

7. MEEHAN does not develop his allegation that MCGRATH was protected from prosecution. MCGRATH was prosecuted and pled guilty to a number of offences in December 1981. It is therefore unclear as to the basis upon which MEEHAN makes his assertion.
8. No complaint has ever been made to the PSNI that any child was ever trafficked from Kincora Boys' Home to the Elm Guest House in London. Therefore PSNI hold no documents which in any way support this allegation.
9. Richard KERR in comments to various media outlets provides the only source for the allegation of trafficking from Kincora. KERR has never reported such allegations to police. I included a personal profile of KERR in my previous statement. It is marked Exhibit GC8.

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

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

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

Channel 4 News – 18 March 2015**KINCORA ABUSE VICTIM**

REPORTER Now yesterday the independent police commission announced it would be investigating the Metropolitan Police handling of cases of child abuse, which allegedly involved establishment figures from the 1970's onwards. There are unprecedented claims of corruption against Britain's biggest force allegedly claiming it covered up historic sex offences to protect a powerful elite. There are 14 referrals being looked at, including a claim that an investigation into young men being targeted at the luxury Dolphin Square Flats was halted. Well earlier I was joined from Dallas Texas by Richard Kerr, who was a young boy, says he was trafficked from the Kincora Boys Home in Belfast to London and was then abused at various places around the capital. And I began by asking him if he was surprised there were now allegations of a police cover up.

RICHARD KERR I'm not surprised, I'm not surprised based on my own experience.

REPORTER what happened to you?

RICHARD KERR I was visited by two plain clothed police men, they came to my home and they removed stuff from my drawers and they put me in a car and they took me to the police station, and they interrogated me. Put me in a cell for 7 hours. And as they removed me from my cell they made it clear to me that I'm not to talk about this and that I'm lying and not to tell lies and I felt they were giving me a warning.

REPORTER What where you trying to speak about, what were they warning you of talking about?

RICHARD KERR about Kincora. The case was coming up I believe in 1982 and they didn't want me to come to the trial. I was the only surviving boy that the other 2 had committed suicide and the boys that work on the outside of Kincora had the information of the ring that was leading to hotels and meeting people, important people.

REPORTER you were prepared to give evidence about your experience, about your abuse in Kincora and your saying the police picked you up and warned you off doing that, and said don't do that.

RICHARD KERR well they first, first of all they intimidated me, by bringing me to the station and putting me in a cell. They wanted to make it clear that I'm not to say anything. They also said to me that if you tell any lies and if you talk about this that we can put you away. I remember those words, so at that moment I stopped wanting to volunteer what my experience was in Kincora.

REPORTER now I understand you were also brought to London. Were you taken to or sent to Dolphin Square, which we now know was the focus of one of the Inquiries.

RICHARD KERR yes I was in a, Yes, yes, yes, I remember the apartments. I was picked up at a Wimpy Bar, at Piccadilly Circus, this was late in the evening in a black cab. Upstairs at the Wimpy Bar this is where they would make arrangements

for boys to be picked up. I was with someone well dressed. I remember entering that place, very nice furniture. I remember being offered a brandy in a Waterford Crystal glass and I was offered more brandy in a Waterford Crystal glass, and I think this person smoked cigars. That was the things I do remember.

REPORTER do you remember anything about the kinds of people who were there?
Do you know who they were?

RICHARD KERR very well off, very well established. They would only give first names. You know at that age, I don't try to think who they are, I'm in this I feel I can't escape and I don't start asking questions, but I know that they were well off and very well established. The way they hold themselves, the way they acted and the way, it's just you know that they are not from a lower class.

REPORTER why are you speaking out tonight?

RICHARD KERR that's a very good question. I believe in my soul that I am supposed to be a voice for the ones who didn't have a voice, especially for my friends who committed suicide and the truth about what's really going on, because this has to do with Social Workers, Police Departments and people higher up, who have covered this up and I am here to speak the truth. It's not about me anymore. I've gotten a lot of help and I just hope I can make a little change.

<https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/fp/news/uk/541878/abuse-victim-claims-abused-powerful-people/?piano t=1>

The Press and Journal

Abuse victim claims he was abused by 'very powerful people'

6 April 2015 by [Stephen Walsh](#)



Dolphin Square in Pimlico, London, home of an alleged Westminster paedophile ring.

A child sex abuse victim has claimed he was molested by "very powerful people" at several key locations connected to an alleged VIP paedophile ring.

Richard Kerr, who was a victim of abuse at Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast, has claimed he was also attacked at the Dolphin Square luxury apartment complex and Elm Guest House, both in London.

It is thought to be the first time that the three places have been linked in relation to claims of historic sex abuse by influential Westminster figures.

<https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/fp/news/uk/541878/abuse-victim-claims-abused-powerful-people/?piano t=1>

Mr Kerr was abused at Kincora in the 1970s and claims he and two other boys were hand-picked to be trafficked to London in 1977 and sexually abused by men.

Both of the other men have since taken their own lives, Mr Kerr told Channel 4 News.

Insisting that the VIP paedophile ring did exist, he claims to have been abused in London by “men who had control and power over others”, some of whom he believes were politicians.

His most violent experience allegedly took place at the Elm Guest House in Barnes, south London, where he claims to have been tied up with his hands behind his back while men took photographs.

When the guest house was raided by police in 1981 it was reported that officers had found whips, chains and ropes.

Mr Kerr also claimed to have been taken to Dolphin Square, a block of apartments near Parliament which is now at the centre of claims of alleged child abuse and murders being investigated by Scotland Yard.

He said: “I could have been 16, 15, 17 ... I remember going in with this guy. He told me to sit down and relax and explained about his glasses.

“He had Waterford Crystal and he wanted me to have a brandy and we had a small one. And then we had a sexual encounter in here.”

Asked if he would name his abusers, he said: “I’m still in some fear. Even though I’m willing to take the courage.

“I need to know that I can have faith in our government but right now, when they’re not willing to bring Kincora into Westminster, the message that sends to me is that there’s some kind of cover-up and there has been.”

Last July Theresa May, the Home Secretary, announced a major public panel inquiry into whether paedophiles were sheltered in government, the NHS, police, the courts and the BBC.

It has since been rocked by the resignations of two people selected to be its chair – Baroness Butler-Sloss and Fiona Woolf – following accusations that they were too close to the establishment to be independent.

In February it was announced that the inquiry would be chaired by Justice Dame Lowell Goddard, a New Zealand High Court judge.

Earlier this month, the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) said it is looking at 17 allegations of a police cover-up in relation to a VIP child sex abuse ring ranging from the 1970s to 2000s.

<https://www.pressandjournal.co.uk/fp/news/uk/541878/abuse-victim-claims-abused-powerful-people/?piano t=1>

The full interview with Mr Kerr will be shown on Channel 4 News at 7pm.

Channel 4 News - 07.04.2015
Richard Kerr
KINCORA ABUSE VICTIM
Interview

- RICHARD KERR My name is Richard Kerr and I'm 53 and I believe my first time being trafficked to England was on February of 1977.
- REPORTER Richard Kerr has suffered for over 30 years in silence. Blocking out the horrors of his past at the hands of what he describes as very powerful people. As a teenager he was introduced to the world of Westminster. He says he was trafficked from Northern Ireland and that this picture was taken by one of his abusers.
- RICHARD KERR I was used as a boy toy. I was an object. As sexual object.
- REPORTER Rumours of an alleged paedophile ring in the top echelons of society have been circulating for years but for the first time, Richard's account of what happened to him as a boy links 3 locations. Dolphin Square, a luxury complex popular with MP's and civil servants, Kincora Boys Home in Belfast, where boys were systematically abused and Elm Guest House, a former Gay Brothel where young children are also said to have been molested. We brought Richard back to England from America, along with his councillor to revisit his past. His memories were vivid and distressing.
- RICHARD KERR I'm, I'm sorry.
- REPORTER A cottage industry of conspiracy theories has built up around this story, but Richard insists a VIP paedophile ring did exist and it's time for the truth to be told.
- RICHARD KERR They were men who had control and power over others.
- REPORTER They were politicians you believe?
- RICHARD KERR Some, some I do.
- REPORTER His story starts in Belfast in the 1970's at the now notorious Kincora Boys Home. He was placed in care from the age of 5 and sent to Kincora at 14, where he was abused. There he claims he and 2 other boys were handpicked to be trafficked to London and sexually abused by further men. Both of them, he says, have since taken their own lives.
- RICHARD KERR We were throw-aways. That's how I felt. I felt a throw-away. I was exploited.
- REPORTER Richard says in 1977 when he was 15, he was put on a ferry to Liverpool, abused by a man there, then escorted to Manchester and later sent to London. He claims he was picked up in a car at Kings Cross Station, taken to a hotel close by, and forced to have sex with multiple men.

RICHARD KERR I had no way to get to England. I had no money, you know. I was under the state care, they were responsible for me. I had no-one else to turn to.

This is the place that I remember very well, in the memories that I tried to block many, many years ago.

REPORTER How do you feel about the boy you remember here?

RICHARD KERR Very emotional. Very painful. I'm sorry. I'm scared.

REPORTER He says he's faced years of intimidation and is still being warned not to talk by people he believes are connected to the alleged paedophile ring. Some of his sharpest memories are of the fear he felt when he says he was visited by detectives on 2 separate occasions and told to keep quiet.

RICHARD KERR They told me to stop, stop talking about Kincora and am, that they, they, they intimidated me here. There is another place where they, they, in, in, in Preston, Lincolnshire, they told me they could put me away.

REPORTER He claims he was trafficked across the UK including to Rochdale, Lancaster, Manchester and Wolverhampton, but it's here at Elm Guest House in South London, that he says he faced his most violent experience. It was raided by police in 1982. Newspapers at the time said that at least 3 MP's were questioned. It is claimed the late Sir Cyril Smith was a visitor. It was being used as a Gay Brothel, and it was alleged children as young as 10 were abused. It's the first time Richard's been back, and the flash backs come fast.

RICHARD KERR I was tied up here. I do, I do remember that. I don't know why I was tied up, but I was tied up. With, with, with my hands behind my back. I do remember that. Laying down and they took photographs. They took photographs. Other men where here. Other men came into the room. It just wasn't this one man. There were other, there were other men here.

REPORTER In the 80's it was reported officers found whips, chains and ropes.

RICHARD KERR I don't mean to be this way. (sniffs, crying). It happened. You know I just don't mean to be, it's just holding on to all this sometimes, and ah, I can't believe this happened.

REPORTER In the 1970's in Piccadilly Circus, Richard said he was picked out from a group of boys sitting upstairs inside the Wimpy fast food restaurant.

Would you describe the activity round here as a paedophile ring?

RICHARD KERR Oh yeah! There's no question about that. Oh yes, definitely.

REPORTER Why are you so convinced of that?

RICHARD KERR Because of the people I was involved with. Ah, ah the boys were in groups, even though we were spread across the tables. And the way they set it up, the clients and locations.

REPORTER One of the locations he claims he was taken to in a taxi, was an apartment complex in the heart of Westminster, known as Dolphin Square. It is now at the nexus of the MET Police's, Operation Midland, which is also looking into alleged murders.

RICHARD KERR I could have been 16, 15, 17. I remember going in with this guy and then he told me to sit down and relax and explained about his glasses and he said he had a like, Waterford Crystal and he wanted me to have a Brandy and we had more Brandy and then we had sexual encounter in here.

REPORTER Did you ever meet any of the men that have been named to have had alleged contact with young boys?

RICHARD KERR Am, I just don't want to get into that right now, I really don't. I'm talking to my attorneys, legal.

REPORTER And why is that? Why don't you want to talk about it yet?

RICHARD KERR I'm still concerned. There are some people still around and I'm concerned. Most of these people were very well off, but most of them had positions of power that had influence over others.

REPORTER Why don't you feel, yet, after all these years, that you can name your abusers who were in power?

RICHARD KERR I'm still in some fear. Even though I'm willing to take the courage, I need to know that I can have faith in our government.

REPORTER And central to achieving that trust, he says, is getting the government to acknowledge what he calls the untold story of Kincora Boys Home, that he claimed goes way beyond Northern Ireland.

In 1981, 3 senior staff at Kincora were convicted of abusing 11 boys. There has been 2 Judge led inquiries. But allegations of a high level cover up continue, despite claims that abuse in Kincora was connected to England, the Home Secretary, Theresa May, has so far ruled out including it in the official Child Abuse Inquiry.

RICHARD KERR Right now, when they are not willing to bring Kincora into Westminster, that just tells, the message that sends to me is that there, that there's some kind of cover up and there has been.

REPORTER It is claimed British Security Services knew about the crimes in Belfast but did nothing to stop them, using the knowledge to blackmail and extract intelligence from influential men. In 1975 as the troubles were taking hold, a young Army Intelligence Officer called Brian Gemmell was working undercover and tried to blow the whistle.

We brought Richard to meet him for the first time.

(DOOR KNOCKS)

BRIAN GEMMELL You must be Richard? I'm Brian, Richard, it's good to meet you. Come on in, let's talk, come on in.

REPORTER Brian says he put in an official report about Kincora to a senior MI5 Officer, but to his astonishment, he claims he was ordered to stop digging and forget about it.

BRIAN GEMMELL That's the thing that hits me, that if I'd really pushed the thing through in 75/76, you could have been rescued, I'm sorry.

RICHARD KERR Thank you, thank you for that. Ah I've been I a lot of pain, a lot of suffering and ah I have survival guilt.

BRIAN GEMMELL Yeah, yeah.

RICHARD KERR You know, it's a, it's a calling, I believe it's a calling. And ah, I'm not here, this is a selfish, less selfish of myself, I'm not here to think of me. I get peace from that.

BRIAN GEMMELL Yes.

(In Prayer)

... may I ask it in Jesus name. Amen

RICHARD KERR Amen.

REPORTER But it's hard to heal without the truth and Brian now believes to establish that, Kincora must be added to the UK Inquiry.

Why do you think it should be?

BRIAN GEMMELL I think am, 2 words Richard Kerr. I think Richard's transporting over the the United Kingdom, Mainland to be abused, rather than just being abused in Northern Ireland, speaks volumes, it ties the two together. Heres a Kincora boy, that knows what goes on in Dolphin Square.

REPORTER Do you think there are still efforts to try and cover up?

BRIAN GEMMELL I do.

REPORTER Richard is open about the fact he went on in his adult life in London to be paid for sex with men. It was, he says, the only life he knew. He later immigrated to America.

Would you concede that you became a male prostitute?

RICHARD KERR Ah, I would answer it this way, I didn't become, they made, that's what they made me to be. I had no awareness that I would be that, they shaped me, groomed me, and that's what my life was.

REPORTER He says he's decided to speak out now for his 2 friends trafficked with him, no longer alive to tell their tales.

RICHARD KERR It's not about me. It's about the voices that didn't have a voice and I'm just, I don't know, my spirit is driving me.

REPORTER And he has this message for the Home Secretary, Teresa May.

RICHARD KERR I want those who are responsible brought to justice, yes, we can't fail on this, we, we just can't. If we do this now, if we fail on this, we are allowing this to continue. That they can get away from this because people have decided to turn the other way.

REPORTER The idea those inside the corridors of power were part of a sophisticated, UK wide paedophile ring, has been dismissed by some. But Richard is adamant there was one and that he is living proof.

<http://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/northern-ireland/kincora-child-sex-abuse-victim-richard-kerr-i-was-molested-by-powerful-people-at-dolphin-square-and-elm-guest-house-in-london-31121971.html>

Belfast
Telegraph.co.uk

Thursday 16 April 2015

Kincora child sex abuse victim Richard Kerr: I was molested by powerful people at Dolphin Square and Elm Guest House in London



Kincora child sex abuse victim Richard Kerr said he was abused by 'powerful people' at locations in London. Image: Channel 4

07 April 2015

Kincora child sex abuse victim Richard Kerr has claimed he was molested by "very powerful people" at several key locations connected to an alleged VIP paedophile ring.

Mr Kerr, who was a victim of abuse at Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast, has claimed he was also attacked at the Dolphin Square luxury apartment complex and Elm Guest House, both in London.

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It is thought to be the first time that the three places have been linked in relation to claims of historic sex abuse by influential Westminster figures.

Mr Kerr was abused at Kincora in the 1970s and claims he and two other boys were hand-picked to be trafficked to London in 1977 and sexually abused by men.

Both of the other men have since taken their own lives, Mr Kerr told Channel 4 News.

Insisting that the VIP paedophile ring did exist, he claims to have been abused in London by "men who had control and power over others", some of whom he believes were politicians.

His most violent experience allegedly took place at the Elm Guest House in Barnes, south London, where he claims to have been tied up with his hands behind his back while men took photographs.

When the guest house was raided by police in 1981 it was reported that officers had found whips, chains and ropes.

Mr Kerr also claimed to have been taken to Dolphin Square, a block of apartments near Parliament which is now at the centre of claims of alleged child abuse and murders being investigated by Scotland Yard.

He said: "I could have been 16, 15, 17 ... I remember going in with this guy. He told me to sit down and relax and explained about his glasses.

"He had Waterford Crystal and he wanted me to have a brandy and we had a small one. And then we had a sexual encounter in here."

Asked if he would name his abusers, he said: "I'm still in some fear. Even though I'm willing to take the courage.

"I need to know that I can have faith in our government but right now, when they're not willing to bring Kincora into Westminster, the message that sends to me is that there's some kind of cover-up and there has been."

Last month Richard Kerr also told Channel 4 News that police had tried to stop him testifying at a trial where three staff were jailed.

In 1981, three senior staff at Kincora - Joseph Mains, Raymond Semple and William McGrath - were jailed for abusing 11 boys. Mr Kerr told Channel 4 News "two plainclothes policemen" visited him before the trial.

He said: "They came to my home and they removed stuff from my drawers, and they put me in a car and they took me to the police station and they interrogated me, put me in a cell for seven hours and as they removed me from my cell, they made it clear to me that I'm not to talk about this and that I'm lying and not to tell lies, and I felt they were giving me a warning. The case was coming up... and they didn't want me to come to the trial".

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Kincora Boys' Home

He added: "First of all, they intimidated me by bringing me to a station and putting me in a cell. They wanted to make it clear that I'm not to say anything. They also said to me that if you tell any lies, if you talk about this, that we can put you away. So at that moment I stopped wanting to volunteer what my experience was in Kincora."

Last July Theresa May, the Home Secretary, announced a major public panel inquiry into whether paedophiles were sheltered in government, the NHS, police, the courts and the BBC.

It has since been rocked by the resignations of two people selected to be its chair - Baroness Butler-Sloss and Fiona Woolf - following accusations that they were too close to the establishment to be independent.

In February it was announced that the inquiry would be chaired by Justice Dame Lowell Goddard, a New Zealand High Court judge.

Earlier this month, the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) said it is looking at 17 allegations of a police cover-up in relation to a VIP child sex abuse ring ranging from the 1970s to 2000s.

There have been allegations that abuse at Kincora, which closed in 1980, was covered up, with the collusion of the intelligence agencies.

The Kincora scandal is currently being investigated by Northern Ireland's historical institutional abuse inquiry.

There has been pressure for it to be considered by the wider judge-led inquiry set up by Theresa May. But despite pressure from MPs and victims of the paedophile ring that operated there, she refused to add Kincora to the inquiry's remit.

<http://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/northern-ireland/kincora-child-sex-abuse-victim-richard-kerr-i-was-molested-by-powerful-people-at-dolphin-square-and-elm-guest-house-in-london-31121971.html>

For decades there have been claims that the intelligence services allowed the sex abuse of children at Kincora to continue in order to blackmail senior politicians and members of the Establishment as the Troubles raged in the 1970s. Northern Ireland's Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry chaired by Sir Anthony Hart is investigating the allegations, but does not have the same powers as the Goddard inquiry.

Amnesty International's Northern Ireland programme director Patrick Corrigan said not including Kincora in the wider judge-led inquiry was a "missed opportunity".

"By excluding Kincora from the only inquiry which has the power to establish the truth about the role the intelligence services may have played in the paedophile ring, the Home Secretary risks looking like she is now playing her part in a decades-long cover-up," he said.

"The Home Secretary says that child protection is a devolved matter. She is neatly ignoring the fact that the Northern Ireland Assembly unanimously supports the inclusion of Kincora in the Westminster inquiry, because it knows that the local inquiry has no powers to compel evidence from MI5 and the Ministry of Defence and that it does not have the confidence of victims or potentially crucial witnesses. Kincora should be investigated alongside claims of establishment involvement in child abuse rings in other parts of the UK. With new allegations emerging of links between Kincora and paedophile rings elsewhere in the UK, the case for inclusion has never been stronger."

Alliance MP Naomi Long said it looked increasingly likely the Government was unwilling to deal with the child abuse cases in any meaningful way, and described the Home Secretary's statement as "extremely disappointing".

The full interview with Mr Kerr will be shown on Channel 4 News at 7pm.

(n.b. article published on Exaro website – see description below)

Richard Kerr: ex-judge sexually abused me at Elm Guest House

Former Kincora boy speaks of 'nightmare' visit to notorious venue in south-west London

By Fiona O'Cleirigh | 18 May 2015

Kincora abuse survivor Richard Kerr today tells how he was first taken to Elm Guest House by a retired judge who sexually assaulted him there.

"He got a little violent, and he slapped me in a room, and other men came in. I think two or three, they did not come in all at once," said Kerr. "My hands were tied behind my back, and I was put in a shape on the bed."

"I think that someone took Polaroid shots."

Kerr, who emigrated to America, has been speaking to Exaro since August 2013 but says that he has been

fearful of allowing much to be reported of his experiences of sexual abuse as a boy inside and outside

of Kincora boys' home in east Belfast.

He agreed to appear on Channel 4 News last month to say that he was sexually abused at the notorious

Elm Guest House in Barnes, south-west London, and Dolphin Square, an apartment complex near

Westminster. But he did not say anything in the report about who the alleged perpetrators were.

Today, he tells of his first visit to the guest house, and gives some background of the man who first took

him there. He still did not want Exaro to name the man who, he says, sexually abused him, first in the

north-west of England, and later at Elm Guest House.

Kerr tells how he was first abused as a young child in care at Williamson House in Belfast before moving to

Kincora when he was 14.

"I was the youngest one at Kincora. They were not going to accept me in there because they are not

supposed to accept boys until the age of 16 when they were able to work."

Kerr says that he was sexually abused by Joseph Mains, the warden at Kincora who was later jailed for six

years for sexual offences against boys at the home between 1960 and 1980.

"Gave me whisky or, like, scotch. That is what Joe drank. And he would tell me, 'You have got a beautiful body.'"

"He said, 'You could do me favours.'"

According to Kerr, he was sexually abused at Kincora, outside of the children's home within Northern

Ireland, and in the north-west of England, including bars and guest houses in Manchester and Liverpool.

"Most of these activities were done outside of the children's homes," he said. "The abuse starts in the

children's homes, but then the continuation of the abuse travels outwards."

He says that he was then trafficked to London, and moulded into working, in effect, as a rent-boy for some years after leaving Kincora.

"It is not about sex for them, but more about money and control and power," he said.

Elm Guest House, that was a nightmare, that was a god-damned nightmare

Kerr says that the barrister who had worked as a judge first sexually abused him as a 15-year-old in the north-west of England, and later brought him down to London and to Elm Guest House.

"He said that he was a judge, that he retired and he had to go to London," said Kerr.

"He had a deal with

something there. We went over to Elm Guest House. That is where we stayed – out of the way."

"I arrived there late at night. It was very scary," recalled Kerr. "It was creepy, very creepy."

On arrival, the barrister signed for a key to the property. "Money is paid down for three days, you received a key and a room for three days."

He said that men used the guest house as a base to abuse boys after picking them up in central London.

According to Kerr, the barrister took him to a bedroom at the back of the guest house, before being joined

by other men.

"Elm Guest House, that was a nightmare, that was a god-damned nightmare."

He also said that MPs took under-age boys from well-known pick-up points in central London back to

rented apartments at Dolphin Square for sexual abuse.

"I know for a fact that those MPs at Westminster, back in the 1980's, were involved in this. They can deny

it all they want. They can let on that they were angels. But I know, for 100 per cent sure, that they were not."

'Exaro is an online service that investigates issues that are important to business in particular and to the public in general, but which are being inadequately covered – or ignored – by the mainstream media.

Our specialisms are in-depth investigation and analysis. We investigate the decisions and actions of people in power. We root out material to provide insight, often using the increasing volume of data made available by public bodies, information that is rarely scrutinised.

For each investigation, we are committed to:

- searching for the facts;
- finding out all the relevant information;
- regularly updating what we uncover.

Exaro is for people who want to be well informed about public governance, international affairs, and economic and commercial issues.

"Exaro" is a Latin word; it is the first-person singular of the verb, "exarare", which means to plough, to dig up, or to inscribe on a wax tablet. "Exaro" is pronounced with the emphasis on the first syllable, just like "excavate".'

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

The INDEPENDENT

Northern Ireland authorities refuse to reveal details of paedophile with links to former government adviser on national security grounds

FOI request refused as alleged victim links Morris Fraser to abuse at Kincora

Mick Browne , James Hanning

Sunday 12 July 2015

Authorities in Northern Ireland are refusing to reveal what they know about a notorious convicted paedophile with close links to a former government adviser on the grounds of “national security”, despite official assurances that two major inquiries will uncover the truth about an alleged child sex-abuse ring involving leading members of the establishment.

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) will not say if it holds information on Dr Morris Fraser, a convicted paedophile, following a Freedom of Information request.

The revelation is likely to fuel suspicions that there was official collusion, for political and security ends, surrounding the abuse of boys at, for example, the Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast in the 1970s. The abuse continued for years, despite several people alerting the authorities.

Speaking to *The Independent on Sunday*, a former boy at Kincora alleged for the first time that he was abused by Fraser, who had extensive links to like-minded groups in England and was close to an adviser to Margaret Thatcher. This is likely to be seized upon by campaigners who insist that there was a link between abuse at Kincora and in England, and cited as further evidence for the need for the inquiries to be merged.

Now two former British Army officers, who tried to expose the abuse at the care home, have expressed their disquiet at the PSNI decision to refuse to reveal what it knew about Fraser.

When asked what information the police held on Fraser, following convictions in London and the US for child sexual abuse in the early 1970s, the PSNI said that it could “neither confirm nor deny that it holds the information” and cited, alongside privacy and prejudicial disclosure issues, “Section 23(5) – Information supplied by, or concerning, certain security bodies (national security)”.

Until now it was assumed that Fraser's dealings with the security forces were limited to those required by his research into the effects of political violence on the young.

Captain Colin Wallace, a former British Army psychological operations officer, tried to expose an alleged paedophile ring involving loyalist paramilitaries and politicians in the 1970s, which included him authoring an army memo naming alleged abusers in 1973.

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

He remembers Fraser attending his offices at British Army headquarters in Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn, around that year. He told the *IoS*: "I can remember he came on a tour of our offices. He brought a foreign individual with him and discussed inter-community conflict. Afterwards, I recall one of my bosses telling me that if Fraser requested any Army assistance or facilities in future, not to agree to it.

"One of my colleagues, an Army major, added Fraser's name to a document which I had compiled for the press about [the Ulster loyalist group] Tara and Kincora. This gives a strong indication that Army intelligence were well aware of who he was and what he was really getting up to at that time."

Fraser had graduated from Queen's University, Belfast, and became a child psychiatrist at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Belfast in the late 1960s. He became a senior consultant in child psychiatry at the Royal Victoria Hospital just as the Troubles erupted in 1969. He was convicted in London in 1972 of abusing a 13-year-old boy from Belfast.

Richard Kerr, an alleged victim of child sexual abuse at Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast, claims he was trafficked to London and abused at both Elm Guest House and Dolphin Square in London in the late 1970s

However, the General Medical Council allowed Fraser to continue practising, provided he did not treat children. Fraser continued to practise even after being convicted in New York in 1974 of several counts of sodomy on children.

Fraser built close links with the late Peter Righton, another convicted paedophile, who was once a close adviser to Mrs Thatcher on children's homes. In 1988, Fraser co-founded the Azimuth Trust, which gave sailing holidays to dozens of vulnerable boys in Devon and Cornwall. In 1993, he was convicted for possession of child pornography.

Last week the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse, set up by the Government to look at allegations of child abuse by leading figures and an institutional cover-up in England and Wales, confirmed that the Official Secrets Act would be waived to allow those who had signed it to give evidence, and the Attorney General's office has confirmed that the same will apply to the parallel Historical Institutional Abuse (HIA) inquiry in Northern Ireland.

Captain Wallace told the *IoS*: "Despite the recent assurances by ministers, it would appear that the PSNI is now using national security as a reason for not disclosing information about possible child sex abusers. This indicates that nothing has changed and that the legislation is still being misused to cover up such allegations. But even at its lowest, this looks like extraordinarily bad PR, at a time when the Government is supposed to be giving victims confidence in its desire to get to the bottom of the allegations of abuse.

"Even if this is a catch-all piece of official defensiveness, how are we meant to be reassured by a knee-jerk resort to 'national security'?"

Another former British Army officer, Brian Gemmell, who said he tried to blow the whistle to his intelligence bosses in 1975, said: "This is a very dangerous conflict of interest with the 'waiver' the Government has offered people like myself and Colin Wallace and others who have signed the Official Secrets Act. It's a ridiculous contradiction. It amounts to a whitewash."

Captain Wallace said the Official Secrets Act waiver was fine as far as it went, but he asked: "What about all those intelligence officers and others who are not now resident in Northern Ireland, but who were aware of abuse allegations in the 1970s? I am unaware of any mechanism that will guarantee the HIA will be able to identify them and/or compel them – or related documents – to appear before that inquiry.

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

“For example, Captain Gemmell’s intelligence report to MI5 in 1975 about Kincora should now be in the possession of the HIA if the Government really wants to demonstrate its determination to get to the truth.”

Former intelligence officer Brian Gemmell has said that MI5 forced him to cut short his investigation into the home in 1975

Fraser had not previously been linked to Kincora, the home run by three men who were eventually convicted over the abuse there, but a former Kincora resident has now revealed that he was abused by Fraser during counselling at the doctor’s medical offices in Belfast’s Royal Hospital in the early 1970s.

Richard Kerr, who has alleged he was trafficked from Belfast to Westminster to be abused by politicians and others, said: “I was 13. Morris abused me, in his office, two or three times on those visits. I will never forget that face. That black hair. I have never forgotten it. He was in contact with children’s homes all over Belfast.

“He had very important people above him and that’s why we were all scared. He was a child abuser, simple as that. He had influence; he had a lot of influence. I mean, he was a doctor, he was a psychiatrist.

“Complaints were being made, being brushed under the carpet like they always were back then. And it made us all feel like, if we say anything we’re going to get into trouble.”

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UK / CHILD ABUSE

Richard Kerr names powerful men who 'covered up' Kincora

Shadowy figures linked to intelligence, politics and royalty identified in intense interview

By Mark Watts | 18 July 2015

Former Kincora boy Richard Kerr has finally identified several establishment figures as people who helped to cover up a paedophile network of VIPs.

He picked out from photographs a series of men connected with intelligence, military, and politics – and even the royal family. Some he identified as paedophiles themselves.

Exaro has been able to test the plausibility of Kerr's explosive claims with a credible former intelligence officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity, and other sources.

Among those who were part of the cover-up of a paedophile network linked to Kincora boys' home in Belfast, Northern Ireland, according to Kerr, were:

- Lord Mountbatten, a cousin of the Queen, great-uncle to Prince Charles, chief of the defence staff from 1959 to 1965, murdered by the IRA in 1979;
- Sir Maurice Oldfield, director of the Secret Intelligence Service, better known as MI6;
- Sir Anthony Blunt, master of the Queen's pictures, former officer in the Security Service, or SIS, who became a Russian spy;
- Sir Knox Cunningham, Unionist/Ulster Unionist MP, parliamentary private secretary to Harold Macmillan as prime minister, and member of the Conservative party's national executive committee 1959-66.

Kerr, who has been speaking to Exaro since August 2013, said previously that he was too scared to name names. Asked for

Cover-up: Lord Mountbatten

Naming names: Richard Kerr

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as prime minister, and member of the Conservative party's national executive committee 1959-66.

Kerr, who has been speaking to Exaro since August 2013, said previously that he was too scared to name names. Asked for his reaction to people who disbelieve his claims, Kerr said: "I am not here to try to prove it to them. I am here to tell what happened to me, and I know what happened to me, and I know what happened to those other boys."

Kerr has given a revealing interview to a current-affairs programme in Australia, 60 Minutes. Exaro helped 60 Minutes to make the half-hour film on the 'Westminster paedophile network'.

The programme is expected to show on Sunday night (local time) some of the dramatic sequences where Kerr identifies powerful men as part of the Kincora cover-up.

During the interview with the programme's Ross Coulthart, Kerr also picks out other powerful people as members of the paedophile network who sexually abused him while he was a Kincora boy:

- Sir Peter Hayman, deputy director of MI6, previously the UK's high commissioner to Canada;
- Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, Conservative MP, solicitor general in Scotland;
- Sir Cyril Smith, Liberal MP, who, says Kerr, assaulted him in Manchester.

All the men named are dead, but Kerr remained fearful about identifying them. Kerr agreed to identify the men on camera, but was unwilling to say any more about some of them.

An intelligence source told Exaro that Mountbatten mixed with paedophiles who went to parties in the Republic of Ireland.

Mountbatten is also understood to have visited Kincora, although why remains unclear.

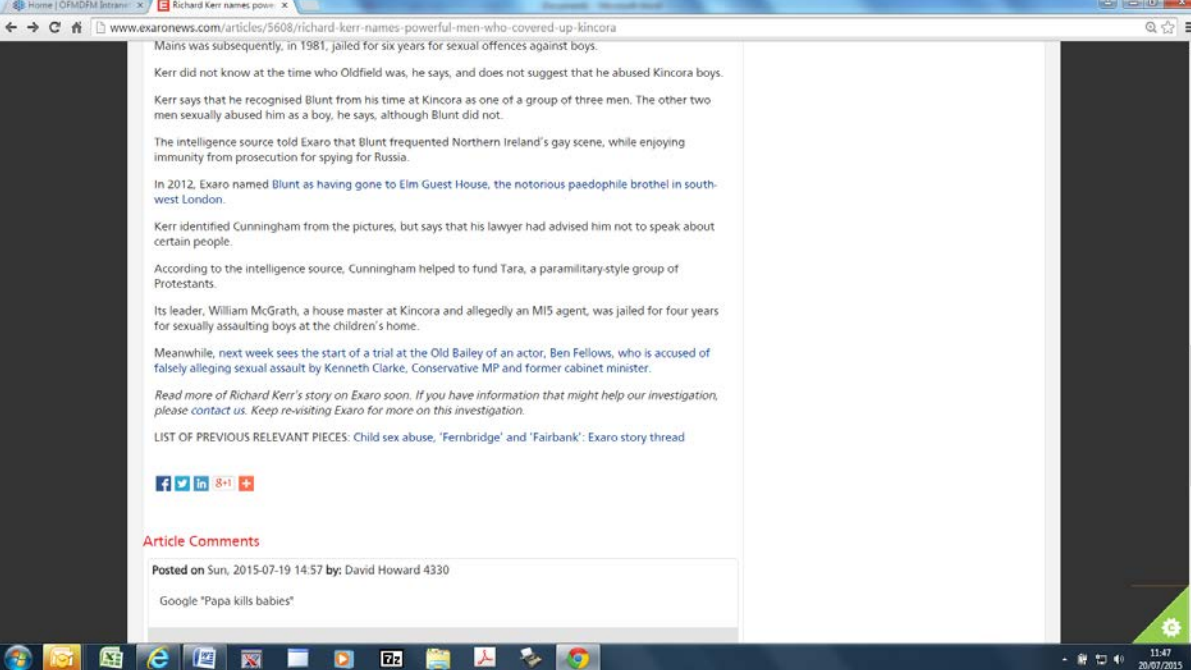
Kerr tells 60 Minutes that he walked in on a meeting at Kincora between Oldfield and Joseph Mains, the warden at the children's home. He says that Mains immediately and forcefully ordered him out of the room.

60 MINUTES
 Explosive: Australian programme

"I am here to tell what happened to me, and I know what happened to me, and I know what happened to those other boys"
 Richard Kerr

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Mains was subsequently, in 1981, jailed for six years for sexual offences against boys.

Kerr did not know at the time who Oldfield was, he says, and does not suggest that he abused Kincora boys.

Kerr says that he recognised Blunt from his time at Kincora as one of a group of three men. The other two men sexually abused him as a boy, he says, although Blunt did not.

The intelligence source told Exaro that Blunt frequented Northern Ireland's gay scene, while enjoying immunity from prosecution for spying for Russia.

In 2012, Exaro named Blunt as having gone to Elm Guest House, the notorious paedophile brothel in south-west London.

Kerr identified Cunningham from the pictures, but says that his lawyer had advised him not to speak about certain people.

According to the intelligence source, Cunningham helped to fund Tara, a paramilitary-style group of Protestants.

Its leader, William McGrath, a house master at Kincora and allegedly an MI5 agent, was jailed for four years for sexually assaulting boys at the children's home.

Meanwhile, next week sees the start of a trial at the Old Bailey of an actor, Ben Fellows, who is accused of falsely alleging sexual assault by Kenneth Clarke, Conservative MP and former cabinet minister.

Read more of Richard Kerr's story on Exaro soon. If you have information that might help our investigation, please contact us. Keep re-visiting Exaro for more on this investigation.

LIST OF PREVIOUS RELEVANT PIECES: Child sex abuse, 'Fernbridge' and 'Fairbank': Exaro story thread

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Good Morning Ulster
Thursday, 31 March 2016

Headline: A new study has found that a psychiatrist in Belfast was able to continue working with children after he had been convicted for child abuse in the 1970s.

Dr Morris Fraser was the senior psychiatric registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital and author of a book about how the Troubles affected children. The Dublin academic, Dr Neil Meehan who carried out the study says that information about Dr Fraser's offences was withheld from the public by the authorities.

1. Interview with Dr Neil Meehan, author of report Dr Morris Fraser – Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion (approx. 7.35am)

Karen Patterson: Now a new study into child abuse has raised questions about how the authorities dealt with a paedophile doctor who practised in Belfast in the 1970s. Dr Morris Fraser was then the Senior Psychiatric Registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital Child Guidance Clinic in Belfast. He was also the author of a book 'Children in Conflict' about how the Troubles affected children here. The Study 'Dr Morris Fraser – Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion' is the work of Dublin academic Dr Neil Meehan and Dr Meehan joins us on the line. Good morning to you.

Dr Neil Meehan: Good Morning.

KP: Thank you for joining us this morning, Dr Meehan. A complex case this, clearly. Dr Fraser was a man of influence, certainly in the '70s. How did he abuse that position?

Dr M: Yes. He was certainly the go-to person in terms of discussion of vulnerable children during the course of the developing troubles in Northern Ireland during the 1970s. He was quoted widely in newspapers in Ireland and Britain and in the US. That all came to an end in May of 1973 when it was reported on the front page of the Belfast Telegraph and in the New York Times that Fraser was arrested in New York, alongside seven other men, and charged with abusing seven boys, sorry fifteen boys on 27 counts. At that point he was suspended from his position in the Royal Victoria Hospital. Afterwards the General Medical Council, the British General Medical Council, its disciplinary committee, looked at the Fraser case in July of 1973. But the amazing thing is, the GMC never once referred to Fraser's arrest in the US. They never referred to the fact that he pleaded guilty in February 1974 and they never referred to the fact that he was convicted and deported from the US in June of '74. Instead what the GMC looked at was the fact that Fraser had been convicted in May of 1972 in London of abusing a thirteen-year-old Belfast boy, in London, who he had taken to London from Belfast. Now, at that point it was clear that Fraser had been in post, in his job, for a year as a convicted child abuser. The authorities never told the hospital that Fraser, who dealt with children, everyday, and vulnerable children at that, and allocated them to institutions in Belfast, including Whiteabbey Lissue Children's Hospital and also Kincora, that he was in post as a convicted child abuser. The

authorities should have told the hospital when they detected Fraser's abuse in the autumn of 1971. The abuse took place in August of 1971.

KP: By 'the authorities' you mean clearly the Metropolitan Police and the RUC. Why do you think they were so lenient with Fraser?

Dr M: Well, I presume they didn't have a general policy about not telling the authorities about child abusers, so, eh, it has to be, it must be logically that they had come to some arrangement with Fraser with regard to his work. And of course we know from the Kincora scandal that the intelligence agencies had allowed the Kincora Boy's Home to be run by paedophiles like William McGrath and his associates. It must be surely assumed that in this case Fraser was allowed to continue his work, in return for providing some form of services to the authorities, whether in the form of utterances to the media which suited their policy interests or perhaps in terms of extracting information from his child clients. After all, his clinic was on the Falls Road in Belfast. So these are very serious concerns. The point is we know for a fact that a child abuser was allowed to remain in post. The authorities need to explain why that was the case. We can speculate upon it. I can speculate upon it. We can make logical deductions. But the point is the authorities must answer for this. And in terms of the on-going Inquiry in Britain, the Goddard Inquiry, and inquiries in Northern Ireland itself, it is surely time for the authorities to take very seriously this abuse and leaving people in post who were child abusers, investigating it and, in the case of Dr Fraser, his abuse took place in London. He took a Belfast Boy to London. Therefore the Goddard Inquiry, which is looking into child abuse in Britain must look at the interaction between abuse in Northern Ireland and abuse in Britain.

KP: These offences too, it must be remembered, happened more than 40 years ago now. And yet I understand a Freedom of Information request, regarding Fraser was turned down in 2015 for reasons of national security.

Dr M: Yes. That also was astonishing. That was in an article in the Independent by Nick Brown and James Hanning. The authorities turned down the FoI request so that means that there is something, that Fraser was involved in activities of a national security nature. So, that also leads to the suspicion that he was working for the authorities in some way. So again, this leads us to try to investigate why that was the case and the Goddard Inquiry is the vehicle for doing that. Now, people talk about these matters being in the past, but the victims of this abuse are alive. These are matters of the present. Former victims like Richard Kerr have talked about being abused by Fraser.

KP: Yes and we'll be speaking to Richard Kerr actually within the next 25 minutes or so. Just very briefly, if you can round me up the point that you were making there, finishing there for us?

Dr M: Yes, so the Goddard Inquiry needs to look at what has happened in relation to victims who are still alive. These victims require justice. Very seriously, what it indicates is that children were abused while the authorities knew that they were being abused. And it's also the case with William McGrath and the Kincora institution; it's also the case with regard to other institutions in Belfast at that time. Fraser had associates. McGrath had associates. The authorities know who

they were, they left him in post and vulnerable children were abused. That needs to be investigated and I hope the study that I have written has joined up some of the dots. There are other dots to be joined and that can only be done, either by the media but principally by the authorities themselves because the authorities are responsible and the authorities need to clean up this mess.

KP: Dr Meehan, good to talk to you. Thank you

2. Interview with Mr Richard Kerr, former Kincora Boy's Home resident (approx. 8.07am)

Karen Patterson: The author of a report into a convicted paedophile says the authorities allowed Dr Morris Fraser to continue to work with vulnerable children in the 1970s. Dr Fraser was the Senior Psychiatric Registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital and also had links to the notorious Kincora Boy's home in east Belfast. This is what Dublin academic Dr Neil Meehan told us earlier in the programme...

Dr Meehan says that explanation is owed to the victims of Dr Fraser. One of them is Richard Kerr. He now lives in Texas. And a warning: he's talking about his experience of abuse and you may find some of the interview distressing. With the Easter holidays please be careful with any younger listeners. I began the interview by asking Richard Kerr how he first encountered Morris Fraser.

Richard Kerr: I believe I was probably about eleven or twelve, and the first time I went there I went to a hospital and there was an office and we both were taken into the office and he started asking my sister a lot of questions and then he started to ask me questions. I was very, em, at that time, I didn't answer any, very, very little questions. I was given some little boxes - that was put in front of the table. And they were little dark brown boxes. And there was like a peanut under one of them, and he would mix them up and ask me which one, where the peanut is. And I kept putting my finger at one of the boxes. I think I got it right, some of the times. My sister would always laugh at that. I remember her laughing. Just laughing and laughing, while she was sitting in the other chair.

KP: So, he was trying to make you feel relaxed in his company.

RK: He was. I just remember him with his Elvis Presley look. Sorry to say that but the long locks, big locks, big black long locks coming down the side of his face.

KP: When did things turn awkward?

RK: The second visit. When I went on my own. When I went in to the office, he had me sit not on the chair that I was sitting in before, he had me sit on the chair where my sister was sitting, and that was away from the table. And then he would ask me questions. You see at that time, I was wetting the bed. I was being molested in Williamson House before that. And then he would ask me to stand up and ask me to take the, my, the shorts down. And then, for some reason, like within a minute, he had like some kind of a Polaroid camera. I don't know, it was a camera, he started taking shots.

KP: How did that affect you Richard?

- RK:** I was feeling stunned, surprised. I mean I was just feeling stunned. And, he said not to worry, he's a doctor. And, I felt embarrassed. I actually felt embarrassed.
- KP:** Richard, do you believe Morris Fraser abused other boys?
- RK:** Looking back at it, I know that was going on. Yes. Looking back.
- KP:** You've previously spoken about your time in Kincora, Richard. Do you believe that Dr Fraser was connected to the Boy's Home there?
- RK:** The way I believe, or, I can't use opinion, but I'll give you my experience, is that I was sent to Kincora two years later. Approximately two years later, after that experience, those experiences. At the age of fourteen, when I was not supposed to enter Kincora until sixteen. And I believe that he knew Mr Mains, yes I do believe that. That he knew Mr Mains, because they all came up to Williamson House and they all had a meeting and then after that, two months later my sister was sent to Whiteabbey, for the girls. And when she was sent out there, that day, the next day I was taken out of Williamson House, by Joseph Mains in a car and taken up to Kincora at the age of fourteen. And Kincora was for working boys, not for boys that still go to secondary school.
- KP:** Just finally, Richard. How did your experiences in Kincora affect your life?
- RK:** Well, my experience in Kincora, my life was affected before Kincora. It just got worse. I became very isolated. The only people I knew was my abusers and the only thing I had to do was to try to please them because I had no one else to turn to. And they always act like the person, the person who was in charge always acts like the father figure, and they try to swarm you and tell you good things about you and say nice things about you. And, you've got to understand, at fourteen I looked like an eleven-year-old, and because I went to a special school, for needy children, I was treated, they used that in a way to treat me special, but what they wanted to do was to have sexual abusing me. And use me to go out to other locations and be with other men at different locations.
- KP:** What does it mean to you to have this Dublin academic Neil Meehan publish this report, albeit 40 years after the abuse happened?
- RK:** Well, its like, back then, no one would believe me then. I didn't think anybody would believe me. And children that go to special needs schools are harder to believe because doctors, like Dr Fraser, and he's not just the only doctor that abused me, there was another one later on but he was convicted. They use your past, use your troubled past, to escape anything that the victims say, they try to justify it by using your past as an excuse. That's how a lot of them did it.
- KP:** Richard Kerr there speaking to me just before we came on air.

KINCORA ABUSE VICTIMS TAKING LEGAL ACTION OVER PSYCHIATRIST

Paedophile allocated children to homes in north

Fraser Fraser
fraserfraser.com

VICTIMS of abuse at Kincora boys' home are taking legal action following fresh claims of state failures over a paedophile psychiatrist in Belfast.

A new academic study highlights that Dr Morris Fraser was allowed to continue working with children after being convicted of child abuse in the 1970s.

Fraser was a senior psychiatric registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital's child guidance clinic, and a published author on the impact of the Troubles on children.

A new study, by Dublin academic Dr Niall Meehan, examines alleged failures by the authorities that enabled Fraser to continue working.

It claims the RCG, Metropolitan Police and General Medical Council (GMC) withheld important information about the child abuser from the public.

Until 1973 Fraser allocated children to homes including Kincora in east Belfast where dozens of boys were abused.

Abuse victim Richard Kerr has previously claimed he was abused by Fraser in his office.

Lawyers acting on behalf of vic-



ALLEGED FAILURES: Dr Morris Fraser was a senior psychiatric registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital's child guidance clinic.

tims, including Mr Kerr yesterday said they intend to take legal action against the GMC, the Northern Ireland secretary, the Ministry of Defence and PSNI following the new claims.

Claire McKeegan, associate of KRW Law, said: "Previous inquiries failed to investigate what amounted to state-sponsored abuse of children of the worst kind."

"We intend to add these other agencies to the ongoing legal action arising out of the Kincora boys' home abuse scandal."

The Belfast firm said it would be taking instruction from other clients over further possible legal actions, including a civil action against the GMC.

Kincora abuse claims are being examined as part of the north's Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry.

While three staff members were

6 It's too late to save the children abused by Fraser. It's not too late for the truth to come out

— Patrick Corrigan

convicted in 1981, it has long been alleged that well-known figures in the British establishment — including senior politicians — were also involved.

But the British government has refused to allow Kincora to be investigated as part of the more powerful UK historical abuse inquiry headed by Justice Lowell Goddard.

Nell Anderson, director of services for NSPCC Northern Ireland, yesterday called for a thorough investigation over the Fraser claims.

"This case shows once again that it is absolutely vital that information about individuals who pose a risk to children is shared. There must be a full investigation," he said.

Amnesty International also renewed calls for Kincora to be included in the Goddard inquiry.

Patrick Corrigan, Northern Ireland programme director, said: "The only way to restore public confidence around Kincora is for its inclusion within the Goddard inquiry, the only investigation with powers to compel files and witnesses."

"It's too late to save the children abused by Fraser. It's not too late for the truth to come out."

► Editorial ► P16

Need for truth about abuser

FRESH revelations about a convicted paedophile who worked as a child psychiatrist at the Royal Victoria Hospital in the 1970s and who was linked to Kincora boys' home will reinforce calls for the Westminster abuse inquiry to be widened.

The case of Dr Morris Fraser is yet another disturbing example of someone in a position of trust and authority who had access to vulnerable children and who was allowed to continue working despite being a known sex offender.

He was convicted in 1972 of sexually abusing a 13-year-old Belfast boy in London the previous year, but it is alleged the Metropolitan Police and the RUC failed to inform the Hospitals Authority and he went on with his work at the RVH.

In May 1973 he was arrested in New York and the following year convicted of several child abuse offences.

However, in 1975 the General Medical Council ruled he could continue practising medicine without restrictions.

Details about Dr Fraser's depravity and the lack of action on the part of the authorities, have come to light in a new report by Dr Niall Meehan.

He argues that the Westminster abuse inquiry headed by Justice Lowell Goddard should include Kincora while the Northern Ireland historical abuse inquiry should examine Dr Fraser's role.

There is a clear connection between the Dr Fraser and the east Belfast home. Up until 1973 he was responsible for allocating children to homes including Kincora. Meanwhile, Kincora victim Richard Kerr has already claimed he was abused by Dr Fraser.

So far the British government has resisted demands for Kincora to be included in the Goddard inquiry while last year the PSNI cited national security when it refused a freedom of information request about Fraser.

The best way to address any suspicion of conspiracy or cover-up is to ensure cases such as that of Morris Fraser and Kincora are fully examined by a tribunal with sufficient power to get to the truth.

DEBATENI

WHY LONDON MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO SUPPRESS THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT KINCORA

Suspicions that paedophile doctor Morris Fraser was an MI5 'protected species' have again raised questions about the state's role in the Kincora sex abuse scandal, writes Henry McDonald

As the alleged VIP paedophile ring story at Westminster crumbles, there is still one scandal involving powerful people, blackmail and the abuse of children that continues to churn out disturbing, but credible, material from the past: Kincora.

The so-called former 'boys' home' — an inappropriate, cruel misnomer if ever there was one — in east Belfast has this enduring ability to cast up fresh demons which haunt the lives of the victims that were sent there and also raise serious questions for the British state in Northern Ireland.

Last week's revelations about the paedophile doctor, Morris Fraser, contained this killer line: that a Freedom of Information request about the child psychiatrist's work in Belfast during the early years of the Troubles was blocked on the grounds of "national security".

Which raised the possibility that Fraser, who — incredibly — was allowed to keep practising in his field of child psychiatry right up until the mid-1990s, despite a number of convictions for sexually abusing boys, was a "protected species" by the security services.

In addition, one of the Kincora survivors, Richard Kerr, remembers that his torment began not at the home itself, but in Fraser's clinic in Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital,

when the paedophile took pictures with a Polaroid camera of Kerr with his trousers down.

It was on Fraser's later recommendation that Richard Kerr was sent to Kincora — and into the lair of a ring of child abusers working there.

Fraser's activities, his link to Kincora and his ability to continue to work — even though the RUC and others knew he had a conviction for child abuse as far back as 1971 in London — suggests the paedophile rings connected to the home did not just involve a few old perverts who happened to be members of the Orange Order.

It raises the possibility that the web of abusers reached deeper into the middle-class professions, such as medicine, and was seen by the security services at the highest

level as being of use in terms of spying, so-called "black ops" and blackmail in relation to extreme unionism at the time.

Academic Niall Meehan's disclosure about the Freedom of Information request — and the reason for it being turned down — also remind us of another similar decision taken at Cabinet level, now in the 21st century.

It is worth remembering that Home Secretary Theresa May was prepared to allow for full and frank disclosure of all police, security service and other classified files that related to claims of a VIP paedophile ring allegedly operating in London around Dolphin House as well as Westminster in the 1970s and 1980s.

However, the Home Secretary has refused to include Kincora in that open investigative remit and, indeed, has even moved to

block another inquiry based here in Northern Ireland gaining total, open access to all the sensitive case files and information relating to the east Belfast abuse centre network.

At the time of writing, the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry, based at Banbridge courthouse, is hearing evidence against allegations of abuse of children at Lisnue Hospital in Lisburn, which will run for at least a week.

The HIAI inquiry has already heard heartbreaking and shocking evidence, including eyewitness accounts about the sexual and physical abuse of children at homes, orphanages and other institutions across Northern Ireland since the state's inception.

The long-running tribunal will eventually get to Kincora and

what could be one of the most sensational set-piece public hearings since the Bloody Sunday Inquiry.

Victims and eyewitnesses will be called to retell stories of rape and abuse by powerful and seemingly highly protected men; to am-

plify claims that the abusers were being spied on (and blackmailed to spy on others) and to charge that, all the time, the authorities knew, but did nothing to save boys from this gang of predatory child rapists.

In order for the full truth to come out about this festering and toxic scandal from the Troubles, the Home Secretary should be forced to reverse the decision not to hand over all of the files related to Kincora to Sir Anthony Hart,

the retired judge heading up the HIAI inquiry, and his team.

Because, even if there are some grounds for not publishing these files in the full public glare of Banbridge courthouse, then surely Sir Anthony, Geraldine Doherty and

David Lane could at least be trusted to protect "national security" while at the same time being able to read these documents in full and eventually factor the material contained within them into their final report.

Pressure on Theresa May and the Home Office should begin at Stormont and the next power-sharing administration following the Assembly elections on May 5.

Every political party seeking power in the new devolved government — and even those who will enter Opposition — should promise the electorate they will press London on this issue.

They should commit themselves to demanding

DEBATENI

WHY LONDON MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO SUPPRESS THE AWFUL TRUTH ABOUT KINCORA

a change in policy in London allowing for total transparency in connection to Kincora.

The demand that the Government in London hand over all the files to the Banbridge-based tribunal should be in every party's manifesto in the run-up to the election next month.

Given this recent development regarding Fraser and his ability to have access to children in Northern Ireland and the referrals to Kincora in the 1970s, it is surely correct that the HIAI inquiry be allowed to quiz those health professionals, members of the General Medical Council, any RUC senior staff who knew about the 1971 conviction and, of course, former Secretary of State Lord Patrick Mayhew, whom as journalist Lyra McKee revealed in

this newspaper on Monday, was a panel member at one session of a GMC disciplinary committee in the mid 1970s into Dr Fraser's activities.

All these prominent people should also be summoned to

hoodwinked for reasons of state.

There are other cases, too, of "protected species" with links to extreme loyalism (their identities and activities revealed to this author by the late David Ervine in the early 1990s before he was

Every political party should promise the electorate they will press London on this issue

Banbridge courthouse when the HIAI tribunal finally gets around to investigating Kincora to be questioned about the quality of the information in relation to Fraser in that period; to be asked if they think they were

a household name) that have connections to Kincora who continued to be used as assets by the security services right into the 1990s and who should now come under the spotlight of this inquiry.

Kincora: Intelligence officer Brian Gemmell sorry for failing to pursue Richard Kerr's case

By Liam Clarke

Published 07/04/2015



Brian Gemmell and Richard Kerr at their emotional meeting

In emotional scenes, Richard Kerr - a former Kincora resident who was sexually abused at the boys' home - has received an apology from the military intelligence officer who tried to expose the abuse.

Brian Gemmell's words represent the first time Mr Kerr has ever received an apology from the authorities who failed him.

Mr Gemmell was warned off revealing the paedophile activity at the east Belfast home by Ian Cameron, a senior MI5 officer, who told him this was not a matter for the intelligence services or the army to be concerned with. Now Mr Gemmell believes it was part of a cover-up of sex abuse by top people. He suspects that the intelligence services used such dark secrets as a way to control abusers who were politically influential. As a captain, Mr Gemmell put in an official report about Kincora to a senior MI5 officer. But to his astonishment he claims he was ordered to stop digging and forget about it. He now feels that he should have exposed it, whatever the consequences for his army career.

"That's the thing that hits me. That if I'd really pushed the thing through in '75, '76, you could have been rescued. I'm sorry," he tells Mr Kerr in tonight's Channel 4 News.

Mr Kerr replies: "Thank you, thank you for that. I've been in a lot of pain, a lot of suffering. I have

survival guilt, you know"

He told the Belfast Telegraph that the meeting had made things easier for him.

"When I met with Brian Gemmell I could see he was a nice person," Mr Kerr said.

"I was in tears when he apologised, I couldn't help it, when he apologised for not doing more. It meant a lot."

Both men now believe that Kincora should be part of a UK-wide inquiry and Kevin Winters, Mr Kerr's solicitor, has launched a judicial review to try and ensure that happens.

However, Mr Gemmell warned that there would be continuing efforts to cover it up.

Kincora 'VIP paedophile ring' victim Richard Kerr speaks out



Richard Kerr: I was molested by powerful people at Dolphin Square and Elm Guest House in London

Without protection, Richard Kerr is afraid to tell all

Further reading

Bishop names Enoch Powell in paedophile ring, satanic worship scandal

Royal family member was investigated as part of paedophile ring before cover-up, ex-cop says

Kincora: Theresa May accused over sex abuse probe 'snub'

Theresa May: Child abuse runs through British society like 'a stick of Blackpool rock'

Metropolitan Police to be investigated over claims of child sex abuse cover-ups because MPs and officers were involved

Anonymous promise 'Nightmare on Elite Street' for public figures accused of child sex abuse cover-up

BBC Spotlight: The Paedophile Dr.

Wednesday 1st June 2016

- GMC: I don't know, he should have been, he absolutely should have been stuck off, it's very difficult to get into the mindset of those who took that decisions. There were different procedures at that time, there were different attitudes at that time, there were undoubtedly different approaches, but none of that excuses the fact that this organisation allowed that doctor to go on practicing after that conviction.
- REP: After Fraser's first conviction he still had access to children, like Richard Kerr. He remembers when he was ten years old in 1972 being taken to see Dr Fraser at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children. He was there to discuss his disruptive behaviour at his care home.
- RK: I was sitting on the chair, I remember having sandals on, I had little shorts on. I just remember I was asked to take them, loose them down and he took I think some kind of a photograph I was shocked, he said he was a doctor, not to worry.
- REP: But there was plenty to worry about. A convicted paedophile was still free to treat up 30 children a week. According to Richard Kerr, Dr Fraser came to visit him at his children's' home, Williamson House.
- RK: He would just call out on my name and I would be down on the floor playing with my toys. In the play room there was a table and it was about 5ft from the floor. I remember him getting me under the table and there is a wall and he would wrestle with me, well he would a tickle my belly, make me laugh and while he was doing that then he would start to move his, his hand kind of around my private areas, yes.
- REP: Just as Fraser's conviction didn't prevent him from having access to children, equally it did not appear to have affected his public profile. Here he is in February 1973 appearing on BBC television with David Vimblesbee.
- BBC: Do you that there is long term damage being done that will prevent the next generation being a moderate generation in the way that everybody here would like them to be?
- MF: Well it's inevitable as well as utterly plausible that children are going to be effected by what they see around them by living in Guerrilla Warfare.
- REP: Three months after this television interview, Morris Fraser was again arrested, this time in New York, as part of an international paedophile network.

Newspaper reports here and in the United States reveal that Dr Fraser's arrest along with seven other men. The eight defendants were seen gathering at a house in Long Island in New York State. There the court was told, the men engaged in acts of sexual abuse against fifteen children in the ten-fifteen age group. The indictment specified one count of conspiracy, nineteen counts of sodomy and seven accounts of sexual abuse against each of the defendants.

At the time Dr Fraser told newspapers...

BBC Spotlight: The Paedophile Dr.

Wednesday 1st June 2016

MF: My innocence is beyond question. I want to assure parents of children that I have treated about that.

REP: Fraser was released on Bail and returned to Northern Ireland to face the first of a series of GMC disciplinary hearings related to his 1972 London conviction. Despite reports of his arrest in America leading to his sacking by the Northern Ireland Hospital's Authority the GMC did not remove him from their medical register. He remained a celebrity doctor with publication of his book serialised by the Sunday Times.

Neil Maine is head of the Journalism Faculty at Griffith College in Dublin. He became fascinated by the Fraser story and the apparent leniency of the GMC. He learned from a freedom of information request that Fraser had been allowed to give his evidence to the GMC in camera. That is in secret. And that effectively the proceedings had been turned into a trial of the victim.

Niall Meehan (NM): It appeared as though the tables were turned and that the innocent doctor, clinically trained Psychiatrist, had been corrupted by a thirteen year old boy, in fact the boy appears to be the author of the doctors depravity. Which seems to me to be a grave charge against the GMC, that instead of protecting the public against this child abusing doctor, they protected the doctor against his victim.

REP: This is how the British Medical Journal of the time reported his defence. The boy came from a broken home and apparently he had problems with drugs? And had had some homosexual experiences. It was one isolated incident involving a sophisticated boy, a boy not corrupted by the doctor.

GMC: To describe victims of child abuse in that way is just completely unacceptable, completely unacceptable, there is no excuse for it. Of course social morals would be different at that time, people behaved in different ways, people looked at things in different ways. But that doesn't excuse it.

REP: By the end of that first disciplinary hearing, the GMC had at least reached a judgement.

Reconstruction

GMC: The committee have accordingly judged you to have been guilty of serious professional misconduct, in relation to the facts proved against you in the charge.

REP: But did the GMC strike Dr Fraser off the Medical Register. No. Instead they sent him to see a psychiatrist for treatment, and deferred any judgement for at least eight months.

Morris Fraser had built up a public profile since the outset of the troubles, becoming a regular in television and radio, here and in the United States, offering insights into children traumatised by the conflict.

BBC Spotlight: The Paedophile Dr.

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- MF: Here's one picture for example by a boy from a republican area in which he depicts himself as a soldier in traditional Irish garb. Then the other side of the coin we have a picture by a protestant boy, he has drawn a picture of his street with large streaks of red running down between the houses and he says that this red is catholic blood.
- REP: Neil Meehan believes Fraser was protected because his public statements about the conflict suited the authorities.
- NM: There is a suggestion that children were being used actively by those who were opposing the British government and the British Army, and that seems to be part of the propaganda to paint those against who the British Army was fighting, in as negative a manner as possible and in a sophisticated a manner as possible. And what is more sophisticated than getting a child psychiatrist to talk about the testimony that was delivered by his child clients?.
- REP: But is there another simpler explanation as to why Fraser was treated so leniently. Psychiatrist Dr Alex Lyons was a contemporary of Dr Fraser and had worked with him.
- AL: In the medical world there was a system known as the three wise men, when three very senior doctors would meet and discuss the future of any doctor who got into any type of difficulties, and the outcome was very often that they were advised to leave the country, that there wouldn't be any future for them and I would think that that's probably what happened to Morris Fraser.
- REP: What motivation would there be for anyone in the medical profession to cover up.
- AL: Yes well there is two reasons, one is to be kind to the person themselves and try to save them from some exposure and the second reason would be to save the image of your profession.
- REP: In July 1974 Fraser returned to America to plead guilty to three counts of attempted sodomy. Again the guilty plea prevented the details of his offences coming out in open court. He was deported back to the United Kingdom just in time to attend his third disciplinary GMC hearing to review his psychiatric treatment.
- Neil Anderson NSPCC: The GMC's disciplinary committee didn't consider offences that he was convicted for in the United States in New York, they only considered the London conviction. So it wasn't an isolated incident, there appears to have been a deference to Morris Fraser's, celebrity and status as a practitioner and author and also through increasing media profile.
- REP: And still the GMC could not decide what to do. The July 1974 meeting was adjourned for a year.

GMC reconstruction

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You will be asked to furnish the council with the names of professional colleagues and other persons of standing to whom the council may apply for information to be given confidentially as to your conduct in the interval.

NM: They said that Dr Fraser had received testimonials, they never stated who the testimonials are from but it seems in all cases that the GMC was part of a kind of a railroad, to railroad Dr Fraser to a position whereby he could practice medicine again without anybody paying too much attention.

REP: Finally in 1975 the GMC reached a conclusion and it was a stunning one. Even though they were aware of the American conviction they ruled that Fraser could carry on as a doctor in Child Psychiatry.

GMC Reconstruction: The evidence as to your continued response to treatment since July 1974 has enabled the committee to feel satisfied that it is now proper to discharge your case. Your case is accordingly concluded.

REP: As he left the hearing Fraser told reporters he was free to carry on working as a psychiatrist without restriction. Fraser's Lawyers quoted in one newspaper as saying,

Fraser's Lawyer is quoted in one paper as saying: "If his name was erased from the registrar, the people of Northern Ireland would lose someone who was doing a lot of good at a critical time."

REP: Sacked by the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority in 1973 Fraser was having to find work outside Northern Ireland, but where exactly? We asked the GMC, they said they have no idea which hospitals he worked in or if he had worked with children. We know Fraser had to move to London and he seemed happy to have a public profile.

Disguised victim: I was totally surprised I saw him on the BBC Songs of Praise and he was playing the organ in St Martin Neville's church.

I was totally and absolutely shocked to see him sitting playing the organ in a place of worship.

REP: In 1992 Fraser's secret life in London as a paedophile was uncovered by police during a search at the home of Fraser's close friend Peter Righton. Peter McKelvie a child protection officer was working with the Police. He found incriminating documents showing that Righton a Child Care Expert who was an advisor to the Government was a paedophile.

PMcK: He led a double life, he was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Yes he had a very, very influential role within the social work profession, but in his private life he was an active paedophile. He had worked as a government adviser. He was seen as perhaps one of if not the expert on residential childcare for the UK.

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- REP: The police in customs search uncovered six suitcases full of letters and documents that revealed a paedophile network.
- PMcK: There were letters from key paedophiles to Peter Righton from people that were on the paedophile information exchange list. They were known paedophiles, people like Morris Fraser, people like Charles Napier.
- REP: Paedophile Information Exchange was set up in 1974 and for ten years openly campaigned to have the law changed to allow adult sex with children as young as two. Fraser and Righton were founding members. Teacher Charles Napier was the treasurer. Napier was banned from teaching in the United Kingdom from as early as 1972 for child sex offences. But Peter McKelvie found disturbing evidence of how members of the paedophile ring used their positions of power and influence to protect and support each other.
- PMcK: Peter Righton had written to the Department of Education saying that he had counselled a paedophile by the name of Charles Napier and that he was now a reformed character and was no longer a risk to children and could return to teaching from which he had been banned after a conviction in 1972. And what Peter Righton did was he said well to be absolutely certain don't just go on my opinion I recommend a Consultant Child Psychiatrist who will give you a second opinion and that child psychiatrist was Morris Fraser.
- REP: Napier was jailed for thirteen years in 2014 for raping young boys. So it would appear Morris Fraser who should have been struck off as a doctor was using his position to support a fellow paedophile. But Fraser had connections with other paedophile networks, one involving this man Michael Johnston, a teacher and youth leader, who would later be convicted and jailed for sex offences against boys.
- From his base in London in 1988 Fraser began regularly making the long trek to Cornwall, his destination, the picture postcard harbour at Foy. Together Johnston and Fraser set up a charity sailing club for deprived and vulnerable children, the Azimuth Trust. What they kept hidden from the three other trustees was their sinister ploy to use the trust as a front for yet another paedophile network. Janek Gwizdala (Inaudible) was sexually abused by Johnston and photographed naked by Fraser.
- YB: I was ten years old or something, I was almost eleven maybe, it was an adventure. It was billed as an adventure, it started off as an adventure it was very exciting, it was something that I would imagine most ten or eleven year olds don't get to see in their entire lives.
- REP: At sea Janek says the boys were urged to remove all their clothes.
- YB: One was encouraged to be a nudist, so there was ample opportunity for anyone to take photographs of, plenty of naked children.

BBC Spotlight: The Paedophile Dr.

Wednesday 1st June 2016

- REP: Janek says Fraser used these photographs for a Azimuth Newsletter called Seaborne, which Fraser then distributed.
- YB: It's obviously a very simple and incredibly effective way to distribute child pornography to what I imagine is quite a vast mailing list of paedophiles.
- REP: Another of the boys on the boat skippered by Michael Johnston was Peter Lambert from Penzance. Fraser took a special interest in Peter who had learning difficulties caused by Aspergers at that stage undiagnosed. At the time, Peters mum Gaye appreciated Frasers interest and offer of help.
- GL: We assumed because as he was a Psychiatrist we thought he was you know would certainly if anybody should know that he would have a good idea.
- REP: What were your thoughts when you first met Morris Fraser.
- PL: Well because there were problems at home, well I liked him. I liked Morris. He was interested in me and I didn't have any friends and he took me out for lunch.
- REP: He was kind.
- PL: He was kind, yeah, (laughs) I thought so at the time.
- REP: In fact, Fraser was taking Peter to meet other paedophiles in the UK and Europe. One of them was Frasers close friend from the 70's Charles Napier, the convicted sex offender for whom Fraser had written a reference.
- PL: This was a day out, Morris took me to meet his friend Charles Napier, this was a boat of Charles' and I was to launch the boat so he gave me a bottle of Champaign to pour over the,
- REP: So this is you with the Champagne.?
- PL: Well I think we must have, it looks like we've already drank it I don't know (laughs) it may have happened, so.
- REP: Well what age would you have been in this?
- PL: I think I was thirteen.
- REP: For Peter's mum the truth about Fraser only emerged when the police arrived at her home, they had found naked photos of Peter in Fraser's possession. Fraser had been taking Peter to other paedophiles to be photographed.
- GL: They had come across some pictures, some photographs of Peter and that's when it started, they came to see us, and then of course I realised what had been going on.
- REP: Peter kept a diary, and noted one particular visit with Morris Fraser to the home of a sculptor. Also present was a photographer. Peter's diary notes that 75 pictures were taken, he was told he had a good figure and he was paid £5 pounds.

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GL: Some of the pictures had been taken while he was in Spain, so there were a few from there, and then there were these other ones where pictures that were taken when Morris visited these particular people around London area.

REP: Peter Lamberts family was unaware that Fraser had just served a one year jail sentence in 1992 for having another series of child pornographic images.

In November 1995 Fraser was convicted of allowing a paedophile to take indecent pictures of Peter Lambert, a child in his care. It was his fourth conviction for child sex offenses. A month later Dr Fraser applied to the GMC to have his name removed from the Medical Register. This time the GMC acted swiftly, immediately accepting his application.

NA (NSPCC): I think the ultimate slap in the face for any victims of Dr Morris Fraser is that he was left himself to decide to deregister himself from the General Medical Council.

REP: Since then Fraser has moved to Europe keeping a low profile. However, he did respond by email to our questions.

He told us...

"I only say that I have never heard of any Richard Kerr nor of any Williamson House. It is certainly somewhere I have never been. Further I have never had an RVH office."

REP: In recent years, Fraser has written a couple of opinion pieces for the British Medical Journal, assigning himself as a psychiatrist on one and a retired consultant psychiatrist on another. But he hasn't confined his writing to medical topics.

He has been secretly writing child erotica stories. We have discovered seventeen articles online, written as recently as August 2015 in which he describes his sexual fantasies. They involve thirteen year old boys being stripped naked, spanked and sexually assaulted and some of the stories feature boys from Cornwall.

We asked Dr Fraser if the fantasies were based on fact. He hasn't responded.

The Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry in Banbridge is to be given evidence about the failure to strike off Morris Fraser from the Medical Registrar. It will come in a report from the GMC themselves.

GMC: What we will be doing is passing all this information over to the Historical Inquiries work that's going on in Northern Ireland. I think we can simply say that we believe that the actions that were taken at that time were inexcusable.

REP: The real culpability lies with Morris Fraser. We asked him if he was sorry for the abuse he had inflicted on young boys, he did not reply.

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



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SE/N/2 (Revised)

**THE BELFAST EDUCATION
AND LIBRARY BOARD**

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Telephone 29211

Chief Officer: W C H Eakin M Sc W J Patterson MA

18 JUL 1977

To The Matron
of Kincora Hostel Newtownards Road Belfast
the ~~Parent~~/Guardian of Richard Kerr (12.5.61)

Dear ~~Sir~~/Madam,

I have to inform you that after considering the advice of the Chief Administrative Medical Officer, the Senior Schools Psychologist, and other relevant information regarding the above-named child, the Education Board has decided that in his/~~her~~ interests further care, treatment or supervision should be provided, and intends to notify the Health and Social Services Board accordingly.

This notice is issued in pursuance of Schedule 8 Para. 4 of the Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1972.

Yours faithfully,

Chief Officer.

B

Schedule 8 Para 4.

4. Where a child or young person in the area of a board is about to leave or has left school and it appears to the board that his physical, intellectual, emotional or social development is such as to require that in his interests further care, treatment or supervision should be provided, the board shall notify the appropriate health and social services board and furnish such report or information relating to him as that board may require.

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes
Sans - I thought
the last year was
John 8/5/

includes
for your collection -
3 8/1

Northern Ireland Office
 DUNDEAL HOUSE

PS/IR ALISON

During the course of investigation into allegations concerning Kincora Boys Residential Home, Royal Ulster Constabulary officers visited HM Borstal Millisle during March 1980. They spoke to the Governor Mr D McLaughlan and Nursing Sister Beggs regarding a former Kincora resident Richard Kerr who had later served a sentence of Borstal Training 21.12.77 to 9.2.79.

The RUC officers, D/Sgt Middlemass and D/Con Perry, enquired as to Kerr's attitudes and behaviour during training and at some stage in the discussions reference was made to an ex-Officer (Hospital) Edmunds whom it was thought knew Kerr well and had established a good relationship with him. The RUC officers obtained ex-Officer Edmunds address and later interviewed him.

On 21 April 1980 the RUC officers informed Governor McLaughlan that on interview Edmunds had admitted having a homosexual relationship with Trainee Kerr during his sentence and possibly on at least one occasion outside the establishment after Kerr's release. Kerr, I understand, is in England at present and refuses to co-operate with the RUC in any investigation relating to Kincora in particular and homosexuality generally.

There is no record of ex-Officer Edmunds having displayed any homosexual tendencies during his service which he terminated voluntarily on 18.8.79 after 4 years service saying he had found another job as he was suffering from "nerves" and was on tablets.

On 22.4.80 I was present when the above-mentioned RUC officers had an interview with Dr R McKeown, Principal Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Services with responsibility for the Prison Medical Service.

CONFIDENTIAL

WRITTEN STATEMENT AFTER CAUTION

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM EDMONDSADDRESS: [REDACTED]OCCUPATION CLEANERAGE: [REDACTED] yrs ^{DOB} [REDACTED]TAKEN BY: S G PREATER D/CAT: BANGOR RUC STATIONON: 10TH APRIL 1980IN PRESENCE OF: W McGLADDERY, D/C

I, William Edmonds : Wish to make a statement.
I want someone to write down what I say. I have been told that I need
not say anything unless I wish to do so and that whatever I say may be
given in evidence.

(Sgd) William Edmonds

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER

I reside at the above address with my mother and I work in Ross's
Poultry at Millisle. Before this I worked as a Hospital Officer in
the Borstal Millisle. I think it was about the Summer of 1976 I went
into the Borstal in Millisle. My duties were to give out medicines
and tend to minor injuries. I had worked there for about one and a
half to two years when a boy called Richard Kerr was admitted to the
Borstal. After he had been in for about six weeks I saw him one day
in the Surgery, he was there for medical treatment. Him and I were
alone and he was dressed only in a dressing-gown. I opened his
dressing-^{WEgownWE}and started playing with his buttocks and balls. He just
said that it was nice but didn't touch me. I asked him if I could
ride him and he said yes. I took out my cock and was about to have
sex by putting it up his arse when I heard someone coming. I fixed
myself and also his dressing-gown and then Mr Vance walked into the
Surgery. He didn't seem to suspect anything. Richard was then taken

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: WILLIAM EDMONDS CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

back to his cell. Shortly after this Richard injured his foot and was taken to Musgrave Park Hospital and I didn't see him again for about six to eight weeks. When he came back to the Borstal he was in a disturbed state and was always accompanied by other Wardens so I couldn't get him alone to do anything else with him. Before he went to Musgrave Park I remember I tried to wank him a couple of times in the Surgery, but couldn't because his cock was so small. He never touched me at all. Nothing else happened in there but Richard asked me if I would go out and see him when he was released. He was released about a year ago and I went to see him in the Park Avenue Hotel where he was living. It was either a Wednesday or a Friday night, I can't remember which but we had a few drinks and went up to his room. We talked for a while about general things then I asked him if I could sleep with him. He said okay and we both stripped to our underpants and got into his bed. I then played with his balls for a while but he didn't touch me, he just lay there with his back to me and I got a hard on. I then stuck my cock up his arse and started to push out and in. He said I was hurting him a bit and then the phone rang in his room before I could come. Richard got up and answered the phone and told me it was the night porter saying I had to leave the Hotel, I think they were thinking I may have been getting a free room for the night. I got dressed and left. I saw him again in the Park Avenue Hotel about a week later but we only had drink and a talk. We talked in his room but nothing happened. I saw him again about three weeks later, he had moved to the Bishops Court Hotel. We had drinks and talked about him going to England but nothing happened. He went to England shortly after that ^{WE} and I haven't seen him since. I knew Richard had been in Kincora Boys Hostel before he came to the Borstal at Millisle. I had no contact with Kincora and I didn't know any of the staff there. I have not had any homosexual relation with any other boys in Borstal at Millisle. I would like to add that myself, the doctors and the matron Mrs Beggs had discussions on Richard's homosexual tendencies. These discussions occurred

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) William Edmonds

(Sgd) S G Freater

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: WILLIAM EDMONDS CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3

before I made approaches to Richard. I have had homosexual tendencies most of my life.

(Sgd) William Edmonds

I have read the above statement and I have been told that I can correct alter or add anything I wish. This statement is true I have made it of my own free will.

(Sgd). William Edmonds

Statement commenced 11.00 am

Statement terminated 11.50 am

Where taken - Bangor RUC Station 10th April 1980

Others Present - D/C McGladdery

Witnessed - S G Preater D/C W McGladdery, D/C

Checked and Certified to be a true copy of the original.

B B L U K 454.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) William Edmonds
..... (Sgd) S G Preater

WRITTEN STATEMENT AFTER CAUTION

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM EDMONDS

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

OCCUPATION STOREMAN/DRIVER

AGE: [REDACTED] YRS

TAKEN BY: W McGLADDERY D/CONSTABLE

AT: [REDACTED]

ON: 9TH JUNE, 1980

IN PRESENCE OF: _____

I, William Edmonds : Wish to make a statement.
I want someone to write down what I say. I have been told that I need
not say anything unless I wish to do so and that whatever I say may be
given in evidence.

Sgd William Edmonds

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER

I live at [REDACTED] with my mother. I have been a homosexual
for the past twelve to fifteen years. I think I became a homosexual because
I wasn't having much luck with girls. Sometime around 1969 or 1970 I met a
man called KIN 251 in the Royal Avenue Hotel. I became friends with
him and we started having a homosexual relationship. The relationship lasted
for a couple years. During this time we had intercourse on several occasions.
We also sucked one another and we wanked each other as well. We did this at
my flat at [REDACTED] I had homosexual relations with another
man called KIN 252. He lives in [REDACTED] I met him about two years
ago in the Gay Club in Lower North Street, Belfast. We had sex together and
sucked one another off. We sometimes wanked each other off. This took place
at my home. He visited me most weekends and we usually had sex. It happened
one other time when we went on holidays to Enniskillen. That was last July.
I have stopped having sex with KIN 252 now because he wants to go with girls
and that's the way I intend to go from now.

Sgd William Edmonds

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: DENIS ANTHONY ELLIOTT

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]: DOB [REDACTED]

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I declare that this statement consisting of 1 page, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 5th day of May 1980

(Sgd) John Middlemiss, D/Sgt.
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

D A Elliott
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

From Spring 1975 until the Autumn of 1977 I held the post of Senior Medical Officer at Magilligan Prison. I was responsible for all medical services within the prison during that time. William Edmonds came under my control as a hospital officer during December 1975. Over a period of some months, my observations of this officer led me to the conclusion that he possessed homosexual tendencies. I advised the Prison Governor, Mr Cunningham orally of my conclusions at the time. Whilst I was on leave during the early part of 1977, Officer Edmunds was posted to the Borstal at Millisle on a temporary basis in his capacity of Hospital Officer. On my return from leave, the posting came to my knowledge and at this stage I drew the attention of Mr Cunningham, the Prison Department and the Chief Medical Officer (Prisons) of the unsuitability of Officer Edmunds for the position. A short time later, Officer Edmunds posting to the Borstal was made permanent and I again advised all concerned including the Governor of Millisle Borstal of the unsatisfactory situation.

(Sgd) D A Elliott

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) D A Elliott

Signature witnessed by: John Middlemiss, D/Sergeant.

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT ADAMS McKEOWN

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]: [REDACTED] YRS (DOB [REDACTED])

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER - DESS

ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES (ROOM 429)
DUNDONALD HOUSE, BELFAST, BT4.TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I declare that this statement consisting of 1 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 12th day of May 19 80.

Sgd. John Middlemiss D/S.....
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

Sgd. R. A. McKeown.....
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am a Principal Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Services, my responsibilities being administrative work relating to Prison Medical Services. I have been so employed since January 1975. I have known Dr Denis Elliott for a number of years and during 1977 he was senior Medical Officer at H M Prison, Magilligan. I cannot recall exactly when but I do recall a conversation with Denis Elliott when he told me that he considered a Prison Hospital Officer, Mr Edmonds to be unsuitable for duty as a Hospital Officer at Millisle Borstal because he suspected that Edmonds had homosexual tendencies. I then spoke to the Prison Staffing Officer Mr G D Thompson acquainting him of Dr Elliott's suspicions. Mr Thompson stated he could take no action unless the fact was reported to him in writing. This I told him I could not do, nor could Denis Elliott as neither of us had any proof that this man was indeed a practising homosexual.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: Sgd. R. A. McKeown.....

Signature witnessed by: John Middlemiss D/S...

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: Mr Gerard David Thompson

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] : DOB [REDACTED]

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Civil Servant

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I declare that this statement consisting of 2 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 15th day of May 19 80 .

(Sgd) John Middlemiss D/S
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

(Sgd) G D Thompson
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I was employed in the Prison Staffing Branch of the Northern Ireland Office (formerly the Ministry of Home Affairs) from February 1971 to March 1980. My responsibilities in that Branch included the deployment of prison officers to the various penal establishments in Northern Ireland. Mr Edmonds joined the Prison Service on 10 November 1975 and after completing his initial training was posted to Magilligan Prison as a discipline officer on 8 December 1975. After successfully completing a specialist training course he was appointed as a hospital officer on 10 May 1976. He continued to serve at Magilligan Prison until he was transferred on temporary duty to Millisle Borstal Institution on 13 December 1976. This transfer to Millisle was made permanent with effect from 7 March 1977. About the beginning of May 1977, Dr R McKeown, Principal Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Services spoke to me and said that he had heard that Mr Edmonds might have homosexual tendencies. I wrote to Dr McKeown on 5 May 1977 and asked if he could advise me of the nature of any clinical evidence of fact or opinion which would suggest that the officer's character was other than suitable for him to be employed at a young offenders institution. To the best of my recollection Dr McKeown did not reply in writing but spoke again

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) G D Thompson

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: G D THOMPSON CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

and said that there was suspicion only and he was unable to let me have anything further. In the absence of any evidence to substantiate the suspicion and as no further doubts were raised about him, Mr Edmonds remained at the Borstal Institution. He subsequently resigned from the Prison Service on 18 August 1979.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) G D Thompson

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: DUNCAN MARK McLAUGHLANAGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]: YEARSOCCUPATION OF WITNESS: BORSTAL GOVERNORADDRESS: GOVERNORS HOUSE, HMB MILLISLE, CO DOWNTO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I declare that this statement consisting of 1 page, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 13th day of May 1980

(Sgd) John Middlemiss, D/Sgt.
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

(Sgd) D M McLaughlan
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am Governor of HM Borstal, Millisle, and have been since December 1974. Ex hospital officer Edmunds was known to me from the time of his posting to this establishment in March 1977 until his resignation in September 1979. He was employed originally as a detailed duty hospital officer at Millisle and at a later date was transferred permanently to this establishment. That transfer, like all others in the service was organised by the Prison Staffing Branch of the Northern Ireland Office. Shortly after the time of the initial transfer Dr Denis Elliott, Medical Officer, HM Prison, Magilligan, informally expressed to me his reservations about the transfer, namely because of his suspicions that Edmunds had homosexual tendencies. It was emphasised by Dr Elliott that he had no proof of any homosexual behaviour practised by Edmunds and therefore no action could not be taken.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) D M McLaughlan

Signature witnessed by: John Middlemiss, D/Sergeant

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes
Sans - I thought
the last year was
8/5/

includes
for your collection -
3 8/1

Northern Ireland Office
 DUNDEAL HOUSE

PS/IR ALISON

During the course of investigation into allegations concerning Kincora Boys Residential Home, Royal Ulster Constabulary officers visited HM Borstal Millisle during March 1980. They spoke to the Governor Mr D McLaughlan and Nursing Sister Beggs regarding a former Kincora resident Richard Kerr who had later served a sentence of Borstal Training 21.12.77 to 9.2.79.

The RUC officers, D/Sgt Middlemass and D/Con Perry, enquired as to Kerr's attitudes and behaviour during training and at some stage in the discussions reference was made to an ex-Officer (Hospital) Edmunds whom it was thought knew Kerr well and had established a good relationship with him. The RUC officers obtained ex-Officer Edmunds address and later interviewed him.

On 21 April 1980 the RUC officers informed Governor McLaughlan that on interview Edmunds had admitted having a homosexual relationship with Trainee Kerr during his sentence and possibly on at least one occasion outside the establishment after Kerr's release. Kerr, I understand, is in England at present and refuses to co-operate with the RUC in any investigation relating to Kincora in particular and homosexuality generally.

There is no record of ex-Officer Edmunds having displayed any homosexual tendencies during his service which he terminated voluntarily on 18.8.79 after 4 years service saying he had found another job as he was suffering from "nerves" and was on tablets.

On 22.4.80 I was present when the above-mentioned RUC officers had an interview with Dr R McKeown, Principal Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Services with responsibility for the Prison Medical Service.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Dr McKeown made reference to a conversation he had with a former Medical Officer at Magilligan Prison where Edmonds had served prior to transfer to HM Borstal Wexham. Dr McKeown thought this Medical Officer, Dr Elliott might have had suspicions about Edmonds having homosexual tendencies but nothing was recorded in that connection. Dr Elliott now retired and living in England will be interviewed and investigations will continue.

Nothing in relation to this matter has been made public.

I will keep you informed of any developments.



W R TRUESDALE
Director of Prison (Ops)

23 April 1980

cc Mr Irvine
Mr Barry
Mr Jackson

CONFIDENTIAL

Continuation Page

Page No. 60.....

349. WILLIAM EDMONDS

This man was born on [REDACTED] and joined the Prison Service on 10 November 1975, and on completion of his initial training was posted to Magilligan Prison as a Discipline Officer. After completing a specialist training course he was appointed as Hospital Officer on 10 May 1976. He was transferred to Millisle Borstal on 13 December 1976 and subsequently resigned the Prison Service on 18 August 1976.

350. Edmonds is a single man and resides with his mother at [REDACTED] and is now employed as a Cleaner at Ross's Poultry Farm, Millisle.

351. It should be mentioned at this stage that William Edmonds' homosexual tendencies had been the subject of comment within the Prison Service prior to his transfer from Magilligan Prison to Millisle Borstal.

352. Dr Denis Anthony ELLIOTT had been Senior Medical Officer at Magilligan Prison from 1975 until 1977. His observations of Edmonds led him to believe that Edmonds possessed homosexual tendencies and he advised both the Prison Governor and the Chief Medical Officer (Prisons).

353. Dr Robert Adams McKEOWN, Principal Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Services, recalls a conversation with Dr Elliott who told him that he considered a Prison Hospital Officer, Edmonds, to be unsuitable for duty at Millisle Borstal as he had homosexual tendencies. Dr McKeown acquainted Mr G D THOMPSON, Prison Staffing Officer, of Dr Elliott's suspicions.

354. Mr Gerard David Thompson was at that time attached to the Prison Staffing Branch of the Northern Ireland Office, Armagh. His responsibilities were the deployment of prison officers to the various penal establishments in Northern Ireland. In his statement he gives details of William Edmonds' prison service and states that he was informed by Dr McKeown of his suspicions regarding Edmonds and his suitability to be employed at a Young Offenders Institution. However in the absence of any evidence to substantiate this suspicion no

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Form 51/2

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Part II
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action was taken and Edmonds remained at Millisle Borstal.

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355. Duncan Mark McLAUGHLIN, Governor of HM Borstal, Millisle, states that shortly after Edmonds was transferred to the Borstal he was informally told by Dr Elliott of his suspicions regarding Edmonds, however, it was emphasised by Dr Elliott that he had no proof of any homosexual behaviour and therefore no action could be taken.

356. When Richard Kerr was interviewed on 25 February 1980 he made references to a close relationship with Edmonds who was Hospital Orderly during which time Kerr was detained in Borstal at Millisle.

357. Kerr did not make any specific allegations however and police decided to pursue the relationship and interviewed Edmonds on 10 April 1980.

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Pages 179 - 181

Part III
Exhibit No SGP/3
Pages 345 - 347

358. The interview was conducted by Detective Constables Preater and McGladdery and a statement after caution was recorded by these officers.

359. In his statement Edmonds says that about six weeks after Kerr was admitted to Borstal, 21 December 1977, he committed an act of gross indecency with him in the surgery. He also admits that on two occasions subsequently he attempted to masturbate Kerr but was unable to do so because of Kerr's physical condition ie his penis was too small.

360. When Kerr left Borstal, Edmonds contacted him again in the Park Avenue Hotel, Holywood Road, Belfast, and later in the Bishopscourt Hotel, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. Both meetings took place in or around January 1979. Edmonds states that an act of sodomy took place at the Park Avenue Hotel when he was the dominant partner. Nothing apparently in this respect took place at the other hotel.

Continuation Page

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361. Although in his statement, Kerr alleged that the Night Porter at the Park Avenue Hotel told him to get Edmonds out of his room, enquiries of the hotel staff have failed to substantiate this fact.

362. After making his statement, Edmonds gave the interviewing officers names of six other persons with whom he alleged that he had had homosexual relations. He was later re-interviewed on 9 June 1980 and made a statement admitting homosexual acts with two of these persons, namely [REDACTED] KIN 251 and [REDACTED] KIN 252. When questioned in detail regarding his relations with the others, Edmonds refused to give any assistance.

363. The persons with whom Edmonds admitted relations were:-

- (1) [REDACTED] KIN 251, born [REDACTED]
a Kitchen Porter, [REDACTED]
- (2) [REDACTED] KIN 252 born [REDACTED], a Turner,
[REDACTED]
- (3) [REDACTED] KIN 253, born [REDACTED] Warehouseman,
[REDACTED]
- (4) [REDACTED] years, Decorator
[REDACTED]
- (5) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- (6) A man known to Edmonds as [REDACTED] who the police
have been unable to trace.

364. Of the five persons interviewed, [REDACTED] KIN 251 and [REDACTED] KIN 252 made written statements under caution to Detective Sergeant Middlemiss, Detective Constable Parry and Detective Constable Girvan, admitting that they committed homosexual acts with Edmonds. In [REDACTED] KIN 251 case the acts, which were in the form of masturbation and oral sex, occurred between 1969 and 1973 in a flat occupied by Edmonds at [REDACTED]

Part II
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Part III
Exhibit No JM/2
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Exhibit No RP/4
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Part II
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Part III
Exhibit No RP/3
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Exhibit No SGP/6
Page 356

365. KIN 252 and Edmonds met in the 'Gay' Club in Lower North Street, Belfast, in 1978, and indulged in anal and oral sex in Edmonds' home at [REDACTED] until March this year.

366. KIN 253 admits involvement in homosexual activity but he denied any such activity with Edmonds. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] emphatically deny the suggestion that they were involved with Edmonds.

367. When interviewing these persons, police placed particular emphasis on the allegations of child prostitution. Apart from Edmonds' association with Richard Kerr, no evidence was found to link the others with any of the Kincora residents.

368. When R 9 and R 17 were interviewed in relation to complaints against the defendants, Mains and McGrath, they both outlined how they continued as practising homosexuals and had relations with a KIN 254 and a KIN 255 outside the confines of the hostel.

Part II
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Part III
Exhibit No JM/3
Pages 208 - 210

369. KIN 254, born [REDACTED], a [REDACTED] and resident at the [REDACTED], met R 17 and R 9 when they lodged there from time to time after they had left Kincora. In a written statement under caution made to Detective Sergeant Middlemiss and Detective Constable McLaughlin, KIN 254 said that he engaged in acts of sodomy and gross indecency with both men in the twelve month period ending 21 March 1980, the date he was interviewed by police. KIN 254 paid both men for their services at the rate of £1 a time.

Part III
Exhibit No GC35

- 13 An examination of Richard Kerr's Social Services file reveals that he was discharged from the Millisle Borstal on 9 February 1979 and placed in Williamson House as a temporary measure.
- 14 Documentation within the file clearly indicates that the persons responsible for the running of Williamson House were receiving complaints regarding Kerr's suitability for the Home. There seems little doubt that Witchell had complained to his authorities about Kerr's presence in the Home. This is best illustrated by the letter marked DBE/5 part of GC35 which is a written request from the District Social Services Officer to the Assistant Chief Probation Officer to take responsibility for Kerr.
- 15 A report marked GC54 part of GC35 also refers to the problems being created for Witchell as a result of Kerr's presence in the Home.
- 16 It should be noted that when Witchell was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 26 March 1980 regarding his relationship with Kerr, Witchell referred to his protests at having to accommodate Kerr. A copy of Witchell's statement made to D/Superintendent Caskey on this occasion is attached for information.
- 17 As stated in a previous report on this matter Kerr's credibility throughout this investigation has been in doubt. Despite his comments in his statement to Sussex Police, Kerr when interviewed by the RUC on 25 and 26 February 1980 was given every opportunity to make allegations concerning both Edmonds and Witchell. On that occasion he insisted that he had no allegations to make concerning either person.
- 18 It may be significant that when William Edmonds was interviewed on 10 April 1980 he admitted committing acts of gross indecency with Kerr in the surgery at the Millisle Borstal. Further indecent acts were committed after Kerr's release from custody. No prosecution was directed in this case. A copy of Edmonds' statement is attached for information.

Part III
Exhibit No DBE5
Part of GC35

Part III
Exhibit No GC54
Part of GC35

Part II
Pages 13-15

Part II
Pages 16-18

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

KIN-50864

OCD-53-(50pg) BOX 3 - R v Witchell Mains IP Kerr [REDACTED]

STATEMENT OF: RICHARD KERRAGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: TELEPHONISTADDRESS: ROOM 4, KINGS HOTEL, ARGYLE SQUARE, LONDON

I declare that this statement consisting of 2 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 26th day of October 1982(Sgd) R A Flenley, C/Inspector

*SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.*

(Sgd) Richard Kerr

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am employed as a telephonist at Mount Pleasant Hotel, Kings Cross Road, London. I have been asked by D/Superintendent Harrison about the statements that I made in 1980 to the RUC. The first statement is dated 25 February 1980. It is all true up to the point where I talk about my friendship with Billy Edmonds the medical orderly at Woburn House, Millisle. He didn't do anything to me whilst I was at Millisle but after I left he committed buggery upon me after I had gone to his house. The next morning he made a gift to me of a radio. Twice after that he saw me and attempted to have sex with me but I refused. I didn't tell the RUC about Edmonds bugging me when they interviewed me in 1980 because I was embarrassed and I thought they were only interested in Kincora. The rest of my statement is true up to the point where I refer to lodging at [REDACTED] house in [REDACTED] and I maintained a homosexual relationship for 2 years. He didn't force me into the relationship. My second statement dated 26 February 1980 is true. Another man who had a homosexual relationship with me was Brother Eric Witchell. After I left Millisle I went and stayed at Williamson House where Witchell was in charge. I was at Williamson House for about 6 weeks. During that time Witchell buggered me about 3 times after giving me alcohol. He was the first man to bugger me. On one occasion when I was about 15 years old I was picked up by a man in the Springfield Road, Belfast. I returned to the man's house with him and during the course of

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) Richard Kerr

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: RICHARD KERR CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

conversation he put his hand on the inside of my leg. Nothing else happened. I do not know the man and would not know him. I continue to have casual homosexual relationships in London where I live and work. I consider myself to be bi-sexual.

(Sgd) Richard Kerr
SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATEMENT TO THE HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE INQUIRY

RESIDUAL MILLISLE ISSUE – KERR / EDMONDS

16 June 2016

Declaration

This statement to the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry (HIAI) has been prepared on behalf of the Department of Justice (DOJ).

The statement has been prepared on the basis of information contained in files currently held by the DOJ and information in the public domain. Should further information become available, it may be necessary to provide to the HIAI, revised or supplementary statements.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen Davis", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.**Signed****16 June 2016**

Stephen Davis (on behalf of the Department of Justice)

Introduction

The HIA Inquiry has raised with the Department an issue concerning a Hospital Officer, William Edmonds, who was employed in the Millisle Borstal in the late seventies. Mr Edmonds admitted to police that he engaged in acts of sexual abuse of Richard Kerr who was a trainee in the Millisle Borstal between December 1977 and February 1979. The Department has been invited to address any systemic issues which arise from the papers. The Department is not aware of any complaint having been raised by Mr Kerr arising out of the time spent in the Borstal, or any association with Mr Edmonds.

Background

2. It appears to the Department that during the course of its investigation into Kin-cora, the police spoke with Mr Kerr who referred to having a special relationship with a Hospital Officer, Mr William Edmonds. However, he did not mention any complaint of a sexual nature and nor did he raise any other allegations in relation to Millisle. However, when the police interviewed Mr Edmonds he admitted to committing an act of gross indecency with Mr Kerr in the surgery at Millisle as well as two failed attempts to masturbate him between November 1977 and February 1979. He also described two further incidents in hotels after Mr Kerr had left Millisle.
3. The Department has developed a timeline from the records available at KIN-108003 – 108022 (MIL-30228 – MIL-30247). This is provided at Annex A.
4. These records tell us that it was known to the police that a doctor in Magilligan Prison, where Edmonds had worked as a Hospital Officer before being posted to Millisle, had raised concerns that Edmonds displayed homosexual tendencies. However, this doctor, Dr Elliott, made it clear that this was a suspicion and that he had no substantive evidence to confirm that Edmonds was a practicing homosexual. Dr Elliott informed the Principal Medical Officer and the Governor at Magilligan Mr Cunningham (KIN-108014 (MIL-30239)). After Edmonds had been posted to the Borstal Dr Elliott also informed Duncan McLaughlan, who was Governor at Millisle at the relevant time (KIN-108004 and KIN-108013 (MIL-30229 and MIL-30238)).

5. From the limited information available it appears that the concerns were considered by the NIPS staffing officer, Mr Thompson, who concluded that in the absence of substantive evidence indicating that this officer was not suitable for employment at a young offender's institution, there were no grounds to prevent Edmonds being posted there (KIN—108014 – KIN-108016 (MIL-30239 – MIL-30240)).

Legislation in relation to Homosexuality

6. Homosexual acts between consenting adults were decriminalised in Northern Ireland by the Homosexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 1982. The Order was adopted as a result of the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in Dudgeon v. United Kingdom (1981), which ruled that Northern Ireland's criminalisation of homosexual acts between consenting adults was a violation of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The homosexual age of consent fixed by the Order (18) was higher than the heterosexual age of consent in the rest of Northern Ireland, which had been set at 17 for decades.
7. Subsequently, the ages of consent for homosexual and heterosexual acts in Northern Ireland were equalised at 17 with the passage of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2000 before being lowered to 16 to bring Northern Ireland into line with the rest of the United Kingdom through the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008.
8. Accordingly, at the time of the alleged incidents involving Mr Edmonds and Mr Kerr (which are said to have occurred between November 1977 and May 1979), it was illegal to engage in homosexual acts.

Policy

9. The NIPS Code of Conduct and Discipline provides that an inappropriate relationship between a Prison Officer and an inmate will constitute a disciplinary offence and any Officer found guilty of such an offence would be subject to discipline (MIL-664). The current Code of Conduct and the Code of Conduct which

was applicable when Edmonds was in the Prison Service both refer to inappropriate relationships as a disciplinary matter.

10. The Department believes that that the conduct which Edmonds has admitted engaging in would have amounted to a clear contravention of the NIPS Code of Conduct and Discipline, and had it been detected while he was in the employment of the Service, he would have been disciplined in accordance with the Code.

Culture at the Millisle Borstal

11. The Inquiry has already received evidence from Duncan McLaughlan during Module 10 (26 January 2016). He emphasised to the Inquiry that the safety and welfare of trainees at the Borstal were paramount during his time as Governor of that institution. He explained to the Inquiry how he had made staff aware in a formal written notice that he would not tolerate any form of abuse towards trainees. He would investigate any allegation or suspicion of misconduct and would take action against any officer who he believed had a case to answer.
12. Mr McLaughlan was a very visible Governor. He engaged with the trainees directly and personally. The Inquiry has heard anecdotes about how he would be seen spending time with trainees during recreation time. It was his practice to walk around the Borstal each day and to make himself available to trainees and to any Officer who might wish to express any concern about the institution.
13. In his evidence Mr McLaughlan explained the message which he communicated to staff:

"There is a boundary within which is acceptable behaviour and as long as you stick inside that boundary, I will support you. If you choose to step out of the boundary, well, good luck, because I wouldn't be there with you". That is always made abundantly clear wherever I've been. That is what I believe in" (transcript for day 182, page 60).

14. When LN20 gave evidence, he explained to the Inquiry that Mr McLaughlan had a zero tolerance of abuse (see Transcript for day 181, pages 77-78). Staff were warned that they would be sacked on the spot if they abused trainees in any way. MZ1, another former Officer at Millisle, was asked whether Mr McLaughlan would have tolerated any member of his staff lifting a hand to a trainee. His answer was emphatic - "*definitely not*" (transcript for day 181, at page 39).
15. Having regard to this evidence regarding the leadership style and ethos of Mr McLaughlan and to the clear descriptions of acceptable and unacceptable behaviour contained within the NIPS Code of Conduct and Discipline, and bearing in mind the state of the criminal law at that time, the Department is confident that sexual abuse or inappropriate relationships would not have been tolerated in the Borstal at that time if evidence was available to show that this was occurring.
16. Applying the ethos which Mr McLaughlan adopted during his tenure, it seems clear that if Mr Edmonds had been suspected of sexually abusing Mr Kerr or of having an inappropriate relationship with him, he would in all likelihood have been suspended, the allegations would have been reported to police, and at the appropriate time the matter would also have been investigated and any necessary action taken under Part 1 of the Code of Conduct.
17. The Inquiry heard during Module 10 that there was history of challenging Officers at Millisle who were suspected of abusive conduct towards trainees. In 1963, for example, an officer was charged with a number of offences following a robust investigation, including the charge of having improper relations with prisoners by becoming unduly familiar with them (MIL-23499 – MIL-23557).
18. During his time as Governor, Mr. McLaughlan was responsible for suspending two officers from duty following allegations that they had assaulted a trainee (see transcript for day 182, pages 80-81). The Inquiry heard that he informed the police of the matter and they proceeded to conduct an investigation which resulted in an unsuccessful prosecution. He also reported the issue to the Visiting Committee (MIL-25002). Plainly, Mr McLaughlan took seriously his responsibility to ensure that allegations of inappropriate behaviour were exposed and

fully investigated in a timely manner. The Inquiry is also aware that the performance management system was used to ensure optimum performance by Officers serving within the Prison Service. For example, evidence gained through the performance management system highlighted an officer, MZ1, as unsuitable for service at Millisle and he was transferred to an adult establishment (MIL- 789; MIL-21949 - 21952).

Records and People Searches

19. Before preparing this response to the Inquiry, the Department commissioned extensive searches for relevant electronic records internally and in NIPS, PRONI and the NIO as well as searches for hard copy files in NIPS and the NIO. Our records show that the personnel file for William Edmonds was destroyed in 2000 in line with the record management policy in place at the time. The Department is aware that a pupil file for Richard Kerr was located in PRONI and that it contains information on the movement history and court appearances before Mr Kerr was sent to Millisle Borstal on 21 December 1977 but does not contain any record of complaints from Mr. Kerr in relation to his time in the Borstal.
20. The Department also conducted searches for information in relation to the whereabouts of Mr Edmonds and Mr Thompson, both internally and through Pensions Branch in the Department of Finance and Personnel. These searches have shown that no information is available in relation to Mr Edmonds and that Mr Thompson died a number of years ago.
21. The Department has also attempted to source reference material in relation to the training offered to Hospital Officers during the 1970s and 1980s. We have not been able to source any relevant material other than evidencing that training was delivered at HMP Liverpool and Wormwood Scrubs, although the Department believes the majority of Northern Ireland staff were trained at HMP Liverpool.

22. An entry in Hansard dated 29 March 1979¹ indicates that Mr Kilroy-Silk asked the then Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Merlyn Rees, *“what way unqualified prison officers are trained to be hospital officers; how long the training is; where they are trained; who runs the courses; who teaches the trainees; what is the content of the training course; and whether a syllabus of the course can be published”*.
23. Mr. Rees responded that, *“Prison officers wishing to become hospital officers attend a 13 week course at one of the two hospital officer training schools at Liverpool and Wormwood Scrubs prisons designed to equip them to undertake the basic nursing care required. They are assessed by a course tutor at two-weekly intervals throughout the course duration and upon completion there is a written, oral and practical examination. If successful, they are normally posted to establishments where they can be supervised by full-time prison doctors and experienced senior hospital officer staff. The courses are run by senior hospital officer staff who hold registered nursing qualifications and have completed courses in teaching recognised by the General Nursing Council. Doctors lecture on medical and specialist subjects. The content of the course which is kept under review includes the following main subjects: elementary biology, anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, psychology, chemistry and physics. Basic nursing techniques are taught including ward management; the elements of medical, surgical and psychiatric disorders; emergency resuscitation and prison medical administration. Four weeks are spent in practical attachment to outside hospitals.”*
24. The Department understands that since Hospital Officers were recruited from the Basic Grade Prison Officer ranks, the training outlined by the Secretary of State in his answer would have been in addition to the training received by all Prison Officers.

¹ http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/written_answers/1979/mar/29/prison-officers

How were the allegations against Mr Edmonds dealt with?

25. The records available to the Department show that Mr Edmonds transferred temporarily from HMP Magilligan to Millisle Borstal on 13 December 1976. Dr Elliot, the then Medical Officer at HMP Magilligan, contacted Mr McLaughlan about three months after Mr. Edmonds had been transferred to Millisle and raised concerns that he was suspicious that Mr Edmonds displayed homosexual tendencies. Dr Elliott had raised his concerns with his superior, Dr McKeown, the Governor at HMP Magilligan and the NIPS Staffing Officer before he approached Mr McLaughlan (KIN-108013 (MIL-30238)).
26. The Department believes that since the safety and welfare of the trainees at Millisle would have been of paramount importance, any concerns regarding the suitability of an Officer for service at Millisle would have been carefully considered. However, it was also important that the allocation of Officers to establishments was dealt with fairly. It would not have been appropriate for NIPS to intervene to prevent an Officer from moving to a suitable vacancy at any establishment unless there were good grounds for doing so. A professional Prison Service cannot act on the basis of unsubstantiated rumour or supposition.
27. The Department takes the view that having regard to the safeguarding responsibilities of the NIPS as well as its obligation to protect staff from unfounded allegations, it was obliged to test the strength of the concerns being expressed by Dr Elliott before taking any action.
28. In the absence of key witnesses, particularly Mr Thompson who was primarily responsible for assessing the implications of the concerns raised by Dr Elliott, it is impossible for the Department to effectively convey how those concerns were tested.
29. The Department has sought the assistance of Mr McLaughlan and he has fully co-operated with the efforts to shine further light on these issues. However, he has indicated to the Department that he has no independent recollection of the suspicions that were raised with him about Edmonds, or of the interviews he had with the police about those suspicions. As the Inquiry is aware, the incidents occurred over 35 years ago. However, he does accept that he must have

been responsible for dealing with the issues in the manner suggested in the account which he provided to police on the 13 May 1980.

30. From the information available to the Department in the statements made to the police it is clear that when concerns were raised by Dr Elliott steps were taken by Mr Thompson to establish if there was any evidence that Edmonds might pose a risk to the trainees in Millisle, prior to the Officer being permanently appointed to that establishment.
31. This issue appears to have been taken seriously. Mr Thompson wrote to Dr McKeown on 5 May 1977 and asked *"if he could advise [him] of the nature of any clinical evidence of fact or opinion which would suggest that the officer's [Edmonds'] character was other than suitable for him to be employed at a young offenders institution. (KIN-108015 (MIL-30240))."*
32. Mr Thompson did not receive a written reply but Dr Elliott verbally confirmed that his concerns were based on suspicion only *"...To the best of my recollection Dr McKeown did not reply in writing but spoke again and said that there was suspicion only and he was unable to let me have anything further."* (KIN-108015 - KIN-108016 (MIL-30240 – MIL-30241)).
33. In the absence of any evidence to suggest that Mr Edmonds would pose a risk to the trainees in Millisle, his posting was subsequently made permanent at Millisle Borstal where he served until he medically retired from the Prison Service on 18 August 1979.
34. Dr Elliott raised the matter informally with Mr McLaughlan, after the initial posting. In response Mr McLaughlan took the same approach as Mr Thompson and sought to clarify the basis for the concerns. It is recorded in Mr McLaughlan's police statement that it *"was emphasised by Dr. Elliott that he had no proof of any homosexual behaviour practised by Edmunds."* Accordingly, Mr McLaughlan had no basis to take any further action (KIN-108017 (MIL-30242)).
35. The approaches taken by both Mr Thompson and Mr McLaughlan were consistent: both took active steps to examine the suitability of Mr. Edmonds' appointment to Millisle but when they sought to investigate the matter they were not presented with any information to suggest that he was unsuitable.

36. The issues raised by the admissions which Mr Edmonds made to police were drawn to the attention of the Minister at the time: see the note dated 23 April 1980 from Mr Truesdale to the Minister (KIN-108001 - KIN-108002 (MIL-25563 – MIL-25564)). The note outlines the circumstances under which the police interviewed Governor McLaughlan and the other interviews being conducted. Mr Truesdale also attended the police interview with Dr McKeown, the Principal Medical Officer who had responsibility for the Prison Medical Service.
37. Searches for further information have been conducted but have not uncovered any documents relevant to the alleged incidents between ex-trainee Kerr and Hospital Officer Edmonds.
38. The NIO carried out searches on behalf of the Department of Justice for further information but no further records of actions taken by NIPS or the NIO are available.
39. The Department takes the view that even if it had been established as a fact at the time that Mr Edmonds' sexual orientation was homosexual, this should not of itself have been grounds to prevent a person from taking up a post at any penal institution, whether a mainstream prison or a Borstal. The issue was whether there was any risk posed to trainees, and it is clear that no evidence came forward to demonstrate that trainees were at risk.

Outcome of the Police Investigation

40. The police took a number of statements in relation to the alleged incidents between Mr Edmonds and Mr Kerr as shown below:
 - Mr Kerr on 25 February 1980 (KIN-108009 – KIN-108012 (MIL-30234 – MIL-30327)) and 26 February 1980 (KIN-108007 – KIN-108008 (MIL-30232 – MIL-30233));
 - Mr Edmonds on 10 April 1980 (KIN-108018 – KIN-108020 (MIL-30243 – MIL-30245)) and 9 June 1980 (KIN-108021 – KIN-108022 (MIL-30246 – MIL-30247));

- Dr Elliott on 5 May 1980 (KIN-108013 (MIL-30238));
 - Dr McKeown on 12 May 1980 (KIN-108014 (MIL-30239));
 - Mr Thompson on 15 May 1980 (KIN-108015 – KIN-108016 (MIL-30240 – MIL-30241)); and
 - Governor McLaughlan on 13 May 1980 (KIN-108017 (MIL-30242)).
41. A summary of the evidence in relation to Mr Edmonds and Mr Kerr is found at KIN-108003 – KIN-108006 (MIL-30228 – MIL-30231).

DOJ Position

42. The Department notes that Mr Kerr has never made a complaint about the conduct of Mr Edmonds in Millisle. Indeed the Department acknowledges that in a statement which he made to Sussex Police on the 28 October 1982, Mr Kerr recalled having sexual relations with Mr Edmonds in his home after he had been discharged from Millisle but he expressly stated, “he didn’t do anything to me whilst at Millisle” (KIN-40796).
43. The Department cannot resolve this inconsistency in the accounts which have been given. Moreover, the Department has never had the opportunity to test the veracity of the admissions which Mr Edmonds made to police with either Mr Edmonds or Mr Kerr. The honesty of Mr Edmond’s account is clearly open to question in light of Mr Kerr’s unequivocal statement that nothing of a sexually abusive nature occurred whilst he was a trainee at Millisle.
44. Of course if Mr Edmonds has accurately accounted to police for his actions towards Mr Kerr in Millisle, the Department would accept that this would be a very grave matter. Viewed from that perspective it is regrettable that although Dr Elliott rightly raised a concern, he did not have any information to establish that Mr Edmonds was a threat to prisoners in the mainstream prison system or to trainees in the Borstal. Therefore, no reliable evidence was available to the Department at that time to demonstrate that Mr Edmonds was unsuitable to

continue in service and it was unable to take any formal action to prevent the alleged abuse and to protect Mr Kerr.

45. The Department would wish to add that if Mr Edmonds admissions to police were truthful then his behaviour towards Mr Kerr must be condemned without reservation. He was placed in an important position of responsibility, a position of trust. If he conducted himself as he has described that would have amounted to an abuse of trust and his actions would have contravened the moral and professional standards expected from all Prison Service Staff. Mr Edmonds would have been well aware of those standards, and that such behaviour would have constituted a wilful breach of the Code of Conduct.
46. Finally, if Mr Edmonds behaved as he has described the Department would extend a sincere apology to Mr Kerr for any hurt or injury he may have suffered.

Annex A

Timeline

Date	Who	Position / Location	Action
10/11/1975	W Edmonds	-	Joins NIPS
08/12/1975	W Edmonds	Magilligan	Discipline Officer
10/05/1976	W Edmonds	Magilligan	Appointed as Hospital Officer
Prior to Dec 1976	Dr Elliott	Senior Medical Officer, Magilligan	Advised Dr McKeown that he had concerns that Mr Edmonds had homosexual tendencies
"	Dr McKeown	Principal Medical Officer, DHSS	Conversation with Dr Elliott who advises him that he considers Edmonds unsuitable for duty at Millisle Borstal;
TBC	Dr McKeown	Principal Medical Officer, DHSS	Advised Mr Thompson, Prison Staffing Officer, of Dr Elliott's suspicions
13/12/1976	W Edmonds	Hospital Officer, Millisle (non-permanent)	Transferred to Millisle Borstal
Pre 7/3/1977	Dr Elliott	Senior Medical Officer, Magilligan	Informally advised D McLaughlan (Governor, Millisle) of his reservations regarding the transfer of Edmonds to Millisle because of his homosexual tendencies.
Pre 7/3/1977	D McLaughlan	Governor, Millisle	Advised Dr Elliott that no action could be taken as there was no proof.

Date	Who	Position / Location	Action
07/03/1977	W Edmonds	Hospital Officer, Millisle (permanent)	Hospital officer post at Millisle made permanent
01/05/1977	Mr Thompson	Prison Staffing Branch	Conversation with Dr McKeown regarding suspicions of Edmonds homosexual tendencies
05/05/1977	Mr Thompson	Prison Staffing Branch	Wrote to Dr McKeown asking if he could advise him of any clinical evidence or fact of opinion that the officer's character was other than suitable employment at a young offenders institution; No response other than a conversation confirming that his opinion was based on suspicion only.
01/11/1977	R Kerr	Millisle	Sentenced to Millisle Borstal by Belfast Juvenile Court
Nov/77 - Feb/79	R Kerr	Millisle	4 attempted suicides, one of which resulted in admission to hospital
Post Nov/77	Edmonds	Millisle	Alleges discussions with the doctor and Mrs Beggs regarding R Kerr's homosexuality and that these took place before he approached R Kerr
02/02/1978	Kerr	Millisle	Attempted suicide
18/03/1978	Kerr	Millisle	Attempted suicide
21/03/1978	Kerr	Millisle	Attempted suicide - sent to Maze Hospital Unit
05/04/1978	Kerr	Millisle	Returns to Borstal from Maze Hospital Unit

Date	Who	Position / Location	Action
11/04/1978	Kerr	Millisle	Attempted suicide
Nov/77 - Feb/79	Edmonds	Millisle	Alleges three episodes of sexually abusing R Kerr in the surgery
01/02/1979	R Kerr	Millisle	Released from Borstal
Feb 1979 - May 1979	R Kerr / Edmonds	Park Avenue Hotel and Bishops Court Hotel	Kerr and Edmonds met. No mention of a sexual relationship by Kerr; Edmonds details sexual activity
01/05/1979	R Kerr	-	Moved to Preston
18/08/1979	W Edmonds	Millisle	Resigned from Prison Service
21/04/1980	D McLaughlan	Millisle	Interviewed by the police re ex-Trainee Kerr
POLICE STATEMENTS			
25/02/1980	R Kerr	-	Statement to the police investigating Kincora
26/02/1980	R Kerr	-	Second statement to the police
10/04/1980	W Edmonds	-	Statement to the police
05/05/1980	Dr Elliott	-	Statement to the police
12/05/1980	Dr McKeown	-	Statement to the police

Date	Who	Position / Location	Action
13/05/1980	Governor McLaughlan	Millisle	Statement to the police
15/05/1980	Mr Thompson	-	Statement to the police
09/06/1980	W Edmonds	-	Second statement to the police