INTRODUCTION

1. On 24 January 1980, allegations were published in the Irish Independent Newspaper that boys in care at Kincora Boys' Hostel were the victims of homosexual activity. Ensuing police enquiries found these allegations substantiated and uncovered similar activity in 2 other homes in the Belfast area and one in County Down. The homes were:

1. Bawnmore Boys' Home, Shore Road, Belfast
2. Williamson House Children's Home, 446 Antrim Road, Belfast

2. As a result of the Police Enquiry, prosecution papers were forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions and on 16 December 1981, 3 members of staff of Kincora Boys' Hostel were sentenced at Belfast Crown Court for offences of indecency involving boys in care. At the same Court, 3 other men were sentenced for similar types of offences at Williamson House Children's Home and Bawnmore Boys' Home. Those sentenced were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P 1</td>
<td>Joseph MAINS (Kincora)</td>
<td>6 years' imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 2</td>
<td>Raymond SEMPLE (Kincora)</td>
<td>5 years' imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 3</td>
<td>William McGREGOR (Kincora)</td>
<td>4 years' imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 4</td>
<td>Peter Michael BONE (Bawnmore)</td>
<td>2 years' imprisonment</td>
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Robert Dewar ELDER (Bawnmore) - 1 year's imprisonment suspended for 2 years

Eric Peter WITCHELL (Williamson House) - 18 months' imprisonment

(Certificates of convictions are attached at Part IV)

3. In respect of De La Salle Boys' Home, charges were directed against 3 members of staff. Brother Alphonses REID was convicted at Newtownards Crown Court on 11 May 1981 on 3 charges of assault occasioning actual bodily harm and given a conditional discharge for 12 months on each charge. At the same Court on 7 May 1982 James Oliver McGuigan was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on 6 charges of indecency suspended for 3 years.

4. Fourteen charges of indecency against remain on the prosecution file as is at present in a Dublin Hospital suffering from a terminal illness.

5. Separate prosecution files were submitted in respect of each home and the reference numbers are as follows:

Kincora Boys' Hostel -
DPP ref 1675/80 - RUC ref C64/2/80

Bawnmore Boys' Home -
DPP ref 5987/80 - RUC ref C64/15/80

Williamson House Children's Home -
DPP ref 2250/81 - RUC ref C64/6/81

De La Salle Boys' Home -
DPP ref 7009/80 - RUC ref C64/6/80

Form 51/2
6. Following the verdict by the Lord Chief Justice at Belfast Crown Court, widespread publicity was given to remarks made by the Judge. A number of allegations were reported in the press and media. Questions were asked in the House of Commons concerning the allegations which ranged from criminal conduct to negligence on the part of Health Officials, Police Officers and public figures.

7. Copies of newspaper articles published in relation to Kincora and related matters are attached to this report in a separate appendix Part V.

8. Whilst it is not intended to refer to all newspaper and television reports, the following did however provide the foundation for development and comment by other journalists.


   2. BBC Spotlight programme on Friday 12 February 1982.

   3. BBC News Broadcast on Scene Around Six by Reporter Christopher S MOORE.

   Transcripts of the BBC programmes are attached at Part III.

9. As a result of these publications and broadcasts, Messrs Moloney, Pollak and Moore were interviewed by police and made statements in support of the information which formed the basis of their respective reports. In each case the journalist stressed that he would not reveal the
identity of his sources. It will be seen, however, in this report, that some of the sources have identified themselves to the police or have been identified by the circumstances surrounding the alleged incidents in which they were involved. In addition to his statement, Mr Moloney handed in a number of documents which have been exhibited EGM1 - 10 and these are attached at Part III and will be referred to later in this report.

10. As a result of the court cases and in response to the criticism of the Health Authorities and Police, the Secretary of State, Mr James PRIOR announced on 15 January 1982 the setting up of an Enquiry under the chairmanship of Mr Stephen McGONIGLE. The terms of reference for this Enquiry are set out in the document at Part IV.

11. This Enquiry however, did not complete its investigation, being terminated on 12 February 1982, mainly as a result of pressure exerted by politicians, Health Service Unions and the media. Only 2 witnesses were called, Mr Gerard FITT MP and D/Superintendent G CASKEY.

12. Following the termination of the Enquiry the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons on 18 February 1982 that he intended to appoint a Committee, with a High Court Judge as Chairman, sitting in public. The Secretary of State said that the terms of reference of such an Enquiry and the powers it might need could not be determined until the results of the current police investigation were known. The relevant extract from HANSARD is attached at Part IV.
13. On 10 February 1982, D/Superintendent Caskey, who conducted the original Enquiry was instructed to head the Enquiry into fresh allegations and complaints under the direction of Assistant Chief Constable Mr J WHITESIDE, 'C' Department.

14. As a result of matters relating to previous police investigations highlighted by the original Kincora Enquiry, the Chief Constable of the RUC sought the assistance of the Chief Constable of another Force to investigate these matters. This investigation was to include the Enquiry carried out by D/Superintendent Caskey in 1980. In addition the Chief Constable was to have oversight of continuing RUC enquiries. The documents relating to the terms of reference are attached at Part IV.

15. On 20 February 1982, Sir George TERRY, Chief Constable of Sussex, was appointed by Chief Inspector of Constabulary, to carry out the investigation and his report is to be forwarded to the Chief Constable of the RUC.

16. While it is intended, in relation to the Enquiry, to outline each allegation in chronological sequence, this will not always be possible in respect of the allegations as a whole, as some encompass a number of incidents over a lengthy period and some are inter-related.

17. In addition to the allegations the report will include complaints relating to homosexual activity involving boys in care. Some cases will be covered fully in this report and the remainder which are subject of separate prosecution files will be referred to by subject and reference number where applicable.
18. The separate prosecution files are being prepared by other Police Departments and Divisions and D/Superintendent Caskey was instructed to have oversight of all enquiries in relation to them.

19. It will be noted throughout this report that a number of persons who were interviewed as witnesses did not make written statements and a record of each interview is produced in statement form by the police officers concerned. In order to avoid duplicity a statement from only one interviewing officer is attached in respect of each interview.

20. Due to the complex and protracted nature of this Enquiry specific conclusions will be made at the end of each case where applicable. An index is attached to the inside of the back cover of this report to facilitate the reader with the location of each case reported. It is now intended to deal with the allegations.

CAMPBELL COURT CASE

21. In February 1982, in addition to making a written statement to D/Superintendent Caskey, Irish Times journalist, Mr Moloney, produced 2 documents which have been exhibited EGM9 and 10. The source of the information contained in Exhibit EGM9 which is entitled "Material Gleaned from Talks with Mr X" has been identified as Mr Roy GARLAND and the source of the information in EGM10 which is entitled "Typed-Up Notes of Conversations with Source X on 30 January 1982" is Miss Rose Jean COULTER. The document EGM9 is also referred to in the written statement of Mr Pollak.
Garland, who is married, lives with his wife and 3 children at [redacted]. He is currently a Lecturer at the Ulster Polytechnic, Jordanstown. He was a close associate of William McGrath, the Kincora Housefather and was referred to as Mr X in the press before identifying himself to the public in March 1982. He was also connected with Unionist politics from the late 1960s until mid 1970s.

Miss Rose Jean Coulter resides at [redacted]. She was actively involved in Unionist Politics during the 1970s.

Both Garland and Miss Coulter will be referred to later in this report and Garland will also be mentioned in a report under 'Secret' cover headed "Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace" to be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

25. Allegations contained in these documents are as follows:

1. David BROWN, Alan CAMPBELL and John McKEAGUE were charged with the abuse of boys at Bawnmore. "PAISLEY supposed to have got them off".

2. Campbell who is still a regular worshipper at Martyrs Memorial, picked up a Kincora boy and took him to a flat belonging to a [redacted] in the Shore Road area where he interfered with him. The boy made a complaint and Campbell was charged. McGrath said the boy was from Kincora and Margaret MISKIMMON provided an alibi that got Campbell off.
3. McGrath brought Campbell to his home before the trial and told him he could do something for him but first he (Campbell) would have to admit he was a homosexual.

4. When 'X' broke with McGrath he went to Campbell but Campbell denied that he was a homosexual. Campbell, a nasty-one for anonymous letters and phone calls. Records of Campbell's trial lost - nothing appeared in the papers.

5. The information contained in this document was given by Miss Coulter and suggests that 2 boys who were resident at either Bawnmore or Williamson House Children's Homes were the subject of assault by Campbell and that Mrs Miskimmon attended a Lord Mayor's Dinner on the date of the alleged assault and therefore could not have provided an alibi for Campbell.

26. Roy Garland was interviewed on 12 April 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott concerning these allegations and said that he did not tell the journalists that McKeague and Brown had been charged but said that it was Campbell. Garland said that he did not know that it was a Bawnmore boy who had been assaulted. He was however told by Campbell that William McGrath brought him to his (McGrath's) house to discuss the case. It was only hearsay on his part that Paisley got Campbell off. The latter was in reference to the trial.

27. It was also alleged by Mr Jim CAMPBELL, a journalist working for the Sunday World Newspaper, that he had been told by Mr John CARSON, a former Belfast Lord Mayor, that the charges against Campbell had been dropped because he had an alibi. He made this allegation when interviewed by police on 22 March 1982.
28. Mr John Carson, Belfast City Councillor, former Lord Mayor and Member of Parliament, in his statement to the police on 24 March 1982, said that it was Jim Campbell who had informed him of the Court Case. Mr Carson states that prior to this conversation with the journalist he was aware, through rumour, that Alan Campbell was a homosexual.

29. These allegations emanate from the circumstances surrounding a Court Case heard at Belfast Magistrates Court on 20 and 27 May 1971, when a JOSEPH ALAN JOHNSTON CAMPBELL stood trial on charges of gross indecency. Mr Desmond BOAL QC instructed by EDWARDS & CO, Solicitors, appeared for Campbell.

30. Campbell, who was born on [redacted] was a 21 year-old student teacher at the time of the offence. He resides at [redacted].

31. The offence alleged was that Campbell, on 3 November 1970, committed an act of gross indecency with KIN 43 a child, contrary to Section 22 of the Children and Young Persons Act (NI) 1968.

32. The Crown Case was heard by Mr J D W MILLS, Resident Magistrate, on 20 May 1971 and he dismissed the charge against Campbell after hearing the case for the defence on 27 May 1971.
33. The original prosecution file prepared by D/Sergeant Matchett now D/Chief Inspector, relating to this prosecution cannot be located but the Detective Sergeant handed over to the Enquiry Team, a working copy which he had retained. This file has been exhibited SRM13. Assistance was also obtained from what court records were available.

34. The facts of the case related to an incident where _______ KIN 43 _______ born _______ schoolboy, resident at Bawmore Boys' Home, Newtownabbey, alleged that he had been picked up by Campbell on a bus in Wellington Place, Belfast. In a statement made on 5 November 1970, _______ KIN 43 _______ alleged that this occurred about 9.30 pm on 3 November 1970 and that he had been taken to a flat at number _______ Belfast, where he was indecently assaulted by Campbell. Campbell was alleged to have said to him "I'll stick a knife in you if you tell anybody".

35. It was established that the tenant of the flat was _______ , aged 38 years, who was employed as a Clerk at Belfast Magistrates Courts.

36. A copy of _______ KIN 43 _______ statement of 5 November 1970 is attached in Part III and marked Exhibit PJK8, part of SRM13. _______ KIN 43 _______ was re-interviewed on 25 November 1970 by D/Sergeant Matchett when he gave further details of the flat at _______ and of the assault. This statement has also been exhibited PJK19.
37. It should be pointed out that these allegations were unknown to the police conducting the original Kincora Enquiry although Campbell is referred to in that report at paragraphs 268 and 571. He was introduced to that enquiry when his name appeared in a broadsheet entitled "The Focalin File" and later when was interviewed in relation to a complaint that he had been indecently assaulted by William McGrath, the Kincora Housefather.

38. The investigation of complaint against McGrath is reported at paragraphs 210-221 of the original Kincora Prosecution File and 2 statements made by him are attached at Part II, pages 85-88. The "Focalin File" is referred to at paragraph 565 and Campbell's statement is attached at pages 734 and 735 in Part II.

39. A copy of Campbell's statement made to the original enquiry is attached at Part II of this report. This statement refers to Campbell's association with William McGrath and the discussion concerning the Court Case.

40. In November 1970 the initial investigation was conducted by Constables Ernest McKELVIN and Cyril BELL. However, in view of the nature of the alleged offence, D/Sergeant Matchett of CID was instructed to take charge of the police investigations. Both Constables have made statements outlining their actions prior to the case being handed over to the Detective Sergeant.

41. The main personalities, including Campbell, who will be dealt with in ensuing paragraphs were known to each other through their association in politics.
42. Campbell was interviewed on 26 November 1970 at Glenravel Street Detective Office by D/Sergeant Matchett and he made a written statement under caution. In the statement he denied the offence and referred to his friendship with [redacted] whose duties included Clerk to the Courts whilst employed there between 25 September 1969 and 31 August 1977.

43. Campbell stated that [redacted] was admitted to hospital on 17 October 1970 and gave him the key to his flat at [redacted]. This was to enable Campbell to carry out menial tasks for [redacted].

44. It was during [redacted] period of hospitalisation that the alleged offence was committed in his flat.

45. Later when Campbell learned that the police wanted to interview him he called with [redacted] at his flat. He stated that [redacted] told him he would have all the details for him the following day and said "Did you ever think you could be set up for something while I was away".

46. On the afternoon of Wednesday 11 November 1970, Campbell visited [redacted] again in his flat and spoke of an alibi naming a Councillor Margaret Miskimmon. [redacted] said to him "I hope you can prove that because both you and the flat are described in detail". [redacted] asked Campbell to bring to him Councillor Miskimmon and anyone else who was at her home on the night in question so that he could see how well they stood up to examination. [redacted] advice to Campbell was that he should admit that he had brought the
boy into the flat but deny everything else that was alleged and in that way get off with a £20 fine instead of 3 years' imprisonment.

47. On the evening of 11 November, Campbell accompanied his father, [REDACTED] Councillor Miskimmon and a [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] flat. The remainder of Campbell's statement deals with this visit and the attempts made by Councillor Miskimmon and [REDACTED] to solicit information from the police as to the identity of the complainant and Campbell's approach to the complaint.

48. According to Campbell, after the visit to [REDACTED] flat, the party, excluding [REDACTED] called at a police station, presumably Greencastle, from where the complaint was being investigated, and spoke to Inspector DEVLIN. Inspector Alfred Devlin was fatally injured in a bomb explosion at Chichester Road Police Station on 29 October 1971.

49. [REDACTED] version of the incident has been given to various police officers in written and verbal statements. The first record of an interview with him is shown in a written statement made to D/Sergeant Matchett on 25 November 1970, which has been recovered from the D/Sergeant's copy file and has been marked KRL1 part of SRM13.
50. In that statement he accepted that he gave the key of his flat to Campbell. He relates how he went to Greencastle Police Station on 10 November at the request of Constable Bell who informed him of the circumstances of the alleged incident. Whilst he accepted that Councillor Miskimmon and Alan Campbell called at his flat on 11 November, no mention is made in this statement of the purpose of the visit other than that it was to obtain information of the offence.

51. was seen again on 19 December 1970 at Glenravel Street RUC Station by D/Sergeant Matchett and a short statement was recorded in relation to Campbell's possession of the key to flat.

52. On this occasion the Detective Sergeant cautioned in relation to his activities presumably made known by Campbell in his statement of 26 November 1970. reply was in the form of a verbal statement which is contained in a typewritten copy of a report by D/Sergeant Matchett. In essence was saying that he suspected Campbell was the guilty party and was anxious not to have Mrs Miskimmon compromised. This copy report which has not been concluded is attached in Part III marked PJK9, part of SRM13. Also recovered from the file was the Detective Sergeant's draft report in his handwriting which is obviously the basis of his final report. This report is marked PJK10 part of SRM13.
53. On 6 April 1982, [redacted] was interviewed by D/Inspector MACK and D/Sergeant ELLIOTT. In his written statement made on that date, he reiterated the accounts furnished by him to police in 1970. He further stated that he had been summoned to appear at the Courthouse, Townhall Street, Belfast, as a witness for the prosecution in respect of the Campbell hearing. On the day of the hearing, 20 May 1971, he gave evidence for the prosecution.

54. It may be considered significant in view of the nature of the alleged offence that [redacted] name appeared as a committee member on an application made to Belfast Magistrates Court under Registration of Clubs Act 1967. The application which is signed by the Secretary of the Carpenters Social Club is dated 25 November 1981. The object of this club was to provide social intercourse and recreation for members particularly of the same sex. Mr J E DUDGEON of the Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association is shown as Treasurer of the club.

55. [redacted], when interviewed on 21 June 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott categorically denied a suggestion that as a Court Official in 1971 he attempted to pervert the course of justice. He also denied advising Campbell as to his plea to the offence or that he cross-examined Mrs Miskimmon or anyone else. He dismissed as nonsense any attempt by him to solicit information from the police to Campbell's benefit. Details of the interview are included in the Detective Superintendent's statement.
56. Included in D/Sergeant Matchett's file were 3 statements made by Margaret Miskimmon of [REDACTED], Belfast, then a Belfast City Councillor. These statements have been extracted from the file and are attached to this report in datal order marked PJK11, 12 and 13 (part of SRM13). The report by D/Sergeant Matchett indicates that Miskimmon was interviewed initially by Constable Bell on 16 November 1970. It was the discrepancies which he found in her statement that prompted Divisional Authorities to have the investigation carried out by the Criminal Investigation Department. This statement has not been located.

57. On 28 November 1970, Councillor Miskimmon then aged 33 years, a housewife, was interviewed by D/Sergeant Matchett who recorded a written statement from her. This statement, marked Exhibit No PJK11 (part of SRM13) relates to an alibi she was providing for Campbell on the night of the alleged offence. She stated that Campbell, [REDACTED] and another man named Hagan were in her house from 7.20 pm until 10.30 pm. She recalled the night of the 3 November 1970 as she and her husband, [REDACTED] Miskimmon, were to attend a dinner in the City Hall on that date.

58. Councillor Miskimmon described [REDACTED] as a very important Court Official and told of her visit to his flat on 11 November 1970 with Campbell and [REDACTED]. Details of the alleged offence were given to them by [REDACTED] and he described it as very serious. She recalled her visit to the late Inspector Devlin and subsequent visit by [REDACTED] to her home on 18 November 1970 in relation to the case. [REDACTED]
was concerned that she had made a statement providing an alibi for Campbell and told her she had 3 alternatives -

1. "I could say I wasn't sure about the date".
2. "I could withdraw the previous statement".
3. "I could say Alan wasn't in our house on the night in question".

59. Councillor Miskimmon was re-interviewed on 5 December 1970 and made another written statement. This statement is attached at Part III and marked PJK12 (part of SRM13). This interview obviously related to Campbell's time of departure from her house and she stated that there was some confusion between the 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock news.

60. In the third interview conducted by D/Sergeant Matchett on 15 December 1970, Mrs Miskimmon, in another written statement, retracted what she had said in her previous statements. She said that when she made these statements she was still under the impression that Campbell had been at her house.

61. In a statement recorded on 24 March 1982, Mrs Miskimmon recounted the details of her participation in the circumstances surrounding the incident. However, this statement is at variance with her statement of 15 December 1970 (PJK13 part of SRM13) in that she admitted telling the police lies, a story suggested by Campbell to her.
62. Mrs Miskimmon stated that after she had been interviewed by police on the first occasion in 1970 she consulted [REDACTED] for advice. [REDACTED] advised her to tell the police the truth. She also contacted Mr Frederick PROCTOR, a fellow councillor, concerning the lies that she had told police. Mr Proctor accompanied her to a meeting on 15 December 1970 in Sandy Row where, she said, they both met the Rev Ian Paisley. Dr Paisley 'ordered' Mr Proctor and herself to Tennent Street Police Station to tell the truth and clear the whole thing up. This resulted in her final statement retracting what she had said earlier.

63. She was further interviewed on 14 April 1982 by D/Constable KING in order to identify the date of a protest meeting at Tennent Street Unionist Hall where Mr Desmond BOAL QC was speaking sometime in 1970. This meeting will be referred to later when dealing with the interview of a Jean MOORE.

64. Also interviewed on 28 November 1970 by D/Sergeant Matchett as a potential witness for the defence in relation to the alibi, was Mrs Miskimmon's husband, [REDACTED], who is now a 45 year-old [REDACTED]. He made a written statement on that date in similar terms as the one made by his wife earlier that day. He also made a second statement on 5 December 1970 to clear up ambiguity regarding the time Campbell had left the house on 3 November. His third statement on 15 December 1970, like that of his wife, retracted what he had said previously. These statements have been exhibited PJK14, 15 and 16, part of SRM1J and are attached at Part III of this report.
65. When interviewed on 30 March 1982, [mask] Miskimmon recorded a statement in which he gives an explanation for his involvement in the incident. He reiterates the point that Dr Paisley directed both him and his wife to Tennent Street Police Station, where on 15 December 1970 they each made a statement (PJK15).

66. As a result of their involvement both [mask] Miskimmon and his wife were summoned to attend Court to give evidence for the prosecution. On the day of the hearing, Mrs Miskimmon was ill and did not attend. [mask] Miskimmon said that he gave evidence and was cross-examined by Mr Desmond Boal QC.

67. [mask], a 26 year-old [mask] in 1970, told D/Sergeant Matchett in his statement on 5 December 1970 that he was in the Miskimmon house on 3 November 1970. He said that Campbell was in the house and was still there when he [mask] left at 9.20 pm.

68. In a further statement made to D/Sergeant Matchett on 15 December 1970, [mask] said "I am now sure that I was not at Mrs Miskimmon's house on that night". Both statements recovered from D/Sergeant Matchett's file have been exhibited PJK17 and PJK18, part of SRI13.

69. [mask] was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack on 31 March 1982. In a statement recorded by the Detective Inspector, [mask] recalled the Campbell Case. He said that after making his first statement to police on 5 December 1970 he spoke to Mrs Miskimmon and she told him she was going to retract her first statement. He considered his position and went to the police and made his second statement.
70. Kenneth HAGAN, aged 39 years, unemployed of
was interviewed on 29 June 1982 by
D/Constable King. He stated that he had been elected
Chairman of Woodvale Protestant Unionist Party and knew
Margaret Miskimmon and would have met regularly at her home
with Alan Campbell, and others for political
discussions. He could not assist the Enquiry as to whether
or not Campbell had been in the Miskimmons' home on the
night of the alleged offence. This was his first time to
be interviewed by the police in relation to this matter.

71. Mr Frederick Proctor, a Belfast City Councillor in 1970 and
a member of the Protestant Unionist Party, in his statement
of 5 April 1982, said that he was approached by
Mr and Mrs Miskimmon, who expressed their concern over
telling lies to the police. Mr Proctor advised them to
contact the police again and make fresh statements telling
the truth. He recalled taking them to see Dr Paisley in
Sandy Row but did not himself speak to Dr Paisley.
Mr and Mrs Miskimmon told him that Dr Paisley had instructed
them to see the police and to tell the truth.

72. Dr Paisley was interviewed on 17 May 1982 by D/Inspector
R Mack. He did not recall the visit by the Miskimmons but
stated if they did, his advice would have been for them to
go directly to the police and tell the truth.

73. , in a statement to D/Inspector Mack
on 6 April 1982, said that she advised Mr and Mrs Miskimmon
to inform the police of their truthful position in the
Campbell Case. It will be recalled that was the
source of the information in Exhibit No EGM10.
74. [redacted], a [redacted], who now resides at [redacted] when interviewed on 9 April 1982, stated that she gave evidence of alibi for Campbell at Belfast Magistrates Court. She attended the Court at the request of Campbell and had no contact with the police in relation to the case. She stated that Campbell had told her that he had been accused of 'insulting' a boy on the night of a Protest Meeting which had been held outside Tennent Street Unionist Hall. Campbell said to her "Sure that is the night we were together" indicating that the 'insult' took place that night. She said that she accepted Alan Campbell was telling her the truth when he said the 'assault' took place on the night of the protest.

75. Police enquiries have failed to establish the date of this alleged protest at the meeting at which Mr Boal QC was the main speaker.

76. [redacted] was re-interviewed on 27 April 1982 and a statement was recorded under caution. This statement confirms what she told the police on 9 April 1982. She reiterated that if she had told lies in Court about the 'insult' it was without her knowledge.

77. The statements of the interviewing officers, D/Constables QUIGLEY and King are attached at Part II.
Part III
Ex PJK21
P 45

78. Campbell's father, [REDACTED] CAMPBELL, born [REDACTED] made a statement which was recorded by D/Sergeant Matchett at Glenravel Street RUC Station on 26 November 1970. He said that on Tuesday 3 November 1970 he left his home at [REDACTED] Belfast, accompanied by his son, Alan. He left him at Mrs Miskimmon's house at [REDACTED] at approximately 7.30 pm. Campbell (senior) is shown in Court Records as having given evidence for the Defence on 27 May 1971.

Part II
Ps 58-64
Ps 65-70

79. Campbell (senior) was interviewed by D/Constables King and Quigley at North Queen Street Police Station on 2 June 1982. Mr MURPHY, Solicitor on behalf of Campbell, remained throughout the interview. Campbell denied that he was involved in any way in soliciting the Miskimmons and [REDACTED] to provide an alibi for his son on the evening of the alleged incident. He stated that it was [REDACTED] brother, who sent for Alan to come to Moore's house. Campbell (senior) said he was present when Beckett said to Alan "I hear rumours on the Shankill Road that you are in a little bit of trouble. I know this [REDACTED] family, they are a bad lot. You have been set up". [REDACTED] who was also present said "You couldn't have been. I walked you to the bus stop". Campbell declined to make a written statement and the statements of Constables Quigley and King deal with this interview.

80. [REDACTED] was [REDACTED].
81. On 20 April 1982, Joseph Johnston Alan Campbell was detained at his home at [redacted] by D/Constables King and Quigley and taken to North Queen Street Police Station. D/Inspector Mack was the police officer in charge of this aspect of the Enquiry. Campbell was interviewed by these officers from 6.55 pm until 10.20 pm, and their statements in relation to the interview are attached in Part II. Campbell declined to make a written statement.

82. At this interview Campbell said that he was still a member of the Democratic Unionist Party and of Martyrs Memorial Church. He said that he had told Margaret Miskimmon of his trouble with the police and that on the night in question he was sure he had been at her house. He said that both Mrs Miskimmon and her husband had made statements to the police at the time but had later withdrawn them. At one stage during the interview Campbell said that he had been a man clutching at straws in an emergency. He accepted that he had approached [redacted] but could not recall what evidence she gave on his behalf in Court. He agreed with the police officers that he knew she was telling lies. He further stated that he was confused about his presence in the Miskimmon's house and would not have asked them to tell lies. He also stated that he was a non-practising homosexual.

83. In view of the allegations that justice had been perverted in this case and also the fact that [redacted] was a Court Official, it was considered necessary to examine Court Records. When this was done, an apparent discrepancy
was found in the Court Order Book. This related to the hearing of the prosecution case against Campbell on 20 May 1971 where the entry is signed by Mr J D W Mills RM and the Order of the Court was to adjourn the case for one week. The entry which relates to the hearing of the defence case on 27 May 1971 was signed by Mr J G FOX, Resident Magistrate.

84. In the column headed 'Particulars of Order' which is signed by Mr Fox the words 'Entered in Error' have been overwritten by the word 'Dismissed'. The police took possession of the Court Extract Sheet for 20 May 1971 marked Exhibit SRM7 and the one for 27 May marked GC66. Both Court Extract Sheets relate to Court No 3 Order Book.

85. Extracts from Court No 2 Order Book dated 27 May 1971 prove, by virtue of his signature, that Mr J D W Mills RM presided in that Court on that date.

86. By virtue of Standing Orders all other records pertaining to the Campbell Case have been destroyed. A copy of the Standing Orders is attached at Part III marked SRM10.

87. As the only records available to the police suggested that the prosecution case had been heard by Mr J D W Mills RM and the defence case by Mr J G Fox RM, a thorough investigation was considered necessary.
88. A search for the original RUC prosecution file was conducted by Inspector George Alan HALL of 'D' Division where the prosecution emanated and by Chief Superintendent MARTIN, C2 Department, at RUC Headquarters. This case was prosecuted prior to the establishment of the Director of Public Prosecutions Office in Northern Ireland on 1 April 1973. By the nature of the offence it is unlikely that the file would have been submitted to RUC Headquarters for direction. It is believed that the file was destroyed in an explosion at either Greencastle or Chichester Road Police Stations. This file, had it been available, would have given full particulars of the prosecution case including the prosecuting police officer.

89. In an attempt to identify the prosecuting officer, a list of Inspectors serving at that time in 'D' Division was obtained by the Police Enquiry Team. These officers, with the exception of the following have made statements -

Inspector ELLIOTT (murdered Rathcoole)
Inspector DEVLIN (murdered Chichester Road)
Inspector FLYNN (believed living in Australia).

90. Chief Superintendent D B WALLACE, in his statement, said that he was acting as Police Prosecutor in 'D' Division in the spring of 1971. He was prosecuting on one occasion when the Campbell case was adjourned.
Part II
91. Inspector Michael TIMONEY, since retired, recalls prosecuting in Belfast Magistrates Court on one occasion in 1970 or 1971. His only recollection of a case is being passed a prosecution file in the late afternoon in which Mr Boal was the Defence Counsel. He recalls the case being dismissed but can give no details of the prosecution.

92. None of the other officers who have made statements can assist the Enquiry with the identity of the prosecuting officer. These are –

P 86
Superintendent T HOOD
P 87
Chief Inspector J P RAINEY
P 88
Ex Chief Inspector Richard CAVES
P 89
Superintendent A OWENS
P 90
Chief Inspector McMASTER
P 91
Chief Inspector F REEL
P 92
Superintendent I JARDINE
P 93
Chief Superintendent H McMORRIS
P 94
Superintendent J CARDWELL
P 95
Superintendent A RINGLAND
P 96
Ex Inspector William Stuart WILSON
Ex Chief Inspector W KYLE

Ps 97-98
93. It will be noted that Mr Kyle did not make a statement but details of his interview are recorded by Chief Inspector D BAILEY, North Yorkshire Constabulary, and shown at page 97 in Part II.

Ps 99-100
Part III
94. The Clerk of the Court in Belfast No J Court on 20 May 1971 was Mr William David POLLOCK. He was shown the Extract Sheet (Exhibit No SRM7) from the Court Book for 20 May 1971. He
identified the entry number 2340 which refers to the defendant Joseph Alan Johnston Campbell. He also identified his handwriting in the third column headed 'Names of Witnesses Examined'. This entry shows the list of prosecution witnesses and the names of Mr Desmond Boal QC and Mr J G Edwards. The name of Court Clerk, [REDACTED], called as a prosecution witness, is not recorded.

No explanation is given by Mr Pollock in his statement for this omission. However, when asked by D/Superintendent Caskey, he could offer no reason for the omission other than that he may have been summoned from the Court at the time [REDACTED] gave evidence. At the conclusion of the prosecution case the Resident Magistrate, Mr J D W Mills, adjourned the case for one week.

95. On 27 May 1971, Pollock was again the Court Clerk in No 3 Court. The Resident Magistrate in that Court was Mr J G Fox. Pollock identified the Campbell case number 2772 on Court Extract Sheet Exhibit No GC66. The words 'Entered in Error' in the column headed 'Particulars of Order' which was signed by Mr Fox he identified as being in his handwriting. He also identified the handwriting of [REDACTED], a colleague, in 3 of the columns. [REDACTED] had written the word 'Dismissed' over the words 'Entered in Error'. The other 2 entries relate to the names of witnesses examined and Defence Counsel.

96. [REDACTED] was a Senior Court Clerk at Belfast Magistrates Court until his retirement in 1979. He has relied on the Court Book extracts in an attempt to refresh his memory of the Campbell Case. He states that from information he kept in a personal diary that the Resident Magistrate in Court No 2...
on 27 May 1971 was Mr Mills. He identified his handwriting on the Court Book Extract Sheet dated 27 May 1971 (Exhibit GC66) in 3 columns relating to the Campbell Case at Entry 2772. He accepts that the word 'Dismissed' superimposed on 'Entered in Error' was written by him.

97. Both these Court Officials offer as an explanation for this discrepancy, the fact that Mr Mills RM was sitting in Court No 3 on 20 May when he adjourned the case for one week. The case was then entered on the Court Order Sheet for Court No 3 for the adjournment date. However on the day of the adjourned hearing Mr Mills was sitting in No 2 Court and Mr Fox was in No 3 Court. It was necessary for the Court No 3 Order Sheet to remain in that court as it contained particulars of other cases to be heard by Mr Fox. When the mistake was noticed, Pollock wrote in the words 'Entered in Error'.

98. The case was however heard and determined by Mr Mills RM in No 2 Court. Sweet went to No 3 Court and entered the result on the Court Sheet as already stated.

99. Sweet's handwriting appears on Court Order Sheets in No 2 Court on 27 May 1971 which proves that he was in fact the Clerk of the Court on that date.

100. It was considered necessary to interview Mr Mills but he could not assist the Enquiry as he had no recollection of the case. Mr Mills said he could not, in his position, make a statement to that effect but would be bringing the matter to the attention of the Lord Chancellor.
101. Mr Fox is now residing in South Africa and has not been interviewed.

102. Defence Solicitor, Mr J G Edwards (now Resident Magistrate) in an interview with D/Inspector Mack, stated that he instructed Mr Desmond Boal QC but was not in court on the day that the case was determined. Details of the interview are recorded in D/Inspector Mack's statement.

103. Mr Desmond Boal QC clearly remembered the case, when consulted by D/Superintendent Caskey on 17 June 1982. He recollects Mr Mills hearing the case in its entirety and dismissing the charge against Campbell. Mr Boal declined to make a written statement. Details of the interview are contained in a statement of D/Superintendent Caskey.

104. The police officer in charge of the investigation, now D/Chief Inspector Albert Matchett, produced a working copy of his investigations and this has already been referred to as exhibit number SRM13. The D/Chief Inspector gave evidence for the prosecution but was not in court when the defence case was heard on 27 May 1971. He was attending a course in England on that date.

CONCLUSION:

105. In relation to the offence with which Campbell was charged and the circumstances surrounding it, no other charges were brought before the court. A Certificate of Order relating to the charge is attached in Part IV.
106. It is now apparent that [redacted] and Margaret Miskimmon told lies to the police on 28 November and 5 December 1970 in order to support Campbell's defence. However the fear of detection and the advice given by people, including Dr Paisley, persuaded them to stop short of perjury. Whiteside, aware of Mrs Miskimmon's intention to retract her statement, contacted the police and took a similar course.

107. Campbell realising that he no longer had the support of these people sought the assistance of [redacted]. As already stated she gave evidence on his behalf to the effect that Campbell had been in her company at the time of the alleged offence.

108. [redacted] and the Campbells disagree over the method of contact but in view of his tactics in relation to the Miskimmons it would be reasonable to assume that the initial approaches were made by Alan Campbell who was endeavouring to build his defence.

109. There is also a dispute as to when the approach was made, [redacted] saying that it was a week before the Court Case, Alan Campbell claiming that this was untrue, whilst his father states it was 4 - 6 weeks after the alleged offence.

110. In considering the criminal liability of those concerned with Campbell's defence, it is felt that there is no evidence to proceed against [redacted] either for perverting the course of justice or perjury. She claims that when she gave her evidence she believed that what she said on oath was true.
111. The evidence against [Redacted] and Margaret Miskimmon and [Redacted] is contained in their statements made to the police in this Enquiry. They now admit that when they made their statements on 28 November and 5 December 1970 they were telling lies to protect Campbell. However considering that no action was taken against them by the police in 1970 and the fact that they voluntarily retracted their first statements it was thought that the best course at this stage was to seek their co-operation in establishing a prima facie case against Alan Campbell, the main perpetrator. Therefore witnesses' statements were recorded from [Redacted] and Margaret Miskimmon and [Redacted]. It is recommended that no proceedings be instituted against these 3 persons.

112. [Redacted] involvement in this incident has been the subject of investigation by the police and court in 1970/71. Whilst he, as a Court Official, left himself open to criticism regarding some of his activity, it is considered that there is no evidence to connect him with any offence.

113. It is suggested that the persons from whom Campbell solicited help in relation to an alibi would be competent witnesses whose evidence presents a prima facie case against Alan Campbell for inciting persons to commit perjury.

114. It is recommended that Joseph Alan Johnston Campbell be prosecuted on the following charges:
1. That he, between the 3rd day of November 1970 and the 28th day of May 1971, did incite or attempt to procure or suborn ___ Miskimmon, Margaret Miskimmon and ___ to commit an offence against the Perjury Act 1911, Contrary to Section 7(2) of that Act.

2. That he, between the 3rd day of November 1970 and the 28th day of May 1971, counselled and procured ___ to commit an offence against the Perjury Act 1911, Contrary to Section 7(1) of that Act.

115. It is concluded that there is insufficient evidence to proceed against Joseph Johnston Campbell (Senior).

116. In relation to the allegations made in the documents produced by Moloney and referred to at paragraph 25 of this report, no evidence was found to substantiate the allegation that David Brown and John McKeague were charged or connected with the alleged offence against ___ or that Dr Paisley 'got them off'. It was established that ___ referred to in the allegations as a Kincora boy was initially taken into care on 7 April 1960 and spent 3 periods in Kincora Boys' Hostel ie 20 December 1969 – 18 February 1970, 22 August 1972 – 3 September 1972 and 21 May 1973 – 16 January 1974.

Although the records pertaining to his stay in Bawmure Boys' Home are not available the statement of ___ taken on 4 January 1971 shows that ___ was resident there at the time of the alleged offence. ___ was the Superintendent of Bawmure at that time.
117. KIN 43, who has a bad criminal background, was convicted at Belfast Crown Court on 18 June 1982 for robbery and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. KIN 43 had, at the same Court been found not guilty on a charge of murder.

118. It was not substantiated, as indicated in the document marked EGM10, that 2 boys were assaulted by Campbell.

119. It may be of interest to note that Campbell sought counsel from William McGrath, the Kincora Housefather, against whom KIN 43 complained of indecent assault in 1973.

120. The David Brown referred to is obviously the former Editor of the Protestant Telegraph who lives at [redacted], and who is referred to at paragraph 570 of the original Kincora prosecution file.

121. John McKeague is clearly John Dunlop McKeague, a Protestant Paramilitary Leader, shot dead in his shop at [redacted] Belfast, on 29 January 1982. McKeague will be referred to several times later in this report.
BRIAN McDermott Murder

122. In his statement of 19 February 1982, Edmund Gerard Moloney referred to the murder of Brian McDermott. Reference is also made to this boy's death in the document (Exhibit EGM10) produced by Moloney of which ___________ was the source of information.

123. The allegation is that a boy referred to by ___________ as "John from the Ormeau Road area" had told her of strange political meetings hosted by John McKeague. She also alleged that following one such meeting attended by McKeague, Alan Campbell, other men and a number of youths, at which homosexual advances were made, he had come to her in a distraught state. The following is quoted from the document marked EGM10.

124. "When young Brian McDermott disappeared and his dismembered body found in Lagan, John came to X and said he was worried, he thought might have something to do with Royal Avenue and other strange meetings, but not specific. X put him in touch with RUC who told X some time later that he had given very valuable evidence. Campbell and McKeague were regular visitors to McGrath's house in Greenwood Avenue at this time".

125. The Campbell named is Joseph Alan Johnston Campbell referred to in the "Campbell Court Case".
126. Brian McDermott, a 10 year-old schoolboy, resided at Belfast, in the Ravenhill Road district. On 2 September 1973 he left home to play in nearby Ormeau Park. He did not return home.

127. At 3.20 pm on 8 September 1973 a charred and mutilated body of a young boy was discovered in a hessian sack by military personnel on the banks of the River Lagan at Annadale Embankment. Subsequently the body was identified by fingerprints as that of Brian McDermott.

Part II
Ps 108-109

128. A murder investigation was launched and despite extensive enquiries to date no person has been made amenable for this crime. The officer who headed the investigation was D/Chief Inspector later D/Superintendent G GIBSON of Castlereagh Police Station, now retired.

129. Inspector Donald CUDMORE who was a Detective Sergeant with the Investigation Team was instructed to prepare a report of the murder for the information of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The file which was forwarded to RUC Headquarters on 10 May 1982 has since been returned for further investigation. D/Superintendent A ENTWISTLE has been instructed to carry out the investigation.

130. It was decided that in view of the allegations put forward by Moloney that the Enquiry Team, under D/Superintendent Caskey should investigate those made in respect of 'John' and at the same time liaise with D/Superintendent Entwistle.
In order to identify 'John' the McDermott Investigation File was examined and a number of people were interviewed including [Redacted], before 'John' was identified as [Redacted] now a [Redacted] residing at [Redacted], Belfast.

Part II

Ps 110-111

had already been identified as the source of the information, was interviewed on 12 March 1982 by D/Inspector Mack and made a written statement. She confirmed the identity of 'John' and stated that she and [Redacted] had discussed the McDermott murder in 1973. She also stated that [Redacted] had come to her house one night after being at the Royal Avenue Hotel in central Belfast. He was frightened and referred to homosexuals at the hotel and during the conversation remarked that the "people in the hotel that night" were the type "who could do this to McDermott". It was arranged by [Redacted] for [Redacted] to see D/Constable DUNWOODY of Castlereagh Police Station.

Part II

Ps 112-114

was interviewed on 11 March 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Inspector Mack. In his statement recorded by D/Inspector Mack, [Redacted] said he was a member of the National Front Organisation from 1972-74 and met a man called Bill ANNETT. Annett who was 30 years old at that time had made homosexual advances to him. Annett had created an organisation for young people called 'Young Britons' and had opened a headquarters near the Raven Bar, Ravenhill Road. Annett also produced a magazine entitled 'Ulster Warrior' of which he was the Editor. This magazine was printed by John McKeague.
134. He stated that on one occasion he was a passenger in a car driven by Annett in which there were 2 young boys aged 11-13 years. stated that he saw Annett touching the boys in a suggestive manner. Annett remarked that he had given the boys £5 the previous night and got the impression it was for favours rendered.

135. believes that this incident with the boys in the car occurred before the McDermott murder and photographs that he had seen of Brian McDermott did not resemble any of the boys in Annett's 'Young Britons' group, or the 2 boys in the car. further stated that he had no evidence or information that would connect anyone with the death of Brian McDermott other than speculation by him because Brian came from the area where Annett was recruiting his 'Young Britons'.

136. confirmed what he told about the incident in the Royal Avenue Hotel when Annett introduced him to a 'queer'. He did not see any young boys in the hotel.

137. On 29 March 1982, D/Inspector Mack, D/Constables Quigley and King, interviewed William Annett of at Annalong RUC Station. Annett agreed that he tried to organise a movement in the 1970s with a view to educating young persons politically. He denied allegations that he made homosexual advances to 2 young boys in his car. He would have had from time-to-time, boys in his car assisting him to deliver National Front
Continuation Page

Literature. He denied introducing a homosexual to [REDACTED] in the Royal Avenue Hotel. He did not know Brian McDermott nor had he seen young boys in the Royal Avenue Hotel. He was seen again on 15 April by D/Constable King but denied that he had brought a young boy to a meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel, Belfast. On 20 April 1982, Annett recorded a written statement himself which he handed to D/Constable King. This statement outlines his association with the National Front, leading personalities in this organisation, and his knowledge of 'queers' who then frequented the Royal Avenue Hotel.

138. A number of people have been referred to in the statements made by [REDACTED] and Annett. It was not considered necessary to interview all of those mentioned but those interviewed are as follows:

Joseph Alan Johnston Campbell
Ronald Whiteside (also named in "Campbell Court Case")

139. Statements made by them or by police officers in respect of the interviews can be found attached in Part II as indicated.

140. Other persons interviewed include Inspector Cudmore and D/Constable Dunwoody, who had a number of meetings with [REDACTED] in 1974. KIN 235 [REDACTED]
had been interviewed prior to [redacted], in an attempt to identify 'John'.
Their statements are included in Part II of this report.

CONCLUSION

141. 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.

142. The McDermott murder will be referred to again in the file to be submitted under Secret cover headed "Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace".

MISSING BOYS - AVEN AND LECKEY

143. In an article published in the Sunday World newspaper on 28 February 1982, journalists Mr James CAMPBELL and Mr John HUNTER linked the disappearance of 2 young boys in East Belfast on 25 September 1969 to the Brian McDermott murder and the Kincora Investigation. The 2 boys referred to were David LECKEY DOB: [redacted], [redacted] Belfast, and Jonathan AVEN, 14 years, [redacted], Belfast.

144. The initial investigation into their disappearance was conducted by D/Inspector McVEIGH of Mountpottinger Police Station. Mr McVeigh has since retired.
145. On 19 March 1982, D/Inspector S Young of Mountpottinger Police Station was instructed to re-investigate the disappearance of these boys. The Detective Inspector has concluded his investigation and a report was forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions on 21 April 1982. The report has been returned to Mountpottinger Police with comment from the Director of Public Prosecutions - "Position is noted, should any further evidence come to light the file should be re-submitted".

146. The following is an instruction from RUC Headquarters on the file dated 4 June 1982 -

"Retain file and furnish another report in 6 months, sooner if Aven and Leckey have been located".

RUC file no C2/1/82 and DPP 2360/82 refers.

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**R 23**

Part III

Ex GC2

Ps 53-56

147. On 12 January 1982 an article was published in the Irish Times newspaper headed "COVER UP OF HOMOSEXUAL VICE RING CLAIM IN NORTHERN IRELAND". The journalists responsible for this article were Edmund Gerard Moloney and Andrew Pollak and they alleged that the "Northern Ireland Authorities blocked an RUC investigation into an alleged homosexual prostitution ring in 1976 which involved British Officials in the Northern Ireland Office, policemen, legal figures, businessmen and boys in care at the Kincora Boys' Home and other homes run by the Eastern Health Board".
Details of the allegations published could be summarised as follows:

1. Seven men, 2 of whom were British Civil Servants on secondment to the Northern Ireland Office were suspected of being involved in the vice ring.

2. The ring was in existence for at least 3 years.

3. NIO Officials involved in the affair and who had been transferred back to Britain had introduced some of their successors to the ring.

4. Among others suspected of involvement were police officers, East Belfast businessmen and Justices of the Peace.

5. These allegations were made known at a high level within the RUC but further enquiries were ordered to be dropped.

The article published claimed that the allegations of a prostitution ring were made in early 1976 when a 16 year-old boy who was a former resident of Kincora Boys' Hostel, made a complaint to a Senior Social Worker in East Belfast. It further alleged that the boy's complaint was made against a close relative into whose care he had been transferred by the Eastern Health and Social Services Board, 2 years earlier.
150. The newspaper also claimed that the boy alleged that he was one of a group of boys, some of whom he had met while a resident in Kincora Boys' Home who were regularly escorted by men to hotels in East Belfast, Newtownards, Bangor County Down, and along the County Antrim Coast where sexual offences took place. The boy also alleged he had been introduced to the ring by his close relative.

151. It is quoted in the article that the RUC was asked to investigate the boy's allegations and following the police enquiry his close relative pleaded guilty to a number of sexual offences including buggery. In May 1976 the relative was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. It is alleged the offences dated back to 1972 while the boy was under the care of the Eastern Health Board.

152. On 21 January 1982, Brian WALKER of the BBC telephoned Mr William Roy JUNKIN, Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, Royal Courts of Justice, Belfast, regarding research material for a TV Programme on the Irish Times' allegations. Mr Junkin agreed to make enquiries about certain information sought by Walker and agreed to telephone Walker on 29 January. Mr Junkin kept this arrangement but he was unable to contact Walker. A Miss MACAULEY of the BBC telephoned Mr Junkin's secretary on 3 February but Mr Junkin was absent and she agreed to phone back later that afternoon. Neither Walker nor Miss Macauley have contacted Mr Junkin since.

153. On 12 February 1982 the BBC transmitted a programme called 'Spotlight' which was devoted in full to what has been described as 'The Kincora Scandal'. Included in that programme was an interview with an unnamed boy later identified by police as [REDACTED]. It should also be said at this stage that this same boy was identified as the 16 year-old boy in the Irish Times article.
154. The BBC interview with Christopher David S Moore had previously been shown on BBC News 'Scene Around Six' on 11 February 1982. A copy of the transcript of the 'Spotlight' programme which has been exhibited in Part III of this report. It will be seen from the transcript that although Mr Moore introduced the allegations that British Civil Servants, policemen and Justices of the Peace were involved, the boy did not substantiate any of these. In answer to a question, the boy said "I don't know anything about that, I never received any money for it".

155. During his interview with Mr Moore, D/Superintendent Caskey learned that what was shown on television was an edited version of the interview. Assistant Chief Constable Mr Whiteside, in a letter to the Controller of the BBC in Belfast on 18 March 1982 requested facilities to view the unused film or video cassettes. On the same date the controller, Mr James Hawthorne, replied by letter refusing to grant the facilities. Copies of the letters are attached in Part IV.

156. The allegations put forward by BBC reporter, Mr Moore, are in essence, similar to those published in the Irish Times.

157. As already stated, as a result of the articles published by the Irish Times, the police arranged an interview with the 2 journalists concerned and this took place at RUC Headquarters on 19 and 24 February 1982. In their statements to the police this case is referred to at length in support of the article published. Moore produced his own written statement on 15 March 1982 following an interview with D/Superintendent Caskey.
158. Before dealing with these statements and others resulting therefrom, it would be appropriate to give details of the offences and subsequent Court Case which gave rise to these allegations.

159. On 11 August 1975, a complaint was made to D/Constable Robert DOBBIN of Dundonald Police Station by Mr David Patrick MORROW, a Social Worker, that [R 23] born [redacted], had been indecently assaulted by his uncle, [KIN 183]. An enquiry was conducted into this complaint by D/Constable Dobbin who was assisted at times by his supervising officer, D/Sergeant Edward NEWELL. At the conclusion of the investigation a report was prepared and forwarded via the various Heads of Police Departments to the Director of Public Prosecutions. (RUC ref C61/25/75 – DPP ref 45/46/75)

160. Directions were issued on 19 December 1975 to prosecute the boy’s uncle, [KIN 183], born [redacted], of [redacted] on 3 charges of buggery and one charge of gross indecency. There was also one charge of aiding and abetting, counselling and procuring a person unknown to commit buggery with [R 23]. All the charges relate to [R 23]. These charges covered the period 15 April 1974 until 14 August 1975.

161. A complaint of indecency was also made by [R 23] against a person named as [redacted], 43 years, [redacted]. The facts were reported in the same prosecution file and no action was directed on the evidence contained in the file.
162. **KIN 183** pleaded guilty at Down County Court, Newtownderry, on 18 May 1976, to 3 charges of buggery and one of gross indecency. The charge of aiding and abetting a person unknown was nolle prosequi. His Honour Judge J BROWN, sentenced **KIN 183** to a total of 5 years' imprisonment.

163. The reasons given for the charge of aiding and abetting being nolle prosequi are shown in a statement of Mr Robert Ivor MORRISON of the DPP's Office, Newtownderry. **KIN 183** had pleaded not guilty to this charge and in order to avoid the boy having to give evidence and the fact that a further conviction would have made little or no difference to Baird's sentence, this course was adopted.

164. The complainant in this case was **R 23**, born [redacted]. When his parents separated in 1969, his mother, [redacted], was granted legal custody of **R 23** and 2 other children. A fourth child was over 16 years was not included in the Custody Order.

165. **R 23** father, [redacted], changed his surname by deed poll on [redacted] 1968 to [redacted]. At that time he was serving in the [redacted]. On 8 June 1971, [redacted] was granted a divorce on the grounds of his wife's desertion. He married [redacted] on [redacted] 1971 and adopted her 4 children. Both he and this woman are presently living apart.

167. On 19 December 1971 at the request of his mother, R 23 was placed in the care of [REDACTED] because he was beyond her control. He was returned into the care of his mother on 3 March 1972. R 23 and his sister were later transferred by mutual consent into the custody of their father, [REDACTED] who was by then living in [REDACTED]. This transfer was made legally binding at Newtownards Petty Sessions on 2 June 1972. The Social Services file relating to the [REDACTED] family (Exhibit DWK1) contains a copy of a petition for an Adoption Order in respect of R 23. It is signed by his father [REDACTED] and his second wife, on 17 October 1973. Other reports by Social Workers on this file would indicate that the Order was granted.

168. On 16 April 1974, R 23 and his brother, [REDACTED] were found by the police in [REDACTED] after they had been 'sleeping rough' for 2 nights. By this time the family had come to the attention of the Social Services in [REDACTED]. The parents refused to take R 23 back into their home, as a result he was admitted voluntarily to Valetta Park Boys’ Hostel, Newtownards, on that date.

169. A Social Services report by Mrs Anna HYLAND covers in detail the circumstances of the boy’s admission to care on 16 April 1974. This report which is dated 2 May 1974 is exhibited DBE29, part of DWK1.
170. As previously stated, KIN 183 was convicted of offences against his nephew, R 23. The first indication of the defendant, KIN 183 approach to Social Services for the release of R 23 into his care is shown in a letter contained in the Social Services file. This letter dated 18 June 1974 was sent to Mr and Mrs [redacted], who by this time, were residing in [redacted]. The letter sent on behalf of the District Social Services Officer has the reference Mrs Hyland/EN. This letter is attached in Part III, marked exhibit DBE30 part of DWK1.

171. This letter appears to have initiated the transfer arrangements resulting in the transfer of R 23 into the care of KIN 183 and his elderly mother, residing at [redacted]. In order to satisfy the Social Services as to his suitability as a guardian, Baird gave the names of 2 Justices of the Peace as referees.

172. The Justices of the Peace, namely Mr David KANE, Post Office, Dundonald, and Mr H CUTHBERTSON, Dundonald, are both deceased. Mr Kane died on 15 August 1980 and Mr Cuthbertson died on 29 November 1979. The Death Register at Oxford House, Chichester Street, contains the Certificate references D80/B1/3012 and D79/C1/0837 respectively. There is no record of them having been interviewed by the police in 1975. They did however respond to letters by the Social Services in connection with KIN 183 application in relation to R 23. These letters are attached in Part III and have been exhibited DBE32, 34, and 35, part of DWK1. Mr Kane replied on the reverse side of the Social Services letter to him which is marked DBE35.
Part III
Ex DBE 36
P 88
Ex DBE 39
Ps 89-90
Exs DBE 40-44
Ps 91-98
Ex TC 1
P 99
Part II
P 142
P 143
P 144

173. Following a psychiatric examination and on completion of administrative procedures, [R 23] was placed in the care of his uncle on 19 July 1974. Exhibits number DBE 36 and 39, part of DWK 1 refer.

174. For a period, correspondence was exchanged between the Social Services and the interested parties, Mr [blank] and his brother, [KIN 183]. Copies of this correspondence are attached in Part III marked DBE 40-44 inclusive, part of DWK 1.

175. At 10.00 am on 29 July 1975, [R 23] giving his address as [blank], called at Dundonald Police Station. He told Constable SPENCE, the Station Duty Officer, that he had run away from that address at 6.00 pm the previous evening. He requested the police to contact the Welfare as he wished to speak to them rather than go home. A certified copy of the report entered by Constable Spence in the Station Occurrence Book is attached marked TC 1. Sergeant CARSON proves this exhibit. Constable Spence's statement is attached at Part II.

176. The boy was conveyed by Constable Noel FINLAY to the Welfare Offices at Granton Park, Dundonald, and handed over to a social worker, Mr David Patrick Morrow. [R 23] made no complaints to Constable Spence or Constable Finlay.
177. A statement by Morrow attached to the prosecution file RUC (C61/25/75) and DPP 45/46/75, (Part II Page 1) shows that R23 did not wish to return to his uncle's address. Morrow states that during the course of the interview, R23 informed him that he had been involved in homosexual relationships with his uncle and other male persons. Morrow said that he informed D/Constable Robert Dobbin at Dundonald RUC Station of this complaint and the result of his initial enquiries.

178. From the time that R23 was handed over by police to Morrow until the official complaint by Morrow was made to D/Constable Dobbin on 11 August, the following steps were taken by Social Services.

179. On 1 August, Morrow obtained an order under Section 99 of the Children and Young Persons Act (NI) 1968 to have R23 detained in a Place of Safety namely Valetta Park Hostel, Newtownards. A copy of this order is marked DBE46, part of DWK1. This action followed interviews he had had with R23 and his uncle, KIN 183.

180. When he was admitted to the hostel R23 was questioned by Frederick Charles Dodd, the Deputy Officer in charge. There is some conflict in the accounts given by Dodd and Morrow as to when and to whom R23 indicated that he had been sexually abused. Nonetheless he did disclose details of some of the offences. When Morrow was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 18 March 1982 he stated that he had not in fact established the source of the trouble when he interviewed R23 and his uncle on 29 July 1975.
181. It seems clear that Morrow was not made aware of the homosexual activity until after the boy had been questioned by Dodd.

182. On 5 August 1975, Morrow submitted a written report to Miss KYLE, Principal Social Worker, at Purdysburn Hospital, setting out his action in relation to R.23. In this report he stated that R.23 uncle had gone to the extent of "introducing the boy to other homosexuals". A copy of this report marked DBE45, part of DWK1 is attached in Part III.

183. A number of people in responsible positions within the Eastern Health and Social Services Board were consulted and a decision was ultimately taken to report the allegations to the police. These people have been interviewed and their statements are attached in Part II. They are:

- Joseph Edward TURKINGTON, a Senior Social Worker in 1975 and presently Assistant Principal Social Worker.
- Ian Rodney HINDS - Assistant Principal Social Worker
- Mary Emily Evelyn KYLE - Principal Social Worker
- Clive William SCOUARD - District Social Services Officer
- Martin SITTLINGTON - Assistant Chief Legal Adviser for the Health and Social Services
- F Derek BURGOYNE - Assistant Legal Adviser for the Health and Social Services.
184. When Morrow reported the complaint to Constable Dobbin on 11 August, an arrangement was made to have R 23 interviewed by the police on the following day at Newtownards Police Station and a statement was recorded. Morrow was present. A typewritten copy of the statement is attached in the KIN 183 prosecution file at pages 20-22.

185. R 23 was medically examined by Dr R B IRWIN at the Police Office, Townhall Street, on 13 August 1975. Although the doctor found no evidence of recent sodomy he concluded that numerous acts had taken place over the previous year. The doctor’s report is attached at page 27 of the KIN 183 prosecution file.

186. In his statement of 12 August 1975, R 23 made complaints of homosexual assaults on him by KIN 183 in his car at Ballystockard Road, Newtownards, and at Gransha Road, Comber, while he had been resident in Valetta Home. After he had been discharged into the care of his uncle, KIN 183 committed further offences against him in their home at [redacted]. He further alleged that his uncle had taken him to a car park in Bangor where they contacted another man by giving signals with windscreen wipers. All 3 went to licensed premises known as the Ballyhackamore Arms, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, where both men committed acts of buggery against him. It is assumed that this incident occurred outside opening hours as the uncle, who was [redacted] gain admission.
187. It is also alleged by R 23 that he was given a considerable amount of alcohol each time the offences were committed in the company of his uncle and other men.

188. According to R 23 the matter came to a head about the end of July when he and his uncle had a disagreement over the death of a black cat. This caused R 23 to leave home and go to the police.

189. As a result of these complaints KIN 183 was seen at Dundonald Police Station by D/Constable Dobbin at 9.30 pm on 13 August 1975. He was questioned about the alleged offences and made a written statement after caution to D/Constable Dobbin in which he admitted having sex with R 23 at various times by mutual consent. He said "When we had been out at various times he had seen people that he wanted. Like a fool I let him have intercourse with these people against my better judgement". KIN 183 also stated that R 23 had told him that he had sex many times with other people while living at the hostel from the age of 12.

190. The following day, KIN 183 was arrested on a charge of buggery against R 23 and was released on bail that same day from Holywood Magistrates Court.

Part II
Ps 139-141

191. The Area Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions in Newtownards, Mr Robert Ivor Moss MORRISON, recalls that in the early part of September 1975 he had a meeting with
D/Constable Dobbin. The Detective Constable was seeking advice as to whether or not R23 might be prosecuted or whether it was safe to treat him only as a potential witness against his uncle. Mr Morrison stated that his impression was that D/Constable Dobbin was conducting his investigations in a thorough and professional manner.

Following this consultation D/Constable Dobbin submitted on 9 September, a preliminary report of the case via D/Chief Inspector CARLISLE and Chief Superintendent SHUTE, his Divisional Police Authorities, to the DPP Area Office for County Down. An interim direction was given by Mr D R M BARLOW on 16 September 1975 in which it was stated that a final decision in relation to R23 could not be given until all the facts were known but directed that all statements of admission made by the juvenile should be taken under caution. A copy of this direction is attached at Part IV.

On 25 September 1975, as a result of a Court Order, R23 had been re-united with his father, R23 and both of them were seen by D/Constable Dobbin at Dundonald Police Station. At this interview the Detective Constable produced R23 statement of 12 August 1975. The D/Constable told them that he was not satisfied that R23 was telling the truth and read over the statement to them. Although given an opportunity to make changes, R23 replied "No, that's the statement I made to you. It's all true". He was further questioned in relation to the Royal
Bar in Ann Street but could or would not assist the investigation. He agreed with the Detective Constable that there were other men involved and that he did not object to them.

194. On 26 September 1975, D/Constable Dobbin, on this occasion accompanied by D/Sergeant E Newell, interviewed R 23 at Dundonald Police Station and recorded a statement under caution. A copy is attached to the prosecution file Part II, pages 23 and 24. R 23 said in relation to the incident at Comber that it was not his uncle who assaulted him but a man called [REDACTED] who was a [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED]. He did not know [REDACTED] at the time but saw him regularly [REDACTED] when he R 23 worked for a period along with his uncle.

195. That afternoon R 23 accompanied the 2 police officers in their car to outside the [REDACTED]. R 23 went inside with the object of identifying [REDACTED]. As [REDACTED] was not present R 23 returned to the police vehicle. He got into the nearside rear seat and as the car drove off he pointed towards a group of pedestrians and said "That's him there, in the brown suit. That's him going upstairs to the lounge. He'll be there until closing time".

196. No action was taken by the police officers at this stage to arrest or identify [REDACTED] and R 23 was returned to his father.
197. At 10.20 am on 28 September 1975 both police officers interviewed KIN 183 at Dundonald Police Station where he had come at their request. They questioned him regarding his knowledge of the man and he led them to believe that he would, if he could, identify . On this date the police officers accompanied KIN 183 to a place near Comber where he pointed out the scene of the assault by .

198. Following police enquiries after the initial identification of by Shaun at the , a man named , a , of , was interviewed by D/Sergeant Newell at Dundonald Police Station on 29 September 1975. When told of the allegation indicated that he knew KIN 183 and his nephew but emphatically denied that he committed any offences against the boy.

199. made a request to speak to D/Constable John SCULLY of Mountpottinger Police. Scully saw him at 4.35 pm and pleaded his innocence.

200. At 5.10 pm, D/Constable Dobbin contacted KIN 183 at his home and conveyed him to Dundonald Police Station. KIN 183 was asked by D/Sergeant Newell to look through the cell door aperture at who was sitting at the time. KIN 183 said to the Detective Sergeant "That's not him, you have got the wrong man. The one you want is a big tall fellow, thin, with blonde hair". When told that
fitted the description he had given earlier, said "I don't care, you have got the wrong man". It would appear that this method of identification was adopted because expressed a fear for his own safety, stating that the UDA might shoot him.

201. A record of D/Constable Dobbin's conversation with is produced by D/Sergeant Elliott marked RTD3, part of RTDI which is D/Constable Dobbin's working copy file.

202. That evening and the following morning D/Sergeant Newell and D/Constable Dobbin questioned about the offence alleged by R 23. He persisted in his denial and was released at 2.40 pm on 30 September 1975.

203. As had returned to England with his father on 26 September 1975, the police officers did not pursue the possibility of an identification of by him. They relied on the street identification which was the basis of the case reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

204. As already stated no action was taken against the evidence contained in the file.

205. On 19 April 1982, who still resides at was interviewed by D/Sergeant Elliott. He is a married man with a family of 6. He strongly denied ever being involved in homosexuality with
Part II
P 169

R 23. A medical examination carried out by
Dr I F HAMILTON on 20 April 1982, concluded that there
was no abnormality detected in [redacted] anus and there
was no evidence of homosexual activity.

206. Despite extensive police enquiries in 1975 and in 1982
the man whom the [redacted] met in a car in Bangor Car Park,
by signalling windscreen wipers, has not been traced.

207. It is now intended to deal with the allegations reported
in the press and media and referred to at paragraph 148.

Part II
Ps 1-6
Ps 7-9
Ps 135-138

208. As already stated, Moloney and Pollak each made a statement
in support of their published article and identified the
16 year-old boy as [redacted]. In his statement,
BBC Reporter, Mr Chris Moore, agreed that the boy whom he
interviewed was [redacted].

209. The journalists have referred to a Senior Social Worker
whom they did not wish to name but called Social Worker 'C'.
Apparently this Social Worker had been identified to them
by another Social Worker as a person who had been approached
by [redacted].

210. Senior Social Worker 'C' told the journalist, Mr Pollak,
that he had been approached around late 1975 or early 1976
by a boy who complained that his uncle had been sleeping
with him and prostituting him. The boy alleged his uncle
was "highly involved in a ring of homosexual people". Social Worker 'C' was also told by the boy that he had been taken to hotels in the North Down area and "if any man in the group" showed an interest in him the uncle permitted him to go off with the man for the night. The boy believed he was being used in a "prostitution situation".

Senior Social Worker 'C' said that it would have been difficult to prove that money actually changed hands but the boy had expensive clothes and stereo equipment which were presents from his uncle's friends. 'C' said that the policeman investigating the boy's case indicated to him that he had come across a lot of fairly influential people in the course of his enquiry. 'C' felt that the policeman had been unhappy after the case had been closed following the conviction of the uncle.

The journalists have stated that Social Worker 'C' did not reveal the name of the boy to them but when they made contact with 2 RUC Officers whom they describe as RUC sources 'A' and 'B' they discovered the name of the boy to be R23.

Moloney referred to these sources as the persons who provided the information upon which he based his story. It is claimed by Moloney that RUC source 'B' had told Pollak and himself that preliminary investigation of the case had led the RUC to request, via a senior officer, for extra Detectives to be put on the case to fully investigate aspects which had emerged. These included the
suspected involvement of British Officials seconded to the Northern Ireland Office, of which 2 were suspected, at least one member of the RUC, Justices of the Peace and businessmen, in a homosexual prostitution ring involving boys in care at Kincora and other homes. The suspicion at the time was that at least 7 men were involved and the identity of some had been known to the police. Some had been identified by [redacted] and others had been traced by car registration numbers. There were 'cases' of cars seen outside hotels where it was suspected that boys were taken for the purpose of homosexual activity.

214. RUC Source 'B' refused to supply the journalists with the names of these suspects and declined the name of the senior policeman through whom the request for extra Detectives had been transmitted. The journalists through other sources in the RUC discovered that the senior officer was Chief Inspector CARLISLE.

215. It is also alleged by Pollak that RUC Source 'A' told him that [redacted] used to pick up his nephew from West Winds Hostel, Newtownards (officially known as Valetta Park Hostel), 'A' also said that [redacted] had spent time in Kincora and another home in the Belfast area.

216. The journalists emphasised that they approached their sources and they, the journalists, felt that their sources only spoke to them because of deep concern that there might have been outstanding aspects of the Kincora Affair which merited further examination.
217. BBC Reporter, Mr Moore, began his own investigation into the Kincora Scandal on the day the Kincora Trial ended - 16 December 1981. After speaking to a number of Social Workers, he met a number of police sources who had knowledge of the R23 case. Moore's statement contains allegations similar to those published in the Irish Times on 12 January 1982.

218. Moore travelled to England and interviewed R23 at his home in Watford and R23 at his home in ______.

219. In the interview with Moore, R23 said that a policeman had shown him photographs of R23. One of these was of R23 at school which, in his opinion, was "pretty innocent" but claimed that he had been shown another photograph which showed his son involved in homosexual acts with other men and other boys.

220. During his interview with R23, Moore gave R23 a copy of the Irish Times story to read and questioned him about the allegations contained therein.

221. Moore stated that R23 told him that KIN 183 had introduced him to the homosexual ring and had then introduced him to between 6 and 10 other men for homosexual relationships. R23 also referred to a man called R23 who came to the West Winds Home along with his uncle on one occasion, and took R23 to a lonely spot in the countryside to have homosexual relations with ______. R23 elaborated on the Bangor Car Park incident and
described the car signalled to by his uncle as a 'flashy Mini'. This is the incident in which R23 was taken to the [REDACTED] by his uncle and the driver of the Mini car. R23 said that he could not remember clearly going to hotels but might have gone to one on one occasion. He was not aware of other boys being involved.

222. In his statement Moore has commented on the fact that one of KIN 183 referees was a Justice of the Peace who ran the Post Office at Dundonald at one time.

223. As a result of the newspaper publications and the television interview given by R23, he was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott in his solicitor's office in [REDACTED], on 17 February 1982. Mr D A T Tweedie, his solicitor, was present throughout the interview. R23 was shown a copy of the newspaper articles published in the Irish Times on 12 and 13 January 1982 and these, for the purpose of identification by him, were exhibited GC2. He stated that he had never met journalists Moloney or Pollak, or any person introduced to him by these names. He had met BBC Reporter, Moore, on 5 February 1982 and a copy of the newspaper article dated 12 January 1982 was shown to him by Moore. He agreed this was similar to the one exhibited as GC2. He read over the transcript of the BBC recording of his interview with Moore which is exhibited GC1 and then dictated a statement which was recorded by D/Sergeant Elliott.
224. R 23 said that the newspaper report appeared in parts to relate to him. He stated that in 1975 the police at Dundonald investigated a complaint made by him against his uncle, KIN 183. This complaint related to homosexual acts committed on him by his uncle. Although he did not appear in court he had heard that his uncle had been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

225. R 23 stated that the first offence committed against him was by a man named [REDACTED] while his uncle was present. Shortly after that his uncle took custody of him and committed a number of offences of a homosexual nature while he was living with him. He confirmed that these offences were referred to in written statements he made to the police on 12 August 1975 and 26 September 1975. He confirmed the truth of those 2 statements and stated there was no further evidence which he could give in relation to those incidents. He also confirmed the circumstances of his identification of [REDACTED] outside the [REDACTED].

226. In relation to the paragraph in the newspaper headed 'Escorted by Men', R 23 emphasised that he was never a resident at Kincora Boys' Hostel. In stating that this paragraph was untrue, R 23 did not recall ever meeting boys who were resident at Kincora and was never escorted by men to hotels in the areas named. He also denied that he was introduced to a homosexual ring by his uncle.
227. R 23 alleged that he had been homosexually assaulted by another man named [REDACTED] while he R 23 had been employed as a full-time [REDACTED] in the [REDACTED] sometime in 1974/75. He said that when, on the first occasion ie 12 August 1975, he was interviewed by D/Constable Dobbin he overlooked telling the D/Constable about this offence. He states that his reason for not telling the police officer on the second occasion ie 25 September was that his father, [REDACTED], had come over from England to take him back on the next boat. He was anxious to put the whole issue behind him and felt that to tell the police of this incident might have delayed his departure.

228. The circumstances of this alleged offence will be dealt with later in this report.

229. It has been made clear by R 23 that there are no other offences outstanding and those outlined by him in his statements to the police involved no more than 4 men, one of whom was his uncle. The 3 other men he referred to are:

1. the man named as [REDACTED]
2. the driver of the Mini car whom he met in Bangor, and
3. the man named [REDACTED].

230. In his reply to the allegation that there was in existence, for at least 3 years, a prostitution ring involving Northern Ireland Office Officials, policemen, legal figures,
businessmen and boys in care in Kincora Boys' Home, said "I was not aware of such a ring". He further stated "I was not influenced by the investigating police officers or anyone else to minimise or drop the complaints that I made". He also said "I did not supply the investigating police in 1975 with car registration numbers".

231. The uncle, KIN 183 was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack on 19 February 1982 to enquire if he could assist the Enquiry into these allegations. He stated that having served a period of imprisonment he considered that he had paid his debt to society for his crime. He had been approached by 2 press men on 10 January 1982 and had told them that he had nothing to do with Kincora and that his past life was behind him.

232. The press men, whose descriptions fit Moloney and Pollak, questioned KIN 183 about the allegations and offered him money for his story which they thought had a bearing on Kincora.

233. KIN 183 in his statement to D/Inspector Mack said that he had never been to Kincora Boys' Home nor did he know anyone who had homosexual tendencies who worked in Government or Legal circles, or the police.

234. When referring to the offences for which he was convicted KIN 183 could not put the circumstances beyond what his nephew had already alleged. He stated that he would endeavour to locate and identify those persons who had been involved in offences with R 23 and him.
235. It may be beneficial at this stage to outline the allegations made by the boy’s father, [REDACTED], in relation to his son’s case in 1975.

236. When interviewed on 2 April 1982 by D/Superintendent HARRISON, a member of Sir George Terry’s Enquiry Team, [REDACTED] alleged that Social Worker Morrow, had some black and white photographs in his possession and he showed him about 2 of these. These were allegedly shown to him after he had returned to Northern Ireland having received a letter from Morrow in August/September 1975. [REDACTED] claimed that [R 23] was shown in the pictures committing a sexual act of buggery apparently with another man. He did not think it was his brother, obviously referring to [KIN 183] the boy’s uncle.

237. [REDACTED] also alleged that Morrow tried to advise him not to support a prosecution against his brother, [KIN 183] because it would be damaging to [R 23].

238. [REDACTED] stated that after he left Morrow he went to Dundonald Police Station and had a conversation with a uniformed police officer outside the front of the police station. The police officer, whose name he did not know, had some black and white photographs in his possession. The first ones the police officer showed to him were of classroom scenes from Dundonald Boys’ School which [R 23] attended. He stated there appeared to be nothing improper in these photographs as the boys were dressed.
The second group of photographs allegedly produced by the police officer to were more or less the same as Morrow had shown him. stated that he only looked at about 2 photographs and saw that was committing an indecent act with another man and as far as he could remember it was a different man in each photograph. He could not hope to recognise the men concerned.

When questioned by D/Superintendent Harrison in relation to an interview with the Detective investigating the case at the time, stated that he could not recall particularly speaking to a Detective because he spoke to so many people. He claims that he could not have revealed to the Detective anything about the matter because had not told him anything. in his statement said "All I knew about other men being involved was what Morrow and the uniformed police officer had told me and the photographs I had seen".

Following interviews with Morrow and police officers concerned with the investigation in 1975, it was decided to re-interview . An arrangement was made by telephone with for him to meet D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott at Watford Police Station on 29 June 1982 at 3.00 pm.

On their arrival at the police station the RUC Officers discovered that a letter, signed by , and addressed to D/Inspector Mack had been handed in. The letter which is marked DBE53 indicated that was no longer available for interview concerning the events in 1975 and 'believed that the case should die a natural death'.

Form 51/2
243. The police officers located [redacted] at his home [redacted], and acquainted him with the reason for their visit. He declined to make a written statement and a record of the interview is included in D/Sergeant Elliott's statement.

244. In order to conduct the interview with [redacted] the police officers had in their possession, 5 letters which were referred to during the interview. These letters have been exhibited. Two of the letters, exhibit numbers DBE21 and 22, had been handed over to D/Sergeant Elliott by [redacted], a sister of [redacted] who is presently residing at [redacted] which is the [redacted] family home. Of the remainder which were extracted from the Social Services file, exhibited DWK1, one is addressed to the Chief Legal Adviser and one to Morrow, both in [redacted] handwriting. The other letter is a typewritten letter from Morrow to [redacted]. These letters are exhibited DBE54, 55 and 56 respectively, part of DWK1. In addition the police officers produced 5 colour photographs which had been recovered from D/Constable Dobbin's copy file exhibit number RTD1. These photographs which depict classroom scenes are exhibited RTD2, part of RTD1.

245. Only black and white copies of these photographs are available at present, due to technical problems at RUC Photography Branch, and these are attached at Part III.
246. The police officers made aware of the newspaper allegations and that they were particularly anxious to identify the policeman who had shown him the indecent photographs. In reference to the colour photographs produced, stated "The photos I was shown were in black and white". He alleged that the photographs shown to him by a policeman outside Dundonald Police Station were similar to photographs produced to him by Morrow. Later in that interview he expressed doubt that Morrow had shown him photographs stating that he had been under some stress when in Northern Ireland at the time of the initial investigation.

247. When questioned about the identity of the police officer, described him as a young police officer, 22/23 years old. He could not recall whether he was dressed in plain clothes or in uniform. In reply to a suggestion that it might have been the officer (Detective Constable Dobbin) who recorded his son's statement, said without hesitation that it was. He denied a suggestion that he was being untruthful in relation to the existence of such photographs.

248. credibility may be considered in question by his reaction to the afore-mentioned letters, when these were referred to by the interviewing police officers. He denied to the officers that Morrow had called at his home on 9 September 1975 and had spoken to his wife. This visit had been arranged as indicated in Morrow's letter to him which is marked DBE56. This visit was for the purpose of investigating the home circumstances prior to court proceedings concerning the custody of his son.
249. The letter, marked DBE55 dated 12 September 1975 written by [redacted] to Morrow, acknowledges the visit.

250. In another letter dated 10 September 1975 (which has already been referred to as DBE54) sent to the Chief Legal Adviser of the Northern Ireland Central Services Agency refers to one of his officers visiting [redacted] home on 9 September and stating there was a cover up in the case.

251. It will be noted that Morrow called at the [redacted] home on 9 September.

252. When questioned further about the content of this letter particularly with regard to the allegation of a cover up, he became agitated and threatened to terminate the interview if the officers continued with this line of enquiry.

253. In relation to the letters marked DBE21 and 22, addressed to "Dear Mum, [redacted]" which were typewritten by [redacted] in December 1981, he continues to raise the subject of his brother [KIN 183] conviction for the homosexual assaults on [R 23]. In addition to referring to the photographs, [redacted] stated that he also listened to tape recordings that made him violently sick. He said that [R 23] and 2 other boys were recognised in the photographs as were [KIN 183] and 4 of his mates'.
254. This was the first reference to tape recordings in case, by [redacted], known to police. When this matter was raised by D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott, [redacted] said "There was no tape recordings. I was being phoned by my family and being slandered by [redacted]. I was only trying to impress them". He could not assist with the identification of either the boys or the men in the photographs he had mentioned. It should be noted in relation to these photographs that there is a distinct variation between the description given to D/Superintendent Harrison and that given to the RUC Officers, in that he told the first officer that he recognised Shaun in the photographs but he later denied this to D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott. It will also be noted that in a statement made to the Sussex Police Officers on 22 March 1982 by [redacted] and in one by [redacted] to D/Constable King on 19 April, the existence of such photographs is denied. William Baird also denied the existence of any tapes.

255. It is considered that a true picture of [redacted] state of mind will emerge by perusing additional correspondence between him and the Social Services which was extracted from the Social Services file marked DWK1. [redacted] has advertised himself in a leaflet which he had circulated as [redacted] International Holistic Healer' specialising in 4 forms of therapy, experimental psychic surgery, contact and absent healing. A copy of the leaflet is attached at Part IV. The additional correspondence has been exhibited and is attached at Part III as DBE26, 27, 31, 37, 47, 48, and 50.
Continuation Page

Part II
Ps 189-191

256. In view of [redacted] seemingly irrational behaviour in relation to his son's case, it was decided to interview his second wife from whom he had separated on 8 August 1980. She can recall that at one time her husband made some reference to having seen photographs but did not hear of any tape recordings. Mrs [redacted] described her marriage in the early part as good but it deteriorated when her husband became involved in the 'psychic world'. She also describes him as a very temperamental person, highly strung, who lived in a fantasy world.

Ps 192-193

257. His sister, [redacted], describes [redacted] as a 'lonely and confused man'.

Ps 194-195

258. On 22 February 1982 at 12.55 pm an anonymous telephone caller to Police Headquarters stated that "things go on in [redacted] house and she knows what goes on". The caller went on to say that children who were part of the family and other children had been interfered with. As a result of this call, [redacted] mother, [redacted], 75 years, was interviewed by Inspector Cooke and D/Sergeant Elliott but could not assist the enquiry. [redacted] who also live in this house could not assist the enquiry.

Ps 196-197

259. As already stated in this report some sources of information to the press would be identified either by their own admission or from their involvement with the particular incident. It was important for the Police Enquiry Team to establish who the sources were if the truth or otherwise of
the allegations were to be substantiated. Members of the press who have been interviewed emphasised they would not reveal their sources.

260. It is considered that David Patrick Morrow, a Senior Social Worker attached to the Social Services Department at Purdysburn Hospital, is Social Worker 'C' referred to by journalists, Moloney and Pollak. Morrow was a Social Worker based at Tullycarnet Sub District Social Services Office, Dundonald, in 1975, and it will be recalled that he was the Social Worker who dealt with the case.

261. Morrow was interviewed on 18 March 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and again on 20 April 1982 by D/Sergeant Elliott. Morrow's account of his interview with the press conflicts with that given by Messrs Moloney, Pollak and Moore, in that he did not volunteer information to them but merely answered questions. Morrow stated that an Irish Times reporter, who has been identified as Pollak, arrived at his office in Purdysburn Hospital some time in February 1982 and sought an interview in relation to a series of articles which he said were being prepared on the Kincora Affair. Morrow said that he refused to be formally interviewed and the conversation which was brief consisted of the journalist talking about the nature of his investigation and asking for comments. Pollak said that he had specifically come to see Morrow because of his involvement in the Kincora case which the journalist felt may have had a Kincora connection. Morrow believed that the journalist had a great deal of
information including details of the R 23 case which he could only have obtained from either R 23 or his uncle, KIN 183, although he doubted it was the uncle as the journalist was looking for his address.

262. Morrow stated that he was asked by BBC Reporter, Moore, to speculate on connections between the R 23 case and Kincora and to respond to names which he would reveal to him. Moore introduced the names of 'Joss' CARDWELL and Gordon HIGHAM. These 2 persons will be referred to later.

263. The second interview by D/Sergeant Elliott was in relation to the allegation made by that he was shown photographs by Morrow. This allegation was dismissed by Morrow as completely untrue. Morrow also insisted that he had not heard of the existence of tape recordings. He described as totally untrue, a suggestion by that he, Morrow, had asked him not to support a prosecution against KIN 183.

264. It was found necessary to interview D/Constable Robert Thomas Dobbin, now stationed at Springfield Parade Police Station, Belfast, on 3 occasions, in order to clear up some matters as the Enquiry progressed. His initial interview with D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott resulted in him supplying a statement on 8 March 1982 recounting his investigation of the R 23 case and a visit he had had from an Irish Times Reporter. It may be construed from this statement that D/Constable Dobbin is RUC Source 'A' referred to by Moloney and Pollak. As was
the case with Morrow, the D/Constable only commented on some questions posed by the journalist believed to be Pollak. He also stated that during the visit by the journalist which took place in early February 1982 in Springfield Parade, he was asked if Mr Peter Robinson MP and John McKeague were involved in the [R23] case.

265. The D/Constable was emphatic that at no time during his investigations were any Justices of the Peace, policemen or civil servants mentioned to him as having been involved in the offences against [R23].

266. When interviewed on 1 April 1982 the D/Constable denied ever having in his possession, indecent photographs of [R23]. He said that he may have shown 5 colour photographs which have been marked RTD2, part of RTD1, to [ ] during the course of his investigation. At this interview which was conducted by D/Superintendent Caskey, D/Constable Dobbin stressed that he had no further information to give on the [R23] case and that he had no information which related to the Kincora case at that time or since.

267. The D/Constable was further interviewed on 25 June 1982 when he made a statement to clarify some aspects relating to the identity of [ ] and also the identity of a policewoman who had assisted him on one occasion.
268. D/Sergeant Edmond Newell (now D/Chief Inspector) was the officer-in-charge of the Criminal Investigation Department at Holywood in 1975, and had responsibility for CID personnel in Dundonald. He assisted D/Constable Dobbin in the latter stages of the investigation which covered the interview of KIN 183, the identification and subsequent interview of [redacted].

269. In relation to the allegation that a request was made for extra manpower, the D/Chief Inspector stated that neither he nor D/Constable Dobbin made such a request. He also stated that at no time were any Justices of the Peace, policemen or civil servants involved in any of the offences.

270. A statement was recorded from D/Constable John Scully in respect of his interview with [redacted] on 29 September 1975. The Detective Constable said that he had had no contact with Social Workers and had not spoken to journalists in relation to this case. D/Constable Scully will be referred to later in relation to the 'Richard Kerr Case'.

271. The officer-in-charge of CID in 'E' Division and based at Divisional Headquarters, Mountpottinger was D/Chief Inspector Thomas James Carlisle who retired on 20 October 1975. When interviewed by Inspector Cooke on 15 April 1982, Mr Carlisle could not recall the R23 investigation but when re-interviewed on 18 May 1982 and shown a copy of a preliminary report of the case marked DBE51 he accepted that
it was his signature to a minute dated 11 September 1975.
This was the preliminary report prepared by
D/Constable Dobbin for the Area Director of Public
Prosecutions in Newtownards. Mr Carlisle did not recall
being requested to attach extra officers to the investigation.

D/Chief Inspector Thomas Bell who replaced Mr Carlisle has
stated that no request was received by him for extra manpower. It never came to his notice that businessmen,
Justices of the Peace and other persons mentioned in the
allegation were involved in a homosexual vice ring in connection with the case nor did he know of the existence of one.

When interviewed on 17 February 1982, as previously
mentioned, referred to an offence committed against him in 1974/1975 which he had not brought to the
attention of the Social Services or the police.

In his statement he refers to this offence being committed
at the time when he was employed as a in the . He described the offender as being
in his late thirties, 5'8/9" with ginger hair. Although
not recorded in his statement he told the interviewing
officers, D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott
that he thought his Christian name was . Although
it was not possible to establish the exact dates of his
period of employment as a , has stated that
it was between his 2 periods in Valetta Boys' Home ie
19 July 1974 to 1 August 1975.
275. The complaint was that [REDACTED] a fellow [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] had committed a homosexual act against him at KIN 183 home at [REDACTED].

276. The circumstances as alleged by [REDACTED] were that [REDACTED] had accompanied [REDACTED] and his uncle in his uncle's car, to [REDACTED], where [REDACTED] was residing with his uncle. The 3 of them got into a bed and [REDACTED] was in the middle. He thought they were all naked. [REDACTED] forced [REDACTED] head down to his (REDACTED) penis which was erect. [REDACTED] forced his penis into [REDACTED] mouth at one stage, 'causing him a choking sensation'. [REDACTED] alleged that this behaviour continued on and off for about 4 hours.

277. Police enquiries were carried out by interviewing several people including KIN 183 to establish the identity of [REDACTED]. Statements were recorded from the following and these are attached in Part II.

Part II
Ps 210-211
P 212
P 213
P 214
P 215
P 216
Ps 217-219
P 188

Constable William James BENNETT

KIN 183
On 6 May 1982, [redacted], a [redacted], of [redacted], was interviewed at Castlereagh Police Station. In a written statement under caution to D/Constable King, in the presence of D/Sergeant Elliott and W/Constable Kinghan, [redacted] admitted the circumstances as alleged by [redacted] except he stated that the period involved was 30 minutes and not 4 hours, and that [redacted] played an active part in the incident.

[redacted] alleged that far from being the instigator of this incident, he was the victim of a contrived situation by [redacted] and his uncle. He attributed his actions to the amount of drink he had consumed.

Statements of the following police officers in relation to interviews with [redacted] are attached in Part II.

1. D/Sergeant D B Elliott
2. D/Constable P J King
3. W/Constable D W Kinghan
4. D/Constable T H Quigley

On 6 May 1982, [redacted] was interviewed by D/Sergeant Elliott and D/Constable Quigley at Castlereagh RUC Station. Although present in the same bed, he denied that he was actively involved in the incident between his nephew and [redacted]. At that interview the police officers pursued the allegation that indecent photographs and tape recordings existed. [redacted] also denied this allegation. He declined an offer to make a written statement. Statements of the interviewing officers are attached.
RECOMMENDATION

282. It is recommended that [REDACTED] be prosecuted as follows:

That he, on a date unknown between 19 July 1974 and 1 August 1975, within the County Court Division of Ards, committed an act of Gross Indecency with [REDACTED], a male person, contrary to Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885.

283. [REDACTED] is a single person with no previous convictions.

284. It is also recommended that no action be taken against [REDACTED] in this case. This would be consistent with the decision taken in the previous case.

285. It is suggested that there is insufficient evidence to bring a charge against [REDACTED] in relation to this incident.

286. Due to the wide-ranging nature of the allegations in the [REDACTED] case, it is considered inappropriate to comment on these at this stage beyond the recommendation already made.
JOSS CARDWELL

287. BBC Reporter, Mr Moore, in the course of interviews with D/Superintendent Caskey remarked that a Mr Joshua CARDWELL, known locally as 'Joss', may have visited Kincora outside his capacity as Visiting Officer for the EHSS Board and may have attended religious meetings held by William McGrath and that his name had been written in the Kincora Visitors' Book.

288. It will be seen in the statement of David Patrick Morrow that Moore made an enquiry from him in relation to Mr Cardwell.

289. On 23 March 1982, Mr Cardwell was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Inspector Mack and he was asked if he had visited Kincora Boys' Hostel outside official visits and if he had ever taken boys out of the hostel. The Kincora Visitors' Book, Exhibit number PJM3, was produced to Mr Cardwell. Mr Cardwell stated that he had been a Belfast City Councillor for the past 26 years and in his capacity as such had been connected with Welfare Services for over 20 years. It should also be stated that Mr Cardwell was a Justice of the Peace.

290. Mr Cardwell further stated that part of his duties included, on behalf of the Belfast Welfare Committee, visiting homes for children and elderly persons in the Belfast area and that following these visits, he would make a report to either the Welfare Committee or the Welfare Officer. After re-organisation of the Health Services in 1973, such visits were made on a rota system.

Form 51/2
291. Mr Cardwell confirmed his signatures in the Kincora Visitors' Book but could not explain an entry dated 5 May 1969 when the name 'Jos Cardwell' was printed. He said it was not his writing and that he spelt his name 'Joss'.

292. He denied that he had ever taken boys out of the hostel or had them in his home. He also stated that prior to the newspaper allegations in 1980 he was only aware of one minor matter which had been brought to his attention by Mr Robert MOORE, now Director of Social Services in the Southern Area. Robert Moore was a Children's Officer at the time and told him that "Some person had put a hand below a blanket". As Robert Moore did not make this sound serious or give any details, Mr Cardwell made no further enquiries about the matter. He stated no complaints had been made to him of homosexual misconduct in any children's home in the Belfast area.

293. He denied the suggestion that he had attended religious meetings held by William McGrath. He also said he never knew the Kincora staff - Mains, McGrath or Semple - to be homosexuals.

294. Mr Cardwell stated that although he knew Mr Henry MASON the City Welfare Officer until 1973, he was not aware that Mason had conducted an investigation into Mains' behaviour at Kincora.
Mr Cardwell claimed that one evening about 5 weeks prior to
the date of this interview, Mr Moore of the BBC called at
his home, [ ], and said he would like
to have a talk about Kincora. He also stated that he
received a telephone call from someone representing a
Dublin newspaper on the same subject. Mr Cardwell said that
he told both members of the press he would not discuss the
matter.

When he was seen on 15 April 1982, Robert Moore, Director
of Social Services, could not recall the incident referred
to by Mr Cardwell.

The Kincora Visitors' Book was produced to Joseph Mains
by D/Sergeant Elliott at HM Prison on 5 April 1982
He confirmed that the name 'Jos Cardwell' entered on
5 May 1969 had been printed by him. It would appear on this
occasion that Mr Cardwell had omitted to sign his own name.

On 25 April 1982, Mr Joshua Cardwell was found dead in
the garage of his home. The full circumstances of his
death were investigated by D/Sergeant S WILSON of
Strandtown Police Station. A crime was not suspected.

An Inquest held at Belfast on 28 July 1982 found that
Mr Cardwell had died in his garage as a result of Carbon
Monoxide poisoning from the exhaust of his car.
300. At this point it should be stressed that throughout police enquiries into misconduct at 3 Belfast Children's Homes visited by the late Mr Cardwell, no allegations were made against him by any boy nor was there any suspicion of any misconduct by him.

301. On 2 July 1982 D/Superintendent Caskey re-interviewed Mr Chris Moore of the BBC as to the basis for his remarks. Moore would not reveal the source of his information and reiterated what he had said in the course of his previous interviews.

**REV HUTCHINSON/JOHN KNOX ALLEGATION**

302. On 2 July 1982, BBC Reporter Christopher Moore, told D/Superintendent Caskey that he had information that the Rev Samuel HUTCHINSON, a Presbyterian Church Minister of \[redacted\] had met a KIN 236 on 4 October 1975 who was then a resident of Kincora Boys' Hostel. Moore stated that he had seen a document which showed the date and time of the meeting at the Albert Clock at Belfast City Centre.

303. Moore refused to reveal the source of this information.

304. The Rev Hutchinson, Minister of Gilford and Clare Presbyterian Churches since 1966 stated when interviewed on 21 July 1982, that he never knew a boy named KIN 236 of Kincora Boys' Hostel but had met, around 1960, a \[redacted\] who later became a Minister of the Methodist Church.
305. The [REDACTED] related to Kincora is KIN 236 who resided there between 4 September 1975 and 16 August 1977. He was interviewed on 23 February 1980 and his statement is attached at pages 63 and 64, Part II of the original Enquiry.

306. KIN 236 is a former Guardsman in the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards and to date cannot be traced.

CONCLUSION

307. The absence of KIN 236 and Moore's refusal to disclose his source prevents any further enquiry at the present time.

JAMES KERNOGHAN

Part II

P 248

308. Mr Moore of the BBC told D/Superintendent Caskey on 2 March 1982 that during the course of his investigations he learned that former Detective Head Constable James KERNOGHAN, attached to Mountpottinger Police Station, had been found with his trousers down in a homosexual fashion in a police station. He could not give any further information regarding the date, place, or circumstances of this incident.
309. Mr James Kernoghan was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott on 22 March 1982 and he confirmed that he had been stationed at Mountpottinger from 1 November 1960 to 24 February 1967 as Head of CID.

310. In his statement, Kernoghan has said that he believes this allegation may have arisen as a result of an investigation conducted by him in 1949. This investigation concerned complaints of a homosexual nature against the then Headmaster of Brackenber House Preparatory School, Cleaver Avenue, Malone Road, Belfast. When the investigation was concluded, the Headmaster - Mr F J H WADMAN - was convicted of charges of buggery and gross indecency. No record of the conviction is available. A search has failed to produce the investigation file but the Headquarters reference number was C64/3.

311. Following the enquiry the investigating police officers were subjected to a lot of 'frivolous ribbing' at police parties because of the circumstances of the case.

CONCLUSION

312. It would appear that the intervening years have somewhat distorted the stories and fact has tended to merge with fiction, hence the allegations against Mr Kernoghan.
POLICE - 'E' DIVISION COMMUNITY RELATIONS

313. After the Kincora staff were sentenced it was decided that the 3 convicted men should be interviewed, in light of their guilty pleas, to enquire if they could assist in the police investigation into the allegations published after the trial.

314. On 3 March 1982, D/Superintendents Caskey and Harrison interviewed Joseph Mains, Raymond Semple, and William McGrath. All 3 insisted that they could not help the police. Statements of D/Superintendent Caskey in respect of these interviews are attached. During questioning of McGrath, in relation to policemen having visited Kincora Boys' Hostel, he stated that police and detectives were always calling on duty about the boys being in trouble. He stated, however, that a Community Relations Officer, always in uniform, called 3 or 4 times. He said he did not know this policeman.

315. McGrath released a statement through his solicitor to the press on 4 March 1982. A photocopy of this statement was obtained by D/Superintendent Caskey and is attached at Part IV. The statement was a challenge to certain aspects of the version of events given by Dr Paisley at a recent news conference on the Kincora Affair. He also challenged anyone to prove:
1. That he was involved in a vice ring at Kincora or elsewhere.

2. That he recruited young people for prostitution.

3. That he was in contact with politicians, businessmen, or others for this purpose.

4. That he received payment or reward for such services.

316. It was not found necessary for police to interview McGrath regarding this statement.

317. In view of the allegations that policemen were involved in a vice ring it was decided to interview officers attached to Community Relations Branch and Juvenile Liaison Branch in 'E' Division between 1970 and 1980 inclusive.

318. The Kincora Boys' Hostel is situated in 'E' Division in East Belfast.

319. The following officers were interviewed but could not assist the enquiry and made statements to that effect. These statements are attached in Part II.
Part II

1. Inspector L W J B Sayers
2. Inspector R Black
3. Sergeant S Greig
4. Sergeant H Stevenson
5. Constable W J Beacom
6. Constable N Robinson
7. Constable S J Beattice
8. R/Constable Connolly
9. Ex Inspector T Mills
10. Ex Inspector S G Campbell

320. It was decided not to interview female members of the Branches in view of the nature of the allegation.

321. Inspector G Sillery states that he visited Kincora on a number of occasions in connection with Juvenile Liaison duties.

322. It should be noted that Inspector Sillery, together with D/Constable John Scully were instrumental in bringing to the attention of the District Social Services Officer of East Belfast and Castlereagh District in September 1976, an allegation by a Kincora boy, Richard Kerr. This complaint was investigated and reported in the original prosecution file at paragraphs 181 - 199 and 501 to 549.
Sergeant Edward GRAHAM was attached to Juvenile Liaison Branch, Strandtown RUC Station. He recalled visiting Kincora Boys' Hostel on 4 occasions in connection with duty and made a record of each visit in his journal - copies of extracts from this journal are attached marked SEC24.

When interviewed by Inspector Cooke on 17 May 1982 ex Sergeant Joseph ENGLISHBURY who was attached to Community Relations Branch from 1970 to 1980, stated that he was at no time inside Kincora Boys' Hostel but prior to 1970 had, on occasions, to return absconders to the hostel. These boys were always handed over to a member of staff at the door. Englishbury however confided in Inspector Cooke, his concern about an association between a now serving police officer and a driver employed by the Eastern Health and Social Services Board.

The police officer, Constable Paul ARD, was a Transport Officer with the Board prior to joining the police in 1981. He was also a part-time Reserve Constable from 13 January 1975 until 22 November 1981, attached to Strandtown RUC Station. The Constable, a 26 year-old single man, is now attached to Hastings Street RUC Station.

During the period he was a Reserve Constable, Ard assisted the local Community Relations Branch, particularly with the Judo Club.
327. The driver concerned was a Mr Bertie FISHER, 53 years, a single man residing at [redacted]. As Transport Officer with the Board, Ard detailed Fisher, on a regular basis, to collect children from various Children's Homes and bring them to the RUC Judo Club at Connewater.

328. The concern expressed by Englishby was that Fisher was providing gifts for Ard, his senior officer in the Board, and they did not appear to have a normal employer/employee relationship.

329. Both men were interviewed by Inspector Cooke and made statements denying anything improper in their relationship. They were on friendly terms and shared the same interests, stock-car racing and boating. Both denied an allegation that gifts had been bought for Ard.

330. Two part-time Reserve Constables, Albert JOHNSTON and Ronald MEGRAITH, who also assisted with the Judo Club were interviewed and could throw no light on the matter.

331. As the officer referred to by William McGrath had not been identified, it was decided that he should be re-interviewed on the matter.
On 30 June 1982, D/Constable King interviewed McGrath at HM Prison, Belfast. McGrath felt that the officer was employed in some form of Community Relations and recalled that he had been assaulted at Ballyhackamore prior to taking up his duty.

Constable Terence George BROWNLEE, Strandtown RUC Station matched the description given by McGrath and he was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and Inspector Cooke on 30 June 1982 and again on 2 July 1982. He agreed that he had visited Kincora Boys' Hostel on a number of occasions in the course of his duties as a Neighbourhood Policeman in the Ballyhackamore area.

He kept a log of specific complaints in relation to Kincora which is attached, marked GTB1, but did not keep a record of other visits made by him. These visits related to normal police service such as follow-up enquiries to complaints.

When interviewed on the first occasion, Constable Brownlee claimed that D/Constable Scully had told him sometime about 1977/78 to keep away from Kincora and that he would hear why later.

D/Constable Scully was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and Inspector Cooke on 30 June 1982 and insisted that if he had told Constable Brownlee anything about Kincora it was either on 24 January 1980, the date of the original allegations in the press, or the following day.
337. The Detective Constable remembers being summoned to RUC Headquarters to see Assistant Chief Constable Mr MEHARG and D/Superintendent D BROWNE about the press allegations which mentioned Strandtown Police Station but did not name the Boys' Home in East Belfast. When he returned to Strandtown Police Station that day the allegations were the subject of intense discussion and speculation as to which home was involved. The Detective Constable knew that Brownlee was a Neighbourhood Police Officer and might have told him to keep away from Kincora because of the allegations.

338. When interviewed on 2 July 1982 and questioned about the time he was told to stay away from Kincora, Constable Brownlee said that it could have been as D/Constable Scully had said - the day the allegations appeared in the Irish Independent in 1980.

339. It was established that Constable Brownlee had been seriously assaulted on 2 occasions in 1976 in the Ballyhackamore area.

340. During the enquiry it was brought to the attention of D/Superintendent Caskey that a Police Sergeant attached to 'E' Division had engaged himself in voluntary community work by assisting members of 'E' Division Community Relations Branch.
The officer, BAR 12, was stationed in the Division as a Constable from 1 November 1971 until 1 November 1972 and again as a Sergeant from 1 February 1975 until 7 June 1976. He was also stationed in BAR 30 from 1 October 1971 to 1 November 1971 and from 23 May 1977 to 10 November 1980 when he was transferred to his present station, HIA 516. He is a 38 year-old single man.

An examination of his RUC Personal File No 10336 revealed that this officer had been the subject of 2 separate investigations in 'E' and 'D' Divisions in relation to his activity concerning children. It should be stated that prior to this enquiry no complaints of a criminal nature had been made against the Police Sergeant.

The first investigation arose from his behaviour generally in 'E' Division and the fact that he was being referred to by boys in an East Belfast Community Centre as BAR 30. This investigation resulted in his transfer to 'L' Division.

The second investigation which was carried out by Complaints and Discipline Branch of the RUC related to a complaint by a BAR 30 on 6 October 1981 regarding the Sergeant's friendship with his son, HIA 516, an inmate of Dr Barnardos Home, Shore Road, Belfast. No action was taken against the Sergeant, the complaint having been withdrawn on 20 December 1981.
On 25 June 1982, HIA 516 [redacted], in a statement to D/Chief Inspector COLGAN and D/Sergeant BOYD complained that he had been homosexually assaulted on a number of occasions over a period of 2 to 3 years whilst he had been an inmate of Dr Barnardos Home. The alleged offences would appear to have been committed between 1977 and 1980.

As a result of this complaint, [redacted] was suspended from duty with effect from 25 June 1982.

Following consultation with D/Superintendent Caskey, Assistant Chief Constable Mr J A WHITESIDE, instructed, on 27 April 1982, that the investigation of the Sergeant's activity in detail should be carried out by a team of Detectives headed by D/Chief Inspector H Colgan of the Crime Squad. D/Superintendent Caskey was instructed to have oversight of the investigation. This was necessary because the Kincora Enquiry Team had by that date been totally committed to other serious allegations connected with the Kincora Enquiry.

A separate prosecution file will be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions in relation to this case.
BRITISH OFFICIALS IN NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE

349. On or about 18 March 1982, Mr W D FLACKES, Political Correspondent of the BBC, telephoned Mr David GILLILAND, Director of Information Services for the Northern Ireland Office. Flackes said that 4 former officials of the Northern Ireland Office had been concerned in homosexual activity and that 3 of them were believed to have been involved in homosexual offences against children.

350. On 21 April 1982, Mr Gilliland was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and in a written statement, alleged that Flackes named the 4 officials as:

Mr Peter ENGLAND
Mr Brian WATKINS
Mr Leslie IMRIE
Mr Peter BELL

351. He stated that in the course of the telephone conversation with Flackes he formed the impression that Flackes had been reading from a document. This document alleged that Sir Maurice OLDFIELD's Private Secretary, prior to becoming Private Secretary, had been the subject of an attempted indecent assault by Peter England. The document also alleged that Assistant Chief Constable Meharg was responsible for extracting files in relation to Kincora and that one of the files was in the possession of the UDA.
352. Mr William D Flackes was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 6 April 1982 on the basis of this information which had already been in the Detective Superintendent's possession since 29 March 1982. Flackes declined to make a written statement but said he did not have a document as alleged by Mr Gilliland nor did he know of the existence of any such document. He stated that the information concerning the 4 officials was common gossip and had been for years. He had no knowledge of any criminal acts and nothing to indicate a vice or prostitution ring.

353. Flackes, when re-interviewed, was asked if he could elaborate on the information concerning Mr Meharg. He stated in an interview with Inspector Cooke on 2 July 1982 that he had no evidence in respect of the allegation against Mr Meharg. He stated that this was just a rumour circulating among journalists and others. He declined to make a written statement.

354. On 7 April 1982, Stephen Geoffrey HEWITT, a Civil Servant, attached to the Northern Ireland Office in London, was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott. Hewitt stated that he was appointed as Private Secretary to Sir Maurice Oldfield in 1979. He also stated that in 1976/77 he met Peter England in the course of his official duties. He denied ever being assaulted by England. He knew no one who might have been involved in homosexual activity in Northern Ireland.
355. Peter Tiarlas Earl England was employed as a Senior Civil Servant in the Northern Ireland Office from 18 November 1974 to 13 November 1976. He died on 24 August 1978. A copy of the Death Certificate is attached to Part IV and a statement from D/Sergeant Elliott at Part II refers.

356. In London on 7 April 1982, Mr Peter Neville Bell a Civil Servant in the Northern Ireland Office, was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott. He denied involvement in homosexual activity in Northern Ireland and dismissed the allegations as 'absolute and complete rubbish'. He knew nothing about England's sexual activities and had no reason to believe anything other than that he was a happily married man. Bell stated that he was attached to the Northern Ireland Office in Belfast from July 1975 until September 1976 when he was posted as a Principal to what is now the Constitutional and Political Affairs Division of the Northern Ireland Office. Part of his official duties was involvement with the Homosexual Law Reform in Northern Ireland including the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order. He was also involved in a case which had been brought before the European Commission and later the European Court of Human Rights, by a homosexual in Northern Ireland.

357. Bell stated that his involvement in this work may be the reason for these wholly unfounded rumours. He stated that he is the holder of a Provisional Licence which enables him
only to drive a 50 cc motor cycle. He knows of no person possessing anything which could be described as a 'flashy Mini'. He also knows of no one amongst his colleagues who was or might have been involved in homosexual activity.

358. John Lawrence Leslie Imrie was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott on 26 April 1982 and subsequently forwarded a written statement to the police on 28 April 1982. He stated that he was employed in the Northern Ireland Office in Belfast from 9 October 1972 until 31 October 1973. He denied being a homosexual or being involved in any homosexual activity in Northern Ireland. Imrie, in his statement supplied a list of social and official contacts in Northern Ireland inferring that these people could vouch for his integrity. It was not thought necessary to interview any of these people.

359. Mr Brian Watkins is the present Deputy Governor of Bermuda. He has not been interviewed in relation to this matter.

360. Mr William Meharg has refuted the suggestion by Flackes that he 'abstracted' files in relation to Kincora. When interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 7 July 1982 he stated that he did nothing whatsoever to block a 1976 Enquiry as alleged in the Irish Times on 12 January 1982. He also said that he did not at any time make any papers, official or otherwise, available to the UDA.
361. On 6 July 1982, John McMICHAEL, a representative of the Ulster Defence Association was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack. In a short statement he stated that to the best of his knowledge the UDA never had at any time possession of police files or police documents in relation to the Kincora Investigation or matters surrounding it.

CONCLUSION

362. It is considered that this report, from paragraphs 147 to 361 has dealt with the allegations published in the Irish Times on 12 January 1982 and includes the \[R23\] case and others referred to by BBC Reporters, Mr Moore and Mr Flackes.

363. Apart from the recommended charge against Robert Robinson in paragraph 282 and the separate investigation in respect of \[BAR12\], no evidence was found that British Officials in the Northern Ireland Office, policemen, Justices of the Peace, or businessmen and boys in care, were involved in a homosexual prostitution or vice ring.

364. None of the persons known to have committed or alleged to have committed offences in the Baird case come into any of these categories.
On 25 February 1982, Mr. Edmund Gerard Moloney contacted the Kincora Enquiry Team and gave them the name of a man who had contacted him in an effort to sell information relating to Kincora. As it is not Irish Times policy to pay for information, Moloney passed on the name of the man as B3/R1 and gave a telephone number.

D/Sergeant Elliott traced B3/R1 through the telephone number to B3/R1 is a former Kincora resident and was named as a victim in charges preferred against Joseph Mains and Raymond Semple. His case is reported at paragraphs 44 to 56 in the original Prosecution File.

In his statement made on 8 March 1982 recorded by D/Sergeant Elliott, B3/R1 stated that he had nothing to add to the statement which he made on 12 May 1980 which could assist this enquiry. He knew of no homosexual 'type' ring either within or outside Kincora nor that any politicians or policemen were involved in any such activity. He also said he had been interviewed at his home by a reporter from Belfast Telegraph on 1 March 1982.

The reporter concerned, James Aiden CUSACK, was interviewed by D/Sergeant Elliott on 8 April 1982 and agreed that he had met B3/R1. He said that in an earlier telephone communication with B3/R1 mentioned payment for information that he had to offer. Cusack states that he made it clear to B3/R1 that it was not Belfast Telegraph policy to pay for...
information. In his interview with [B3/R1] he formed the impression that the information being supplied by [B3/R1], that he was used in a homosexual vice ring by Joseph Mains in the Bangor area, was unreliable and could not form the basis for a newspaper story.

CONCLUSION

369. To date no evidence has been forthcoming to indicate that Joseph Mains was involved in a homosexual vice ring in the Bangor area. White may have been motivated by the prospect of monetary gain.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE JAMES PATTON

370. On 1 March 1982, D/Constable James CULLEN, Donegall Pass RUC Station reported to D/Sergeant Elliott that William McGrath was very friendly with Special Constable James PATTON who was attached to Donegall Pass in the 1970s. D/Constable Cullen was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack on 22 July 1982 and confirmed this.

371. Enquiries revealed that James Patton was engaged as a full-time Special Constable in 3 periods between 8 April 1957 and 7 December 1975, serving mostly in the Belfast area until his retirement from Donegall Pass Police Station on 7 December 1975. Mr Patton died on 17 May 1981, Death Certificate DB1/B1/1756 refers.

372. Throughout this enquiry no complaints were made against the late Mr Patton.
CONFIDENTIAL TELEPHONE CALL ON 23 MAY 1973

373. Before reporting on the circumstances of a telephone call received on 23 May 1973 on the Confidential Telephone System it might be beneficial to describe the system and associated procedures.

374. A Confidential Telephone System has been installed at various police stations throughout Northern Ireland since 1972 to facilitate the public in maintaining confidentiality when passing information to the police about acts of terrorism and serious crimes. The Confidential Telephone System is simply a telephone connected to a recording machine. Following the receipt of a call, a police officer examines the message and urgent calls are immediately passed to the Police Division concerned. Non-urgent calls are dealt with at the end of a 24-hour period.

375. In relation to the telephone at Force Control Centre at RUC Headquarters, the tape for the preceding 24 hours is collected each morning by a police officer in Crime (2) Department and the messages typed on to a proforma. The original proforma is forwarded by Chief Superintendent C2 to the Police Division concerned for investigation and copies are forwarded to other relevant Departments for their information.

376. In 1973 copies were forwarded only to Assistant Chief Constable, Special Branch and Crime Department.
At that time Headquarters asked, on the completion of investigations, that only successful results should be reported back.

The telephone call received on 23 May 1973 was typed on to a proforma and given a reference number 2024. The full text of the message is as follows:

"276/3 There appears to be a vice ring which is centred in William McGrath, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, who is employed as a Social Worker at Kincora Boys' Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road. McGrath practises various kinds of homosexual perversion, but is known to be indulging in other kinds of perversion as well. He is deeply involved in underground politics and boys of his are involved in all shades of Unionist Politics, most of these young men would have been involved in perversion with him personally and he is not adverse to pressurising them into adopting policies according to his political objections which are unknown. He has contact with certain local MPs who are known for their homosexuality and it is thought this is the lever used to obtain his job as a Social Worker. He has contacts throughout Northern Ireland and also in London and beyond. He is constantly in financial difficulty. He leads a secret militant organisation known as 'TARA', he is widely known among Loyalists and others, but mainly because of the shame and danger attached to exposing him and the repercussions he is allowed to continue. His methods of dealing with boys is to suggest homosexual activities will cure a variety of complaints McGrath claims the boys are suffering. Once allow McGrath to get his hands on them they are wide open to exploitation, sexually, politically and financially".
380. The message was forwarded by Chief Superintendent S S RUSSELL to Divisional Commander 'E' Division and received by him on 24 May 1973 at his Divisional Office, Mountpottinger Police Station.

381. The Divisional Commander, Chief Superintendent H H Shute forwarded the proforma to his Sub Divisional Commander to comply with Headquarters direction to have the matter investigated and report the result without delay. Mr Shute signed this instruction but does not recall the reported result being submitted through him. He has no recollection of this particular message and cannot recall discussing it with anyone.

382. The Sub Divisional Commander, Superintendent S M HAMILTON forwarded the file on 25 May 1973 to the Inspector at Strandtown Police Station for immediate report. He received the file from the Inspector with the report of the investigation which had been carried out by Constable LONG.

383. The Superintendent had no reason to question the recommendations made by Inspector McCULLOUGH or Constable Long's report and submitted the file to Divisional Commander 'E'.

384. On receiving the file on 26 May 1973, Inspector Cyril McCullough (now Chief Inspector, Lisburn) sent it to Sergeant CLINTON for "enquiry on the lines discussed and report without delay".

Form 51/2
385. It will be noted that some of these officers have made 2 statements referring to this message as SEC18 and a copy as GC65, the reason being that the copy minus some details had been shown to them prior to the original being located. This will be elaborated on later in this report.

386. When interviewed on 4 May and 13 May 1982, Chief Inspector McCullough could not recall the discussion with Sergeant Clinton but believed it must have been instructions on the investigation. He did not take part in the investigation but submitted Constable Long's report to his Sub Divisional Commander on 5 June 1973. His recommendation that the allegations were totally malicious and did not merit any further investigation was based on Constable Long's report.

Part II
Ps 305-306

387. As the file does not contain any report from Sergeant (now Inspector) Clinton he was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 18 May 1982 for an explanation. He stated that Constable Long was the Senior Constable in his section at Strandtown and would have taken charge of the section in his absence. Inspector Clinton believes he was seconded locally within the Division, to Connswater Training Centre, about that time for a short period but cannot find any evidence to support this.

388. The Constable would have conducted the investigation in view of his absence.

Form 51/2
389. Inspector Clinton could not recall anything about the confidential message or the conversation he had with Chief Inspector McCullough.

390. Whilst neither officer can recall how the file reached the Constable when they had discussed it, it is obvious that the Chief Inspector (then Inspector) had forwarded the file through the administration system and not handed it direct to Sergeant Clinton.

391. Constable R H Long was never interviewed regarding his investigation. He retired from the RUC on 20 October 1973 and following a serious illness died on 31 March 1980. A photocopy of his report dated 4 June 1973 deals with an interview he had with Joseph Mains, the Warden of Kincora Boys' Hostel on that date. According to Mains, McGrath "is a very decent type of chap and has very deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order". Mains is alleged to have said that he was not aware of any perversion as mentioned in the telephone call and "if there was he would be sure to hear of it". Mains was satisfied that the information came from a crank and that although McGrath was not popular with boys at the hostel, Mains was convinced that "no one there would be capable of this".

392. The Constable, in his report to Inspector, Strandtown, did not make any observations or recommendations.
393. When the file was received at Divisional Headquarters, it was forwarded to the Chief Constable on 7 June 1973 with the recommendation 'No further action necessary' by the Deputy Divisional Commander, Superintendent W G MONAGHAN. Mr Monaghan said that he based his recommendation on the reports submitted by Constable Long, Inspector McCullough and Superintendent Hamilton.

394. This confidential telephone call first came to the notice of the Kincora Enquiry Team in February 1980 when a copy of the message together with Constable Long's report was retrieved from Special Branch. The enquiry was actioned to D/Sergeant Middlemiss who carried out enquiries at the 'E' Division Headquarters but administration records pertaining to the period in question had been destroyed. A search was conducted by Inspector R M WHITE with negative results.

395. It was ascertained that Constable Long was seriously ill and therefore the document was set aside for the enquiry to be continued on his recovery. However as already stated the Constable died on 31 March 1980 and the enquiry docket was left on the file.

396. When the fresh allegation, this time involving police, was made it was considered that the matter should be looked at in depth. Hence the present enquiry into this aspect.
397. A search at RUC Headquarters C2 Department produced a copy of the file which has already been referred to as Exhibit GC65. A further search produced the original file, serial number 2024, which has been exhibited in 2 parts as SEC17 and 18. The information in this document enabled the Enquiry Team to interview the police officers involved.

398. In addition, statements were received from W/Constable B M E A WRIGHT regarding the finding of the file Exhibit SEC18 which in fact is the original typed telephone message and a typed carbon copy of this message on which she had written 'call appears to be malicious'. She has produced this carbon copy as BW1.

399. The original report was initialised by Chief Superintendent S S Russell, now retired. When interviewed and shown the file he did not recall seeing the confidential message but acknowledged his initials which indicated to him that he had noted the allegation was reported as malicious. Mr Russell, in 1973, was a Chief Superintendent in Crime Branch.

400. **SB 19** former Chief Superintendent and Deputy Head of the RUC Special Branch initialised a copy of the telephone message as having noted the contents. The copy would have been sent to Special Branch because a militant organisation known as TARA was mentioned.
401. In 1973, copies of this message would have been sent to Assistant Chief Constable, Crime, and Assistant Chief Constable, Special Branch. Mr Meharg was Assistant Chief Constable 'Crime' at that time, and when interviewed by D/Inspector Mack on 19 July 1982 - and shown exhibit SEC18, he stated that he had not seen it before.

402. When Roy Garland was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 23 April 1982 he stated that he rang the police on the Confidential Telephone and parts of a message which had been shown to him by D/Superintendent Harrison and Chief Inspector FLENLEY, he identified as coming from the content of his confidential telephone call. The English Police Officers had been given a copy of the Confidential Telephone Message number 2024.

CONCLUSION

403. It is considered that there is no evidence to suggest that any of the police officers connected with the enquiry had been guilty of misconduct. The conviction of McGrath and 2 other members of the Kincora staff shows that at the time of Constable Long's investigation that Mains was in collusion with McGrath.
RICHARD KERR CASE AND BOY’S SUICIDE

Part III
Ex GC2
Ps 53-56

404. The Irish Times published on 13 January 1982, in what they describe as their continuing investigation, a second of 3 articles into the Kincora Boys’ Home Scandal. This article was headed “Boy’s Suicide Bid Brought Kincora Scandal to Light”.

405. The story deals with allegations relating to a former Kincora boy, Richard KERR and the death of Stephen WARING, also a former Kincora boy.

406. It is considered that this case was adequately reported in the original Kincora prosecution file and requires no further comment. The relevant paragraphs are 181 to 199 and 517 to 544.

Part II
Ps 1-6

407. Moloney, in his statement, referred to Westwinds Hostel, Newtownards, and an unnamed home in the Craigavon area, as being unsuitable for the placement of Richard Kerr. This is also referred to in the Irish Times newspaper article on 13 January 1982.

408. Mr SHARPE, District Social Services Officer of Eastern Health and Social Services Board has stated that it was most likely that the geographical position could be the reason for the unsuitability if such a placement had been considered.
409. It might well be that a home in the Craigavon area was in the mind of Moloney's source, namely Gleneyre Children's Home which is currently under investigation by police in relation to incidents in 1978/79 and is the subject of a separate file.

410. It should however be borne in mind that the Kerr allegation related to a period prior to 1976. Police enquiries did not reveal any further information on this matter.

**BRIAN TODD, SOCIAL WORKER**

**Part III**

**Ex DWK2**

**Ps 166-169**

411. In an article on 12 January 1982 in 'Social Work Today' it is alleged that a Brian Todd, Senior Social Worker, "relayed in 1976, information from an anonymous complainant living near the Kincora home, that she had seen a member of staff interfering with a boy inside the establishment". It was further reported that Brian Todd informed his superior, Mrs Wilson, and filed a report on the incident which was "in the hands of the police".

**Part II**

**Ps 7-9**

412. In a statement, recorded by D/Sergeant Elliott on 24 February 1982, journalist Andrew Pollak stated that he spoke to Brian Todd in Sussex after Christmas 1981 and that Todd told him that "he had received a complaint from a member of the public about a boy having been interfered with at Kincora in 1975. He passed this complaint to his immediate superior, Mrs Wilson".
413. Brian Todd is a Senior Social Worker, presently living in England. From 1973 until 1976 Todd was Assistant Principal Social Worker in East Belfast and Castlereagh District.

414. On 23 January 1974, as recorded in notes kept by Mrs Mary Jane WILSON, Principal Social Worker, an anonymous telephone call had been received at Social Services Office, Holywood Road. The caller alleged that William McGrath, Housefather at Kincora, had made improper suggestions to the boys and had "gone to live in the hostel for this purpose". It was also alleged that McGrath had written a note to one of the boys making improper suggestions.

415. Mrs Wilson's notes record that Todd had phoned her at her home to say that Mr Colin MCKAY, Senior Social Worker, had contacted him and given him the details of the call.

416. Whilst this incident was investigated and reported in the original enquiry file at paragraph 456, it was considered in view of Todd's allegations to have the matter re-examined. Statements made by Mrs Wilson and McKay can be found at pages 613-615 in Part II of the original file and Todd's statement at page 119 in Part V of that file.

417. Mrs Wilson's notes also show that she and McKay visited Kincora on 4 February 1974 and found that McGrath was not surprised when they confronted him with the allegation stating that he had received an anonymous letter accusing him of being a homosexual.
418. When interviewed on 19 March 1980 by W/D/Constable Montgomerie regarding his report of the incident to Mrs Wilson, Todd stated that he was unable to recall anything of importance about this report. He regretted he could not recall the incident. He did not make any reference to any other complaints.

419. Todd was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack and D/Constable King in Brighton on 15 March 1982. He was shown a photocopy of his statement dated 19 March 1980. It was suggested to Todd that he was being deliberately vague at the time regarding the incident. He alleged that W/D/Constable Montgomery had insisted that he rely on his unaided memory when recording the statement. She did not give him the opportunity to correct or amend his statement and she produced notes after he had signed the statement. A statement recording details of this interview has been produced by D/I Mack.

420. Also he claimed that these notes were handwritten ones made by him in 1974 and that they referred to an anonymous female caller, alleging that a member of staff was making improper suggestions to residents. He further stated that recorded in these notes was the fact that he had contacted Mrs Wilson at her home to report this allegation.

421. Todd, in his statement to D/Inspector Mack has alleged that had the W/D/Constable produced his notes for him to read at the time he would have been in a position to have given details of the allegation contained in the anonymous call.
422. In order to clarify the situation D/Inspector Mack contacted his office by telephone during the interview with Todd. He then suggested to Todd that the notes produced to him by W/D/Constable Montgomery in 1980 were Mrs Wilsons and not his as he had claimed. Todd accepted that this was the case.

423. W/D/Constable Montgomery, when interviewed by Inspector Cooke on 26 April 1982, was adamant that the notes she produced to Todd were Mrs Wilsons, exhibit number MJW1, part of GC1. The W/Detective Constable maintained that she thought Todd was being deliberately vague when she had interviewed him.

424. The police officer who accompanied W/D/Constable Montgomery was W/D/Constable REID. She does not recall anything irregular about the interview with Todd.

425. To ensure that no detail in respect of these notes had been overlooked in the original enquiry, Mrs Wilson was interviewed on 8 April 1982. This interview also took account of a gap in her notes (which had previously been exhibited MJW1) from 15 May 1973 to 23 January 1974 and also from 4 February 1974 until her retirement in July 1975. Whilst the first period can be accounted for due to re-organisation of the Welfare Services, no explanation could be given for the second period. She stated that apart from the incident relating to the anonymous telephone call on 23 January which she investigated in February 1974 and the Mason Investigation in 1971 regarding Joseph Mains, nothing else was brought to her attention in relation to Kincora.
426. D/Sergeant MIDDLEMISS produced a statement on 8 April 1982 as to the action he took as a member of the original Enquiry Team in relation to the Kincora File held at District Social Services Office at Purdysburn. This file, which was then exhibited GCl, was retrieved in 1980 and contained Mrs Wilson's notes MJW1. These notes were extracted and when identified by Mrs Wilson they were exhibited MJW1.

427. When interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 23 April 1982 Roy Garland stated that he rang Social Services, Holywood Road, Belfast, regarding McGrath and Kincora sometime around 1974. It may have been this call which had been received anonymously.

CONCLUSION

428. It would appear that the allegations made by Todd in 'Social Work Today' and to Andrew Pollak, relate to the incident investigated by Mrs Wilson concerning the anonymous call to Social Services Office, Holywood Road, on 23 January 1974 which was investigated in the original enquiry.

429. It may be significant that during the interview with D/Inspector Mack that Todd should say that he has a vivid imagination which sometimes ran wild with him and that it is more likely that the account in Mrs Wilson's notes of the incident is the correct one.
SOCIAL WORK TODAY - ROBERT MOORE

430. In the article published by Howard SHARRON in Social Work Today, it is stated that Mr Robert MOORE, Director of Social Services for the Southern Area, investigated a charge that the Warden at Kincora, Joseph Maina, was watching boys taking baths. It is considered that this matter is fully covered in a statement made by Mr Moore on 13 March 1980 which is attached in the original Kincora File in Part II at pages 600 to 601.

431. Another statement in relation to this matter made by Moore on 23 March 1982 is attached to this file in Part II. This was in response to an enquiry regarding any further information he might have had in relation to the matter.

MISS MARION REYNOLDS/SOCIAL WORKER 'A'

432. Also in the article published by the Irish Times on 13 January 1982 in the second column, under a sub heading 'Boy Charged' reference is made that comments from a Health Visitor were passed to Senior Social Workers in East Belfast. These comments were allegedly about a complaint received from the parents of a Kincora boy.

433. When interviewed regarding this article the journalist, Moloney, referred to the source as being Social Worker 'A'. The journalist stated that the source had not talked to the police before but had agreed with a suggestion from him and his colleague that she should.
434. On 18 February 1982, Miss Marion REYNOLDS, a Senior Social Worker, based at 414 Ormeau Road, telephoned D/Superintendent Caskey, and as a result she was interviewed by W/Constable Kinghan on 23 February 1982. She made it known that she had been contacted by the Irish Times.

435. Miss Reynolds recalled that a Mrs Elizabeth FIDDIS, a Health Visitor, had told her that she (Fiddis) had heard of Joe Mains being a homosexual. She believed that this happened in the early part of 1976. As Miss Reynolds had just recently arrived in the area and because she knew nothing about Kincora, or Mr Mains, she advised Mrs Fiddis to speak to a Social Worker named Hilary REID. In addition Miss Reynolds telephoned Miss Lorna McGRATH, Principal Social Worker in the East Belfast and Castlereagh District.

436. When interviewed on 9 March 1982, Mrs Fiddis, now a Lecturer in Health Studies, said that as far as she could recall in 1974 or early 1975, she had heard from a source, who now she cannot remember, but thought was Miss Valerie SHAW, that there was some sort of sexual malpractice going on in a boys' home on the Upper Newtownards Road. She did not know the name of the home and had not at that time had any contact with Kincora professionally or otherwise.
437. She made Social Worker, Miss Hilary Reid, aware of what she had heard and asked Miss Reid had she heard of any such malpractice. Miss Reid had told her that she had not heard anything. When Mrs Fiddis saw her on another occasion Miss Reid told her that she had informed her Senior Social Worker at the time.

438. On 26 February 1982, Miss Reid, now a Project Leader with Dr Barnados Homes, was interviewed by W/Constable Kinghan. Miss Reid stated that Miss Reynolds related to her a conversation she had had with Mrs Fiddis. She could not remember clearly the details of the conversation but was certain it referred to a boy whose name was not mentioned but who had been in Kincora. Apparently the boy, who had a psychiatric problem, associated his depressive state with homosexual activities at Kincora. Miss Reid remembered Miss Reynolds telephoning Purdysburn Hospital immediately in order to discuss the matter with Miss McGrath or in order to make an appointment to discuss the matter with her.

439. Miss Reid, sometime later met Mrs Fiddis and they had an informal conversation about the matter. During her conversations with Miss Reynolds and Mrs Fiddis, Miss Reid claims that at no time was a member of staff or any boy named. Miss Reid also referred to a previous interview she had had with W/D/Constable Montgomery and W/D/Constable Reid during which she telephoned Mrs Fiddis on the instruction of these officers to tell her that they wished to interview her.
On 27 March 1980, Miss Reid had been interviewed by W/D/Constable Montgomery and made a statement to the Kincora Enquiry Team concerning her responsibility for a Kincora inmate - KIN 236. That statement is included at page 96 of Part V of the original enquiry file.

Miss Lorna Mary McGrath, a Principal Social Worker, was interviewed by W/Constable Kinghan on 12 May 1982 and informed of the allegation. She stated that she did not recall the alleged telephone call between herself and Miss Reynolds in 1976. She further stated that if she had been told of this allegation she imagined that she would have disregarded it as it was purely hearsay and there were no facts presented to support the allegation.

On 5 July 1982, Miss Valerie Shaw referred to frequently in the original Kincora Enquiry, was interviewed by Inspector Cooke. Miss Shaw stated that she did not know Mrs Elizabeth Fiddis nor did she recollect telling anyone about a boy with a psychiatric problem attributed to homosexual activity in Kincora.

In the statements of Mrs Fiddis and Miss Reid there is mention of this incident being brought to the attention of W/D/Constable Patricia Montgomery in 1980 when enquiries were being carried out into the original allegations concerning Kincora.
Part II
Ps 318-319

444. The W/Detective Constable, when interviewed by Inspector Cooke on 26 April 1982, recalled that Miss Reid had told her that she believed that Mrs Fiddis had some information about malpractices going on in Kincora. The W/Detective Constable stated that after making several attempts to personally see Mrs Fiddis she contacted her by telephone. She said that Mrs Fiddis told her that she could not remember how she got to hear about Kincora but had said it was 'a friend of a friend' who had mentioned it. Mrs Fiddis stated to W/D/Constable Montgomery that she may have heard this from Valerie Shaw. It was considered unnecessary to attach a statement from W/D/Constable Reid as she did not take any further part in this aspect of the enquiry.

445. Mrs Fiddis was not personally interviewed at that time and no statement was recorded from her.

CONCLUSION

446. The police enquiry did not reveal any specific information in relation to the allegation in the published article.
ALLEGATION AGAINST RG 47, SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

On 1 March 1982, Superintendent W J Campbell, Staff Officer to Chief Constable, received a telephone call from a male person requesting to speak to the Chief Constable. The Chief Constable was engaged and Superintendent Campbell identified himself and asked for particulars from the caller. The person said that the police should interview a man named RG 47 who was a [redacted] in Rathgael Training School and travelled regularly to visit Kincora Boys' Hostel. When pressed for further details the caller said "Speak to RG 47, he was involved and knows all about it".

Superintendent Campbell considered the caller's accent to be unusual, partially Ulster with traces of another accent. The caller spoke nonchalantly with almost a laugh in his voice.

The police established that RG 47, aged 33 years, [redacted] was employed as a [redacted].

He was interviewed on 5 March 1982 by D/Constables King and Quigley. RG 47 stated that in 1977 he started a NUPE Branch for residential and social workers in Rathgael. He had been in employment there since 1972 and had been
promoted twice from a position of Housemaster. In conducting his duties in relation to the Branch he had written to all residential establishments in the County Down and Greater Belfast Area. Those employees who responded he visited for the purpose of recruitment to the Branch.

451. Although Joseph Mains of Kincora did not respond in writing RG 47 made contact with him through Mains' girlfriend who was an active NUPE member. His first call at Kincora was to invite the staff there to join and the second visit was to leave in application forms. His third and final visit to Kincora was to deliver membership cards. He states that these were the only 3 occasions he had visited Kincora.

452. In order to discover the motive for the anonymous telephone call the police examined the circumstances of RG 47 legal separation. He had the RG 47. His wife was living with a RG 47 since their separation in May 1981 and she had changed her surname by deed poll to RG 47.

Part II
Ps 336-338

453. RG 47 who is not married to the Constable, was interviewed on 13 May 1982 by D/Inspector Mack and D/Constable King. She confirmed that her legal separation from RG 47 took place on 22 May 1981 and that she had been living with RG 47 at RG 47 since 1 April that year.
Whilst she denied being implicated in the anonymous telephone call she did however make allegations that her husband had homosexual tendencies and had asked her to indulge in unnatural acts. She alleged that her husband had related to her a homosexual relationship with another man when serving in the Royal Navy.

She further stated that she visited Kincora with "about 4 times" and was inside the home with him on 2 occasions. She also stated that she had never spoken to anyone at Rathgael Training School about her husband's homosexual tendencies nor had she any intention of doing so. She completed her statement by saying that she knew of no occasion when he was involved in homosexuality with any person at Rathgael Training School but had made references "in the past" of his desire to handle boys at the school and would refer to the shape of their bottoms in a 'desirous way'.

Part II
Ps. 339-342

was interviewed again on 15 May 1982 by D/Inspector Mack and in a four-page statement, vehemently denied these allegations. He outlined the circumstances which had led to the break-up of his marriage alleging that his wife had a history of mental illness.

In this statement alleged that his wife had threatened to inform the Northern Ireland Office that he was "queer or homosexual".
458. It is clear from the statement that relationships
between [RG 47] his wife, and [redacted] are poor.
[RG 47] alleged that [redacted] had said to him on one occasion
"Go on you queer bastard". He stated that virtually
every time he met [redacted] would make some remark
about him being "queer".

459. [RG 47] claimed that he stopped his 2 daughters visiting
the [redacted] home because they had complained to him of
misconduct towards them. He stated that he had
reported the details of the children's complaint to the
Social Services and these were being investigated by
Mrs Jeffers.

460. [RG 47] of his own volition, underwent a medical
examination which was carried out by Dr R B IRWIN on
8 June 1982. No evidence of homosexuality was found.

461. [redacted] aged 26 years, attached to
Royal Ulster Constabulary, [redacted] was interviewed by
D/ Superintendent Caskey and D/ Inspector Mack on
7 July 1982 in relation to the anonymous telephone call
to Police Headquarters. He was asked if he had any
information which would suggest that [redacted] [RG 47]
was a homosexual or involved in any offences which could
be attributed to homosexuality. It was also put to him
that [redacted] had alleged that he, [redacted] had called him a
'queer'.
who is a [redacted] and came to Northern Ireland in 1975, denied being responsible for the anonymous call received by Superintendent Campbell.

He stated that he had no information that [redacted] is a homosexual or that he had visited Kincora Boys' Hostel or interfered with boys. He did however state that [redacted] wife had told him of his homosexual tendencies and he had no reason to disbelieve her. He admitted that he had called [redacted] many names, probably a lot worse than 'queer', but didn't know if he had actually called him a queer.

During the interview [redacted] was anxious to know if [redacted] had made complaints to the police about the children being mistreated by him. D/Superintendent Caskey told him that at this stage he was not in a position to pursue the allegations in relation to the children. [redacted] then stated that Mrs Jeffers, a Social Worker, had already detailed the allegations in relation to the children to him and he was seeing him again on 8 July 1982.

The [redacted] children have since been interviewed and their complaints, some of which have indecent connotations, are not relevant to the Kincora and related enquiries but are now the subject of a separate police enquiry.
466. On 14 July 1982, RG 47 contacted D/Inspector Mack and stated that he had learned that a telephone call had been made to Dr Eric GALLAGHER, Chairman of Rathgael and Whiteabbey Schools Management Board. He believed that the caller had identified himself to Dr Gallagher as RG 47.

467. Dr Robert David Eric Gallagher, a retired Methodist Minister, of RG 47, was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack on 15 July and made a statement relating to this telephone call which he had received on 19 June 1982. Dr Gallagher stated that the male telephone caller to his home at Portstewart identified himself as a RG 47 and disclosed that he was a policeman. RG 47 told Dr Gallagher that the purpose of his telephone call was to complain that RG 47, who was not living with her husband, had been assaulted by RG 47 while collecting or returning their children to his home. RG 47 gave the impression that he considered it was the Minister’s duty to investigate the allegation and disciplin RG 47. RG 47 also alleged that RG 47 might be involved in ‘questionable practices’.

468. RG 47 gave a Bangor telephone number which has since been mislaid by Dr Gallagher.

469. Dr Gallagher, already aware of the allegation contained in the anonymous call to Police Headquarters, passed details of his conversation with RG 47 to the Secretary.
of the Management Board, for investigation. He had not asked [REDACTED] to enlarge on the 'questionable practices' as he was already aware of the police investigation in relation to Jones.

In the meantime the police learned through RG 47 that an anonymous call had been made to the Irish Times Office on 23 April 1982 and that Journalist Andrew Pollak had been making enquiries about him. In view of the result of a further interview with [REDACTED] it was considered unnecessary to have Pollak and staff at his office interviewed.

471. On 30 July 1982, [REDACTED] was interviewed at Bangor Police Station by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Inspector Mack in relation to the allegations made by the [REDACTED] children and the telephone calls.

472. Aiken strenuously denied misconduct towards the children. After his initial denials he admitted that he made the telephone calls to Police Headquarters and the Irish Times. He did not at any stage deny making the telephone call to Dr Gallagher.

473. He stated that the anonymous calls were made by him because of what [REDACTED] wife had told him and his concern for boys under [REDACTED] control and care at Rathgael Training School. He denied suggestions that these calls were motivated by vindictiveness on his part. He also stated that his purpose in not divulging his name was that he might have been the subject of repercussions from RG 47.
474. [Redacted] made a written statement under caution to D/Superintendent Caskey and the statement of this officer relates to the interview.

CONCLUSION

475. Police enquiries have found no evidence to implicate [Redacted] in homosexual activity. If he was an active practising homosexual the medical examination would have been expected to show some indication of this. Throughout this enquiry and the previous one, no complaints were made against [Redacted].

476. The complaints by the [Redacted] children will be the subject of an RUC Prosecution File to be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

477. Because of the nature of the allegations and counter allegations in relation to the [Redacted] children, the telephone calls made by [Redacted] will be referred to again in that report.
478. Edmund Gerard Moloney said that during the course of the journalists' investigation they were in contact with a Social Work source whom they have referred to as 'Social Worker B'. It is alleged that the Social Worker told the journalist that a Senior Social Worker, Mr. Gordon Higham, had been made aware about suspicions of irregularities at Kincora. It was further alleged that Mr Higham had, upon taking the matter up with higher Social Service authorities, been taken to the Department of Health and Social Services Headquarters, Stormont, and had been shown a file on Kincora. It is also alleged that Mr Higham remarked to a close colleague of Social Worker 'B' that its content "would make your hair stand on end". Mr Higham is also alleged to have said that he should keep away from Kincora, because of the links with TARA, for his own good.

479. Moloney has stated that during the course of their work they interviewed Higham and put this allegation to him. Higham denied it and said that the only file that he had seen was that which had since become known as the "Harry Mason File".

480. It is further alleged by Moloney that sometime after this they were told by other Social Work sources that a Departmental (DHSS) file on Kincora had been mutilated and sections removed.
Part II  
P 357

481. Mr Gordon Higham was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 3 March 1982. He categorically denied that he had been taken to the Department of Health and Social Services Headquarters at Stormont and shown a file. As in his statement made to police on 18 February 1980, Higham reiterated that he had seen and examined the 'Harry Mason File' which has been referred to at paragraphs 447 to 469 in the original Kincora Prosecution File. Higham also stated that the first he had heard of the TARA organisation was when he was first interviewed by the police in 1980.

482. This allegation was considered an extremely serious one and it was decided to conduct enquiries at the Department of Health and Social Services, Dundonald House, Stormont. This enquiry was carried out by Inspector Cooke and he interviewed a number of persons employed in the Department and statements made by them have been attached to this report at Part II.

483. During the course of his enquiry Inspector Cooke examined a large number of files which related to Child Care matters. Some files contained reports relating to the administration and inspection of Kincora Boys' Hostel.

484. None of the files contained reports of homosexual activity at the hostel nor did any of them appear to have been 'mutilated and sections removed'.
485. However, the filing system is such that files in existence for certain specified periods are eligible for destruction or removal to Public Record Office in accordance with Civil Service directions. These directions are contained in a booklet entitled 'Modern Files and Papers'.

486. Briefly, the system is operated on a First and Second Review of files. Every file has an active life, which in general, is limited to 5 years. At the end of 5 years the file is closed and deposited in a Central Registry and a continuation file opened if applicable. The First Review of a file takes place 5 years after the file has been closed. It is the responsibility of Registry to bring forward the file to the Branch concerned with its subject. A standard printed minute sheet placed on the file by Registry asks the officer in charge of the Branch if the file is to be destroyed or preserved. Should the decision be to retain the file it is returned to the Registry and will not be reviewed again until 20 years after the date of creation of the file.

487. Whilst the active life of every file is normally 5 years some files may be closed at any time earlier if the file has become too bulky.

488. One file which attracted the attention of Inspector Cooke was that numbered T582 headed 'Childrens Homes and Training Schools, Reports by Ministry Inspectors. Departmental Action etc'. This file is sometimes referred to as TC582 but there is no significance in the prefix 'T' or 'TC'. 
489. This file contained instructions as to the procedures to be adopted by Departmental Officers on receipt of Inspection Reports relating to Children's Homes.

490. On the inside of the front cover is listed a number of Children's Homes under the heading 'Inspection Files'.

491. Opposite each home a file number has been appended. The file number given to Kincora (Working-Boys' Hostel) is T525 and opposite this number in longhand is written the word 'destroyed'. This was the only file indicated on this cover as being destroyed.

Part III
SEC 15(a)
P 186

492. Inspector Cooke recovered from the Registry an Index Card serial number TC525. This card indicated that the subject of the file was 'Belfast Welfare Authority Children's Home (Hostel for Working Boys), 236 Upper Newtownards Road' and sub headed 'Inspections by Ministry'.

Part II
Ps 360-362

493. Enquiries revealed that the person responsible for the destruction of this file was Doreen Una Mary McCLINTOCK, a Deputy Principal in the Mental Health Branch. She was interviewed by Inspector Cooke and a statement was recorded on 11 May 1982. She stated that she was a Staff Officer in 1978 in the Child Care Branch and her responsibilities included the review of files which had originated in that Branch.
494. She identified her handwriting on Form EF319 headed 'Preservation and Destruction of Files'. The schedule number is shown as 88/78 and has been exhibited SEC5.

495. Miss McClintock certified on 2 March 1978 that she had examined 12 files including TC525 and ordered the destruction of the Kincora file together with 5 others. She stated that the papers in that file must not have included anything of significance or importance or of further use to the Department, otherwise she would not have ordered its destruction. She further stated that the file did not contain any reference to homosexual malpractice at Kincora.

496. Miss McClintock confirmed her handwriting on the inside front cover of file numbered T582 in relation to the word 'Destroyed' opposite 'Kincora'.

497. Miss McClintock stated that she had never seen any file containing allegations or even suggestions of homosexual malpractice at Kincora or anywhere else and she did not know Mr Gordon Higham. She also said that she had not been ordered to destroy any file nor had any pressure been put on her to do so.

498. The procedure relating to the physical destruction of files is contained in a lengthy statement by William James BROWN, Deputy Principal in the Establishment and Personnel Division of the DHSS which has responsibility for the Department.
Registry Services. Brown's statement also deals with the entire procedure concerning file management in the Department and also gives an outline of the transfer procedures adopted in 1973 on the re-organisation of Government Departments.

Brown stated that he did not know Higham and did not show any person any file on Kincora.

Miss Mc Clintock has stated that in 1978 following her review of files, she did not open a new file specifically for Inspection Reports on Kincora. Instead in 1979 she opened a file entitled 'Monitoring Visits to Children's Homes - Statutory and Voluntary'. This file was to replace the individual Inspection files in respect of each home. The file has been marked SEC7.

This new file among other reports contains an Inspection Report on Kincora by Mr John Laurence O'KANE, a Social Work Adviser to the DHSS. This report is marked SEC20 part of SEC7.

O'Kane who retired from the Department on 31 December 1981 stated that he visited Kincora Boys' Hostel on one occasion. This was a notified visit of inspection in the District Social Services Officer of the East Belfast and Castlereagh District was told of the visit and he assumed the Hostel Staff would have been informed of his intended
visit. He reported the result of this visit in writing. He states that throughout his career he was not aware of any complaints of misconduct or even suspicion of such as Kincora, Williamson House or De La Salle Boys' Homes. He did not inspect Bawnmore.

Miss Mary Isobel HILL was a Children's Inspector with the Ministry of Home Affairs Children's Department and became a Social Work Adviser to the DHSS on re-organisation in 1973. She had been in this capacity from 1 November 1962 until her retirement in June 1980. She states that during her time in this employment she was not aware of any allegations of malpractice or even suspected any such malpractice in any home.

The only other Inspector employed in this capacity was Miss Kay FORREST. She died on 5 November 1978.

Due to the fact that the Kincora Inspection File number TC525 was destroyed by order on 2 March 1978, Inspector Cooke enquired about the continuation file which should have commenced in 1973 when this file was closed. No record could be found of a continuation file having been started.

As a result of this the Inspector examined the Kincora Visitors' Book which dates from 1958 to 19 February 1980 and has been marked PJM3. It did not contain a record of any visits by Inspectors/Social Work Advisers since a visit by Miss Hill on 5 July 1973 until 20 June 1979, when O'Kane made his notified visit.
When Miss Eileen Margaret McBRI NN, a Staff Officer in Child Care Branch was interviewed she produced to Inspector Cooke a red ring binder which has been exhibited SEC10. This binder contains various reports which relate to inspections of homes in the Eastern Health Board area. It is an unofficial file and the reports referred to are all photocopies.

Enquiries at the Department have established the origin of this file and it would appear to have been initiated for the convenience of employees responsible for monitoring these inspections. It is considered that there is nothing sinister about the existence of this file. The binder was one of 4 prepared and kept by Mrs Helen O'DONNEL, a Clerical Assistant at the time. Her statement is attached at Part II.

Apart from Mrs O'Donnell only Miss McBriinn can account for its recent existence when she recovered it from the Child Care Branch General Office.

Mr James Alfred WILDE, Chief Social Work Adviser and Mr Patrick John ARMSTRONG, his deputy, have both made statements outlining the function of the Social Work Advisory Group. Armstrong has stated that with over 60 Children's Homes and Hostels in the province, Social Work Advisers had to be selective in relation to those they decided to inspect. A major consideration in visiting would have been to pay more attention to homes run by voluntary organisations.
511. This might account for the fact that no visit was made between 1973 and 1979 to Kincora, a statutory home. Both Armstrong and Wilde deny the existence of a file referred to by Moloney.

512. The following people made statements which contributed in minor ways to this aspect of the enquiry but it was considered that their statements required no elaboration:

Part II
Ps 378-380
P 381
Ps 382-383
Ps 384-385
P 386
P 387
Ps 388-389

William James KIRKPATRICK
Terence Anthony MCNEILL
Alfred John POULTER
John Henry MALONEY
William Kerr McLernon GIBSON
Martin STURGEON
Kevin Francis McCoy

CONCLUSION

513. No evidence was found to indicate that the file referred to in the allegation existed at the Department of Health and Social Services. It may be reasonable to assume that it was the 'Henry Mason File' that Higham examined in 1976 at District Social Services level. However, this file, which was handed to the police marked GC3 in the original enquiry, did not appear to have been mutilated or dissected. This file was the subject of intensive investigation in the previous enquiry.
THE NESBITT STORY

Part III
Ex EGM1
Ps 191-193

One of the documents handed to D/Superintendent Caskey by Mr Moloney which has been marked EGM1, contains 3 pages and is entitled the 'Nesbitt Story'. According to Moloney's statement there were 2 sources of information in respect of this document. The document would appear to have been the result of an investigation carried out by the Irish Times journalists, into the activities of a man named Hubert NESBITT and his relationships with Senior Police Officers, political and paramilitary figures.

515. The only allegation pertinent to the Kincora Enquiry is contained near the end of the second page of the document where it is stated that 'Megar is the man who lost 1974 files on Kincora and who probably ordered blocking of 1976 enquiry'. It is alleged that Nesbitt was a close personal friend of Mr Megar, the former Assistant Chief Constable.

516. The document also alleges that Nesbitt had described himself to the journalists as "Paisley's closest confidant". Nesbitt also allegedly said that Sir Robert MARK and Sir David McNEE were personal friends and that Sir Robert Mark used to holiday with the Nesbits in Portrush. It is also claimed that Nesbitt arranged a secret meeting between Sir Jamie FLANAGAN and Dr Paisley and that Nesbitt used his police contacts to get Sir Jamie a job in Interpol.
517. Moloney, in his statement, said he would like to make it clear that remarks made about Chief Superintendent W J MOONEY in this document have absolutely nothing to do with the present enquiry. It was alleged in the document that Mr Mooney's late wife's sister was married to a Paisley supporter.

518. Another document handed in by Moloney marked EGM4 alleges that in the 1940s "Nesbitt was around McGrath at this time and was also suspected of being gay".

519. Mr Hugh Hubert Nesbitt is a 77 year-old retired Electrical Engineer and resides at [Redacted]. He was interviewed on 29 April 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and made a written statement. He stated that he knew William McGrath, recently convicted in the Kincora Affair, but only vaguely, as a distributor of the Protestant Telegraph about 12 years previous. Dr Paisley was the editor of this paper. Nesbitt stated that he never knew McGrath to be a homosexual or that he worked in Kincora Boys' Hostel until the whole affair became public knowledge in 1980.

520. Although not contained in his statement, Nesbitt said that he was a friend of Mr Meharg and that Sir David McNee had stayed with him and his family while attending a Christian Police Association Convention at Portrush. He did not know Sir Robert Mark and stated that the journalists must have confused his sister's husband's name 'Marks' with
Sir Robert Nesbitt also stated that to the best of his knowledge Sir David McNeely, Sir Jamie Flanagan or Mr Meharg, did not know McGrath.

521. Mr Meharg, when interviewed on 21 June 1982, stated he knew Mr Nesbitt, a Christian, since he (Mr Meharg) had been a boy. When interviewed again on 7 July 1982, Mr Meharg said that he did nothing whatever to block, as alleged, a 1976 enquiry into Kincora, nor did he lose any files in relation thereto. (See also Paragraph 360).

CONCLUSION

522. No evidence of any criminal conduct in relation to the Kincora Enquiry was found.

EXHIBITS EGM2, EGM4, EGM5, EGM6 AND EGM8

523. It is considered appropriate to comment on these 5 documents at this stage. It will be remembered that these documents were included in the 10 handed to D/Superintendent Caskey by Moloney.

524. Moloney has stated that the five-page document EGM12 should be read in conjunction with all other documents handed over by him.
Part III

Ex EGM2
P 195-199
Ex EGM3
P 200-203
Ex EGM5
P 204-206
Ex EGM6
P 207
Ex EGM8
P 208

525. It is suggested that the 4 documents EGM2, EGM3, EGM5 and EGM6 are inter-related and do not assist the present enquiry into the Kincora Affair. Neither does exhibit EGM8 which is a photocopy of a letter to Dr Paisley by William McGrath dated 1 May 1977 signed by McGrath - 'Yours on behalf of TARA'.

526. However as EGM3 purports to be an official document marked 'Classified and Confidential' with the following number 'Folio 4782/9/76 LB' an attempt was made to establish the source of the document.

527. The source of it cannot be put further than what has been the subject of speculation in the 'Hibernia' magazine and the Irish Times in 1976. No date can be attributed to the Dublin-based 'Hibernia' magazine but an Irish Times article published by David McKITTERICK is dated 13 January 1977.

528. Both articles which have been exhibited EGM5 and EGM6 suggest that Mr Clifford SMYTH, then a member of the Democratic Unionist Party was either the author of the Folio Document (EGM3) or provided much of the information it contains. The articles relate to an internal party dispute resulting in the resignation of Smyth.

529. This Folio Document which appears to have been circulating among journalists for some years is also referred to by Smyth in his statement to the original Enquiry. In this statement, attached in Part II of the original Kincora
Prosecution File at Page 641, Smyth claimed that the DUP accused him of a breach of confidence which brought about his resignation.

530. The Folio Document will be referred to again briefly when reporting allegations in relation to military intelligence and John Colin WALLACE which will be submitted in a separate file to the Director of Public Prosecutions under Secret Cover.

531. A one-page document Exhibit EGM7 is headed 'Further Conversation with Mrs X - 2.2.82'. Miss Rose Jean Coulter has been identified as 'Mrs X'. She was also the source of the information in the document marked EGM10 which has already been referred to in part. Some of the information contained in EGM7 is also referred to in EGM10. The main allegation is that a [KIN 399] former Kincora boy had been living with John McKeague in the Albertbridge Road and had been charged with McKeague with over 60 bombings. The document also alleged that the "Doc arranged for [KIN 399] to go from McKeague's home to live with Simpson GIBSON in Newtownards". Mrs X allegedly said that Gibson, a poultry farmer, was an out and out 'DUPER'. Mrs X's source told her that he and his wife had been threatened. She also said that her source claimed that [KIN 399] was in the Kincora Home.
A check of the Kincora Boys' Hostel register did not show the name KIN 399.

On 21 June 1982, D/Constable King interviewed KIN 399, born [redacted], now residing at [redacted] in the presence of his solicitor, Mr R J R Smith. He declined to make a written statement but made it clear that he had not been a resident in Kincora and that there had never been any homosexual relations between him and the late John McKeague.

At Downpatrick Winter Assizes on 20 February 1970, KIN 399, McKeague and [redacted] and others were acquitted of charged relating to explosive substances.

In the course of this enquiry, Mr Simpson Hugh John Gibson and [redacted] were interviewed. They declined to make written statements but statements of the interviewing officer, D/Constable Quigley, are attached in Part II.

Gibson, who is a DUP Councillor, states that he knew McKeague to be a homosexual but never thought KIN 399 was because he had 'an eye for the girls'. He knew KIN 399 background and decided to assist KIN 399 because KIN 399 family were decent people.
537. confirmed that he had been acquitted in 1970 along with KIN 399 and McKeague. He did not know of homosexual activity between McKeague and KIN 399 although he suspected McKeague was a homosexual. He said that he was not involved in any homosexual ring nor had he ever been to Kincora.

DEATH OF ALLEGED FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MEMBER

538. Another allegation contained in the document EGM10 and referred to in Mr Moloney’s statement is that a split occurred in Dungannon Free Presbyterian Church when one Free Presbyterian killed another with a pitch-fork. It would be helpful to quote the allegation in full from the document -

"Another story on split within Free Ps at Dungannon. Led in Dungannon by Dick Reid. X met him some years later and they both talked about meeting between Doc and Sean Keenan over Frank Stagg. The split in Dungannon happened when one Free P killed another with a pitch-fork. That Sunday the Minister - unpopular with locals who had wanted McCrea - asked congregation to pray for one who did the killing. X asked what had the row been about, drink or something. No answer. Was it homosexual, answer - So you know about all that set up too then. Reid said Paisley had told him about McCrea and homosexual thing too and that McCrea had to go to Magherafelt to be under the influence of his family".
539. In view of the homosexual allegation apparently related to the death of a man it was considered essential to investigate it having regard also to the personalities named.

540. It was established from police records that [redacted] was born [redacted] was fatally injured in a fight with [redacted] 66 years, of the same locality. The fight occurred on 30 April 1976 at The Birches, County Armagh, and death resulted from a wound caused by a "turf grape".

541. At Armagh Winter Assizes, on 14 October 1976, [redacted] was arraigned on a charge of murder. He pleaded not guilty and after a two-day trial the jury found him not guilty and he was released. The officer in charge of the investigation was ex D/Constable C C McVITTY.

542. The ex Detective Constable has stated that there was no mention of the Free Presbyterian Church, nor throughout his investigation was homosexuality a factor. He stated that [redacted] daughter said there was a long-standing feud between both families.

543. [redacted] a farmer, of [redacted] was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey. He was a member of the Free Presbyterian Church in Dungannon from its inception in 1967 until he resigned in 1979. His
resignation was as a result of an altercation within the congregation over the call of a Church Minister in Dungannon. At that time he had been a Committee Member.

544. He stated that the circumstances of [redacted] death had nothing to do with the split in the congregation although there was disagreement over the Church Minister, Mr FLEMING, asking the congregation to pray for both families.

545. [redacted] denied that homosexuality had been a contributing factor to the split. He said there had been rumours of homosexuality in the late 1960s relating to the Rev Ivan FOSTER and the Rev William McCREA. [redacted] was seen again by D/Constable King on 26 May 1982 when he produced an 'Address and Church Roll' book showing membership from 1967 until 1979. The names of [redacted] and [redacted] do not appear in the book.

546. In connection with this enquiry it was considered necessary in order to remove any ambiguity to interview the following persons:

1. [redacted] Farmer, [redacted]
2. Rev Samuel T BAXTER, [redacted]
3. Rev John LONG, [redacted]
4. Rev William H FLEMING, [redacted]
5. Rev William McCrea, [redacted]
6. Rev Ivan Foster, [redacted]
547. With the exception of the Rev McCrea, the above-named made written statements. A statement of D/Inspector Mack relates to the interview with McCrea. None of these persons attribute the death of [REDACTED] to the 'split' in the congregation of Dungannon Free Presbyterian Church in 1979.

CONCLUSION

548. As the circumstances of [REDACTED] death were the subject of judicial proceedings and no evidence was found to connect the death with the allegation contained in the document EGM10 it is considered that no further investigation is required. It is also considered that the allegation of homosexuality is not linked to the Kincora Boys' Hostel.

GARLAND ALLEGATIONS

Part III
Ex EGM9
Ps 1-5

Part II
Ps 7-9

549. Exhibit EGM9 is a five-page document which has already been referred to in the Campbell Court Case at paragraph 21. The source of the information in this document as previously stated was Roy Garland who has been referred to in newspaper reports as 'Mr X'. It would appear that Garland gave interviews to the Irish Times journalist Andrew Pollak, on the 18, 20, 21 and 26 January 1982 and made a number of allegations relating to his association with politics and the activities of William McGrath, the ex Kincora Housefather.
With the exception of the Campbell Court Case and Garland's visit to Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn, it is intended to deal with these allegations in the following paragraphs in so far as they relate to Kincora and homosexual activity. Garland's visit to Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn will be dealt with in the file - Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace.

It is advisable to read this document EGM9 before reading this report further in relation to the Garland allegations.

The first allegation is that Garland complained to Constable Cullen at Donegall Pass in 1971 about McGrath at Kincora and that Cullen was not interested in his complaint. Garland is alleged to have said that he thought that D/Constable Cullen was "a bit of a Paisleyite".

It is also alleged that in the document that Garland told Jim McCORMICK, a Vet and Lay Preacher, from Carryduff, who said he would take some steps to get something done about McGrath at Kincora.

When interviewed on 12 April 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott, Garland said that his contact with Cullen was in 1974 and not 1971 and it was not right to say that Cullen was not interested. It was not fair either to say that Cullen was a Paisleyite.
The meetings between Garland and D/Constable Cullen were investigated in the original enquiry in 1980 and have been reported at paragraphs 459 to 464 of the original file. Statements made by D/Constable Cullen are attached in Part II of the original enquiry at pages 620 to 625 and a statement relating to an interview with Garland is attached at page 627.

In his interview with D/Superintendent Caskey, Garland said that when he told McCormick it was McCormick who put him in touch with D/Constable Cullen.

William James McKendrick McCormick made a statement to police on 30 April 1980 and this is attached at page 626 in Part II of the original Enquiry File.

In view of what Garland told D/Superintendent Caskey it was not considered necessary to re-interview either D/Constable Cullen or Mr McCormick in relation to this matter. It is also considered that the matter was adequately investigated in 1980.

The document also alleges that Garland went to a John MALONE with his complaint about McGrath in the early 1970s but Malone wanted to know nothing about it. Malone is alleged to have asked Garland whether homosexual activity around McGrath was 'overt'. When told that it was, Malone allegedly said "It might be part of the treatment". It is further alleged that Malone used to live very near Kincora.
Mr John Malone died on 14 February 1982. He had never been interviewed in relation to Kincora and this was the first time that this allegation had been made known to police.

When Garland was interviewed on 12 April 1982, he reiterated this allegation.

Relating to the allegation that 2 ladies in a Free Presbyterian Bookshop, Donegall Street, said they knew McGrath was homosexual before he got married in the 1940s, Garland refused to reveal their names saying that the police should ask Valerie Shaw.

Miss Shaw was a central figure with Garland in the publicity following the Kincora Court Case. It was Miss Shaw who campaigned on Garland’s behalf in 1974/75 in relation to Garland’s complaints against McGrath. She is a Missionary to the Jews and a former member of the Free Presbyterian Church.

Miss Shaw was interviewed on 22 July 1982 and identified the 2 ladies as the MUNN sisters, Janet and Emma. Emma Munn died on 16 April 1982. Miss Shaw said that during a conversation about William McGrath, Janet Munn remarked that McGrath was 'funny' which she took to be homosexual.
565. Janet Munn who is over 70 years has denied making this remark. Details of the interview are recorded in a statement by D/Constable King.

566. There is an allegation that UDR Captain N, a British Israeliite and member of the Security Forces, complained to Dr Paisley about McGrath long before Garland and before McGrath had gone into Kincora. He was "scared stiff 12 years ago" when he made the complaint and thought he was going to be killed. It is alleged that was suspicious of the Orange Volunteers.

567. When interviewed Garland said that had given Dr Paisley 4 names at the time but that he (Garland) did not know these names. He also stated that he did not tell the reporters about the Orange Volunteers or anything about political and paramilitary organisations in relation to

568. UDR Captain N, a full-time Captain in the Ulster Defence Regiment, when interviewed on 19 May 1982, said that he knew McGrath to be a homosexual in 1967/68. Sometime in the early 1970s he had brought this to the attention of Dr Paisley, the Rev Martin SMYTH and Mr James MOLYNEAUX. At that time McGrath was involved in a carpet business and was not working in Kincora. He told Dr Paisley of the young men involved with McGrath and Dr Paisley was concerned about David BROWNE. UDR Captain N also made a statement on 30 July 1980 and it is included at page 66, Part V, of the original report.
When interviewed on 20 January 1982 by Andrew Pollak, Garland is alleged to have said that he tried to make approaches to Paisley as early as 1971. These were unsuccessful, but when he saw Dr Paisley in January 1974 at Miss Valerie Shaw's urging, Dr Paisley did not want to know about McGrath but only his men, Clifford Smyth and David Browne. Garland is alleged to have said that Dr Paisley asked both [REDACTED] and him whether they were prepared to confront Clifford Smyth. Both agreed to the suggestion but did not hear anything further. It is further alleged that Garland told Clifford Smyth about McGrath's homosexual activities.

It was not considered necessary to interview Andrew Clifford Smyth who had made a statement to the original Kincora Enquiry regarding his association with McGrath, TARA, and the Democratic Unionist Party. This statement is attached at pages 641-648 of Part II.

Garland told D/Superintendent Caskey that he was accompanied by a TARA Officer named George McCOURBREY of [REDACTED] when he attempted to see Dr Paisley in August and September 1971. He also stated that he and UDR Captain N did not see Dr Paisley together.

McCoubrey, in his statement made on 22 May 1982, recalls meeting Garland at one of Dr Paisley's services in the Ulster Hall and through Garland, met William McGrath at his Wellington Park Home. He attended meetings in the McGrath home and recalls discussions that those attending McGrath's meetings may have to defend their country.
McCoubrey also stated that Garland telephoned his office in 1973/74 claiming that McGrath was responsible for the loss of two or three thousand pounds which had something to do with business. Garland alleged that McGrath was a homosexual.

As he held McGrath in high esteem, McCoubrey claims that the exposure regarding the loss of money and homosexuality came as a complete shock to him. As a result of the conversation he severed his connections with McGrath.

He recalls going with Garland to Dr Paisley's home but can't remember meeting anyone there. He is certain he did not meet Dr Paisley nor was Kincora mentioned to him.

All aspects of the Garland/Shaw/Paisley involvement in the Kincora allegations have been investigated and reported in the original file.

In relation to the allegation that Garland had told numerous people in the course of his endeavours to highlight McGrath's homosexuality, he supplied D/Superintendent Caskey with a list of these people. Some of those listed had already been interviewed by police and 5 were named in the document EGM9 as Church Ministers.
It is significant in view of all the allegations and counter allegations by Garland and Dr Paisley, reported in the press, that Garland should say to D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott on 12 April 1982 that he was not sure that he told Dr Paisley about Kincora but he did say to him "I'm giving you information, what you do about it is your business". This was in reference to questions about what he had told people regarding McGrath. He also stated that he was not sure to whom he had said that he had linked McGrath to Kincora but was certain he did tell the Reverend SHAW about Kincora.

The Rev Henry Houston AITCHISON, an 89 year-old retired Presbyterian Church Minister, when interviewed, recollected that after giving a lecture on Psychology in the YMCA in Belfast around 1971/72, he was approached by a man who introduced himself as Garland. This man asked him to have a talk with his son, Roy, on an advisory and spiritual level. When Roy Garland was seen by the Rev Aitchison, Garland mentioned that he was particularly disturbed about homosexual approaches made to him by a man who ran an annual Autumn religious conference in Bangor. He was not sure of this man's name but stated "McGrath does ring a bell". As he was only advising Garland on a spiritual level the Rev Aitchison told him he was not interested in this but asked him why he would not go to a public figure such as Dr Paisley. He thinks that Garland told him he had already been to Paisley.
580. He stated that at no time did Garland connect McGrath with Kincora Boys' Home. He got the impression that Garland was "puzzled, aiming to live rightly, honest and yet frightened".

581. The Rev John William LOCKINGTON, Minister of The Mall Presbyterian Church, Armagh, met William McGrath and Roy Garland when he was Chaplain of No 3 District of Belfast Orange Order. McGrath and Garland were then members of Irelands Heritage Lodge in that District. Whilst his only contact with these men was at Orange Order meetings he did however have a chance meeting with Garland on the Crumlin Road, Belfast, in late 1971 or early 1972. Garland related to him that a financial or business arrangement which Garland had had with McGrath had fallen through. He got the impression that Garland was feeling 'hurt and sore' about this. During the conversation Garland definitely did not mention anything of a homosexual nature nor was Kincora Boys' Hostel referred to at any stage.

582. In a statement by Presbyterian Church Minister, Rev Brian KENNOWAY, [REDACTED] he says that he got to know Garland in 1971 through seeing him locally and through the Orange Order. In the Summer of 1974 or 1975 in a chance meeting with Garland in the grounds of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Garland told him that he had left the Orange Order because of McGrath. Garland also told him that he knew without doubt that McGrath was a homosexual and that McGrath was involved with 'juniors'. Rev Kennoway assumed that he was referring to 'juniors' of
the Orange Order. He made his own enquiries and discovered that although there was a 'cloud' over McGrath he wasn't involved with juniors in the Orange Order. Garland related to the Minister how McGrath had tried to involve him in homosexual activity and how this had made him sick. The Minister also said that at that time he had no idea that McGrath was involved with Kincora.

The present Superintendent of the Belfast South Circuit of the Methodist Church of Ireland the Rev William Sydney CALLAGHAN, recalled talking to a male person sometime during the mid 1970s when a person named McGrath was mentioned by this man. His memory of the 'talk', is so vague that he does not recollect the subject of homosexuality or Kincora Boys' Home being raised.

The Rev John Watson MORROW, the present Director of the Corr YMCA Community Centre, on secondment from the Presbyterian Church, states that he first met Garland at Queen's University, Belfast, in 1976. Garland was obviously very troubled with a personal struggle about his beliefs, past and present, and consulted him in his role as Presbyterian Chaplain at Queens. In meetings over a period of 2 years it gradually emerged that his 'struggle' stemmed from his relationship with William McGrath. The Minister also deduced that Garland and McGrath had entered into a financial venture, into which Garland had poured a substantial sum. The first time that Garland mentioned Kincora to the Rev Morrow was in 1980 when the matter was under investigation.
585. The Rev Fergus BELL of the Free Methodist Church who resides at [redacted] met Garland in 1974. Garland had started to attend his church, having previously been a member of Connsbrook Congregational Church. He visited Garland at his home and discussed Garland's personal life and spiritual matters. Garland told him about McGrath's homosexuality and their financial and business ventures. Rev Bell said that Garland alleged he had called with several people on this subject. The Minister further stated he was completely unaware that McGrath had any involvement with Kincora Boys' Home until the scandal broke in 1981.

586. The Rev Thomas SHAW was Minister of Connsbrook Avenue Congregational Church, East Belfast, from 1966 until 1975. During that period Garland and his wife attended the church on a regular basis and the Minister had made a number of pastoral visits to the Garland household.

587. It will be noted that Garland told D/Superintendent Caskey that whilst he was not sure that he had told everyone whom he had approached that McGrath was linked to Kincora he was certain that he had told Rev Shaw.

588. When interviewed on 27 April 1982, the Rev Shaw said that he knew William McGrath was a member of TARA. He also knew through Garland that McGrath had homosexual tendencies. He said that it was obvious that there was no 'love lost' between Garland and McGrath. He also stated that he definitely did not recall Garland mentioning any Kincora connection nor was he aware that McGrath was involved in Kincora until the '1981' Investigation.
589. He also recalled Mr Fraser Agnew, an Official Unionist Councillor, speaking to him shortly before the scandal broke and discussing Garland and McGrath.

590. As a result of this reference to him by Rev Shaw, Mr Fraser Agnew was interviewed on 10 May 1982. He got to know Garland through the Orange Institution in the late 1960s. Garland had invited him to after-church meetings in McGrath’s home in Wellington Park. There were other meetings of a political nature which continued when McGrath moved to live in Greenwood Avenue. Although he did not think that the 'young lads' attending these meetings were homosexuals, he did however get the impression they had problems of one kind or another. In 1971 Garland had told him about the financial aspect of his involvement with McGrath and the fact that McGrath was a homosexual. Garland told him that McGrath worked in a boys' home on the Upper Newtownards Road. Garland told Agnew that the Rev Shaw had told him "Not to expose sin was to condone sin". Garland informed him that he had gone to Ian Paisley with all the evidence and names of members of Ian Paisley's church who were involved with McGrath. Agnew believed these were names of people who were involved religiously, politically and sexually.

591. Agnew stated that Garland resigned from the Orange Order in April 1972 and he did not see him again until 1979 when he met him in the Abbey Centre, Newtownabbey. They discussed Kincora in general terms and he got the impression that Garland had a massive chip on his shoulder because there had been no action taken by anyone over his
allegations. Garland was critical of the Orange Institution, Police and Health Authorities, but was particularly scathing of Dr Paisley because he was the one person who had all the evidence. He does not recall seeing Garland after this but remembered speaking to the Rev Shaw in relation to Kincora in 1981.

On 20 May 1982, Mr Agnew of his own volition, handed over 3 minute books relating to No 3 District of Belfast Orange Order, together with a box of assorted documents and books relating to Lodge No 1303. He pointed out a reference to a complaint lodged by William McGrath that rumours were circulating in relation to his character. The minute books which have been exhibited SEC29 contain this reference at Page 183 in minutes of No 3 District LOL dated 26 October 1971.

The County Grand Master of the Orange Order in Belfast, Mr Thomas PASSMORE, recalled meeting Garland in the early 1970s when Garland was a member of the Heritage Lodge. Garland spoke to him about lending money to McGrath which he had not been repaid. He also told him that McGrath had stroked his knee and made other advances to him. Mr Passmore said that he had met McGrath a number of times at Belfast Orange Hall, Clifton Street, and also at McGrath's home when he had left Frank MILLAR, McGrath's son-in-law, home from meetings. At no time did Garland mention Kincora to him and he only knew of McGrath's involvement with Kincora Boys' Hostel when it was published in the press in 1980.
594. Another person whom Garland alleged he told was the late Joseph REID, Master of No 3 District Belfast Orange Order. Mr Reid died in 1974.

595. Dr Alfred Dicky GLASGOW, [REDACTED], was interviewed by D/Sergeant Elliott and D/Constable King on 8 June 1982. He declined to make a written statement but a record of the interview is contained in a statement produced by D/Sergeant Elliott. Dr Glasgow said that he had been the McGrath family doctor when they lived at 'Faith House', 45 Orpen Park, Finaghy. He stated that this was as long ago as the early 1970s.

596. Dr Glasgow stated that Garland had been a temporary patient for a short time and recalled that on one occasion, when treating Garland for a nervous complaint, Garland told him that McGrath had a peep-hole in the floor of the ceiling over the female residents' room at Faith House. This suggested to him that McGrath was peeping on the girls' 'body frames'. He later said this could have been Wellington Park, where McGrath once lived, and not Orpen Park, Finaghy.

597. Dr Glasgow stated that he was very much aware that Garland was being treated for a nervous complaint when he gave this information and consequently he wasn't satisfied as to 'its authenticity'. The doctor could only date the period as being about 1972. He had no recollection of Garland making any reference to homosexuality or Kincora. All his records pertaining to that period have been destroyed as a matter of course.
598. There is a paragraph in the document EGM9 which suggests that Alan Campbell took, as cover for his homosexuality, a girlfriend named [REDACTED] from the [REDACTED] area. It will be recalled that Campbell is referred to in the Campbell Court Case and McDermott Murder.

599. [REDACTED] was interviewed on 20 July 1982. She resides at [REDACTED]. She stated that she met Campbell when she joined the Duncairn Branch of the Young Unionist Association in 1968. She states that she had no reason to believe then that Campbell was anything but 'normal' but in retrospect realised that their friendship did not develop into something more personal. It came as a complete revelation to her when she discovered, in the mid 1970s, that Campbell had appeared in Court.

600. An allegation is contained in the document EGM9 that Garland said he met Mr Molyneaux MP in McGrath's house in Greenwood Avenue in early 1970 or early 1971. Garland claimed that [UDR Captain N] had told Mr Molyneaux about McGrath's homosexuality before this. The document also alleged that Mr Molyneaux met McGrath in Portadown in 1969 together with Garland, Billy DOUGLAS and either Clifford Smyth or Martin Smyth.

601. When interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey, Garland said that he was not sure if Mr Molyneaux had attended the meeting in Portadown in 1969 but he had met him in McGrath's home at a political meeting. He stated that the police should see [UDR Captain N] about his revelations to Mr Molyneaux.
UDR Captain N, in his statement already referred to said that he, in the late 1960s, relayed his concern that McGrath was a homosexual to Mr Molyneaux, Rev Martin Smyth and Dr Paisley.

Mr James Henry Molyneaux, Member of Parliament for South Antrim, does not recall having received any invitation to a meeting sponsored by William McGrath. In 1969 he was Personal Assistant and agent to the then Member for the constituency, the late Sir Knox CUNNINGHAM QC and at that time such an invitation would have been addressed to Sir Knox and not to him. He had no recollection of meeting McGrath in Portadown or attending any such meeting in Portadown in 1969. He vaguely remembers McGrath introducing himself after a rally in the Ulster Hall in 1969.

Mr Molyneaux states that in early 1970 he had occasion to call at McGrath’s home for the purpose of delivering Parliamentary Papers which Sir Knox Cunningham had requested him to forward to Mr Clifford Smyth who could be contacted there.

He recalled meeting UDR Captain N at an Orange meeting in Belfast, probably in 1969, and it was clear to him that disagreed with McGrath’s doctrinal views and had reservations about McGrath’s business background. At no time did directly suggest to him that McGrath was a homosexual.
606. Mr Molyneaux recalled meeting Roy Garland when he appeared before a Unionist Selection Committee in 1969. He has no recollection of meeting him since that time and was certain that Garland never informed him of McGrath's homosexuality or McGrath's connection with Kincora. He also stated that at no time did any person bring to his notice any complaints about McGrath's homosexual activities or his position at Kincora.
Mr Molyneaux said that his experience gained as a former Vice Chairman of the Eastern Special Care Management Committee would have prompted positive action by him if he had been made aware of any such allegations.

607. Mr Molyneaux denied that he was a member of a body known as TARA or that he had any connection with that group as indicated in the document EGM9.

608. Garland told D/Superintendent Caskey that it was speculation that Mr Molyneaux and Mr Passmore were connected with TARA.

609. The Rev William Martin Smyth who made a statement on 16 April 1980 regarding Valerie Shaw's allegations (which is attached at Page 655, Part II of the original report), was interviewed again on 3 June 1982 by Inspector Cooke. He agreed that did approach him and related his concern and experiences with McGrath. He said that was not in a position to prefer charges and all Rev Smyth could do was keep alert within the Orange Order. At no time in the conversation with was any home mentioned.
610. Further to an allegation in the document EGM9 that the Rev Martin Smyth, when he was Minister at Finaghy, had received from his parishioners, complaints about McGrath’s homosexual activities at Faith House, Garland stated that this was only hearsay on his part.

611. The publicity following the conviction of the Kincora staff and others in December 1981 resulted in Dr Paisley and Miss Valerie Shaw giving separate News Conferences towards the end of January 1982. Both recounted their knowledge of, and their actions in relation to, the Kincora Affair and the communication they had had with each other regarding it. Their conflicting accounts did not differ substantially from what they had told the police conducting the original enquiry therefore it was not considered necessary for the police to pursue the issues debated.

612. An allegation was made by Garland that McGrath and Clifford Smyth both got references from Paisley before going on a trip to Holland in the mid seventies. It is alleged that they bought arms in Holland.

613. When Garland was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey he said that it may have been Valerie Shaw who told him about the references.

614. Valerie Shaw was interviewed on 7 May 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey. She recalled on one occasion when consulting Dr Paisley, the question of a reference
for Clifford Smyth being mentioned in relation to a trip to Holland. She assumed that the trip related to a religious meeting in Holland and Dr Paisley was concerned about granting the reference because of what she had told him about Smyth's relationship with McGrath, a homosexual. There was no mention by Dr Paisley about McGrath seeking a reference.

615. In relation to this allegation, Garland has stated that D/Constable Cullen told him that a policeman followed McGrath and Smyth to Holland. However, D/Constable Cullen in a statement remembers Garland telling him about a group of people in Holland with whom McGrath had connections, but denies telling Garland that McGrath and Smyth went to Holland and that a policeman followed them. He has no knowledge of any such incident.

616. Roy Garland revealed himself to the press as the 'Mr X' referred to several times by Dr Paisley and Miss Shaw. He gave interviews to both television and the press and his story was given prominence.

617. In his early interviews to the Press as Mr 'X', Garland has more or less reiterated the allegations already referred to. One point which may be considered significant is that Garland in an interview with Mr Chris Moore of the BBC broadcast on 1 March 1982 stated that he could not be absolutely certain that he told Dr Paisley that McGrath was employed in a boys' home. It will be noted that Garland also said this to D/Superintendent Caskey on 23 April 1982.
618. In the course of his meetings with D/Superintendent Caskey, Mr Moloney handed over a Hire Purchase Agreement and newspaper cuttings showing advertisements in relation to services at Martyrs Memorial and John Knox Memorial Free Presbyterian Churches in 1975.

619. The Hire Purchase Agreement relates to the purchase of a 'Rotoprint' printing machine at the cost of £375. This document is signed by the 'Hirer' William McGrath and the 'Promiser' James HEYBURN. Mr Heyburn is Secretary to Martyrs Memorial Church. Also named in this document, as an independent witness, is David G Browne, [redacted].

620. Garland made mention of the purchase of the machine to journalist Andrew Pollak which is referred to in exhibit EGM9 and it is obvious that it was Garland who supplied a photocopy of the Hire Purchase Agreement. These documents are attached, exhibit number GC64.

621. As this document did no more than show association between the 3 signatories, which was already known, this matter was not pursued.

622. The Irish Times newspaper on 13, 14 and 15 April 1982 gave prominence to a story in which the reporter, Andrew Pollak described Garland as a man who played a key role in the Kincora Affair. The three-part story emanated from interviews with Garland and are attached at Part V, pages 56, 57 and 58.
The story gives a biographical account of Garland including his association with William McGrath.

Garland handed D/Superintendent Caskey a copy of his transcript which provided the source material for Mr Pollak's story. A copy of this document is attached to Part III marked SEC4.

CONCLUSION

As far as the allegations relating to Kincora and homosexuality are concerned, it is considered that there is no evidence of any offences.

There can be no doubt about Garland's determination to expose McGrath to whatever organisation McGrath was connected with. Garland has attempted to portray his motive as having concern for the children of Kincora Boys' Hostel. When the background to the whole McGrath/Garland association is examined, other possible motives emerge such as their suspected homosexual relationship and failed business venture which caused Garland considerable financial loss.

A number of allegations contained in the exhibit EGH9 do not relate to this Enquiry. A copy of the exhibit has been forwarded to Police Headquarters for direction in relation to a separate investigation.
D/Superintendent Caskey also received from Mr Moloney a letter given to him by [REDACTED], a former inmate of Kincora. Moloney also handed over a tape recording of a conversation he had with [REDACTED] in the Irish Times Office on 3 March 1982.

The letter has been exhibited GC70 part of GC64 and the tape has been marked GC60. A copy of the tape has been made and has been marked DWK4 part of GC60. A transcript of the tape recording has been marked DWK18. It is incomplete in that parts of the conversation were inaudible.

[REDACTED] was the subject of investigation in the original Kincora Enquiry which is reported at paragraphs 139 to 155 and 600(15) of the original report. It will be seen at paragraph 151 of that report that D/Sergeant Middlemiss found [REDACTED] a 'strange' individual who would make a poor prosecution witness. His statement made on 25 February 1980 is attached at pages 39-41 in Part II of the original report.

The allegations made by [REDACTED] to Moloney do not differ substantially from those made to police in 1980 in that he was indecently assaulted by Joseph Mains whilst he was resident in Kincora between 1968 and 1971.

It is considered that the [REDACTED] allegations were adequately investigated in 1980. He was not interviewed in relation to his letter to the Irish Times or the taped conversation.

No charges were preferred against Mains in relation to [REDACTED] in the original Enquiry.
DAILY MAIL ALLEGATIONS

634. On 12 March 1982 the Daily Mail Newspaper published an article by reporter Kevin DOWLING headed 'Did Police Shield the Beast of Kincora?' When Kevin Dowling was interviewed by Inspector Cooke on 30 March he was shown a copy of the article which had been marked SEC1. At the interview Mr Dowling handed over his full text of the story and this has been marked SEC2.

635. Dowling made a statement outlining allegations which he says he is justified in making following his investigations.

636. The allegations follow interviews Dowling had with the Rev Martin Smyth MP, Miss Valerie Shaw, Roy Garland, Andy TYRIE of the Ulster Defence Association and by telephone with Andrew Clifford Smyth. Dowling states that all these people except Miss Shaw suggested to him that in their opinion British Army Officers and RUC Officers were aware that William McGrath was a homosexual. He stated that the Rev Martin Smyth had told him that, while he was an Assistant Minister at Finaghy he had been warned by a close friend that McGrath was under police investigation.

637. The Rev Smyth is alleged to have said that he informed Mr Frank MILLAR, Junior, in confidence, that he had prima facie evidence that McGrath was caught up in homosexual activities. (Millar married McGrath's daughter, Elizabeth, in 1976).
638. Rev Smyth is alleged to have suggested that British Intelligence were prepared to keep McGrath as head of TARA in the hope that this would lead to something else. He is also alleged to have said that McGrath had many contacts with the Security Forces and in particular with police officers at every level.

639. On 3 June 1982 the Rev Martin Smyth made a written statement to Inspector Cooke. In relation to his interview with Dowling the Rev Smyth said that he questioned Dowling’s interpretation of what he had said and especially his use of emotive language. He agreed that he had been told by a close friend, whom he would not name, in the early 1950s, that McGrath was suspected by police to be involved in homosexual activities. He did not say that McGrath was being investigated. There was no specific information given to him about McGrath’s homosexual activities. As Assistant Minister in Finaghy, where McGrath was based, he was not so concerned about McGrath’s homosexual practices but rather the nature of the purported Christian work which "Faith House" claimed to be doing in the Republic of Ireland. To discover what this work was he invited McGrath to speak on one occasion to a group from his church, but "we were no wiser after the talk than we were before it about his work". In answer to an allegation that he told Dowling that McGrath’s appointment to Kincora came as a surprise to most folk, Rev Smyth said the surprise was not because he was an alleged homosexual but because people believed him to be a business man rather than a social worker.
640. It will be noted that in his statement on 16 April 1980 to D/Superintendent Caskey, Rev Smyth said that it was in 1976 he learned that McGrath was employed in a boys' hostel and at that time telephoned a Mr Jackson in the Eastern Health and Social Services Board. It should be noted that McGrath was appointed Housefather in Kincora on 22 June 1971. Rev Smyth's statement of 16 April 1980 is attached at Page 655, Part II of the original report.

641. Rev Smyth said that the information given to Frank Millar, Junior, was never in the context of Kincora.

642. Rev Smyth stated, in responding to a question from Dowling as to why McGrath had not been investigated or charged earlier, that this might have been because of the possibility of the Security Forces seeking more knowledge of other participants or the lack of evidence to bring charges to a successful conclusion. McGrath only gave the impression of having contacts at various levels and Rev Smyth did not know the names of any such alleged contacts.

643. Mr Francis Millar, Junior, of [name redacted] is a full-time Press Officer for the Official Unionist Party. As stated he was married to Miss Elizabeth McGrath, William McGrath's daughter, in Martyrs Memorial Church on 22 January 1976.
Part II
Ps 453-456

644. When interviewed on 27 July 1982, Millar said that he was introduced to McGrath in 1970 by either Roy Garland or Clifford Smyth who were political associates in the Young Unionist Group.

645. He remembers the Rev Martin Smyth making an approach to him in or around 1971 about his association with the McGrath family. Rev Smyth said that he and others had serious reservations about McGrath and that allegations had been made against him. To the best of his recollection Rev Smyth did not say that the allegations concerned homosexuality nor did he mention Kincora Boys' Home.

646. Millar stated that he had been told by McGrath that Garland and he had parted company and that Garland had made allegations to the Rev Smyth that McGrath was a homosexual and a Communist.

647. As a result of their conversation Millar ceased to attend the Rev Smyth's Presbyterian Church at Alexander Park Avenue, and their friendship diminished.

Ps 455-456

648. Andrew Tyrie, Leader of the Ulster Defence Association, told D/Inspector Mack that Dowling approached him in the early part of 1982 and said he was interested in any information the organisation may have had in connection with Kincora. Dowling was particularly interested in Mr Meharg and what the UDA knew about him. Tyrie stated
that at no time did he tell Dowling that any police were involved in Kincora. He got the impression that the press were trying to get at Mr Meharg and Dowling indicated that it was his information that Mr Meharg covered up some aspects of Kincora. Tyrrie said that he made his own enquiries and found that Mr Meharg was highly respected in the community and was "a good straight policeman". Tyrrie also stressed that he had no information to implicate any policemen in the Kincora Affair nor did he say to Dowling that McGrath had good relations with the police.

An allegation was allegedly made by Miss Valerie Shaw to Kevin Dowling, that Mr William Meharg, a former Assistant Chief Constable in the Royal Ulster Constabulary had attended the wedding of William McGrath's daughter in 1976.

Miss Valerie Shaw was interviewed by Inspector Cooke on 5 July 1982 and stated that she was told by someone that Mr Meharg had attended Clifford Smyth's wedding at Martyrs Memorial Church. She had not said anything about McGrath's daughter's wedding.

Martyrs Memorial Free Presbyterian Church is situated on the Ravenhill Road, Belfast, and is the principal church in that denomination of which Dr Paisley is head.
652. Both Mr Meharg and his brother Mr James MEHARG were interviewed by Inspector Cooke and made statements relating to this allegation.

653. James Meharg stated that he and his wife attended the wedding of Clifford Smyth in 1973 in Martyrs Memorial Church. Smyth is referred to in the original Kincora Prosecution file at paragraph 475 and in this report. James Meharg had been invited to the wedding by Smyth's father. He stated he did not know William McGrath personally nor had he attended McGrath's daughter's wedding which it is believed took place in the same church in 1976.

654. Mr William Meharg did not attend either of these weddings.

655. It would appear that Dr Paisley officiated at both the weddings and Mr Dowling was confused as to which wedding and which Mr Meharg attended.

656. Another allegation made in Dowling's newspaper article of 12 March 1982 was that James Heyburn, Financial Secretary to Dr Paisley, discussed William McGrath with Dr Paisley. This is alleged to have been said by Valerie Shaw and that the discussion was about TARA and not homosexuality.
657. In view of this article and his position, Heyburn was interviewed by D/Constable King. He was asked questions regarding the newspaper article and stated that neither TARA nor McGrath's homosexuality were ever discussed within the context of Kincora with him by either Dr Paisley or Valerie Shaw. He did however discuss with Dr Paisley, rumours within the Orange Order that McGrath was a homosexual.

CONCLUSION

658. It would appear that Kevin Dowling, an English journalist, only started to take an interest in the Kincora Affair when the publicity was past its peak. In order to gather material for his published article he interviewed personalities, some of whom had already figured in the previous enquiry. His material, which displays only surface knowledge of the Affair, provided nothing which could assist this enquiry.
ALLEGATIONS IN RESPECT OF BELFAST TELEGRAPH

659. It was reported in the March/April 1982 issue of the magazine 'Fortnight' that the Editors of the Belfast Telegraph had received a letter from a Social Worker which they had declined to use.

660. On 20 April 1982, D/Superintendent Caskey interviewed Mr Robert Hugh LILLEY, Editor of the Belfast Telegraph. Mr Lilley stated that he had been Editor of the newspaper since January 1974 and Deputy Editor from 1969 and to the best of his knowledge and belief no such letter had been received. (This letter will also be referred to in the Military Intelligence/John Colin Wallace File).

661. It was put to Mr Lilley that there was a rumour circulating that Roy Garland had called at the Belfast Telegraph Office to see him prior to January 1980 and that Garland made it known about William McGrath and Kincora Boys' Hostel. Mr Lilley stated that this was not so.

662. Garland was interviewed at his home on 17 August 1982 by D/Inspector Mack in relation to this rumour. He stated that never at any time did he go to the Belfast Telegraph concerning any aspect of Kincora.
It will be noted in D/Superintendent Caskey's statement that Garland told him on 12 April 1982 that he made an anonymous telephone call to this newspaper in 1972.

NEW KINCORA CLAIMS STATEMENT PROMISED

An article published in the Belfast Telegraph by Dymphna CURLEY on 12 January 1982 has been exhibited SRM3. This article suggested that the author might be in possession of information that would assist the Enquiry.

When interviewed on 2 March 1982, Mrs Dymphna HOEY nee Curley stated that the information in her article had been taken from the Irish Times article dated 12 January 1982 which has been referred to in the Case.
Belfast Newsletter Allegations

Part III
Ex SRM1
P 294

666. On 16 February 1982 the Belfast Newsletter published an article on Kincora headed "Scandal Probe Chief in 'No Charges' Row". A statement attributed to Councillor Hugh Smyth of the Progressive Unionist Party was allegedly made at a special meeting of Belfast City Council on 15 February. This statement said that similar incidents to those in Kincora had happened in other children's homes and hostels in the province and that he told the authorities about Kincora in 1972 but had not been listened to.

667. It was also alleged that Alliance Member, Councillor Donnell Deeney claimed that among those involved in the offences were Scout Organisation Leaders and Lay Preachers.

Part II
P 465

668. The journalist responsible for the article was Noel John McAdam and when interviewed on 7 April 1982 stated that he attended the meeting and recorded notes of speeches made. In his statement to the police he quoted from these notes a statement to the Council by Smyth - "I tried to sound the alarm bells in 1972 but my voice was not listened to. There are other institutions such as Kircubbin, where similar incidents have taken place. There are many many other institutions".

669. He quoted Alliance Member Councillor Donnell Deeney as saying "The people behind this - Scout Commissioners and Lay Preachers".
Part II
P 466
Ps 467-468

670. The Assistant Town Clerk, Stanley McDowell states that no verbatim record of the debate by the Council was recorded but records show that both Councillors Smyth and Deeney did participate in the debate.

671. Councillor Smyth who represents North and West Belfast, stated when interviewed that sometime in 1975 he and some other people became aware that William McGrath was the subject of certain allegations regarding homosexuality. He stated that McGrath had been linked to an organisation of which he was a member and that the information about McGrath had been passed to this organisation.

672. Although Councillor Smyth did not name the organisation he implied to the interviewing officers, D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott that it was the Orange Order.

673. He stated that at that time he did not know "what connections McGrath had with the Kincora Boys' Hostel or any other Children's Home".

674. A photocopy of the newspaper article which has been marked SRMI was shown to Smyth and he said that he did comment that similar incidents to those in Kincora had happened in other children's homes and hostels in the province. He mentioned a home in Kircubbin, County Down, in the hope that any Public Enquiry would take account of it too. He stated that although he did mention the date 1972 he did not refer to 'authorities' but it was 1974 or 1975 that the information about McGrath came to his knowledge.
675. Barrister-at-Law and City Councillor Donnell Deeney told police, when interviewed on 26 February 1982, that he attended the meeting and took part in a debate on Kincora. It has been suggested in the course of the debate that matters at Kincora had arisen because of the activities of Gay Right activists. He stated that he pointed out in the course of his speech that the persons convicted of offences to date included a Scout Commissioner and a Lay Preacher. He told the police that he had no personal information about any of the events relating to Kincora.

CONCLUSION

676. These allegations were contained in part of the published article which dealt mainly with the circumstances which brought about the termination of the McGonigle Enquiry. Whilst Councillor Smyth was aware of McGrath's homosexual proclivity there is no evidence that he had information of criminal offences or notified the authorities.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE PUBLICATIONS

677. Articles published in this newspaper on 7 and 14 March 1982 would appear to have been drawn from information already in circulation among journalists in Northern Ireland.

678. The Dublin-based journalist, Joe CARROLL who initiated these articles referred to an informant who warned the
Rev Ian Paisley in the early 1970s that McGrath was dangerous to persons around him. This informant had allegedly gone to the Rev Martin Smyth in 1968 about McGrath's corrupting influence. Carroll also in the article of 14 March 1982, tabulates complaints between 1966 and 16 August 1977 relating to the Kincora staff.

679. Carroll named an Alistair BLACK as being a member of a delegation in 1969 to meet the then Northern Ireland Prime Minister. The other members of the delegation were William McGrath, Dr Paisley and Roy Garland.

680. Joseph Thomas CARROLL, was interviewed on 15 May 1982 by Inspector Cooke and shown the articles which have now been exhibited SEC22 and SEC23. He declined to name his source and stated that he had no information other than that contained in the articles which would be of interest or help to the police in their investigation of the Kincora Affair.

681. As Alistair Black, a retired school teacher, of Lurgan, had not previously figured in this Enquiry it was decided to interview him regarding his knowledge of McGrath. Black who has held high office in a number of Unionist political parties stated that he may have come into contact with McGrath in 1969 when meetings were held in an attempt to calm the situation at that time. On one occasion he accompanied a William HANNA to McGrath's home...
where Hanna was given £50 in cash in relation to the formation of vigilante groups. He states that he had no knowledge whatsoever of homosexual activities carried out by McGrath prior to the rumour circulating in 1975 concerning Clifford Smyth.

CONCLUSION

682. There would appear to be no fresh information contained in these articles and while comment is made on a number of complaints by boys in Kincora it is considered that these matters were adequately investigated and reported in the original Kincora file.

KINCORA – THREAT BY UDA TO NAME NAMES

683. The Sunday World, in an article published under this headline on 21 February 1982, alleged that the Ulster Defence Association had information about Kincora and documents which would be 'a political bombshell' in Northern Ireland. The reporter, Jim Campbell, alleged in the article that a UDA spokesman had said that all this information was already in the possession of journalists investigating the Kincora Affair but could not be published for legal reasons.

684. When he made his statement on 22 March 1982 to D/Inspector Mack, Campbell was shown a copy of the published article which again for accuracy was exhibited SRM5. He said that
his contact in the UDA was a 'Mr M' who had mentioned a lot of names connected with Kincora in some way, of which Jim, Campbell, McCrea and Clifford Smyth 'stuck in his mind'. 'M' told him that the UDA were going to publish an anonymous booklet naming all the persons in their knowledge connected with the Kincora Scandal.

685. On 25 March 1982, John McMichael, Chairman of the Ulster Loyalist Democratic Party was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack and he made a statement. He said that Jim Campbell had come to him and they had a general discussion surrounding the political battle that was going on over Kincora. He told Campbell that the UDA had been gathering up all the stories and rumours that were circulating in an attempt to separate truth from myth.

686. McMichael said that the UDA had no direct evidence which would have led to the prosecution of anyone as far as homosexuality and Kincora were concerned. The organisation had no information which could help the police in relation to 2 missing boys. The latter case is reported at paragraph 143.

PAISLEY WARNING TO MPS OVER RUMOURS

687. On 27 February 1982 the Irish Press Newspaper published an article under this heading stating that a brief but heated exchange took place between Dr Paisley and 2 Unionist MPs, Mr Harold McCUSKER and Mr John Carson in
1975. The row emanated from rumours of a sexual nature circulating in the mid seventies about a prominent member of the DUP. It is alleged that Dr Paisley warned the 2 MPs that if they repeated the rumours they would end up in Court.

688. Mr Harold McCusker was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 23 March 1982. He confirmed that the incident took place and that the member of the DUP referred to was Clifford Smyth whom he did not know at that time. His remark to Dr Paisley was in the context of the potential liability of having a candidate who might turn out to be the subject of rumour. Mr McCusker said that so vehement was Mr Paisley's reaction that he never again referred to the alleged predilection until he was approached by the journalist who wrote the article.

689. Mr John Carson former Belfast Lord Mayor in his statement made on 24 March 1982, remembered the incident.

690. It was not found necessary to interview the journalist, Alan MURRAY, responsible for the article.
Continuation Page

NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE (NIO) FILE LISTS 'ROBINSON' AS A HOMOSEXUAL

691. Exhibit EGM4, a one-page document, headed "Conversation with Clerical Source - 4.2.82" alleges that a friend of the source has a girlfriend who works as a secretary at Stormont and who said that a NIO file on 'Robinson' lists him as a homosexual.

692. Whilst the 'Robinson' has not been clearly identified it was inferred that this related to Mr Peter ROBINSON MP.

693. On 26 May 1982, D/Superintendent Caskey examined a file at the Northern Ireland Office which had been handed to him by Mr James DANIELS, Secretary to the Permanent Under Secretary. The file was marked "Research Unit File No.1" and the subject was 'ROBINSON, Peter'. The file contained only newspaper cuttings dating from 4 January 1980 to 15 May 1982 of speeches and statements made by the Member of Parliament for East Belfast.

694. The file did not contain any document that listed 'Robinson' as a homosexual.

CONCLUSION

695. Enquiries to date have failed to reveal the secretary employed in the NIO at Stormont and Mr Moloney's reluctance to disclose his source has frustrated this line of enquiry. It was considered impracticable to interview all persons employed in the capacity of secretary (female) in the Northern Ireland Office. The allegation does not however suggest a criminal offence.
MP IN SEX SCANDAL

696. On 11 February 1982, journalist Peter McKENNA published in the Irish Independent newspaper, an allegation that a victim of the Kincora Sex Scandal claimed to have told police about the involvement of a Loyalist MP in 'the homosexual prostitution ring' in 1979. The article claimed that the victim, a young man, was being treated in Muckamore Abbey Hospital.

697. The young man is alleged to have told hospital staff that he was part of a homosexual prostitute racket, while an inmate at Kincora Boys' Home.

698. McKenna was interviewed on 8 April 1982 by D/Sergeant Elliott and W/Constable Kinghan. He stated that his published article was based on information he had received from another reporter Michael Francis DONNELLY. Donnelly was to back up the story with more information but was unable to do so as he had no direct informant. Since he published the article, McKenna learned that the person referred to in the story was a KIN 284. He had never been in contact with KIN 284 and could not assist the enquiry any further.

699. The police had already traced Michael Francis Donnelly, a free-lance journalist, of 20 Ajax Court, Antrim, and interviewed him on 26 February 1982. He stated that he had occasion to frequent licensed premises in the Antrim area and during these visits picked up general gossip and
rumour from various people which suggested that one, two, or three men who had connections with Kincora were being treated at Muckamore Abbey Hospital. One of these men had recently been involved in disturbances at Crumlin Road Jail. He also heard that one of the men told police that he had been taken out of 'the home' and that some top Unionist politician was involved. The rumour was of a general nature but nevertheless he passed it to Peter McKenna who was interested in the Kincora Case.

700. A copy of the newspaper article which has been exhibited DBE1 by D/Sergeant Elliott was shown to Donnelly who accepted that the story written by McKenna was based on the information he had supplied to him.

701. The police involved in this enquiry suspected that the alleged victim could be a [KIN 284] born [redacted], a patient at Muckamore Abbey Hospital and a former resident of Kincora and Bawnmore Boys' Home. As there was some delay in making contact with the journalist, it was decided to interview [KIN 284].

702. When interviewed on 13 February 1982 by D/Sergeant Elliott, [KIN 284] made a written statement which suggested he was the 'victim' in the newspaper article. He had taken part in a prisoners' protest at Crumlin Road Prison in December 1981 before being admitted again to Muckamore Abbey Hospital.
703. Senior Prison Officer KIN 284 will provide Prison Records in respect of KIN 284 at HM Prison, Crumlin Road.

704. In respect of this allegation KIN 284 said that he had not spoken to press men and did not know of any Members of Parliament being involved at Kincora.

705. KIN 284 was the subject of reports in RUC Prosecution File C64/15/80 and DPP File 5978/80 at paragraphs 42 to 48. He was interviewed on 13 March 1980 as a matter of routine in the original Kincora Enquiry. KIN 284 who was then a patient in Muckamore, made allegations of homosexual indecency against a man named KIN 284 at Bawnmore Boys' Home. This matter will be referred to more fully in the ensuing paragraphs.

CONCLUSION

706. None of the persons interviewed was able to identify the Loyalist Member of Parliament allegedly involved in the sex scandal nor substantiate the allegation.
COMPLAINTS OF HOMOSEXUAL OFFENCES

707. It is now intended to deal with a number of complaints made to the police of alleged homosexual activity. As indicated earlier a number of these will be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions by other Police Divisions, under separate cover.

COMPLAINTS BY KIN 284

Part II
Ps 479-481

708. During the interview with this man on 13 February 1982 he reiterated the allegation made by him in March 1980 against 'Elliott' at Bawnmore Home. He alleged that whilst he was at Bawnmore Children's Home, Mill Road, Newtownabbey, 'Elliott' committed 2 acts of buggery with him in the home when he was about 10 years of age.

709. KIN 284 alleged that when he was about 16 years of age he was transferred to Kincora Boys' Home and remained there for 5 weeks. About the second week he was there, one evening Mains took him to his (Mains) bedroom which was situated beside his office. They were both fully clothed and Mains felt around KIN 284 'privates' with his hands.

710. On another evening Mains told KIN 284 to have a bath. When KIN 284 was drying himself Mains came into the bathroom and touched KIN 284 on the 'privates'. Mains who was fully clothed at the time did nothing else.
711. When interviewed by D/Sergeant McLaughlin on 13 March 1980 KIN 284 was asked if he had been interfered with by any of the staff while in Kincora Hostel. To quote from his statement made then "but I can honestly say that none of the staff interfered with me then".

712. On 19 March 1980, KIN 284 was medically examined by Dr Robert B Irwin. KIN 284 told the doctor that he had not been sexually attacked while in Kincora and whilst McGrath the housefather had put his hand on KIN 284 leg he had not been touched by Mains at any time. Dr Irwin formed the opinion that KIN 284 was a practising homosexual, and that buggery was still taking place.

713. Dr Irwin also formed the opinion that while of low IQ, KIN 284 was cunning, crafty and untrustworthy and that any statement made by him, the doctor would view with suspicion.

714. KIN 284 was admitted into the care of Welfare Authorities on 26 October 1955. He was admitted to Bawnmore Boys' Home on 23 October 1966 and remained there until he was transferred to Kincora on 1 September 1971.

715. The Register of Residents at Kincora shows that KIN 284 was admitted there on 1 September 1971 and remained there until 7 October 1971 on which date he was transferred to Muckamore Abbey Hospital.

717. It is considered appropriate to give the reason for Elder's detention under the Emergency Laws.

718. On 1 March 1982 the Rev Kenneth FINLAY of [redacted] reported to D/Inspector Mack that he was in possession of 'disturbing information' which he believed related to the Kincora Investigation. He was subsequently interviewed on 2 occasions and refused to make a written statement. The statements of D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott deal with these interviews.

719. The Rev Finlay stated that sometime in the autumn of 1981 Elder, whom he had met once in 1975, telephoned him and said that he had to get rid of a skull. The Rev Finlay said that Elder had been in an agitated state and seemed fearful and apprehensive and that he had been trying to burn the skull which had been stolen from a hospital.

720. The Rev Finlay said that he knew Elder had been involved in the Kincora Affair and had just recently heard in the news that the murder of Brian McDermott was being re-investigated by the Kincora Enquiry Team.
721. As there were suggestions of paramilitary involvement in the murder of Brian McDermott and that his body had been dismembered and burned, it was considered appropriate to detain Elder as stated.

722. As already stated at paragraph 2 of this report, Elder pleaded guilty at Belfast Crown Court to gross indecency against an inmate of Bawnmore Boys' Home. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment suspended for 2 years.

723. Elder who is now 47 years of age and a former Fire Officer, was a student placement at Bawnmore Boys' Home for a period of 5/6 weeks between September 1967 and June 1968.

724. When interviewed on 9 March 1982, Elder stated that sometime close to the beginning of 1981 he had been giving a lecture on Fire Prevention at Massereene Hospital Nurses Training School, Antrim. When loading his equipment after the lecture, he lifted what has been described as a bone/plastic skull used for training purposes. A written statement under caution was recorded by D/Constable Quigley in relation to this incident.

725. Elder took the 'skull' to his home and claims that sometime later that year, whilst under the influence of drink he attempted to burn it. It was then that he phoned the Rev Finlay.
It has been confirmed by Mrs Eileen Jane BEST, a Senior Tutor at Clark House, Masserene Hospital, that the skull in question was used as a visual aid in the Training School. This skull was due for replacement and was considered to have no monetary value.

In relation to the complaint made by KIN 284 against 'Elliot', Elder, who had previously been suspected as being 'Elliot', admitted buggery and gross indecency with KIN 284 whilst at Bawnmore Boys' Home in 1967/68. This interview was conducted by D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott. He said that he did this because KIN 284 consented so easily. He stated that he had now 'cleaned his sheet' in relation to any sexual activity. He was sorry that he didn't admit these offences with KIN 284 when he was interviewed in 1980 because he had been afraid of the consequences. A statement under caution was recorded by D/Sergeant D B Elliott on 10 March 1982 and has been exhibited DBE17.

When the KIN 284 allegation was put to Elder by D/Sergeant Braithwaite and W/D/Constable Montgomery on 10 June 1980, Elder said "If it happened with one, it must have happened with the other, but I couldn't see me having oral with KIN 284, he was a dirty wee lad".

In December 1981 an anonymous telephone call was received at Glengormley RUC Station alleging that Elder had assaulted a young boy at Portmuck, Islandmagee, 'during the summer'. D/Sergeant J R CRAIG had enquiries made at Whitehead and Carrickfergus Police Stations and was informed that no report of this matter had been received.
730. When interviewed by D/Constable Quigley and D/Constable King, Elder denied that he committed any offence at Portmuck.

731. Other police officers concerned in the interview of Elder were D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott. Their statements which are attached also cover aspects of Elder's admission.

732. Elder was medically examined by Dr R B Irwin on 10 March 1982 and evidence of buggery existed.

733. When Joseph Mains was interviewed by Inspector Cooke and D/Sergeant Elliott on 5 April 1982 he denied that he had committed any offence in this case. He declined to make a written statement.

734. It came to the notice of the police conducting this enquiry, through documents found in Social Services file held at Muckamore Abbey Hospital that Elder had allegedly assaulted a male person in Larne.

735. Information given on the file caused D/Constable King to interview members of the [Redacted] family who resided at that time at [Redacted].
736. 22 years, now residing at stated that he met whilst both of them were employed at the Ballygally Castle Hotel. He befriended through pity and when lost his job took him to stay at his house at . He remained there for about 2 months until he broke a window in the house, and he was returned to Muckamore Hospital.

737. born , of alleged that on his first night at the home, slept in the same bed as him. Both were dressed only in their underpants and he remembers being wakened by who was trying to pull the back of his underpants down. states that he kicked out of the bed so quickly did not have a chance to physically assault him. slept in sister's bedroom for the remainder of the 2 months. Whilst he brought the incident to the notice of his brother, and sister , none of them reported behaviour to the police.

738. now living at informed 2 male nurses when they were conveying back to the hospital, of the incident with her brother. made a statement to D/Constable King while she was on holiday in .
739. When KIN 284 was interviewed on 28 July 1982, by D/Constable King and W/Constable Kinghan, he made a statement under caution which was recorded in the presence of Staff Nurse Philip HAGGE. He states that one evening, a couple of months before Christmas 1978, [REDACTED] and he got drunk. [REDACTED] took him to his home to stay and he shared a bed with [REDACTED] younger brother, [REDACTED]. In the bed he tried to take down [REDACTED] underpants from the back. He didn’t know what he was doing but just wanted to feel round him. He said, "Drink does that to me. I wasn’t going to bugger him".

740. Statements of the interviewing officers are attached in Part II.

741. Records contained in KIN 284 Social Services File show that he was admitted to the hospital from the [REDACTED] home on 5 February 1979.

RECOMMENDATION

742. It is recommended that despite the serious allegations by KIN 284 and in the case of Elder, where corroboration exists in support of buggery charges, that no further action be taken. It is considered that Elder has already been punished sufficiently for his misdeeds in Bawnmore Boys’ Home 14 years ago. He has received a suspended prison sentence, lost his job as a Fire Officer and his wife and children have left him. He is presently unemployed. It would be fair to state that he tentatively admitted in 1980 the allegation by KIN 284.
Continuation Page

743. It is also recommended that no prosecution should be considered in relation to theft of the 'skull'. The Hospital Authorities do not wish to make an issue of this and the circumstances of the theft do not suggest theft for monetary or other gain.

744. The case against Mains is weak in the extreme and credibility and reliability would be severely attacked. It was not until he was seen in 1982 that he made his complaint having previously stated to both police and Dr Irwin that nothing had happened to him in Kincora.

745. Regarding the incident involving [redacted] at [redacted] in 1978/79, it is suggested that due to [redacted] history of mental illness and the relatively minor nature of this incident, that no further action be taken in respect of what might be considered an act of indecency on a male person.

746. A number of documents are attached at Part IV in datal order referring to [redacted] medical history and family background. This youth has an IQ in the lower seventies.

COMPLAINT BY R2

747. R2 now a 50 year old [redacted] of [redacted] [redacted], was a resident of Kincora Boys' Hostel on 2 occasions. He was first admitted into Kincora Boys' Hostel on 2 January 1959. The Register of Residents indicates that he remained there until 16 January 1961.
748. There is however a date, 14 March 1961, with 'Re-adm' written in brackets under this entry which would suggest, as he himself has said, that he had been discharged and re-admitted during the period.

749. Complaints made by R2 of homosexual offences against him by Joseph Mains were the subject of investigation and were reported in the original Kincora prosecution file at paragraphs 72-81. His statement of complaint taken under caution on 2 April 1980 is attached at page 19, Part II, of that report. A copy of this statement is attached at Part IV.

750. At Belfast Crown Court on 16 December 1981, Mains pleaded guilty to one offence of buggery and one offence of gross indecency (recorded as counts 8 and 9) both having been committed between 16 June 1961 and 31 December 1979. Mains, as stated, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment.

751. The complaints now under investigation relate to R2 period in Kincora. He alleged that during the first period Mains committed buggery with him on at least 6 occasions following approaches to him which amounted to indecent assaults. He stated that buggery was committed by Mains with him on at least 4 occasions during the second period.

752. R2 had been seen by D/Sergeant Ellioton 2 occasions before he made his statement of complaint on 30 March 1982. On 3 February 1982 he handed a prepared statement to the Detective Sergeant and on 1 March 1982 he handed over a
photocopy of a further prepared statement and the photocopy of a letter he had forwarded to Mr Gerard Fitt MP. The 2 statements and the letter have been exhibited WJH 1-3. His statement on 30 March refers to these exhibits which are attached at Part III.

Joseph Mains was interviewed at HM Prison, Crumlin Road, on 31 April 1982, by Inspector Cooke and D/Sergeant Elliott. Whilst he indicated his homosexual relationship with Mains stated that nothing had occurred between them whilst was a resident at the Hostel. He declined to make a written statement and statements of the interviewing officers, D/Sergeant Elliott and Inspector Cooke are included. The interview covered all aspects of fresh allegations.

RECOMMENDATION

The 2 charges referred to as counts 8 and 9 to which Mains pleaded guilty, covered a period of 18 years and were representative of the total number of offences committed by Mains against Had this additional evidence been placed before the Lord Chief Justice it is considered unlikely that it would have influenced the judgement.

It is therefore recommended that no further proceedings be taken against Joseph Mains.
COMPLAINT BY KIN 127

756. KIN 127, born on , now residing at , was a resident of Kincora from 8 December 1961 until 29 March 1963. Prior to that he was in care at Park Lodge Children's Home and Williamson House. KIN 127 was not located during the original Kincora Enquiry.

757. On 15 March 1982, KIN 127 made a complaint to Bangor Police that whilst a resident in Kincora 'in 1964' he had 'ended up in bed' with Joseph Mains. The complaint was brought to the attention of the Kincora Enquiry Team by Constable George F Wilson and KIN 127 was interviewed by D/Sergeant Elliott on 21 March 1982.

758. KIN 127 stated that he was placed in care at an early age. In 1956 he was admitted to Park Lodge Children's Home on the Antrim Road and was transferred to Williamson House a few months later. He recalled that he saw Joseph Mains kissing a young boy, KIN 180 on the lips while in Williamson House.

759. After he had been transferred to Kincora in 1961, Mains was the officer in charge. He recalls going into Mains' bedroom and getting into bed beside Mains and states Mains tried 'to grab hold of my privates'. KIN 127 states that he cannot explain why he went into the bedroom or why he got into Mains' bed. He is clear that he did not allow Mains to touch his 'privates'.

Form 51/2
760. KIN 127 stated that he first brought this matter to the notice of the police on 15 March 1982 after seeking advice from a friend. He also stated that he had been out of Northern Ireland between 1975 and October 1981.

761. On 5 April 1982 KIN 127 was medically examined by Dr R B Irwin and no evidence of homosexuality was found.

762. During the examination KIN 127 told Dr Irwin that he had been 'buggered' in Williamson House, Antrim Road, by a boy in 1959/60.

763. He was interviewed again on 7 April 1982 and made a further statement. KIN 127 alleged that a boy named [redacted] had put his erect penis into his KIN 127 mouth but had not ejaculated. He did not object to this because he was not aware [redacted] was doing anything wrong. He did not complain about this incident to any member of staff. He also stated that there must have been some misunderstanding between Dr Irwin and the police officer D/Constable Quigley who had interviewed him as to the exact nature of the assault. It was not an offence of buggery.

764. Police enquiries to date have failed to trace either [redacted] or KIN 180.
RECOMMENDATION

765. The allegations that Mains indecently assaulted both KIN 127 and KIN 180 are in themselves relatively minor compared to the offences for which Mains has already been sentenced. It is recommended that no action be taken in respect of KIN 127 and that the matter relating to KIN 180 be left in abeyance until KIN 180 has been interviewed.

766. In relation to KIN 127 complaint against KIN 127, it is not recommended that any action be contemplated until KIN 127 has been interviewed.

REPORTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

767. The following complaints are the subject of investigation by other Police Divisions or Departments as stated. D/Superintendent Caskey continues to have oversight of these investigations.

768. On 13 January 1982, Social Services reported to Police Headquarters that allegations of indecent behaviour had been made against by a number of young boys in care at Shore House Children's Home, 70 Fortwilliam Park, Belfast. aged 23 years, was

PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry
769. This case has already been reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions by the Investigating Officers, D/Inspector FYFE and D/Sergeant MORTON, Crime Squad C1(a), and directions have been issued to prosecute summarily on 3 charges of gross indecency towards a child.

770. RUC prosecution file number C64/8/82 and DPP file number 1646/82 refer. The directions were issued on 5 May 1982.

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BM 1

771. On 27 January 1982 a young boy being interviewed at Rathgael Training School by police alleged that he had been indecently assaulted in 1978 by a Houseparent at Palmerston House Assessment Centre, 6 Palmerston Road, Belfast.

772. The Houseparent, BM 1 aged 42, of is now the subject of an RUC prosecution file submitted by the Investigating Officer, D/Inspector Fyfe. Directions have been issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions on 28 June 1982 to proceed against BM 1 on 9 charges of indecent assault involving a number of young boys at this centre.

773. RUC prosecution file number C64/19/82 and DPP 2979/82 refer.

Form 51/2
The police have investigated a report that the [redacted], Williamson House Children’s Home, Antrim Road, Belfast, [redacted], had lived for a short period in a house in Eglantine Avenue occupied and frequented by suspected homosexuals. The house was divided into a number of flats.

The [redacted], aged 29, was suspended from duty on 12 February 1982. He is now the subject of a RUC prosecution file submitted by D/Sergeant Elliott of Crime Squad Cl(a) on 7 July 1982. The file has been returned from the Director of Public Prosecutions marked “I direct no prosecution”.

RUC prosecution file number C64/26/82 and DPP number 3779/82 refers.

**WARRANT OFFICER KIN 396**

In April 1980 it was reported to Chief Inspector HARKNESS, Portadown RUC Station, that staff at Gleneyre and Burnside Children’s Homes in the Portadown area had become suspicious of the activities of a serving British Army soldier, **KIN 396**

The activities of **KIN 396** who had been stationed at Mahon Road Army Base and Police Regional Headquarters, Gough Barracks, were investigated by D/Inspector MORRISON.
The investigation revealed that KIN 396 had a close relationship with a young boy in care but no allegation of criminal conduct had been made.

On 12 February 1982, an article was published in the Portadown News alleging a 'cover-up' in respect of KIN 396 activities.

This allegation and all aspects of the investigation are currently being examined and a report is being prepared for submission to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

On 12 March 1982 the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary received a letter from Mr P J ARMSTRONG, Deputy Chief Social Work Adviser of the Department of Health and Social Services. This letter contained allegations that a [redacted], a prisoner in Crumlin Road Prison had been the victim of homosexual misconduct in various Welfare Children's Homes. The allegations had been made to Dr MOFFATT, Consultant in Forensic Psychiatry for the DHSS.

[Redacted], aged 24 years, was interviewed by police in relation to these allegations which were wide ranging involving a number of men employed in various establishments.
784. The police investigation was conducted by D/Sergeant McLAUGHLIN of the Crime Squad. The prosecution file was forwarded to Police Headquarters on 10 June 1982.

785. Of the 14 incidents alleged by [redacted] he later retracted his statement in relation to 10 and of the remainder only one was corroborated.

786. The file has been returned by the Director of Public Prosecutions directing that [redacted] be prosecuted for wasteful employment of police time re making allegations of acts of indecency.

787. No prosecution is directed against any person in the file other than [redacted]

788. RUC prosecution file number C64/14/82 and DPP file number 3337/82 refers.

HIA 153 DE LA SALLE BOYS' HOME

789. On 8 March 1982 a letter was received at Police Headquarters from Mr Edward GILLILAND, Director of Eastern Health and Social Services Board to the effect that a [redacted] alias [redacted] had made allegations of homosexual activities between boys and members of staff at De La Salle Boys' Home in 1970s.
This allegation was investigated by D/Sergeant G A WILSON, Crime Squad Cl(a) and the prosecution file was submitted by him to Police Headquarters on 21 June 1982. The D/Sergeant concluded that the police investigation failed to find any substance in HIA 153 allegation.

The prosecution file has been received from the Director of Public Prosecutions marked "I direct no prosecution".

RUC prosecution file no C64/15/82 and DPP No 3435/82 refers.

ALLEGATIONS BY RG 178

On 28 March 1981, RG 178, born of a schoolboy, of made an allegation of homosexual misconduct by a former Houseparent at Glenmore Children's Home, Lisburn, where he had resided in 1980. He also made an allegation against a fellow resident.

These allegations were investigation by D/Sergeant HERRON of Lisburn CID and a prosecution file was submitted by him on 22 March 1982.

The DPP direction of 21 May 1982 is that there should be no prosecution in respect of and

RUC prosecution file number C64/11/82 and DPP number 1869/82 refers.
797. A letter dated 18 March 1982 was received from Mr GILLILAND, Director of Eastern Health and Social Services Board, bringing to attention allegations of homosexual activities by [Redacted] of a Children's Home at 57 Somerton Road, Belfast.

798. The allegations made by [Redacted], 17 years, a resident of Williamson House Children's Home, were that whilst on holiday he had indulged in homosexual activity at Challen's instigation in Campbelltown, Argyll, Scotland, between 9 August and 23 August 1980.

799. These allegations have been brought to the attention of the Chief Constable, Strathclyde Constabulary, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow G2 4JS.

800. Local enquiries conducted by D/Inspector Fyfe did not disclose any offences allegedly committed by [Redacted] in Northern Ireland. This information has also been brought to the attention of the Chief Constable, Strathclyde Constabulary, in a report on Form 51 dated 17 May 1982.

801. To date no information has been received as to what action is considered by the Scottish Authorities.
802. A letter dated 18 May 1982 from Mr Gilliland alleged that a [redacted] had been involved in homosexual misconduct at Marmion Children's Home, Holywood in 1975.

803. This allegation which involved a boy, [redacted] has been investigated by D/Sergeant Andrew McCormick, CID Strandtown and the prosecution file will be forwarded to RUC Headquarters in due course.

CONCLUSIONS

804. As conclusions were given at the end of each case, where applicable, it was considered that there was no need to refer to these again in the general conclusion.

805. It would be reasonable to expect, in view of the publicity in the aftermath of the Kincora convictions, that should there be outstanding complaints of homosexuality or any knowledge by any person of prostitution or vice rings this would have been made known to the police or other authorities. Other than the [redacted] case which could be construed as a vice ring orchestrated by [KIN 183], there is no evidence of any other such ring.
806. Apart from the specific complaints which have been referred to in this report and the recommendations made, no evidence was found to substantiate any criminal conduct in respect of other allegations.

807. Following consultations, Assistant Chief Constable, Mr J A Whiteside, instructed that all enquiries relating to Special Branch and Military Intelligence which include allegations in respect of John Colin Wallace should be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions under 'Secret' cover.

G CASKY
D/SUPERINTENDENT