⁴

ACC MEHARG also had no previous personal experience of investigating homosexual offences.⁵

7 ACC MEHARG and homosexuality

William MEHARG held a strong belief that "*irrespective of age, persons concerned in acts of homosexuality, either in public or private should be prosecuted*"⁶. MEHARG gave evidence to this effect, to the Northern Ireland Advisory Commission on Human Rights in the mid-1970s.

¹ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

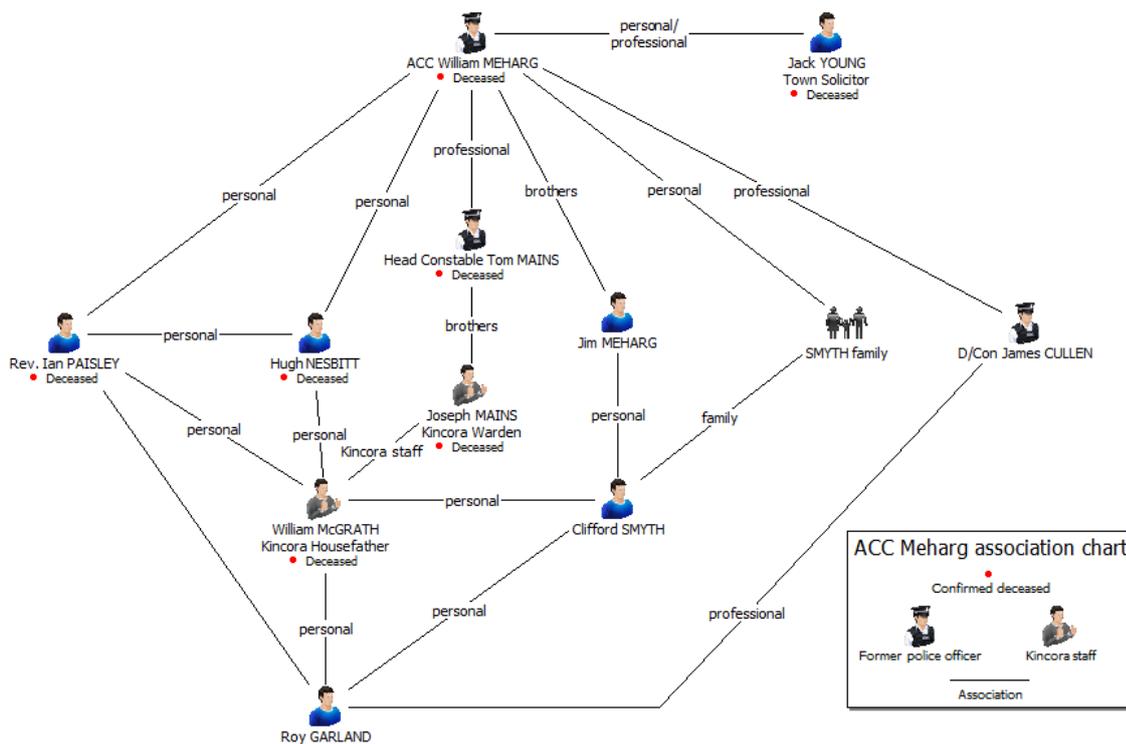
² *ibid.*

³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

8 ACC MEHARG association chart



There are discrepancies between William MEHARG and Ian PAISLEY over the nature of their association. MEHARG told police that they only knew each other in an official capacity; PAISLEY's account was that the two men had known each other for years and their friendship developed during the time PAISLEY ministered to MEHARG's dying wife⁷. MEHARG and PAISLEY had a mutual friend in Hugh NESBITT, who, through Unionist circles, knew William McGRATH. Hugh NESBITT told police that he recalled both MEHARG and PAISLEY being present at a social gathering in his home⁸.

MEHARG denied knowing Joseph MAINS, but did know MAINS' brother Tom⁹ whom he knew as an RUC colleague.

Both MEHARG and his brother, Jim, had known the SMYTH family for many years; though ACC MEHARG stated that he would not have been able to identify Clifford SMYTH in person.

MEHARG confirmed he knew the Town Solicitor, Jack YOUNG, through church associations and professionally. On the same date as YOUNG met Henry MASON¹⁰ when they may have discussed the contents of the recently submitted 'Mason File', there is a record of a phone call from Mr YOUNG to Mr MEHARG. MEHARG told Sussex police that he may have received such a call "*but it certainly wasn't about Kincora, homosexuality or complaints from boys*"¹¹. In the month prior to 28th September 1971 there were a number of entries in YOUNG's work diary re: attempts to contact ACC MEHARG. All were scored out, suggesting that no call had been made until 28th September, when a tick indicates the call was made.

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ Statement of D/Supt Gordon HARRISON 27/05/1982

⁸ Statement of Hugh NESBITT 10/05/1982

⁹ Statement of William MEHARG 22/04/1982

¹⁰ Statement of [REDACTED] R 34 27/05/1980

¹¹ Statement of D/Supt Gordon HARRISON 27/05/1982



Kincora – Exhibit GC19

Person Profile Brief –

Retired D/Constable James Price CULLEN, RUC 7994

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Background

Retired former RUC Detective Constable James Price CULLEN was first made aware of homosexual allegations against William McGRATH in late 1973. On receipt of evidence from one of McGRATH's alleged victims, CULLEN reported the information directly to ACC MEHARG, by-passing all immediate superior-ranked officers.

This profile has been completed as part of the ongoing strategic review of Kincora material. It should be read in conjunction with other analytical products, notably the profile on retired RUC ACC William MEHARG.

2. Source of Information

A number of internal police sources of information were used to complete this profile. Internal records, including the RUC Personal file for D/Con CULLEN and witness statements from the Kincora investigations in 1980 and 1982, have been examined and are referred to in this analysis.

3. RUC Career- Key Dates

- **31/03/1958** - Joined the RUC
- **01/10/1958** - Transferred from the Training Depot to Londonderry
- **01/02/1962** - Transferred to Belfast 'A'
- **01/06/1970** - Drugs Squad (Dog Handler)
- **02/05/1988** - Retired from RUC

On his retirement from the RUC, it was noted on CULLEN's Personal Record that his general conduct during his Service had been 'exemplary'.

There are no known disciplinary cases against Detective Constable CULLEN.

4. Initial contact with Roy GARLAND

In **November 1973**, D/Con CULLEN, through James McCORMICK¹, was made aware of *“an incident about a friend [of McCORMICK’s] who had some time previous, allegedly been sexually abused and influenced by a man... who was a lay-preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young teenage boys”*.² The ‘friend’ was Roy GARLAND and the lay preacher referred to, William McGRATH.

5. March 1974

On the **1st March 1974**, D/Con CULLEN met Roy GARLAND at McCORMICK’s home. He was accompanied by a colleague, D/Con DUFF.

According to CULLEN³, at this first meeting, GARLAND made a series of allegations against William McGRATH, which included:

- as a teenager, William McGRATH had sexually abused him
- Clifford SMYTH was ‘connected’ to McGRATH’s sexual activities
- Dr. PAISLEY had been made aware of McGRATH’s behaviour
- McGRATH was employed in Kincora Boy’s Home

On the **2nd March 1974**, D/Con James CULLEN met with ACC MEHARG at RUC HQ and *“made him aware of the information I had received”*.⁴ According to MEHARG, CULLEN told him that William McGRATH was employed as a warden in Kincora and *“may have homosexual tendencies”*.⁵ CULLEN claims that, despite knowing details of McGRATH’s employment, *“no allegations of misconduct at the home [KINCORA] were made at this stage”*⁶. At the conclusion of their meeting, ACC MEHARG instructed CULLEN to further his enquiries and report back.

¹ James McCormick was a Carryduff-based vet, who was involved in Home Missionary work, and labelled himself as an ‘Evangelist’.

² Statement of D/Con James Price CULLEN 30/04/1980

³ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980 and Sussex Police Exhibit 7

⁴ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980

⁵ Statement of William MEHARG 22/07/1980

⁶ Statement of D/Con James CULLEN 19/06/1980

On the **21st March 1974**, D/Con CULLEN submitted a written report to ACC MEHARG⁷, having by now supplied him with copies of correspondence between GARLAND and McGRATH, as well as newspaper cuttings and photographs relating to McGRATH⁸.

It also appears that around this time, D/Con CULLEN met **UDR Captain N**⁹, a UDR Captain who had been subjected to a homosexual approach from McGRATH sometime in the late 1960s. There does not appear to have been any further meetings between the two men and the information received from **UDR Captain N** is not recorded on the written report made to ACC MEHARG.

- CULLEN has stated that the report he submitted to MEHARG, dated the 21/3/74, was the only written report he ever gave to MEHARG and *“took the form of an unsigned log which was designed to enable me to update should I receive further information concerning the matter.... I never submitted a final completed report but I always made Mr MEHARG aware of any fresh intelligence I gained from my enquiries”*¹⁰.
- In the report submitted to ACC MEHARG on the 21st March 1974, there is no reference to homosexuality, sexual abuse, Clifford SMYTH or Ian PAISLEY.
- There is no evidence of what, if any, further information D/Con CULLEN shared with ACC MEHARG from March 1974 until January 1976.

6. 1976

In January 1976, Roy GARLAND made further contact with D/Con CULLEN to *“advise he was concerned that McGRATH was still employed in Kincora”*¹¹. This contact appears to have prompted CULLEN to seek a meeting with ACC MEHARG; CULLEN has recorded in his Police Journal¹² on the **21st** and **24th January 1976** meetings with ACC MEHARG. CULLEN claims that it was a result of these meetings that he was instructed by the ACC to make contact with Mr BUNTING from the EHSSB to confirm McGRATH’s employment in Kincora.

⁷ Exhibit DBE16, part of C64/2/80

⁸ Exhibit DBE1, part of C64/2/80

⁹ Statement of **UDR Captain N** 6/4/1982; Sussex Police Exhibit 7

¹⁰ Statement of D/Con James CULLEN 19/06/1980

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² Sussex Police Exhibit 8

MEHARG had no recollection of the meetings with CULLEN in January 1976, *"I am informed that DC CULLEN has a diary note showing that he spoke to me on 21st and 24th January 1976. I accept that this record is probably accurate and that he did speak to me, although I cannot recall what was said"*¹³.

On the **19th February**, on ACC MEHARG's instruction, CULLEN met with Robert BUNTING, Assistant Director EHSSB. BUNTING confirmed that McGRATH was employed in Kincora and told CULLEN of previous allegations of homosexual behaviour against Joseph MAINS, which had been investigated by Henry MASON.

Mr BUNTING stated that when CULLEN first made contact with him, he emphasised that his investigation was extremely sensitive and that he was reporting directly to an ACC. BUNTING also claimed that D/Con CULLEN told him he had information that McGRATH was involved in a paramilitary organisation and homosexual activity, but that there was no knowledge that it involved any of the Kincora residents.¹⁴

On the **15th March 1976** D/Con CULLEN was given a copy of the Mason File at a meeting he attended with Mr BUNTING and Mr GILLILAND (Director EHSSB). Upon receipt of the Mason File, D/Con CULLEN claimed that he sent a copy, in the internal post from Donegal Pass to RUC HQ, addressed to ACC MEHARG. MEHARG denied ever having received this and claims to have been unsighted on its contents prior to 1980. *"I never received that File, nor had any communication from DC CULLEN or anyone about it"*.¹⁵

It appears unusual for a senior member of the EHSSB to meet with a constable rank to discuss such a serious matter and to share a copy of a confidential document, the MASON file. This was the first time anyone within the RUC was aware of its contents/existence.

¹³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

¹⁴ Statement of Robert BUNTING 10/03/1982

¹⁵ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

Following receipt of the Mason File and a list of Kincora residents which CULLEN had also requested, it appears that the D/Con took no further proactive enquiries. On his own admission, he made no attempt to trace any of the former residents who had been identified by the EHSSB or to address any of the issues previously highlighted in the Mason File. CULLEN reported sick on the 21st March 1976, less than a week after he had been briefed by the most senior officials in the EHSSB and given a copy of the Mason File. He returned to duty on the 19th April 1976.

6 Reporting structure between ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN

Following his discussion with Roy GARLAND on 1st March 1974, D/Con CULLEN by-passed all his immediate supervisory ranks and reported directly to ACC MEHARG the following day, to inform him of the allegations being levelled at William McGRATH. CULLEN claims that he went directly to ACC MEHARG *“because of the political implications of what GARLAND told me”*¹⁶ and also because he wanted advice on what further steps to take from MEHARG, who, *“at that time”* he considered to be a *“man of high integrity and approachable”*.¹⁷

ACC MEHARG stated that that prior to their meeting on 2nd March 1974, he knew CULLEN only as one of his Drugs Squad officers. The initial RUC File on Kincora (C64/2/80) does not refer to, or comment on, this special reporting structure; Sussex police appear to have accepted, without challenge, MEHARG’s assertion that *“it was quite common practice for members of the Detective staff of all ranks to approach me regarding the performance of their duties...”*¹⁸. There is no evidence within the material held to prove or disprove MEHARG’s claims.

Prior to GARLAND’s 1974 allegations against McGRATH, D/Con CULLEN had no previous experience of investigating homosexuality. Before joining the Drugs Squad in 1971, all of CULLEN’s previous police experience (since 1958 when he joined the RUC) was in uniform roles. Indeed when he joined Drugs Squad, his role was as the official handler of the Drugs Recovery Dogs. According to CULLEN’s

¹⁶ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/82

RUC Personal File, he attended a 'Junior Initial CID Training course', organised by the Met Police between 4/12/1973-8/2/1974.

There is nothing in CULLEN's police career background by 1974 to explain why he was considered a suitable officer to investigate and further GARLAND's allegations. Further, it appears difficult to agree with MEHARG's assessment of CULLEN, "*... I considered he had sufficient experience to carry out the enquiries he was being asked to do*".¹⁹

7 Additional Information

According to CULLEN's interview with Sussex police, he believed 'all along' that there was truth in the allegations being levelled at McGRATH by Roy GARLAND. CULLEN claims that he felt that a search of McGRATH's home would have been 'valuable', but that he "*couldn't tell a senior officer what he should do*".²⁰

After he had sent ACC MEHARG a copy of the Mason File in March 1976, D/Con CULLEN states that he received "*no further instructions from MEHARG in relation to my enquiries*"²¹. D/Con CULLEN also acknowledged that he didn't follow up MEHARG's lack of reply or actions re the Mason File as he was "*beginning to feel embarrassed that I should be contacting a senior officer as a Detective Constable*".²²

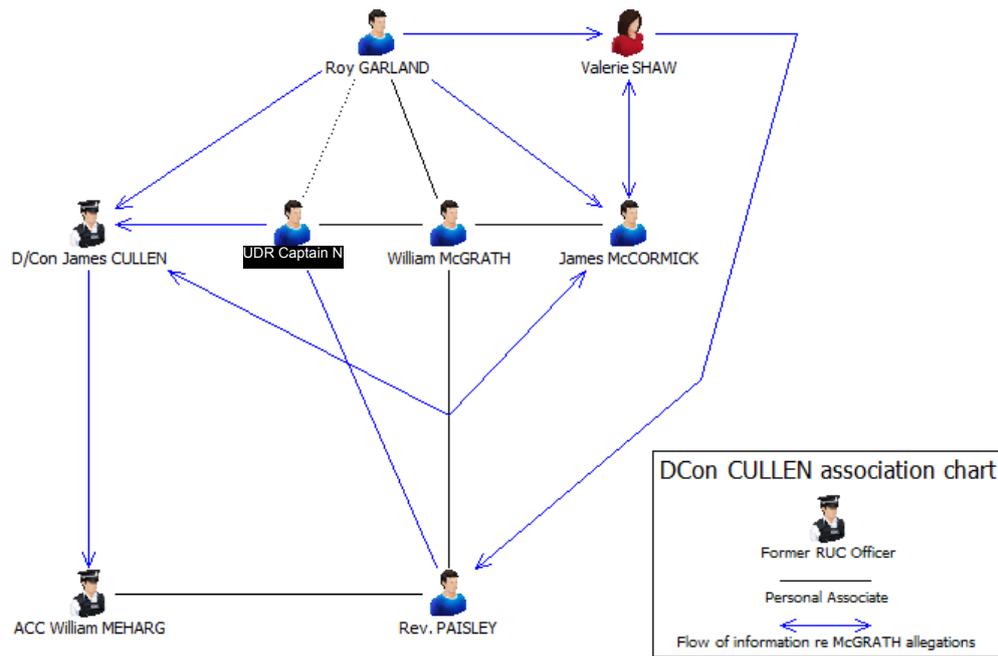
¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

²¹ Statement of D/Con CULLEN 30/04/1980

²² Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

8 D/Con CULLEN Association Chart



The chart shows that D/Con CULLEN heard from three individuals about the allegations connected to William McGRATH, though “GARLAND was the person who supplied all the relevant information”.²³

The only person D/Con CULLEN passed information onto, in relation to the McGRATH allegations, was ACC MEHARG, though did have a conversation with James McCORMICK prior to meeting GARLAND for the first time. McCORMICK is a key individual in terms of being aware of GARLAND’s allegations against McGRATH; he himself had known McGRATH and assisted at religious meetings in his home. That said, despite his close association with a number of individuals central to the Kincora investigations, very little information is known about James (Jim) McCORMICK. In his two police statements²⁴, he provides very little information on himself.

²³ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

²⁴ Statements of James McCORMICK 30/04/1980 and 10/03/1982