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| 5  | HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE INQUIRY                 |
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| 9  | being heard before:                                    |
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| 11 | SIR ANTHONY HART (Chairman)                            |
| 12 | MR DAVID LANE  |
| 13 | MS GERALDINE DOHERTY                                   |
| 14 |  |
| 15 | held at  |
| 16 | Banbridge Court House                                  |
| 17 | Banbridge  |
| 18 |  |
| 19 | on Monday, 27th June 2016                              |
| 20 | commencing at 10.00 am                                 |
| 21 | (Day 215)  |
| 22 |  |
| 23 | MS CHRISTINE SMITH, QC and MR JOSEPH AIKEN appeared as |
| 24 | Counsel to the Inquiry.                                |
| 25 |  |
|    | Page 1   |

Monday, 27th June 2016 1 2 (10.00 am)3 Material relating to Social Services dealt with by COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY 4 Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Can I remind 5 everyone that if you have a mobile phone, please ensure 6 7 it is turned off or placed on "Silent"/"Vibrate", and it may well be, indeed probably will be, the case that, as 8 9 on every other day, names of individuals who have been given a designation will be used in the chamber for ease 10 11 of reference. Those names must never be used outside 12 the chamber in any circumstances without the express 13 authority of the Inquiry. 14 Yes, Mr Aiken? Chairman, Members of the Panel, good morning. 15 16 Unfortunately the witness that we were going to have this morning is ill and the consequence of that is he is 17 not going to be able to attend today. We hope to try 18 19 and reschedule, depending on his state of health, later 20 in the week, which fortunately or perhaps more 21 unfortunately means I will commence earlier than 22 anticipated this morning on our journey through what the Social Services knew. 23 24 When we finished last Thursday we had begun to look 25 at the Social Services' anonymous call that was made by Page 2

Roy Garland on 23rd January 1974 to the Holywood Road Social Services' office. We are just going to bring the record made by Mary Wilson of what she was told on the screen. She had been the -- the call had been taken by Colin McKay. He passed the information on to his boss, Brian Todd. Brian Todd had then phoned Mary Wilson at home and conveyed to her the substance of the anonymous call.

You can see from the handwriting -- we looked at it at the end of last week -- the call was to allege that William McGrath had made improper suggestions to the boys -- so we are talking about in Kincora; that he had allegedly gone to live in the hostel for that purpose; and he had also written a note to one of the boys making improper suggestions to the boy.

As we saw at the end of last week, that involved then a sequence of events that ended up with Mary Wilson speaking to Joe Mains, the warden, and then interviews on a subsequent date with William McGrath. We looked at what he had to say. Then we examined the RUC Phase One investigation, which looked at this and spoke to all of the individuals in and around the story, and we had just reached the point when we ended our hearings at the end of last week when I was about to draw your attention to the fact this was also examined in addition to the RUC

Phase One Inquiry, and by Sussex superintendents as part of the Terry Inquiry, also by the Hughes Inquiry.

The Hughes Inquiry took evidence from Mary Wilson initially on Day 23 of their public hearings, which was 8th November 1984. That runs from 71648 to 71686 in the evidence bundle. She was recalled on Day 26, 16th November 1984, and that evidence runs from 72000 to 72024.

The Inquiry also heard from Colin McKay, who was the recipient of the call and the person who attended with Mary Wilson to interview McGrath, and was as satisfied as she was as to what he had to say and therefore concluded as to the veracity of the claim. He gave evidence on Day 26, which was, as I said, 16th November. His evidence runs from 71976 to 72000.

Also involved in the process was Clive Scoular, who was made aware of the anonymous call by Mary Wilson and gave advice that Colin McKay should attend to conduct the interview or be there present as Mary Wilson conducted the interview as he received the call. Clive Scoular gave evidence on a number of days but including Day 16 on 11th October 1984 and that evidence runs from 71074 to 71098; and then also on Day 27, which was 22nd November 1984, at 72028 to 72030; also on Day 33, which was 13th December 1984, and that evidence runs from

1 72564 to 72605; then, finally, on a fourth occasion, Day 2 43 on 8th April 1985, and that runs from 73486 to 73584.

The Inquiry also heard evidence from Brian Todd and you will recall his interview to the Social Work Today newspaper or magazine is what resulted in the matter being reinvestigated as part of RUC Phase Two and some conclusions being reached about the veracity of Brian Todd's then account as compared to what is actually recorded at the time. He gave evidence to the Hughes Inquiry on Day 27, which was 22nd November 1984, and his evidence runs from 72060 to 72106.

The Public Inquiry also took evidence from then RUC Detective Inspector Ronald Mack on Day 27, 22nd November. That was about the 1982 RUC Phase Two investigation into Brian Todd's 1982 claims in the Social Work Today magazine. His evidence runs from 72106 to 72116.

Now, as you have probably already gathered, there was a huge amount of evidence taken by the Public Inquiry about this particular episode, the Public Inquiry being primarily concerned with Social Services, whether or not they had missed opportunities to identify that William McGrath and Joseph Mains and Raymond Semple were abusing boys in their care.

Now I am going to very briefly summarise and just
Page 5

give you a few points of what Mary Wilson told the Hughes Inquiry, given that she was principally involved in interviewing William McGrath on foot of the anonymous call. Obviously you have the whole transcripts available as a result of this Inquiry's work in the Public Records Office in Northern Ireland.

Mary Wilson admitted that the first thing that struck her -- that's why I have left this document on the screen -- the first thing that struck her about the call was that it couldn't have come from one of the boys in Kincora or from someone who knew them well. The reason why she expressed that view was because McGrath was employed as a non-resident and the caller had stated that he lived in Kincora, which was not the case. He was not supposed to be living in Kincora and Mary Wilson checked, as you can see, with Joseph Mains to make sure that her understanding was correct, which it was. She explained to the Hughes Inquiry that the call had already less credibility to her mind due to the fact that it can't have come from anyone in the hostel or who knew anything about the workings of the hostel.

She was aware also of McGrath's family background.

He was a married man with children, and that went in his favour. She took the immediate action that's set out in her record, ringing Joseph Mains, then moving on to

conduct an interview with William McGrath.

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Clive -- she confirmed in her interview or her evidence to the Hughes Inquiry that Clive Scoular had suggested, as I said, that she take Colin McKay with her to that interview, because he had taken the call. So that indicates to you, Members of the Panel, that Clive Scoular was on notice of the call as the head person in the district, as it were, before even the interview with McGrath had taken place.

Mary Wilson explained to the Hughes Inquiry when she saw McGrath and conducted the interview, he was very assured, had a positive story to tell of vindictive, malicious people that were trying to blacken him and cost him his job because of his political associations. She could not recall if she had told him the exact wording of the call, but she was asked if she had -whenever -- you will recall me drawing to your attention that William McGrath pointed out that he received an anonymous letter in a similar type vein, and she was asked whether she had asked to see a copy of that letter, and she explained that she had not done that, but she carried out this investigation as she had any others, but she explained that when McGrath talked about his political involvement with the Orange Order and he felt that this was a matter of getting him into trouble

over his job and maybe losing his job, she found that convincing.

She explained to the Hughes Inquiry that she had no reason to feel that McGrath was not telling the truth, that he didn't give the impression of someone who was trying to hide something. He denied ever having written a note to a boy and couldn't give any other reason aside from a political one as to why someone would want to accuse him.

Mary Wilson in her evidence to the Hughes Inquiry was not sure how long the interview lasted, but she agreed with Colin McKay's evidence. He was stating to the Inquiry that it lasted for about an hour. During that time McGrath was not perturbed in any way.

She explained to the Hughes Inquiry that she didn't have the name of the caller or the name of the boy to whom the complaint related. I have already drawn to your attention the fact she was already clear the caller did not know the workings of Kincora. She felt she could not do very much at the time, but had spoken to Colin McKay, and although she could not recall what they discussed, she left feeling they both felt the same about it, that this was — there was nothing to the anonymous allegation, that it was of a vindictive nature and McGrath was innocent, and therefore there was

nothing serious that flowed from it.

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She did explain to the Hughes Inquiry that it was the first time she had ever come across an allegation of sexual impropriety in a boys' home. It was drawn to her attention that this was now the second allegation that had been made about the same home, because you will recall she had explained that she was involved in an incident with a boy having his -- Joseph Mains putting his hand down his underpants. She explained that she thought -- regarded that as a coincidence, because the two sets of allegations were about different members of staff, and it didn't occur to her that two different members of staff would be involved in the same practices within one home. She explained that she found the first incident involving Mains as an innocuous matter that didn't cause her ongoing concern. She did report the conclusions of her investigation to Clive Scoular. She couldn't recall there being any suggestion she needed to do any more about it.

She recalled before the Hughes Inquiry that Clive Scoular, her boss, as far as she was concerned conveyed to her he felt she had gone as far as they could to investigate the anonymous call and she felt he was satisfied with what she had done and conveyed to him. She also explained that the Mason file was never

mentioned to her, which is a separate issue that arises.

It was drawn to her attention that she could have made inquiries of the boys that were in the home. So as part of checking she got the account from William McGrath, but then she could have taken the extra step to speaking to each of the boys.

She explained to the Hughes Inquiry that she had -she was in the home often and talked to the boys on
several occasions, and she hoped that if there was any
complaint about anybody, she would have heard about it.

She was asked about homosexuality within the home, given that it was a boys' home. She said she was aware of the possibility, but she wouldn't have associated that possibility with staff in the hostel being involved. She explained that she talked to the current residents and ex-residents and the housekeeper and no-one ever gave a hint that there was a complaint against Joseph Mains or anyone else in the hostel.

As I said, she explained to the Hughes Inquiry that she did not relate the two incidents that she was now aware of. The one involving Mains she regarded as not a very serious one. She had accepted his explanation of it. This was the first time she heard anything against William McGrath, who was a family man, who to her seemed by his explanations concerned about helping boys.

If you just pause at that point, Mr Aiken, it 1 CHAIRMAN: 2 therefore appears to be the position when Mary Wilson was performing these investigations into this 1974 3 anonymous allegation, she had no knowledge whatever 4 about the 1967 allegations or 1971 allegations. 5 appears to have been no material available to her, nor 6 had anybody ever told her about these matters, and 7 therefore she was performing the investigation in 8 9 ignorance of very important information that for whatever reason had never been made known to her --10 11 MR AIKEN: Yes. 12 CHAIRMAN: -- or she had no reason to believe existed. 13 MR AIKEN: Yes. She knew of a small part of the Joseph 14 Mains matter in 1971, but not of all of that 15 information, and obviously as the head person in the 16 district responsible for looking after Kincora I think the Health & Social Care Board have acknowledged that 17 18 failure to convey that information to the appropriate 19 person so they were fully informed whenever they were 20 looking or investigating is something that should have 21 happened and didn't. 22 Yes. In other words, this is one of the early CHAIRMAN: 23 outworkings of the absence of a proper process being put 24 in place in the aftermath of the decision not to refer 25 the 1971 allegations to the police.

MR AIKEN: Yes. Now it is the case -- and this is the point she was making -- that this is the first time that she has been made aware of anything to do with William McGrath. However, as I drew your attention to on Thursday, as a result of the interview she conducts and the conversation she's already had with Joseph Mains she's on notice that there was involvement with the police as a result of a call made to them, and from William McGrath himself that he -- a letter had been sent about him to his organisation, which I showed you on Thursday how that seemed to be a reference to the Orange Order.

So I've gone through the main points of her evidence before you, Members of the Panel, to demonstrate publicly again something of which you are aware and which the Health & Social Care Board are aware of, and will no doubt refer to relevant parts in their written submissions, and that is that the public hearings involved in the Hughes Inquiry, adversarial as they were, involved what you may consider to be a rigorous examination of what the Social Services knew and at a point much closer in time to the events that we — than we are today. That's why this Inquiry isn't going to call to give evidence lots of social workers to go over again that which they dealt with, some over many

days of cross-examination, before the Hughes Inquiry in excess of thirty years ago.

But I want to turn to what the Hughes Inquiry found, having looked at these particular events, because obviously this is very early on in William McGrath's pattern of abuse. As you will recall when we looked at what the residents say, the more serious sexual activity with residents began after this set of events or it is likely that that is the case, and if we can look, please, at 75259, we have in the bottom left the beginning of the examination of the anonymous call, and the Inquiry sets out the facts as they determine them. If we just go back out, please, and set out the sequence of events as they are established.

If we scroll down on to the next page, please, you can see that the Inquiry determined that Mrs Wilson had reported her interview and conclusions to Mr Scoular on the same day as she conducted the interview with Mr McGrath:

"There is no record of their discussion, but it is clear that they agreed that no further action was possible or necessary. Mrs Wilson gave evidence that she would have told Mr Scoular at this time about the earlier complaint against Mr Mains, which she had also mentioned to Colin McKay ..."

Colin McKay mentioned being aware of that from Mary
Wilson in his evidence:

"... but did not remember precisely what she said at the time."

You can see then the Inquiry says:

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"We sought an explanation as to why neither Mr Scoular nor Mrs Wilson considered it necessary or appropriate to contact the police in connection with these allegations, since they at least hinted at a propensity to criminal behaviour. Both gave evidence that they believed the allegations to be untrue rather than merely unproven, though Mr Scoular was rather less definite about this in attempting to recall his state of mind at the time. Mrs Wilson was aware that Mr McGrath was a married man in late middle age with a family and she was sceptical due to the inaccuracy of the allegation about Mr McGrath living in a hostel -- the hostel. In addition, anonymous communications do not inspire confidence in their credibility and there was a lack of supporting detail in the allegations. satisfied that these considerations, along with the reassurances of Mr Mains and the calmness with which Mr McGrath dealt with the allegations, persuaded Mr Scoular and Mrs Wilson that no further action was necessary."

But then the Hughes Inquiry says this: 1 2 "It would in our view have been prudent for 3 Mr Scoular and Mrs Wilson to have contacted the police once they were told by Messrs Mains and McGrath that 4 a similar telephone call had been made to them ..." 5 That was the point I was drawing to your attention: 6 "... to ensure that the police were acquainted with 7 the additional information. The police had indeed 8 9 received an anonymous telephone call in May 1973 ..." We looked at that as the precursor to looking at 10 11 this sequence of events: 12 "... alleging, amongst other things, that Mr McGrath 13 was homosexual, was involved in a militant organisation 14 called Tara and stating that he worked in Kincora.

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was homosexual, was involved in a militant organisation called Tara and stating that he worked in Kincora. As a result a police constable from the Strandtown RUC station had interviewed Mr Mains and submitted a report, which was accepted by his superiors, dismissing the information as malicious. Whether the police would have made more extensive inquiries if the January 1974 anonymous call had been brought to their attention, and what these might have disclosed, is a matter of conjecture. In reaching our finding that this matter should have been referred to the police, we were conscious that the information directly available to Mr Scoular and Mrs Wilson was limited and the criticism

of them implicit in our finding is qualified on that score."

That's the point you were drawing attention to,
Chairman, that there was not the conveyance to them of
all of the information that the Eastern Board had by
this point in time:

"Mr Scoular had no knowledge of the Mason file and at best ..."

At this point in time I should make clear, because he obviously does become aware in 1976:

"... and at best only second-hand knowledge of Mrs Wilson's earlier involvement in an investigation of Mr Mains. Mrs Wilson had no direct knowledge of or access to the Mason file. In addition, this was the first complaint against Mr McGrath and this would not have been as alarming to Mrs Wilson as a further allegation against Mr Mains."

Then they examine the investigation:

"As to the method of Mrs Wilson's investigation, it was probably unfortunate that there was a time lag between her discussion with Mr Mains and her interview with Mr McGrath, since this may have given the latter time to compose himself and prepare his explanations. While it might be said that Mrs Wilson was unwise to alert Mr Mains, who had himself been under some degree

of suspicion earlier, we do not consider that she could properly have taken up the allegations with Mr McGrath while keeping Mr Mains in ignorance of them. She had accepted Mr Mains' explanation of the earlier complaint and stated that she had no doubt at all in her mind about Mr Mains at that time. Mrs Wilson's trust in Mr Mains might have been diminished if she had direct knowledge of the contents of the Mason file, but we have already noted that this was regrettably not the case. Mr Scoular, who had been in post only since October 1973, inevitably relied heavily on the experience and judgment of Mrs Wilson in matters relating to the conduct and character of residential staff" in the East Belfast & Castlereagh District.

Move further down, please, for me:

"Other possible steps, such as interviewing the boys then resident in Kincora, were not taken. This might have produced some positive result, but our view is that this allegation, of a critical nature (sic) but deficient in detail, could only have been investigated properly by the police. It is our view that the non-specific nature of the allegation and the anonymity of the call meant that this matter could not have been dealt with as a complaint. We have indicated in any case that it is doubtful whether the Eastern Board had

introduced a relevant procedure before March 1974." 1 2 They then recount the further additional aspect to this particular sequence of events and that was 3 4 Mr Todd's article in Social Work Today. You can see that in 4.51: 5 "In evidence to us Mr Todd accepted that these" --6 the details he provided for the article -- "were 7 erroneous and that Mrs Wilson's notes accurately 8 9 represented the source, substance and timing of the anonymous call of which he had knowledge. There is, 10 11 therefore, no possibility that the incident referred to 12 in the article ..." 13 You will recall that that article was suggesting 14 that, in fact, sexual interference had taken place with a boy and that is what had been reported and it had 15 16 been seen by a member of the Kincora staff: "There is, therefore, no possibility that the 17 incident referred to in the article was distinct from 18 19 the January '74 call", 20 which, as you are aware, was of a very different 21 nature. You can see what is then said. 22 There is in paragraphs 4.53 onwards a question about 23 whether there was another anonymous call and the Inquiry 24 comes to the conclusion that there wasn't. 25 So in paragraph 4.47, which we have already looked Page 18

at, you have the Hughes Inquiry expressing the view this matter should have been reported to the police. You will wish to consider, Members of the Panel, as the Social Services officer had — that is Ms Wilson and Mr Scoular — by the end of the investigation established — even without their knowledge about the Mason file and Joseph Mains, they had established there had been three separate allegations made against William McGrath, and consequently referring the matter to the police is perhaps exactly what should have happened.

If we look at 1014, please, the Health & Social Care Board in paragraphs 57 to 59 of their statement examining these issues note that:

"It was a serious allegation against a member of staff in a residential children's home, yet the information was not passed by the district to the Board. The Hughes Committee did not comment on this. However, the Health & Social Care Board considers this unfortunate, as had this been reported to the Area Board, it may have prompted knowledge about the Mason file, which was to ultimately remain unknown to staff in direct management of Kincora until 1976."

So in addition to the failing to report it to the police, this information flow or failure to have an information flow between district and Board, which

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will also characterise events in 1976, is being
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         recognised by the Health & Social Care Board before the
         Inquiry.
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             If we scroll down on to the next page, please, to
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         paragraph 59, again recognising that the failure to pass
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         the information to the police was a missed opportunity
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         to further potentially investigate what was occurring.
                "A missed opportunity" is perhaps a rather tepid
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         phrase to use.
                It may well be said that may fall on me for
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         having asked the Health & Social Care Board to identify
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         missed opportunities to shorten the abuse. So it may be
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         the tepid phrase was caused by the way in which we
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         phrased the question.
                "A catalogue of errors" would be more
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     CHAIRMAN:
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         appropriate.
     MR AIKEN: Members of the Panel, you will want to consider
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         the date of these events as potentially being of
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         considerable importance. This is February 1974.
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         less than one month later that Roy Garland would begin
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         speaking to Detective Constable Cullen, who would in
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         turn be speaking to the RUC's Assistant Chief Constable
         William Meharg, who was the head of CID in the RUC,
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         Criminal Investigations Department, and within four
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         months Valerie Shaw as a result through the same
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conduit, McCormick to Garland, speaking to Valerie Shaw, she would be speaking to Superintendent John Graham, who was the head of CID in Belfast. We will come back to look at those events.

So when the dots are connected, you can see the timing of this failure to report to the police has potential significance, although as the Sussex superintendents observe in their report, given what the police did with those occasions whenever something was reported to them, it's not necessarily certain that if the Social Services had reported as it was found they ought to have done, that that necessarily would have changed the course of events, and therefore there is a matter of conjecture as to what the ultimate outcome would have been, but it is obviously a very significant event in the journey we are on as to what Social Services knew and what was done or not done with the information.

In 1974 there was another separate series of events taking place, though in a different district within the Eastern Board. That involved R15, his parents and social workers Sharon McClean, later Sharon Grey, and her immediate boss, Ronnie Orr. A complaint from R15 about William McGrath was made by him both to Joseph Mains and his social worker and then passed to her boss

in the North & West Belfast District in May 1974. Again you will note the importance of this date when the dots are all joined up. We looked at matters from R15's perspective in detail when we were looking at what the residents had to say during week one. I am not going to go over that again.

The RUC examined the matters during the Phase One Inquiry, but the Hughes Inquiry also heard evidence from R15 himself, who was given the designation "R15", on Day 34, which was 14th December 1984, and that can be found at pages 72609 to 72621 in the evidence bundle, and also his father, who was involved -- his mother unfortunately had passed away at the time of the Hughes Inquiry -- but his father was given the designation "R16" and gave evidence to Hughes on the same day, and that can be found at 72621 to 72641.

The Public Inquiry also heard from Sharon McClean (by that time Sharon Grey) on the same day,

14th December 1984, and also on Day 35, which spanned across the Christmas break. Day 35 of the hearings was

10th January 1985. That evidence can be found at 72645 to 72686.

Also from Ronnie Orr, the Assistant Principal Social Worker, who gave evidence to Hughes Inquiry on Day 35, also 10th January, and that can be found at 72687 to

1 72731.

discounted."

If we can look, please, at 75262, the Hughes Inquiry deal with this incident. You can see it is under the title "Further allegations against Mr McGrath May and September 1974". It's the same allegation. The Inquiry will establish that the two incidents R15 complained about had happened before May 1974, had been reported to Social Services and then his parents re-reported them in effect. There was not a new allegation between May and September 1974. As we looked at during week one, there was a difficult background circumstances, and a desire by the parents understandably to have their children home, and ultimately that is the arrangement that was made.

But the conclusions, if we -- you can see at 4.62:

"While no specific conclusion was recorded, Mr Orr's

evidence made it clear that the complaint was

They did not really believe the allegation because of their history and background of this particular family and how they tended to act in their involvement with Social Services:

"Mr Orr stated that there was a certain amount of scepticism on his part because the background of the family was one of lack of cooperation with the Social

Services and other agencies such as Public Health and he considered the family to be resistant to any attempt to improve its circumstances. In this context it should be mentioned that the [surname redacted] brothers were committed to care."

You can see the reference to the physical condition that they were found in. His father agreed before the Hughes Inquiry that it would be reasonable to describe R15's mother as having had a running battle with the Welfare Services for many years.

If we scroll down on to the next page, please, you can see:

"Mr Orr gave evidence that he was strongly of the opinion that R15's mother's complaint was motivated by her desire to have the boys discharged from care and he accepted Mr Mains' assurance that there was no truth in the allegations."

So you can see, in fact, there are documents that show Sharon Grey engaged in -- we looked at those during week one -- going to Joseph Mains, checking out the allegation and reporting back what the conclusion was.

At 4.64 you can see:

"The handling of these allegations raised a number of issues, the first of which was whether Mr Orr's doubt about the allegations was reasonable in the

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circumstances. The record and the evidence which we have heard clearly established that R15's mother never accepted the decision that her sons should be committed to care, although the evidence as to the physical conditions of the family home conclusively supported the rightness of that decision, notwithstanding the strong bonds of affection which obviously existed within the The frequency and tenor of her contacts with the Social Services diminished her credibility. Against this it must be said that Mr Orr relied almost exclusively on information from a trainee, Ms McClean, and other agencies in forming his assessment of R15's family and had no direct contact with it until he met R15's mother in September 1974, almost a year after the boys were committed to care. He was, however, in charge of a team of ten social workers with heavy caseloads and had made attempts to visit the family home without gaining admittance. On balance we consider that Mr Orr was entitled to be sceptical about the allegations against Mr McGrath, particularly since he was not aware of any previous allegations or suspicions.

Secondly, there was the mode of investigation in this case. Mr Orr delegated direct action on the first complaint to Ms McClean, a recently recruited trainee social worker. In evidence he described her as a person

of limited experience but a very competent worker and the notes revealed that he was aware of her proposed approach, which he implicitly endorsed, namely to consult Mr Mains and interview R15. We consider that Mr Orr should have participated in the interview of R15, however sceptical he felt about the allegations. His greater experience might have enabled him to encourage a more positive statement from R15 and his involvement would certainly have ensured that the interview was recorded, an omission for which Ms McClean must be considered at fault.

We also consider that Mr Orr should have brought the May 1974 complaint to the attention of the Residential and Day Care Management in East Belfast & Castlereagh."

If we just pause there, Members of the Panel, this is May 1974. The Hughes Inquiry is saying the first time the [surname redacted] parents make the complaint, it should have been conveyed, the fact of it, to the Residential and Day Care Management of East Belfast & Castlereagh. So that would have been coming to Mrs Wilson and Clive Scoular, and this was not an anonymous complaint with incorrect information about the structure of the home which affected its credibility. This was a boy in the home making a complaint, and the indication is:

"We also consider that Mr Orr should have brought that complaint to the attention of Residential and Day Care Management in East Belfast as a matter of normal practice. He could have communicated his doubts about the allegations and the basis for them at the same time. Although he could not have known this, it would surely have had the effect that the January 1974 anonymous allegations about Mr McGrath, only recently dealt with by Mrs Wilson, would have been corroborated and given more weight."

If we just pause there, there were three matters known to Mrs Wilson by the time she finished her investigation: the call made to police, the anonymous letter potentially to the organisation of William McGrath, which may well be the Orange Order, and then this anonymous call to Social Services, and now you would have had a complaint from a boy residing in the home, which, of course, Mr Mains would have been obliged to report to Mrs Wilson and which he did not do, which is a different systems issue.

Then it said:

"Mr Orr should indeed have dealt with the matters under the provisions of the March 1974 complaint procedure, which would have had the effect of bringing it to the attention of the East Belfast & Castlereagh

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District. He gave evidence, however, that he had no
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         recollection of being aware of the complaints procedures
         at the time."
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             Then -- so that's the May '74 --
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                If we just pause at that point, it is not
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         entirely clear, reading the Hughes Report, whether what
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         they felt was that it was correct for Mr Orr to
         investigate an allegation relating to a home that was
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         not in his area or whether they are saying, having done
         so, he should have passed it on to or his conclusions
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         should have been passed on to East Belfast & Castlereagh
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         as opposed to passing it to East Belfast & Castlereagh
         in the first instance --
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     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
               -- and saying, "Here you are. This is for you to
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     CHAIRMAN:
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         look at", because, of course, if he had taken that
         course, then Mrs Wilson and Mr Scoular would have had
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         the information not just after the North Belfast
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         investigation but before it was concluded.
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                In fact, they would have had to carry out
     MR AIKEN:
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         whatever investigation there was to be.
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                Yes, and one might reasonably assume, as Hughes
     CHAIRMAN:
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         points out, that in those circumstances one of the
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         things that they should have thought about doing was
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         reopening the inquiry that had happened in the past,
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         recent past.
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                Yes. It doesn't appear that the Hughes Inquiry
     MR AIKEN:
         seems to have taken as its starting point what actually
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         happened --
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     CHAIRMAN:
                Yes.
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     MR AIKEN: -- and what should have been done with that.
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         I am not aware of -- and it is maybe something the
         Health & Social Care Board can look at -- whether there
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         was any consideration about the point you made,
         Chairman, which is that, well, in fact, because this is
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         a complaint in another district, that it should have
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         been dealt with by that district. I think the reference
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         to the complaints process, had it been complied with,
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         would have seen that happening and it would have went
         across to the district in which the complaint originated
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         and it would have been a matter then for them to take
         forward.
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                Because, putting it at its simplest, what was
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     CHAIRMAN:
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         happening was people who knew very little about Kincora
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         were carrying out an investigation that more properly
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         lay not in their hands but in the hands of East Belfast
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         & Castlereagh District, who were responsible for the
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         home.
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     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
                      The consequence of that investigation and
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         the scepticism which seems to have been accepted when we
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heard the oral evidence was justified about the family background was not, however, infused with the fact there had already been these three incidents of which Mary Wilson was aware and Clive Scoular.

The Inquiry then goes on -- as I said, the [surname redacted] parents -- I don't mean to be unkind in describing it in this way -- but they regurgitate the complaint, as it were, in 1974. It is not that R15 was saying there was a second -- what is in effect a third incident between May and September 1974. The two incidents he complains of had already happened by May 1974, but whether or not that's what actually happened, a further complaint was made in September '74, which ultimately resulted in the boys going home."

The Inquiry concludes that:

"Mr Orr should similarly have referred the September '74 complaint to East Belfast & Castlereagh management.

Although the immediate problem was solved in that the boys were removed from Kincora ..."

You may consider this to be a very important point:

"... there remained a potential danger to other residents and Mr Orr's scepticism should not have closed his mind entirely to this possibility. In making this finding we wish to make it clear that the major significance which these complaints might have assumed

if brought to the attention of Mrs Wilson, Mr Scoular or

Mr Bunting could not have been known to or foreseen by

Mr Orr.

We do not criticise Mr Orr for not making a direct referral to the police, since it would have been irregular for him to do so without consulting Mr McGrath's district management, nor do we make any criticism of the unidentified duty social worker who appears to have discouraged his mother from going to the police."

That was in the initial evidential sequence that was explained before the Hughes Inquiry:

"This last finding rests on the assumption that her intention was to ensure that R15's social worker was aware of the allegation before they were taken to the police rather than to prevent his mother from exercising her right to take that course."

We can then see at 4.69:

"The fact that the [surname redacted] brothers, R15 and R16, were allowed home on trial to their sister's house so soon after the second complaint was also considered and we accepted that this was consistent — was the consistent objective which Mr Orr and Miss McClean had had for the boys from an early stage; also that the decision to discharge them from Kincora was

based on the capacity of their sister to look after them rather than on a desire to defuse the situation arising or created by the second complaint.

This conclusion was supported by reference to

Ms McClean's notes from June onwards, which indicated
that the course and it's financial implications was
under active consideration."

If we look, please, at 1015 -- so just bringing that together, Members of the Panel, you can see that the Hughes Inquiry were drawing conclusions there were a number of different failings and their effect in their report.

At paragraph 63 of the Health & Social Care Board statement they deal with the [surname redacted] matter. You can see 64 recounts the finding as to the events that took place. Then 65 records the sequence of events. So R15 tells his brother. His brother had explained to his parents. He then told his parents. He also told Mr Mains about the first of the two incidents that were both before May 1974.

Then if we move down, please, then you will see recognition in 68 that:

"Neither of these complaints were passed to East Belfast & Castlereagh District and no staff in line management for the hostel were aware of these

complaints, the sole point of contact having been 1 2 Mr Mains", 3 who, of course, didn't pass the information on. 4 Then if we scroll a little further down, please: "The Board considers the failure of staff in the 5 North & West Belfast District to advise the hostel's 6 management in the East Belfast & Castlereagh District of 7 a complaint against Mr McGrath resulted in a missed 8 9 opportunity. It would have been -- it would have 10 allowed management to consider again ..." 11 That's the East Belfast & Castlereagh management in 12 charge of Kincora: "... to consider again the context of the 13 14 January 1974 anonymous telephone call", which is exactly the point you were making, 15 16 It would have allowed, just taking that Chairman. a little further, Clive Scoular and Mary Wilson to 17 reflect on the fact that they now knew of four 18 19 communications about McGrath by May 1974. 20 We saw on the screen just as we were moving off the 21 Inquiry went on then to consider the 8th November '74 22 document from Colin Wallace and we will come back to that at a later date. Just so it is noted at this point 23 24 in the chronology, as the Panel is aware, Colin Wallace 25 claimed in the media that he made an anonymous call to Page 33

Social Services about Kincora in 1975. He claimed in 1 2 1985 to have made the call from London. That claim was 3 referred to in the report of the Hughes Inquiry at paragraph 4.86, if we look at 75267, please, as the 4 Hughes Inquiry wished to examine the claim. 5 Paragraph 4.86. You can see the sequence of events that 6 7 then unfold. The result of that was he was not prepared to answer questions from the Hughes Inquiry about 8 a number of different sets of events that he claimed to 9 have knowledge of and involvement in, and they included 10 11 ultimately the 1975 anonymous call from London to Social 12 Services about Kincora. The position of the Health & Social Care Board, if 13 14 we look at 1464, please, at paragraph 28 of their 15 additional statement at the request of the Inquiry 16 confirms -- if we just scroll up a little bit, please -thank you -- you can see the question was posed: 17 "In relation to paragraph 75 is the HSCB position 18 19 that to the best of its knowledge and belief it never 20 received an anonymous telephone call in respect of Kincora in 1975?" 21 22 Then the reply from the Board is: 23 "Having regard to the contemporaneous documentation 24 of its predecessor that is now available to the Board, to the best of its knowledge and belief the Eastern 25 Page 34

Health and Social Services Board did not receive an anonymous telephone call in respect of Kincora in 1975."

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Reflecting on that, Members of the Panel, you may wish to consider that the other known anonymous calls that were said to have taken place have ended up documented either by police or in the case of that made to the Social Services by Social Services, and you can see that the anonymous call made to the Social Services in January 1974 produced -- whether it amounted to systems failures ultimately and how the matter was conducted, it produced activity that was recorded, and one might have expected a similar set of events if there had been a call, whoever it was from, anonymously about Kincora in 1975. That being said, we will shortly see that there is a similar issue over a call the Reverend Martin Smyth said he made to a Mr Jackson in 1976, because there is no record of that call, and therefore it has the same difficulties.

But carrying on with the chronology for the moment, in 1975 and 1976 -- between March 1975 and November 1977 Michael James Maybin was now Assistant Principal Social Worker in Fieldwork Services in East Belfast & Castlereagh. He had been the field social worker who dealt with R7 in 1968. I think at that stage he was in

South Belfast District. The involvement with R7 you may recall from week one was R7 was saying, "I took rather oblique steps to make sure my brother didn't go to Kincora because of what happened to me" and the evidence when we looked at it was that Mr Maybin had already decided that R7's brother wasn't going to Kincora, and the Hughes Inquiry concluded that there was no reason for Mr Maybin to have read more into the discussion with R7 and no need or no failing to have not done something more as a result of the conversation having taken place, but it's the same individual. That's what I'm drawing to your attention.

Mr Maybin admitted to the Sussex superintendents, if we just look at 40920, please, when he made a statement to them on 24th September 1982 -- this is the second page of the statement -- that when he transferred to the East Belfast & Castlereagh District there was a rumour circulating in social work circles that Joe Mains as a homosexual. You can see he explains:

"It was at about that time", ie when he transfers,

"that I became aware of a rumour circulating within

social work circles to the effect that Mains was

a homosexual. I cannot now recall who passed the rumour

to me."

We can pause there to see he was the recipient of Page 36

the rumour, not the originator of it. So there was more than just him who was in a position to speak of or hear about Joseph Mains. He then goes on to say:

"During the late '70s I heard another rumour about Mains suggesting that he was sexually interfering with the boys in his custody at Kincora. Again I can't recall from whom I heard the rumour."

The issue, Members of the Panel, is not whether those rumours were true, because, as you know from our examination in week one, it appears that Joseph Mains was no longer abusing boys in Kincora certainly from the early part of the 1970s onwards. He did engage, as you know, with R9 in 1979, but R9 had already left Kincora and care by some two years when those events took place at Joseph Mains' girlfriend's house. The issue isn't the truth of them. It's the fact that they were occurring and circulating.

Mr Maybin gave evidence to the Hughes Inquiry on Day 20 of its public hearings on 25th October 1984 and also on Day 21, the next day, 26th October, and his evidence can be located at 71434 to 71528. So you can see immediately it is some 90 pages of transcript of evidence, and if we look, please, at 75267, the Hughes Inquiry report deals with this issue of the rumours from 4.88. You can see:

"The possibility that rumours linking Mr Mains and homosexuality may have achieved some currency during the mid '70s -- that they may have achieved some currency was indicated by the evidence of Mr Michael Maybin.

Mr Maybin was the Assistant Social Worker", as

I have described, "in East Belfast between March '75 and

November '77 in fieldwork services and working in the

Castlereagh Road office."

So you can see this was not confined to -- it is not necessarily Holywood Road, which might have been the nearest place to Kincora. This is taking place in the Castlereagh Road office.

"He gave evidence that some time in 1975 he heard a rumour to the effect that Mr Mains was a homosexual. There was no suggestion that criminal offences involving Kincora residents were taking place. He could not recall the specific source or context, but his impression was that he heard the rumour in social work circles and that he only heard it once. Mr Maybin regarded it as low-level gossip, by which he meant that there was no supporting evidence of any kind and no additional information as to times, dates, places or people.

Mr Maybin, who had worked briefly in Kincora in 1966

That was during the period you will recall when having an assistant to Joseph Mains was difficult to find:

"... [he] stated that he found the rumour difficult to believe and that he had no recollection of making a connection between the rumour and the remarks of R7 in 1968"

that we have just spoken about:

"He referred in evidence to the fact that he had seen Mr Mains in the company of a lady friend on social occasions. Mr Maybin did not take any action in relation to the rumour."

Then the Hughes Inquiry says this:

"Before considering what action might have been appropriate on hearing this rumour, we would like to make one important point. Mr Maybin's conduct in this context came under scrutiny solely because he was sufficiently frank to refer in his police statement to having heard it. This rumour was patently known to others who were not prepared to admit it to the police or to this Inquiry. Mr Maybin was, therefore, unfortunate to be singled out for attention and must be commended for his willingness to assist the Terry Inquiry in 1982."

You can see then:

"We consider that Mr Maybin should have brought the 1 2 existence of the rumour and its nature to the attention of Residential and Day Care Management. We appreciate 3 the basis for his scepticism about any suggestion that 4 Mr Mains was a homosexual and we accept that he did not 5 make a significant connection between this rumour and 6 R7's extremely cryptic remark seven years earlier. 7 is quite clear that the primary duty to notify 8 9 Residential and Day Care Management lay not with Mr Maybin but with those in social work circles who were 10 much closer to the source of the rumour. Those persons 11 12 placed Mr Maybin in an invidious position and our comments should be seen in that context." 13 14 Now if we look at 1019, please, the Health & Social Care Board agrees that this was another missed 15 16 opportunity, paragraph 84: "... to ensure that a full picture of Kincora was 17 within the sphere of knowledge of the Residential and 18 19 Day Care Management staff", 20 while the Board goes on to say: 21 "This in itself would have been unlikely to detect 22 or prevent abuse, but knowledge of it may have influenced their" -- as to those individuals involved in 23 24 Residential and Day Care Management in Kincora --25 "influenced their responses to future information." Page 40

Now when you step back, Members of the Panel, you have the potential that various social workers were discussing Joseph Mains being -- being a homosexual and the residential and day care staff, who were social workers, not knowing about it, or if they were amongst those who knew, not doing anything with that information. You may wish to consider whether they should, but it certainly was not possible for the Hughes Inquiry to establish who else knew of the rumours circulating, save that they were content to conclude there were certainly those who did.

A similar, though not the same, set of events happened in February/March 1976. They involved a series of social workers working in different fields not connected to Kincora ultimately until one gets to Lorna McGrath. They were Elizabeth Fiddis, who was a health visitor, Marion Reynolds, who you have heard of before, and Hilary Reid, who is familiar to you as Dr Harrison, and then Lorna McGrath, who was Mary Wilson's successor, as it were, responsible in Residential and Day Care Management at Kincora.

In the first half of 1976, and probably by February or March of that year, Ms Elizabeth Fiddis, who was the health visitor in East Belfast & Castlereagh District, heard a rumour concerning interference with boys at

a home on the North Road in Belfast. She heard this 1 2 during a social call, not as part of her duties. passed the rumour, however, on to Marion Reynolds, who 3 worked in the Social Services office in the Holywood 4 Ms Reynolds was clear that the information 5 related to Kincora and Joseph Mains. She also 6 recollected more than Ms Fiddis did that the rumour came 7 from the family of an ex-resident who had been admitted 8 9 to Purdysburn. This would point potentially to relatives of R2, but I can't rule out that it may have 10 11 been someone else. Ms Reynolds told Ms Fiddis to speak 12 to the then Hilary Reid, now Dr Harrison, who would be 13 more familiar with Kincora, as well as giving Ms Fiddis 14 the telephone number for an office location of Lorna 15 McGrath, who had taken over from Mary Wilson and was now 16 the Principal Social Worker in charge of Residential and Day Care in the East Belfast & Castlereagh District of 17 18 the Eastern Board. Ms Reynolds also took the step of 19 telephoning Lorna McGrath to make her aware of the information from Ms Fiddis." 20 21 Then there appears to have been a breakdown as to 22 who was to contact who about it between Lorna McGrath 23 and Elizabeth Fiddis -- or Maud Fiddis. 24 Ms McGrath herself not aware of all the information you

may consider she should have been made aware of.

Page 42

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have that information flow. She is taking over from Mary Wilson, but Mary Wilson can't convey to her what she doesn't know, which is background going back into the Mason file, although she would have known about the matters she was involved in in relation to William McGrath, but the result was Lorna McGrath appears not to have met Ms Fiddis and not taken any steps with the information that was conveyed to her by Marion Reynolds, including not telling Clive Scoular, her boss, about them. Ms McGrath did explain about the pressures on her in her new role and the understaffing generally within the district.

Now the Hughes Inquiry -- this again -- there were police statements during the RUC Phase One Inquiry which recorded these events, but the Hughes Inquiry on this issue heard from Maud Fiddis, the health visitor, who gave evidence on Day 36 on 11th January 1985 and that can be found at 72768 through to 72787; also from Marion Reynolds, who gave evidence on the same day, and her evidence is at 72788 to 72810; Hilary Reid gave evidence on the same day at 72811 to 72827; and then Lorna McGrath, the Principal Social Worker, gave evidence on that day, Day 36, 11th January 1985, but also on Day 37, 17th January 1985, and that can be found at 72828 to 72870.

If we can look, please, at 72568, the report of the Hughes Inquiry deals with the issue beginning at paragraph 4.92. You can see they record the facts of the exchange of information that has taken place with Ms Fiddis. You can see in 4.93:

"Ms Fiddis drew the rumour to the attention of Marion Reynolds",

and what thereafter happened between them. You can see that it is then said in 4.94:

"We were sufficiently impressed by the clarity of Ms Reynolds' evidence to conclude that her recollection of the matter was substantially correct as to the means by which it was brought to her attention, the nature of the rumour and the timescale. The fact that the rumour related to Mr Mains rather than Mr McGrath and the reference to a former resident who had undergone psychiatric treatment possibly point in the direction of R2" -- that's R2 -- "who had undergone psychiatric treatment in '73 and admitted again in March '76.

Ms Reynolds, whose knowledge of Kincora was limited to a brief visit during her period of induction at Holywood Road, suggested that Ms Fiddis should speak to Ms Reid, also a social worker at Holywood Road. She was professionally and -- Ms Reid was known professionally and personally to Mrs Fiddis and had a greater

familiarity with the hostel. Ms Reynolds told us that she also suggested Ms Fiddis should speak to Ms Lorna McGrath."

You can see that:

"She gave Ms Fiddis directions to Ms McGrath's office and her telephone number. Immediately after her conversation with Ms Fiddis Ms Reynolds telephoned Ms McGrath. No record of this telephone conversation was made, but Ms Reynolds gave evidence that she told Lorna McGrath about the conversation and that Maud Fiddis was to be in touch with her about it. The telephone call was made in the presence of Hilary Reid, who by that time had come into the office. Ms Reid corroborated Ms Reynolds' recollection concerning the nature and source of the rumour. Her recollection, however, was that Ms McGrath was to contact Mrs Fiddis rather than the other way round."

So Ms Fiddis has been directed to go and tell Lorna McGrath, but Lorna McGrath has also been told by Marion Reynolds the nature of the allegation, and then unfortunately there seems to be a breakdown as to who was to get in touch with whom, but the message had been conveyed to the person in charge of overseeing Kincora.

"Shortly afterwards", you can see, "Ms Fiddis made contact with Ms Reid. Ms Reid was unable to provide

Mrs Fiddis with any further information concerning
Kincora, but told her that the matter had been reported
to Lorna McGrath.

Lorna McGrath had been appointed as Principal Social Worker in January '76 in succession to Mary Wilson, who had retired in the summer of '75. She accepted that the telephone call referred to by Ms Reynolds was made to her and that it related to sexual impropriety but she had no clear or detailed recollection of it. She also stated that the telephone call went out of her mind. In any event, nothing happened subsequent to Mrs Fiddis' discussion with Ms Reid in that no contact was initiated by either Ms Fiddis or Ms McGrath."

You can see then:

"The important question was whether the initiative for arranging a meeting lay with Ms Fiddis as bearer of the rumour or with Ms McGrath as a senior officer with management responsibility for Kincora. The evidence conflicted on this point in that Ms Reynolds suggested that Ms Fiddis was to take the initiative, and the fact that she recalled providing Ms McGrath's telephone number and directions to her office tends to support that view; while Mrs Fiddis and Ms Reid suggested that the initiative was left with Ms McGrath. It seems that the issue was not decided with sufficient clarity to

1 avoid misunderstanding.

Mrs Fiddis acted conscientiously in reporting the rumour to Ms Reynolds and in subsequently discussing the matter with Ms Reid. She might with benefit have followed up her conversation with Ms Reid by contacting Ms McGrath as time passed and nothing happened, but a number of factors discouraged her from doing this. She regarded the rumour as unsubstantiated. It had not come to her first-hand and she felt that such an initiative was outside her remit."

She was a health visitor not involved with Kincora:

"Ms Reynolds and Ms Reid took the correct course in referring the matter to Residential and Day Care Management. It is to be regretted that Ms Reid did not discuss her conversation with Mrs Fiddis during subsequent contacts with Ms McGrath, since, although she had no additional information to report, this might have brought the matter to prominence. A similar result might have occurred if Ms Reynolds had recorded her conversation with Ms Fiddis and sent the papers to Ms McGrath.

The real onus, however, lay on Ms McGrath, who should have recorded her conversation with Ms Reynolds or specifically required Ms Reynolds to provide a note of her discussion with Ms Fiddis. This would have

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almost certainly avoided any confusion as to who was
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         responsible for initiating further contact. It would,
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         moreover, have enabled her to bring the matter forward
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         herself if Mrs Fiddis did not make the expected contact.
         In explanation Ms McGrath said that she was under
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         extreme pressure and may not have allowed enough time to
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         talk to Ms Reynolds, nor did she appreciate the
         importance of the call. She referred to the period July
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         '75 to July '76 as a period during which Residential and
         Day Care Management was understaffed. We accept that
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         this created additional pressures. We are also aware
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         that Ms McGrath was newly promoted in January 1976.
         Whatever the circumstances, we do not consider that she
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         gave this matter, essentially a rumour accusing Mr Mains
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         of criminal homosexual activity with a boy in his care,
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         sufficient priority. It would also have been prudent
         for Ms McGrath to alert her superior, Mr Scoular, to the
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                  We recognise that she would have been unlikely
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         to do so until she had met Mrs Fiddis, and the first
         omission, therefore, resulted in the second.
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         information which came to Ms McGrath was never developed
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         to the point at which it could be dealt with under the
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         complaints procedures. Similarly any approach to the
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         police would not have been practicable until Mrs Fiddis
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         had provided the information which had come into her
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1 possession.

remembered that she had no knowledge at this time of the Mason file, which contained the previous allegations against Mr Mains, and knowledge of this would have given Ms Reynolds' telephone call a greater significance. Regrettably the file was still in Mr Bunting's drawer. She did have access to the general Kincora file previously maintained by Mrs Wilson and on which was filed the notes relating to the anonymous telephone call of January '74."

To place Ms McGrath's actions in context, it must be

You will recall those are the notes that we were talking about. We looked at them on the screen in handwriting.

"However, she gave evidence" -- that's Ms McGrath gave evidence -- "which we accept that she had no recollection of seeing those notes. The relevant references were in a body of continuous chronological notes and there is no reason to believe that Ms McGrath would have found it necessary to consult them on taking up appointment in January 1976."

So it's one thing to say, "Well, the notes were in her possession", but you can see the nature of the context of how the notes were written and the Inquiry was recognising that it would have been rather difficult

for her to identify them unless she was told about them.

If we look, please, at 1019, the Health & Social Care Board deal with this issue at paragraphs 85 to 89 of its statement and record it as, if we just scroll a little further down to paragraph 89, please:

"The Health & Social Care Board considers that this was a missed opportunity to share information. While the information in itself was unlikely to detect or prevent further abuse at Kincora, the inclusion of this information alongside all other information would have been a potentially important line of enquiry, especially when considered in light of almost concurrent events occurring at Area Board level ..."

That is a reference to the Cullen meetings with Bob Bunting and Edward Gilliland.

It is around this time, to try to put this in context -- so these events are taking place, but it is around this time that Detective Constable Cullen was meeting with Bob Bunting and Edward Gilliland. So that's February and March 1976, and you will note that the Inquiry was satisfied that these events were likely to be February/March '76. Bob Bunting was giving Clive Scoular the Mason file, which related to Joseph Mains, briefing him that there was an allegation now being made about William McGrath which Detective Constable Cullen

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brought, albeit it related to activity before his time
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         at Kincora, and Bob Bunting was having Clive Scoular
         prepare a list of residents from Kincora between 1971
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         and 1976, which would then be given to Detective
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         Constable Cullen. In return Clive Scoular was not
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         telling Bob Bunting about the anonymous calls he was
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         aware of through Mary Wilson and he was not in
         a position to tell Bob Bunting about this matter,
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         because it had not been brought to his attention, just
         as the rumours that Mike Maybin was aware of had not
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         been brought to his attention.
             I have a short distance still to travel. It may be
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         in fairness to the stenographer that we have a short
         break.
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               Yes. We will rise for a few minutes.
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     CHAIRMAN:
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     (11.25 am)
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                             (Short break)
     (11.35 am)
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                Chairman, Members of the Panel, just before the
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         break I was giving you a summary at the end of the
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         rumour matters about what potentially ought to have been
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         available to the Board at the point in time that their
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         engagement with Detective Constable Cullen begins.
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         Obviously this is a set of events that we are going to
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         look at from two different directions. So we will look
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at it in relation to Social Services and then we will have to look at it again in relation to police, because it's two separate sets of analysis.

On 19th February 1976 Detective Constable Cullen met Bob Bunting, the Assistant Director of the Eastern Board in charge of Family and Child Care Services. Now you will recall, and we will be looking at it in more detail, Detective Constable Cullen has met with Roy Garland in March to July 1974, and for reasons that are not entirely clear -- it may be a call from Roy Garland, if Detective Constable Cullen's recollection is correct; it may be further information that Detective Constable Cullen received about Joseph Mains from Roy Garland as per the document that we looked at, but that was not Detective Constable Cullen's recollection -- but whatever it be, he ends up as a result of a conversation he says with the Assistant Chief Constable William Meharq going to find out about William McGrath from the Eastern Board. That results in the meeting of 19th February with Bob Bunting.

In that meeting Detective Constable Cullen was told about and shown the Mason file from 1971. Now when you look at the evidence of these individuals, Bob Bunting was saying that Detective Constable Cullen raised the issue of Mains with him and consequently that led him to

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talk about the Mason file, and Detective Constable

Cullen's recollection before the Hughes Inquiry in any

event was that information was volunteered to him by Bob

Bunting, that he had not asked about and did not know of

Joseph Mains.

We talked last week about how in his initial report that was given to ACC Meharg the first paragraph does refer to Mr Mains being the boss of William McGrath, but in any event, however it comes about, Detective Constable Cullen is told about and shown the Mason file, which has parts one and two, as it were, the '67 and '71 events. As you know, that only dealt with Joseph Mains, because at this point in time the district has not hold the Board, so East Belfast & Castlereagh has not told the Board, about the three different anonymous complaints about McGrath which are known to East Belfast and Castlereagh. R15's complaint about William McGrath is not passed for investigation or the results of the investigation passed from North & West to East Belfast & Castlereagh, and therefore not passed on as well, and the '75 and '76 rumours about Mains from the two different directions involving Mr Maybin and then the sequence of events involving Ms Fiddis that ends up with Ms McGrath are not passed to Mr Scoular, therefore, and in any event he doesn't pass on what he knows as well as

information which he ought to know and doesn't.

As a result of that first meeting, on 15th March 1976 a further meeting takes place between Detective Constable Cullen and this time Bob Bunting and his boss, Edward Gilliland. He was the Director of the Eastern Health & Social Services Board. At that meeting Detective Constable Cullen was given a copy of the Mason file, which, as the Hughes Inquiry would establish, he would go away, copy and leave back the next day.

Around these issues as far as looking at them from the Social Services' perspective is concerned the Hughes Inquiry heard oral evidence from Detective Constable

James Price Cullen, who gave evidence on Day 28, which was 23rd November 1984, Day 29, which was 29th November 1984, Day 30, which was 30th November 1984, and his evidence can be located at the following pages in the bundle: 72120 to 72208, 72265 to 72275 and then 72298 to 72343. So, as you can see, the Inquiry heard from him on a number of occasions and interspersed with his evidence was a number of occasions that the Inquiry heard from ACC William Meharg. I am not referring to him at this point, because this is about the exchange that takes place between Detective Constable Cullen and the Eastern Board.

In relation to that the Inquiry also heard from Page 54

Robert Bunting, who was the Assistant Director in the Eastern Board, who gave evidence on Day 31, which was 6th December 1984, Day 32, which was 7th December 1984, on this particular course of events. He gave evidence on a number of other days about other matters, but as far as these events are concerned, those are the two days of evidence that relate to him. They can be located in the bundle at 72408 to 72456.

Edward Gilliland, the Director, who was involved in a second meeting in March, gave evidence on Day 32, 7th December '84, and Day 33, 13th December '84, and the transcripts of his evidence on this matter, because he gave evidence on other days about other matters, can be found at 72472 to 72560.

Then because Bob Bunting in agreement with Edward Gilliland conveyed information to Clive Scoular, it is also at this point in the sequence of events that the Board gives the district, as in the hands of Clive Scoular, the Mason file, and derived from Clive Scoular the list of names of residents between '71 and '76 that I have mentioned.

Clive Scoular, the District Social Services Officer for East Belfast, gave evidence in respect of this matter on Day 33. He gave evidence on other days about other things, but on this issue he gave evidence on 13th

December 1984 and that can be found at 72564 to 72605. 1 2 If we can look, please, at 75272, and this will be 3 important for you when you come back to look at it from 4 the police perspective. You obviously have access to the oral transcripts -- the transcripts of the oral 5 evidence, but I want to show you at paragraph 4.111 what 6 7 the Hughes Inquiry determined that Bob Bunting and Edward Gilliland were told by Detective Constable 8 9 Cullen, because you will recall last week we looked at a level of detail in terms of allegations that were 10 11 made, yes, all about before McGrath's time in Kincora, 12 but a very high detail of detail as to sexual activity 13 and other matters of concern to do with Tara, and one of 14 the issues that would permeate the oral evidence over many days around this issue is what exactly was 15 16 Detective Constable Cullen telling not only Assistant Chief Constable Meharg, and we will come back to look at 17 that, but what was he telling Bob Bunting and Edward 18 19 Gilliland, because in deciding in judgment as to how 20 they behaved, that has to be based on what they were 21 being told. 22 Now you can see that in 4.111 the Hughes Inquiry 23 says: 24 "No documents relating to Roy Garland's allegations 25 against Mr McGrath were made available by Detective Page 56

Constable Cullen to Messrs Gilliland and Bunting at their 19th February and 15th March meetings."

So anything that in terms of information that they acquired was orally transmitted to them:

"Messrs Gilliland and Bunting gave evidence that
Detective Constable Cullen sought confirmation that
Mr McGrath was employed in Kincora, indicated that
a confidential informant had alleged that Mr McGrath was
a homosexual and had paramilitary connections ..."

Now I just pause there to observe who the source was was not disclosed and, as I said to you last week,
Assistant Chief Constable Meharg was not told who the source was either, but the information that is conveyed, as far as the Hughes Inquiry determined based on the oral evidence that they heard, was about whether he was employed in Kincora, indicating:

"... that a confidential informant had alleged that
Mr McGrath was a homosexual and had paramilitary
connections, and referred to a letter or letters from
Mr McGrath that Roy Garland had which indicated
homosexual tendencies. Detective Constable Cullen told
them that Roy Garland's allegations related to some time
in the past and there was no allegation of homosexual
activities at Kincora. They were also told that
Detective Constable Cullen's inquiries were extremely

confidential, that 'prominent people' were involved, and that Detective Constable Cullen was reporting direct to Assistant Chief Constable Meharg on these matters. Both Mr Gilliland and Mr Bunting agreed that Detective Constable Cullen expressed concern that Mr McGrath should be working in Kincora in the light of Roy Garland's allegation of homosexuality."

So you can see that the concern is based on belief that he is homosexual as opposed to based on allegations that he had been abusing boys in Kincora:

"Mr Bunting also gave evidence that Detective

Constable Cullen implied that his informant might be in some danger."

That's borne out, as you will recall, from the handwritten documents that we looked at and indeed Constable Cullen's oral evidence to the Hughes Inquiry that Roy Garland was concerned for his safety and his future and that of his family. It is not about whether that was true or not, but that's the information that was being conveyed to Detective Constable Cullen and which to some degree he was passing on to the two Board representatives:

"Messrs Gilliland and Bunting gave evidence that the 15th March meeting concluded with an agreement that Detective Constable Cullen was to make them aware of any

information which would enable them to take action in regard to the hostel staff."

So you can see that the nature of the exchange of information was to leave the Board in a position that there was not a basis for them to take action at that point, and you can see that that's because the information that was being shared was said to be of a historical nature, but they are left with the impression that this is being looked at by the police and that Detective Constable Cullen would be back in touch once he had some information which would enable them to take action in relation to the hostel staff.

Now you can see:

"Detective Constable Cullen's evidence was broadly consistent with that of Messrs Gilliland and Bunting. In particular, he agreed that he was asked whether he had any information which would enable them to take action in relation to Mr McGrath. He stated that on 19th February he gave Mr Bunting a general outline of the nature of his inquiries but did not disclose the full details of his information to him. He also said that he would not have gone into great detail about personalities, but would have told Mr Bunting about the type of behaviour in which Mr McGrath had been involved in the past. Messrs Gilliland and Bunting gave evidence

that the only information which Detective Constable

Cullen gave relevant to homosexuality related to the

letters which Mr McGrath had written to Roy Garland."

Now that you may consider, especially in due course, Members of the Panel, is a particularly important piece of evidence as to what is being conveyed, and the suggestion from Detective Constable Cullen appears to be that his recollection was he conveyed more than Bob Bunting and Edward Gilliland were telling the Inquiry was conveyed to them.

You can see then in 4.113 the Hughes Inquiry conclude:

"We are inclined to accept the evidence of
Messrs Gilliland and Bunting as regards the amount of
information given to them by Detective Constable Cullen.
He was clearly successful in conveying his concern about
Mr McGrath's alleged homosexuality and its potential
implications for his employment in Kincora to them and
it is likely that he exercised", what the Hughes Inquiry
describes as, "a proper discretion against disclosing
details of unsubstantiated allegations which were being
dealt with in the context of a confidential
investigation."

Now paragraphs 4.114 and 115 deal with what happened in relation to the police in relation to these events,

but in 4.115 you can see:

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"Mr Bunting told us" -- because basically there was no further contact from DC Cullen to Messrs Bunting or Gilliland -- "Mr Bunting told us that he had made three or four telephone calls to Detective Constable Cullen subsequent to the 15th March meeting. No record of these calls was made, but Mr Gilliland, who was aware of them at the time, suggested that they occurred over a period exceeding eighteen months. Detective Constable Cullen agreed that he received several telephone calls from Mr Bunting on this subject. Mr Bunting's recollection was that on his last contact with Detective Constable Cullen he was told that a report had gone to Assistant Chief Constable Meharg and that there was no evidence on which the Board could take action."

Now if that's correct, what had happened, and which we will come to see when we look at this again, is that a copy of the Mason file had been put in the internal post, but there had been no further discussion or communication between Detective Constable Cullen or the Assistant Chief Constable, and therefore if it was said that there was no evidence on which the Board could take action, it is unclear as to the basis on which that should have been conveyed.

"He also got the impression", this is Bob Bunting,

"that Detective Constable Cullen's informant was unable to substantiate what was being said or had ceased to contribute information. If Mr Gilliland's recollection of the timescale was correct, this last call would have been made in the autumn of 1977 or later and contact was not reestablished until after the 24th January 1980 Irish Independent article was published."

Now in the next paragraph you can see the events that lead to the information being transmitted from Board to District:

"At the 15th March meeting Messrs Gilliland and Bunting informed Detective Constable Cullen that Mr Scoular, as the District Social Services Officer for the district in which Kincora was situated", East Belfast & Castlereagh, "would have to be notified of what had transpired between them. Mr Gilliland instructed Mr Bunting ..."

So just if I pause there, they had been told,
"There's a confidential investigation that's underway",
but what they are saying is, "Recognise that, but we are
going to have to tell the head of the district about
this".

"Mr Gilliland instructed Mr Bunting to brief
Mr Scoular on Detective Constable Cullen's inquiries and
to make the Mason file available to him, and Mr Bunting

subsequently went to Mr Scoular's office in Purdysburn for that purpose. No written direction or advice was given to Mr Scoular as to any action which he was to take or initiate in connection with the information now made available to him. Mr Scoular gave evidence, however, that the information passed to him was as described in Messrs Gilliland and Bunting's evidence to us, that his senior residential and day care management staff were also to be briefed, and that he arranged for a list of Kincora dischargees or discharges 1971-'76 to be prepared for transmission to Detective Constable Cullen, along with the addresses to which the residents had been discharged. Mr Scoular was given custody of the Mason file at this time."

Now the state of knowledge in the Board at that point in time was analysed by the Hughes Inquiry in paragraph 4.117. You can see that:

"A survey of relevant information on Kincora within the Eastern Board at this time provides the background to our consideration of action taken by the Board subsequent to March 1976.

(a) The Mason file had remained with Mr Bunting since the inception of the Board in October '73 until Detective Constable Cullen's visit on 19th February 1976 and had thus been unavailable to the East Belfast &

Castlereagh District staff directly responsible for the management and supervision of the hostel. This included Mr Scoular and Mrs Wilson, who had dealt with the anonymous telephone call of January '74, although Mrs Wilson was aware", although to a degree, "of a previous investigation of Mr Mains.

- (b) Mr Scoular gave evidence that he had no recollection of drawing the January 1974 telephone call" -- that's the anonymous call to Social Services on the Holywood Road -- "to Mr Bunting's attention in March 1976 when he was briefed on the Meharg/Cullen investigation and given the Mason file for the first time.
- (c) The complaint against Mr McGrath lodged by the parents of the [surname redacted] boys had never gone further than the North & West Belfast District and was thus unknown to Messrs Gilliland and Bunting in Headquarters and also to East Belfast & Castlereagh District."

The report then says:

"(d) It was not possible to establish how widespread was the 1975 rumour about Mr Mains which was retailed to Mr Maybin, but there is no evidence that it reached the Board's Headquarters staff or Residential and Day Care Management in East Belfast & Castlereagh.

(e) The rumour concerning Mr Mains which came to Ms Fiddis' attention and was passed through the Holywood Road office to Ms McGrath in February/March 1976 was not known to Headquarters staff and Ms McGrath gave evidence that she did not see the relevance of it when she was told about the Meharg/Cullen investigation, so that Mr Scoular also remained in ignorance of that rumour."

Now they then look at these events in that context and say:

"We have already commented on Mr Bunting's retention of the Mason file and on the communication aspects of the handling of the complaints involving R15, but two other aspects of the position in or shortly after March '76 are worthy of comment. Firstly, it is remarkable that Ms McGrath did not realise the potential significance of the rumour about Mr Mains, which seems to have been brought to her attention in late February or March '76, when she was told about the Meharg/Cullen investigation", by Mr Scoular. "Her recollection was that the latter came to her attention at some time between April '76 and the middle of the year."

So some two to three or potentially six months after Ms Marion Reynolds' telephone call:

"Even taking the latest date as correct, the interval was not such as would satisfactorily account

for a simple failure of memory. Ms McGrath's failure to tell Mr Scoular or Mr Bunting about this when told about the Meharg/Cullen investigation was a significant omission, since, if passed on, it would have provided the police with a more up-to-date line of enquiry about Mr Mains than the Mason file.

A similar lack of communication appears to have occurred in light of Mr Bunting's evidence that he was not made aware in March 1976 by Mr Scoular of the 1974 anonymous call."

That was investigated by Mary Wilson:

"Mr Scoular stated that he could not recall telling Mr Bunting. He said that he did not think that he had forgotten about it, but that it had been an anonymous matter, was fairly low key and that it did not occur to him to mention it to Mr Bunting. We consider that this was an error of judgment. Mr Scoular should have drawn this matter specifically to Mr Bunting's attention during their discussion subsequent to 15th March. While an anonymous allegation may not have been of great evidential value to the police, it might well have added impetus to the Meharg/Cullen investigation and there was an obvious obligation on the Board to alert the police to matters of this kind following Detective Constable Cullen's approach. It would also coincidentally have

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drawn together Detective Constable Cullen's investigation with the Strandtown investigation of the May 1973 Roy Garland anonymous call to the police", which involved you will recall Constable Long going up and speaking to Mr Mains.

"We have already indicated that Mr Bunting followed up Detective Constable Cullen's investigation with a number of telephone calls over an extended period from March '76. We have also established that no written directions were given to Mr Scoular as to what action was to be taken within the Board. Mr Gilliland told us that he gave a verbal direction through Mr Bunting that Mr Scoular should ensure that closer monitoring of Kincora should take place in the sense that the officer directly responsible for supervising the hostel would be aware that there had been allegations and that their visits would thereby be more purposeful. He did not, however, specify for Mr Scoular's benefit what closer monitoring should consist of and it did not -- and did not contact Mr Scoular directly. Mr Gilliland also gave evidence that he is sure that he also would have asked Mr Bunting, through whom he was dealing with the district, whether there was anything to add to the information which was being passed down. Mr Bunting stated that the object of alerting senior residential

and day care management staff was so that a close eye 1 2 could be kept on the hostel, and that he checked that 3 there had been no complaints from the residents. Mr Scoular's evidence was that he regarded the 4 information which he had been given about the 5 Meharg/Cullen investigation and the Mason file as 6 7 something that he and his management staff needed to be aware of in their supervision of Kincora and that he 8 9 wanted Ms McGrath to pay particular attention to anything that might come to light concerning Kincora. 10 He said that Ms McGrath was made aware of the 11 12 Meharg/Cullen investigation and that she was shown the Mason file in the spring of 1976. He also said that 13 14 Mr Higham", who took over from Ms McGrath, "was 15 appraised of the situation and was made aware of the 16 Mason file after he took up appointment." He came in as assistant to Ms McGrath I think and 17 18 that made him responsible for Kincora: 19 "Ms McGrath agreed that she became aware of the 20 Meharg/Cullen investigation at some stage in 1976 21 through Mr Bunting, but could not recall whether she was told about the existence of the Mason file at that time. 22 23 She remembered, however, being shown the file prior to 24 a meeting and believes that this was after Mr Higham had 25 read it", which would be in 1977. "Ms McGrath stated Page 68

that her recollection was that Mr Bunting said that she should bear in mind the Meharg/Cullen investigation but not take any additional steps because the matter was in the hands of the police. Mr Higham's evidence was that he had no information about suspected homosexual activity at Kincora before October 1977 and that he did not become aware of the Meharg/Cullen investigation or see the Mason file until about that time."

So you can see he is saying he was there for a year and a month or a year and two months before the information was conveyed to him.

"As with the transmission from Messrs Gilliland and Bunting to Mr Scoular, no documentary record of the transfer of information was made and we were left with the conflicting recollections of the parties concerned. We believe that the evidence establishes that Lorna McGrath was briefed on the Meharg/Cullen investigation by mid-'76, but it is not possible to state with certainty when she was shown the Mason file. There is a direct conflict between Mr Scoular's and Mr Higham's evidence as to when the latter was made aware of suspicions about Kincora, and we did not find Ms McGrath's evidence sufficiently clear and specific to resolve this conflict. Accordingly we find ourselves unable to express a safe view on this point of which

version is correct."

Then they say:

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"The documentary records indicated that the frequency of inspections of Kincora from about the time of Mr Higham's appointment", so that's August '76, "to the Residential and Day Care Management team was substantially in excess of the statutory requirement of once per month. We referred to this and to certain deficiencies in relation to the reporting of these inspections ... We regard the evidence as sufficient to support the proposition that a close supervision of Kincora was maintained by Residential and Day Care Management from at least the summer of 1976, subject to the limitations which we have suggested apply to that form of supervision as a method for detecting homosexual offences. In this defined sense, therefore, we consider that the Board did instigate a closer supervision of Kincora in response to the Meharg/Cullen investigation and to the potential danger, acknowledged by Messrs Gilliland, Bunting and Scoular, to the residents of the hostel. The conflict of evidence to which we have referred prevents us from reaching a view on whether Mr Higham's monitoring was carried out with the benefit of all the information currently available." Then they say:

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"Before considering what other action might have been taken by the Board, it is necessary to stress an important point. In the course of their evidence Mr Meharq and Detective Constable Cullen made it clear that no crime file was opened in connection with Roy Garland's allegations and thus no formal police investigation was put in train. Mr Meharg went further in stating that it would surprise him if the Board had thought that there was a police investigation into Mr McGrath prior to 1980. However, we do not see how the Board's officials could have gathered any impression other than that Roy Garland's allegations and the Mason file were the subject of a police investigation. niceties of internal police procedure would not have been familiar to them", ie Bunting and Gilliland, "but the police request for the list of residents discharged from Kincora between '71 and 76 with addresses clearly implied active enquiries. We proceeded on the assumption, therefore, that the Board was entitled to take the view that these matters were formally under investigation by the police.

In terms of additional action by the Board, therefore, we asked ourselves whether the Board's officers might have been more vigorous in following up the progress of the Meharg/Cullen investigation. Our

| 1  | view is that the Board, in the person of Mr Gilliland or |
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| 2  | Mr Bunting, should have made an official approach to     |
| 3  | Assistant Chief Constable Meharg in order to find out    |
| 4  | what stage the investigation had reached. In doing so,   |
| 5  | the Board should also have made the matter the subject   |
| 6  | of a formal record, since its seriousness required       |
| 7  | a clear record of the Board's conduct. In reaching this  |
| 8  | finding we were conscious of Messrs Gilliland            |
| 9  | and Bunting's evidence that Detective Constable Cullen   |
| 10 | had undertaken to inform them of any developments which  |
| 11 | would have enabled them to take disciplinary action      |
| 12 | against Mr Mains or Mr McGrath. Mr Bunting's telephone   |
| 13 | calls, some of which would appear to have been inspired  |
| 14 | by Messrs Gilliland and Scoular, were an indication of   |
| 15 | unease felt by the Board as time passed and nothing      |
| 16 | materialised from the police. In those circumstances it  |
| 17 | would have been prudent and appropriate to approach the  |
| 18 | senior police officer direct. A more definitive          |
| 19 | knowledge of the state of the police investigation would |
| 20 | have also facilitated a decision on whether there were   |
| 21 | sufficient grounds to issue precautionary suspension     |
| 22 | notices to Mains and/or McGrath. In fact, the evidence   |
| 23 | available to Messrs Gilliland and Bunting in '76 was in  |
| 24 | our view insufficient for this purpose. If, however,     |
| 25 | Mr Scoular and Ms McGrath respectively had caused the    |
|    | Page 72  |
|    |  |

'74 telephone call about McGrath and the '76 rumour about Mains to be brought to the attention of the police, the possibility of involving precautionary suspensions would have been significantly greater. The Board's responsibilities in the circumstances of 1976 were to satisfy themselves whether the police had information on which the Board could take action, to pass on to the police any further relevant information, and to supervise the hostel and its residents closely."

So if we pause there, the Hughes Inquiry is saying that it wasn't sufficient in their view for Mr Bunting on behalf of the Board to check with Detective Constable Cullen, who was the officer on the ground, as it were, that as time passed, as far as the Hughes Inquiry was concerned, that the Board should have gone to the top, as it were, to find out what the position was, given that they were waiting for a potential outcome that would have given them grounds to take action against either McGrath or Mains.

Then they say this:

"We examined the possibility that the Board should have made the Meharg/Cullen investigation and the Mason file known to staff beyond the senior residential and district -- residential and day care management in East Belfast & Castlereagh ..."

So looking now at again the transfer of information: 1 2 "... and in particular to those field social workers with clients currently resident in Kincora. The object 3 of this would have been to put them on the alert to any 4 signs of homosexual misconduct by the staff or of any 5 anxiety or distress in the boys which might have 6 resulted from it. Had this been done, this would have 7 been by the direction of Mr Gilliland, since the 8 confidentiality of the Meharg/Cullen investigation and 9 the sensitivity of the matter generally would have ruled 10 11 out an independent initiative by Mr Scoular or 12 Ms McGrath. Mr Gilliland gave evidence that, on 13 reflection, it would have been helpful if more junior 14 staff, with more frequent contact with the residents, 15 had been made aware of the investigation. While we 16 acknowledge the potential value of such a course of action, we have no doubt that Mr Gilliland would have 17 18 been very reluctant to give a wide currency to 19 allegations of a most sensitive nature which were 20 contemporaneously subject to police investigation." Again, Members of the Panel, you can reflect back on 21 22 what the Inquiry found the nature of the communication 23 from Constable Cullen had been:

"We do not consider that he could have had any degree of confidence that this information would not

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have leaked and we do not find it possible to criticise him for not taking this court of action -- course of action.

In our judgment", however, "it would have been appropriate for Mr Gilliland to have informed the Chairman of the Personal Social Services Committee and of the Board proper on a confidential basis, because they certainly fell within the category of persons with a need to know, notwithstanding the unresolved nature of the allegations. The same applies to the Department of Health & Social Services, in view of its overall responsibility and accountability for the personal Social Services."

So just to pause there, you can see that what the Hughes Inquiry is finding is that the fact of this police investigation into staff members as it was believed to be in a boys' hostel in East Belfast should have been communicated upwards on a confidential basis:

"In making these findings, we do not suggest that either the respective Chairman or the Department were in a position to take action over and above what we have suggested was open to the Board's officers, merely that they were entitled to know about a serious matter for which they might ultimately be called to account."

They then look at whether this matter should have

been dealt with through the formal complaints procedure, concluding that wasn't appropriate.

Then they make this point in 4.128:

"For the avoidance of doubt we would like to deal with a matter which arose in the context of the Meharg/Cullen investigation. It was established that Detective Constable Cullen did not at any time receive or transmit any allegation that William McGrath was engaging in homosexual activity with residents of Kincora. Detective Constable Cullen's evidence and our examination of his papers also established that there was no suggestion that the 'prominent people'", as he referred to them as, "who were involved in his investigation of Mr McGrath were connected in any way with Kincora or its residents. The term was loosely coined by Detective Constable Cullen and did not in our view convey an accurate description of those named."

You will recall from looking at the material that
Detective Constable Cullen had been told by Roy Garland
about Clifford Smyth and that Roy Garland had tried to
speak to the Reverend Paisley and those are the
prominent people that Detective Constable Cullen was
referring to in the context of that phrase, and what the
Hughes inquiry report is saying, he is making it clear
that there was nothing in his evidence or their

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examination of his papers that connected those two individuals in any way with Kincora or its residents.

Therefore the phrase that he used was unhelpful.

If we pause there, Members of the Panel, if I am correctly analysing the position to try and bring that dense analysis of substantial evidence that was taken by a Public Inquiry, if I am correctly analysing the position, the Eastern Board ought to have been able to communicate to the police by March 1976 in addition to that which they did communicate, which was about the Mason file, they ought to have been in a position to communicate the fact of the 1973 anonymous call made to the police, though obviously the police had the opportunity to know about that as well from their own records; to communicate the anonymous letter about William McGrath, which William McGrath disclosed; to disclose the anonymous call made to Social Services in January 1974, which was investigated by Mary Wilson and Colin McKay or McKay; to communicate the result of that interview with McGrath in February 1974; to communicate the complaint of R15 as reported to Social Services by his parents in May and September 1974; and also ought to have been in a position to communicate the rumours that were circulating about Joseph Mains.

Bob Bunting, not having received any of that

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information, was not in a position to give Detective 1 2 Constable Cullen any of that information and in turn was 3 left with the understanding that the police investigation related to activity William McGrath was 4 said to have engaged in before he took up his role in 5 6 Kincora. 7 If we look, please, at 1021, the Health & Social Care Board deal with these matters at paragraphs 90 8 9 through to 104 and set out in detail the -- detailed 10 summary form the matters that I have just been looking 11 at with you. 12 If we scroll down, please, on to the next page. So 13 the factual background is being recorded of the main 14 matters. If we scroll down, please. Just pause there: "It does not, however, appear that the information 15 16 known at district level from 1974 was reported to the Board." 17 We can see that in paragraph 97. Then if we scroll 18 19 down, they refer to the survey we have just looked at of 20 the information. Scroll down a little further, please. 21 They draw attention to the lack of communication that 22 seems to have been taking place and the various failures 23 that are identified by the Hughes Inquiry. If we scroll 24 down, please, you can see: 25 "In the Health & Social Care Board's view Page 78

an opportunity was missed in mid-1976 to ensure that all information known about Kincora in different levels of management was collated to ensure a full picture developed. It was also regrettable that more definitive steps were not taken at an earlier stage to ascertain the status of the police investigation. The Health & Social Care Board accepts the findings of the Hughes Report as detailed in paragraph 103 above",

which is a summary of the failings that are noted.

In October and November 1976 that was when Rita

Johnston as -- at a private function, a prayer meeting
she was attending, was given information by Valerie Shaw
about an adult patient in St. Martin's Day Care Centre
where she had a role. That was R36. We spoke about him
previously at the start of the Roy Garland
section whenever I brought to your attention that he
disclosed to police his ten-year sexual relationship
with William McGrath in the '50s.

What the Hughes Inquiry records is that
Miss Johnston, as she also explained to the police, took
steps in respect of the welfare of the patient based on
what Miss Shaw had said to her, and told Miss Shaw to
contact the Board about what she had told her.

The Hughes Inquiry heard oral evidence from Valerie Shaw on Day 37, which was 17th January 1985, and Day 38,

1 18th January 1985, and her evidence can be found at 72871 to 72949.

Rita Johnston gave evidence on Day 38 as well and her evidence can be found at 72949 to 72978.

The Hughes Inquiry, if we just put 72576 on the screen, please, deal with these matters from paragraphs 4.129 -- if we just scroll through three pages, please, to 75278 -- they deal with them from paragraphs 4.129 to 4.138 and they make no criticism of Miss Johnston based on the information she received, the context of which she received it and the steps which she took in relation to it.

The Health & Social Care Board deal with that issue in their statement at 1024, which I am going to come back to, because it covers both this matter and that relating to the Reverend Martin Smyth, which I am going to mention to you now.

The Hughes Inquiry also investigated the call the Reverend Martin Smyth said he made to Social Services in 1976, having spoken to Valerie Shaw in the late summer of '75 and then another source who was unidentified in 1976. He said he spoke to a Mr Jackson in the Board about William McGrath. The RUC had already tried to identify all possible Jacksons. The Hughes Inquiry did the same. Those spoken to denied having any contact

with Reverend Smyth about Kincora and William McGrath. 1 2 The Reverend Smyth did provide statements to the Hughes Inquiry. You will find those at 75632 to 75636. 3 4 The Health & Social Care Board was not in a position to produce any record that would evidence a call from 5 the Reverend Smyth or anyone else of the nature 6 7 described, and if we look, please, at 1024 and paragraphs 105 to 109 of the statement, if we scroll 8 down, please, we can see: 9 "The Hughes Inquiry heard from Miss Shaw ... 10 11 The Hughes Inquiry considered this evidence of 12 Reverend Martin Smyth in this respect. He said in 1976, 13 having heard that Mr McGrath was employed in a boys' 14 hostel, he telephoned a Health & Social Services Board 15 and spoke to a Mr Jackson. 16 The Inquiry made no finding on this evidence, as an exhaustive consideration of males with the name Jackson 17 employed within the Eastern Health & Social Services 18 19 Board was unable to identify any person with whom the 20 Reverend Smyth may have spoken." 21 The two most likely individuals, police statements 22 were taken from them and they explained that they had 23 not ever spoken to the Reverend Smyth about the matter. 24 Then they cover the fact that Miss Shaw's 25 information as well as being passed to the Reverend

Martin Smyth also came to Rita Johnston in the way
I have described. You can see in paragraph 109:

"Miss Shaw confirmed to the Inquiry that she herself did not make a direct approach to any management within either the Board or the district. In the absence of her having made information available to the relevant persons, the Health & Social Care Board does not identify any further action that should have been taken by its predecessors, and does not consider that an opportunity arose for them to do so."

That's based on the Hughes Inquiry findings in respect of Rita Johnston.

Then I want to turn to events involving R18 and his social worker, who was not from the Eastern -- East Belfast & Castlereagh District, Anna Hyland. She was involved from Lisburn, and then -- but these events also involved Mr Higham and Clive Scoular. This is the next occasion whenever matters come to the attention of the Social Services.

We looked at material relating to R18 in some detail during week one. On his own admission he had been engaging in regular homosexual activity for many years before he lived in Kincora and continued to engage in activity whilst at Kincora.

25 CHAIRMAN: This is the boy who was introduced to homosexual

behaviour at a very young age in Dublin --1 2 MR AIKEN: Yes. CHAIRMAN: -- and continued to engage in it when he went out 3 of the home at weekends to Bangor. 4 MR AIKEN: Yes, before coming to Kincora Ward Park toilets 5 6 in Bangor. 7 CHAIRMAN: Yes. Then he would also explain -- in addition to the 8 MR AIKEN: 9 allegations he made against William McGrath, he explained his two relationships that he had, one of 10 11 which was conducted in a car outside Kincora during his 12 time residing there. 13 So what he actually told his social worker, 14 Ms Hyland, was much less than he would subsequently say 15 occurred between him and William McGrath, who was 16 subsequently convicted of gross indecency with R18. What R18 told Anna Hyland, if we look at 75279 and 17 18 paragraph 4.147, you will see that what he told her was 19 If we just -- in the bottom right corner we can see it was limited to intimate conversations about 20 21 sexual matters and embraces on two separate occasions. Now there are a series of documents around these 22 23 events which I want to just list out. I will put them 24 on the screen, but I am not going to spend time going 25 through them now. If there are any you want me to pause Page 83

1 at, I can obviously do that.

Ms Hyland wrote a report -- if we look at 11046, please, and scrolling through to the next page -- she wrote a report of the discussion that she had had with R18 and the concern that he was expressing based on the limited activity that he was telling her about.

She reported that. It was communicated. Her boss was Alan Chard. They agreed it should be communicated to Mr Higham in the East Belfast & Castlereagh District. It was. There were also discussions with Joe Mains and not being entirely satisfied with Joe Mains' approach to what was being discussed. These reports were then sent. As a result Joe Mains provided a report of 11th September, so two days later, and you can see that at 10960. I will characterise this in a moment when we see another memo, but he records in writing his take on the events as he understood them.

Then a memo from Gordon Higham to Clive Scoular can be found at 18th October 1977, if we look at 10958. Having got involved in these matters, he encloses the documents that we have just looked at, and:

"After discussing with Ms Hyland and Mr Mains on 12th October have reached a conclusion at this point in time that R18 should not be moved from Kincora, nor should any direct action be taken against Mr McGrath.

The whole question of what actually happened between Mr McGrath and R18 is questionable and a lot of what was discussed between Ms Hyland and Mr Mains and myself evolved (sic) around R18's feelings about what happened. As can be seen from the attached reports, R18 felt something alien was happening when Mr McGrath embraced him. However, nothing of a sexual nature appeared to happen at any time.

Some light was shed on the whole situation when it was discovered that R18 had a previous homosexual experience when he was younger. His guilty feelings about this would appear to be still apparent and thus this may be what he felt when Mr McGrath made some comment and came close to him.

Although I believe that nothing directly should be said to Mr McGrath, I have suggested that perhaps
Mr Mains should discuss the question of younger boys and how they are settling in Kincora with Mr McGrath. He will obviously emphasise R18's apparent change in attitude towards Mr McGrath and enquire how this should be. I believe this is all can be done at present, and the social worker, Mr Mains and myself have arranged to discuss this matter in a month's time. During the intervening period Mr Mains and Ms Hyland will keep a particular close eye on the whole situation. I would

appreciate your views on this matter if contrary to what
I have suggested."

Now there is then a memo from Ms Hyland a month later. I am sorry. I will just show you Clive Scoular's response first at 10965, please. It is of 20th October 1977 and you can see Mr Scoular says:

"I have read the reports you sent me concerning R18.

I am still unhappy about Mr McGrath's relationship with the boys in the hostel. Whilst I appreciate that his 'extra curricular' activities have probably some bearing on the situation, I feel that we will have to 'grasp the nettle' and some way discuss the whole situation with Mr McGrath in the near future. I well appreciate that the situation is further complicated by Mr Mains' reticence about freely discussing what goes on in Kincora with you. I think it would be valuable for Ms McGrath and yourself to have an early discussion with me.

As I mentioned to you yesterday, I find the content of Mrs Hyland's report and the content of that prepared by Mr Mains to be almost two different stories. I will try and make some discreet inquiries and see what I can find out."

So you can see this is a memo which perhaps begs lots of questions and he is drawing attention to the

fact that the two accounts about the events are very different from the two members of staff.

Now there is -- I am not going to go into it, but I will just put on the screen for you -- at 11068 there is a transfer summary of 19th October 1978, because Ms Hyland transfers the R18 case to another social worker and she then continued to see him in her capacity as a counsellor to help him with his sexual issues and she would meet and discuss those with him. At 90866, please, if we can look at that, she does write another memo we can see of 10th November. You can see:

"At discussion on 12th October the problems with R18 and staff members were discussed. It was felt that evidence was very inadequate and that what had happened could be construed as an affectionate gesture.

R18 seems to have coped well with the situation, although had expressed some strongly aggressive feelings towards this staff member. R18 has been talking in greater detail about his violent impulses and his lack of control to Mr Mains. Some discussion about psychiatric referral. However, I am convinced that R18's problems could be described as personality problems.

At the meeting on 9th November Mr Mains remarked that R18 often took his meals separately in the kitchen

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ostensibly because he was interested in cooking.
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         Mr Higham felt that this was making him rather
         'special'. I added that
                                     R18 had told me that
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         Mr McGrath often tells R18 that he is special, ie a cut
 4
         above the other boys.
                                I said I did not think that this
 5
         was helpful, as it fed into R18's fantasies about grand
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         origins, etc. It later came out that not only does R18
 7
         spend much time in the kitchen, but he is heavily
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        critical of Mrs McCullough the cook, and she rather
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        resents it. I warned that it could be the beginnings of
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        a repeat of the home pat
                                                  is terrified
                                      -- Mrs
11
        even to cook an egg when R18 is around. He totally ..."
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     CHAIRMAN:
               "... disables ..."
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14
     MR AIKEN:
                "... disables her.
                                    Mr Higham and I suggested
         that he only be allowed in the kitchen to do his
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        experimental cooking at times when Mrs McCullough is not
16
        cooking meals. In general we felt that R18 should not
17
           singled out for special treatment."
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19
             So you can get a flavour without us looking into
20
         vast swathes of social work material that there were
21
         difficult issues at play in R18's life that were being
22
         dealt with by those involved in his care aside from
23
         these issues arising with William McGrath.
24
             There then is -- so these events are ongoing, and
25
         during the Hughes Inquiry attention would be drawn to
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Gordon Higham's report to the Board on Kincora of th January 1978.

I just want to show you 114080, please, by which time he is -- I think we have got a wrong -- 114...

I am going to have to come back to you. I apologise.

We have a mistaken reference. If you take that down for me, please. He writes a report that basically doesn't alert the Board to the fact that he's dealing with these issues and indeed around the same time the issues involving the allegations made about Joe Mains in connection with R20/HIA531, which are going to come to light in the same period, the latter part of 1977.

He accepted before the Hughes Inquiry that the report he filed, which basically did not disclose any of these matters, which would have been in addition to the Mason file and the police investigation that the Board understood was going on, that it was -- the word "deceptive" was used, and the Board have accepted that in itself amounted to a missed opportunity to ensure that the Board as in the Eastern Board -- so the Health & Social Care Board has accepted that the Eastern Board were deprived of the opportunity to have an accurate appraisal of developments after they'd in March '76 referred the fact there was a police investigation going on to district. Just for the record there is

a transcript exchange about these matters which will be of assistance at 73058 and 73061.

Just to complete the sequence -- I am not going to look at it now -- there is a June 1979 progress report from Peter Martin, who was the social worker who took over from Anna Hyland in respect of the care of R18, and that's at 11057, 8 and 9, and those are the core documents that are available around these issues. It may be there are others the Health & Social Care Board want to bring to your attention in their written submissions.

In respect of these issues the Hughes Inquiry heard oral evidence from Anna Hyland, who gave evidence on Day 38, which was 18th January 1985, and that can be found at 72979 and runs to 73022; Gordon Higham, who gave evidence on Day 39, which was 24th January '85, and also Day 43. His transcripts run from 73023 to 73114 and 73377 to 73482.

Lorna McGrath gave evidence on Day 36, 11th January '85, and Day 37, 17th January '85, and those transcripts can be found at 72828 to 72870.

Clive Scoular gave evidence on this particular issue on Day 43, 8th April 1985, and the relevant pages can be found at 73483 to 73531.

The Hughes Inquiry, if we can look at 75282, please,
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would set out their views of Mr Scoular's memo that

I have drawn your attention to, the one that talked

about, "We are going to have to grasp the nettle". You

can see:

"At this point we consider it appropriate to set out our view of the meaning and significance of Mr Scoular's 20th October memorandum and in particular those references to which we have drawn attention. consider it to be an important document insofar as it casts light on his state of mind and on how McGrath was regarded by management at this time. Firstly, we interpret the memorandum as reflecting an apprehension that Mr McGrath might constitute a threat to the well-being of the Kincora residents because of his alleged homosexual inclinations; secondly, that it referred implicitly to his alleged paramilitary connections, and that Messrs Scoular and Higham saw this as introducing an additional difficulty into the handling of the case. It will be clear, therefore, that we read the memorandum as referring to matters over and above those directly relevant to R18's complaints to Mrs Hyland and Mr Mains. We also infer that these wider issues were discussed and appreciated by Messrs Scoular and Higham at some time between Higham's 18th October submission about R18's reports", from Ms Hyland and

Mr Mains, "and Mr Scoular's 20th October response. memorandum refers to prior discussion and some of the references in it would have been unintelligible to Mr Higham unless much wider discussion had taken place. Finally, we believe that Mr Scoular's perception of the Kincora situation had been influenced by the nature of Detective Constable Cullen's contacts with Mr Bunting and how these were represented to him. Detective Constable Cullen had stressed the sensitivity of his investigation, had made it known that 'prominent people'" -- in fact, that was erroneous -- "were involved with Mr McGrath, had mentioned the paramilitary aspects and the fact that he was reporting directly to ACC Meharg. Unfortunately Mr Bunting chose not to brief Mr Scoular in writing, so we have no direct evidence of the tenor of his message, but the mere communication of these facts would have put Mr Scoular on notice that the situation contained elements which went beyond the normal ambit of Social Services management."

They also say:

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"It is relevant that about this time Mr Higham was made aware of suspicions held by" -- this is Detective Constable Scully -- "about Mr Mains' relationship with R20/HIA531. The close coincidence of R18's complaint and the suspicions around R20/HIA531 was significant and

the two cases must be considered together in some
respects."

So you can see the view that the Hughes Inquiry formed of the memo that we looked at.

In paragraph 4.167 of the Hughes Report at 75284 they also, that is the Hughes Panel, identified and acknowledged the extremely difficult and complex case that the Social Services were endeavouring to deal with based on the information that R18 was providing.

I am not going to go through all of the content, because I know that some of it in relation to R20/HIA531 has been touched on already, but if we can look at 1026, please, the Hughes -- sorry -- the Health & Social Care Board deal with these matters at paragraphs 110 through to 120 over 1026 to 1029. If we just scroll through it, please, because they document out, and it will no doubt be of assistance to you, Members of the Panel, because it crystallises the complex issue in summary form in the paragraphs, but we can see in paragraph 119, if we just pause there:

"The HSCB considers that there were matters of concern arising from this report, most particularly the lack of communication from the officer in charge regarding matters that should have been reported to the resident's fieldwork social worker. However, the

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information received was not of a nature that would have indicated the extent of abuse that was occurring at Kincora.

However, what is also clear is that, despite

Mr Higham being involved in investigating the issues in relation to R18 in October '77, these were not matters that would have been apparent from his report to the Board for that period."

I will get you the correct reference for that report:

"In his evidence to the Hughes Inquiry he was asked about this by senior counsel to the Inquiry. exchange highlights the report in relation to visits in October and November '77 was provided on 6th January '78. The report provided would have led the reader to believe that all was well at Kincora and there were no concerns. Senior counsel to the inquiry, Mr Kennedy, noted that this time Mr Higham -- by this time he would of been aware of the Mason file and allegations against Mains and made recently about Mr McGrath. He suggested that the report was 'deceptive in the sense that it seems to convey that all was well, whereas it was not?' to which Mr Higham responded 'Yes'. Mr Higham was also asked, 'Yet in light of that you sent this report to Mr Gilliland with no indication of what should have been

a cause for real concern'. He responded, 'I was under the impression that those matters were being dealt with within my district and that those monthly reports were to give a bed situation, ie how many beds were available, what was there and a generalised thing. To my knowledge they did not go into specifying specific" -- if we scroll down a little further, please -- "specific things that were put down on record and sent to the Board."

Just scroll down a little further:

"The HSCB considers that through a lack of full reporting there was a missed opportunity to ensure the Board was fully appraised of further developments in relation to the hostel. Further, the Board may have identified the potential use of this information that may have been to the police."

So although the R20/HIA531 part -- and I am just going to mention it very briefly in closing this section of our work -- was involving the police in terms of Detective Constable Scully and then later Detective Constable Sillery, this information by it not being passed on would have given an opportunity to Mr Bunting and Mr Gilliland to pick up the phone again and say, "Listen, we have got this further issue that's arisen with Mr Mains. Let us tell you about it". So that

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         opportunity was not available.
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             I notice the time, Chairman. It may be we can pick
         up and finish the last little part of Social Services
 3
         after lunch.
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               Yes. Well, we'll rise now and we'll continue at
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     CHAIRMAN:
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         2 o'clock.
 7
     (1.03 pm)
                             (Short break)
 8
 9
     (2.00 pm)
                Chairman, Members of the Panel, just before lunch
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     MR AIKEN:
         we were on the last leg of what the Social Services knew
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         and I was about to turn to events in October 1977 that
         involved R20/HIA531 and they also involved then
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14
         Detective Constable Scully and Detective Inspector
         Sillery, the social worker Helen Gogarty and her boss
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16
         David Morrow as well as Gordon Higham and Clive Scoular
         in the Residential and Day Care Section of the East
17
         Belfast & Castlereagh District.
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             Now I know that Ms Smith dealt with R20/HIA531 in
20
         detail and therefore all I am going to do is highlight
21
         a small number of issues so that I have dealt with it in
22
         sequence, and then if there's anything else the Health &
23
         Social Care would want to raise, they will be able to
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         add to it in their written submissions.
25
             The sequence of events is that on 4th October 1977
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Detective Constable Scully arrested R20/HIA531 and R37 at Kincora for burglary offences. Detective Constable Scully considered from his knowledge that Joseph Mains was a well-known homosexual and had seen him in the company of R2, who is R2, who you know was in Kincora for a period at the end of the '50s, start of the '60s and continued to have a relationship with Joseph Mains for right up until 1979.

Detective Constable Scully then shared his concerns with R20/HIA531's social worker Helen Gogarty in October '77, and she shared what had been shared with her with David Morrow, her boss.

In and around 21st October 1977 then there was a meeting with Gordon Higham, which was making him aware. By 14th November '77 there was a meeting this time including Clive Scoular and Lindsay Conway to discuss the situation, because R20/HIA531 was now also in Rathgael.

Also then on the same day, 14th November 1977, Messrs Scoular and Higham met officers Scully and Sillery at Strandtown to discuss the matter.

On 25th November 1977 Gordon Higham wrote a memo that the Health & Social Care Board ask me to draw to your attention. It may be you looked at this with Ms Smith, but if we look at 10972, the memo refers to

a telephone call with David Morrow:

"... stating that he had spoken to R20/HIA531 in Rathgael and had been told by R20/HIA531 that he received a sexual approach from William McGrath but that he never had sexual dealings with Joseph Mains or Raymond Semple."

During the oral evidence at the Hughes Inquiry there was a factual dispute between David Morrow and Gordon Higham about whether Morrow said that R20/HIA531 told him he had received a sexual approach from William McGrath. Hughes was inclined to the view that David Morrow made the telephone call, but didn't remember doing so. They address that at paragraph 4.187 of the Hughes Inquiry report, if we look at 75289, please. Gordon Higham explained to the Hughes inquiry -- paragraph 4.187 is on the left of the screen -- that he visited R20/HIA531 in Rathgael after the telephone call, but that R20/HIA531 didn't disclose anything to him. He also said he'd discussed this with Clive Scoular and Lorna McGrath.

There was then a further meeting of police on 5th

December 1977 which resulted in a daily reporting

mechanism on Kincora being implemented, and these

matters are dealt with in considerable detail in the

report of the Hughes Inquiry from paragraph 4.169 on

75282 through to 4.210 at KIN75282 through to 75295. 1 2 I want to show you paragraphs 4.190 to 4.195 which relates to the position of Mr Scoular. So if we can 3 just scroll through, please, we can get the start of 4 4.190. You can see: 5 "By December 1977 knowledge of a considerable number 6 7 of incidents, complaints and suspicions which suggested the possibility of homosexual misconduct at Kincora had 8 9 come into the possession of the Eastern Board. Mr Scoular, for instance, was aware of: 10 11 The January 1974 anonymous call alleging that 12 Mr McGrath was homosexual but making no allegation about misconduct involving the residents." 13 14 That's the call from Roy Garland that Mary Wilson dealt with: 15 16 "This was drawn to Mr Scoular's attention at the 17 time", by Mary Wilson. Then: The Meharg/Cullen investigation into 18 19 allegations that Mr McGrath was homosexual, again with 20 no allegation relating to the hostel itself. This was 21 made known to Mr Scoular by Mr Bunting around the spring of 1976." 22 So that's -- you are aware of the information, 23 24 limited, that was being passed by DC Cullen to 25 Messrs Bunting and Gilliland and that was translated to Page 99

| *  |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Mr Scoular in the district along with the Mason file,   |
| 2  | the Mason file you can see containing allegations       |
| 3  | against Mr Mains by R5, R6, R8 and R33 and referring to |
| 4  | an alleged homosexual relationship with the former      |
| 5  | resident, R2. Then R18's complaint against Mr McGrath   |
| 6  | in August 1977, and we looked at that before lunch.     |
| 7  | Mr Higham and Mr Scoular involved in that. We looked at |
| 8  | Mr Scoular's memo. Then:                                |
| 9  | "Detective Constable Scully's suspicions of Mains'      |
| 10 | relationships with R20/HIA531 and also with R2.         |
| 11 | Conversely Mr Scoular was not aware of:                 |
| 12 | (f) The buttock slapping incident involving             |
| 13 | Mr Mains and investigated by Messrs Moore and McCaffrey |
| 14 | in '69 and '70",  |
| 15 | which there is no record of in the Mason file:          |
| 16 | "The May and September 1974 complaints against          |
| 17 | Mr McGrath by the parents of R15 made to Miss McClean   |
| 18 | and Mr Orr", in North & West Belfast district.          |
| 19 | "(h) The rumour concerning Mr Mains which came to       |
| 20 | the attention of Mr Maybin in 1975."                    |
| 21 | That was a rumour, as you know, in the East Belfast     |
| 22 | & Castlereagh District. Then:                           |
| 23 | "The rumour concerning Mr Mains which came to the       |
| 24 | attention of Mrs Fiddis, Ms Reynolds, Miss Reid and     |
| 25 | Miss McGrath in early 1976."                            |
|    | Page 100  |
|    |   |

1 Then:

"Miss Shaw's allegations about Mr McGrath to Rita Johnston in late '76; or

(k) Reverend Smyth's telephone call about
Mr McGrath in '76."

Obviously the last two are perhaps in a slightly different category, because the Hughes Inquiry, as you know, concluded that Rita Johnston should not be criticised for the course she took, and no record has ever been found of a call from Reverend Martin Smyth, but all of the other matters were capable of being known and either were known by Mr Scoular or had not been passed to him when they should have been:

"Mr Scoular told us that he could not recall whether he alerted the Eastern Board headquarters in the persons of Mr Bunting or Mr Gilliland to the R18 and R20/HIA531 cases. Messrs Bunting and Gilliland's evidence was that they did not become aware of these cases until 1980 after the publication of the Irish Independent article and we accept their evidence on this point. Mr Scoular went on to say with regard to the R18 and R20/HIA531 cases that they were matters which he and his staff had dealt with and that there was nothing of a criminal nature to refer to his colleagues at headquarters."

Then the Hughes Inquiry says this:

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"We are prepared to acknowledge that, taken separately, it is possible to discount the significance of the various matters which came to Mr Scoular's attention. The 1974 allegations were anonymous and were the first made against Mr McGrath; the Meharg/Cullen investigation was based on McGrath's alleged activities outside the home and the police did not have sufficient evidence on which to act; the Mason file was presented to him as a 'dead file' by Mr Bunting with the rider that the allegations it contained had been investigated and found to be unsubstantiated; the evidence relating to R18's complaint was not considered by Mr Higham and Ms Hyland sufficient to indicate that homosexual misconduct had occurred; and Detective Constable Scully had nothing more than his suspicions of Mr Mains and had received no complaint from R20/HIA531. Mr Scoular was also a busy official carrying substantial responsibilities and he explained in evidence that he never marshalled the various lines of information about Kincora which had come into his possession.

We are convinced, however, that the accumulation of these allegations, complaints and suspicions over the years should have been recognised as significant by Mr Scoular. In particular, the fact that R2 featured in the Mason file in '67 and in Detective Constable

| 1  | Scully's suspicions in 1977 should have alerted          |
|----|--|
| 2  | Mr Scoular and also Mr Higham to an important element of |
| 3  | consistency in the doubts surrounding Mr Mains. It       |
| 4  | follows that he should have drawn the R18 and R20/HIA531 |
| 5  | cases to the attention of his colleagues at              |
| 6  | headquarters, whose knowledge at this time was confined  |
| 7  | to the Mason file and the Meharg/Cullen investigation.   |
| 8  | If Mr Scoular had brought the R18 and R20/HIA531 cases   |
| 9  | to the notice of Mr Bunting, they could have been        |
| 10 | notified to Detective Constable Cullen as information    |
| 11 | additional to the Mason file. Alternatively clearance    |
| 12 | could thereby have been obtained from ACC Meharg or      |
| 13 | Detective Constable Cullen for a disclosure to Sergeant  |
| 14 | Sillery at the 5th December '77 meeting. This would      |
| 15 | have removed any possible constraint arising from the    |
| 16 | confidential nature of the Meharg/Cullen investigation,  |
| 17 | which was not known to the Strandtown police. We         |
| 18 | believe that Mr Scoular's failure to consult Mr Bunting  |
| 19 | was a critical error and that the addition of these      |
| 20 | cases to the information already available to the police |
| 21 | would probably have prompted an active police            |
| 22 | investigation some two years before the Irish            |
| 23 | Independent article had that effect. The precautionary   |
| 24 | suspension of Messrs Mains and McGrath would also have   |
| 25 | been justified and appropriate in those circumstances,   |
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pending the outcome of police investigations. While it could be argued that R18's case might have been dealt with under the complaints procedure, there is evidence that R18 did not wish to press his complaint to Mrs Hyland in a formal setting.

This leaves the question of why Mr Scoular did not", in his own words, quoting him, "'grasp the nettle' as envisaged in his 20th October memorandum to Mr Higham and why he omitted to alert Board headquarters to the R18 and R20/HIA531 cases. He accepted that he regarded Mr McGrath as more sinister and dangerous than an ordinary person in light of his alleged paramilitary connections but denied that he was afraid of him or that this was the reason why he did not process the complaint against Mr McGrath. Nonetheless the proposed discussions with Mr McGrath never took place" -- those are the discussions envisaged in the 20th September '77 memo -- 20th October '77 memo -- "and no convincing explanation was advanced for this omission. We believe that Mr Scoular was apprehensive of Mr McGrath's alleged paramilitary links to some degree and that this in connection with the fact that the homosexual implications of the R20/HIA531 and R18 cases were in his view unsubstantiated clouded his judgments as to whether Mr McGrath should be interviewed or those cases should

be notified to Board headquarters.

We regarded the steps actually taken from December '77 onwards, additional to the regular inspections by residential and day care management, as aimed largely at the disciplinary problems in the hostel and as being insufficient in themselves to deal with the risk to residents arising from the suspicion that Messrs Mains and McGrath were active homosexuals. We do not suggest that an internal investigation by Social Services staff, extending to the wholesale interview of residents and former residents, would have been an appropriate or sensible alternative to referral to the police. Social Services staff are not qualified to undertake such speculative inquiries."

Then, as you know, the report goes on to look further at the case of R20/HIA531.

Now the Health & Social Care Board deal with these matters if we look at 1029, please, at paragraphs 121 through to 133 of their statement, and you can see they record the fact of what R20/HIA531 was saying or was not saying. They record the meetings that we have just been looking at. If we scroll further down, please, then in paragraph 131 they recount that which we have just looked at from the Hughes Inquiry report of what was known and not known and you can see that:

"The Hughes Inquiry found and the Health & Social 1 2 Care Board agrees that 'taken separately ...'" 3 Then they go on to quote the extract from the Hughes 4 Inquiry: "... the Committee were 'convinced, however, that 5 the accumulation of these allegations, complaints and 6 7 suspicions over the years should have been recognised as significant by Mr Scoular'. In particular, there was 8 9 a failure to notify the Area Board in 1977 of the issues arising in relation to R18 and R20. The Hughes Report 10 describes this as a 'critical error'". 11 12 The Health & Social Care Board suggests the failure

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The Health & Social Care Board suggests the failure to share information from district level to Board level in '77 resulted in a missed opportunity. As noted by the Hughes report, if Mr Scoular had brought the cases of R20/HIA531 and R18 to the attention of Mr Bunting, they could have been notified to DC Cullen as information additional to the Mason file."

You can see the quote from the Hughes Inquiry saying the police investigation is likely to have been brought forward by a period of two years.

That is the last in the chronology of occasions when, going back to what I said right at the very start, I was focusing not on the systems failure evidence from Mr Mains' behaviour or the behaviour of McGrath and

Semple, or of Mr Mains' failure together perhaps with Mr Semple to pass information out of Kincora, or perhaps KIN66, the member of staff, not passing the information out of Kincora, but dealing with those occasions whenever information did pass beyond Kincora and to look at what was done or not done with that information in the context of systems failures in relation to the Social Services.

There is one further matter that I want to touch on just to finish this suite of material. If we can look, please, at 75300, I want to show you paragraphs 4.226 and 227 of the report, because you will recall we looked at the end of the '71 period that ended at '73 in terms of how the chapters were divided up, but the end of chapter 3 of the Hughes Report they asked themselves the question about whether there was a cover-up or not. Here they ask themselves that question again, having explored the various occasions whenever information was known to members of the Social Services' staff. They begin at 4.226:

"The first point to establish is that there is no evidence that allegations or suspicions about the Kincora staff reached either the personal Social Services Committee, the Eastern Board proper or the Department before January 1980. Knowledge of these --

1 knowledge of these within the Social Services field was 2 confined to officers in the Eastern Board.

There is also a substantial body of evidence which points to a lack of communication and coordination between the various officers who became aware of allegations and suspicions."

Then they set out those that we have been talking about this morning (a) -- in fact, the end of last week -- (a) right through to (f):

"We have commented on these individually and made certain criticisms in some cases. While the overall effect was certainly to delay the detection of offences and the convictions of Messrs Mains, Semple and McGrath, the evidence against a concerted 'cover-up' is overwhelming. In our view only two aspects of the affair require serious consideration in the context of a possible 'cover-up'.

The first was Mr Bunting's retention of the Mason file until March 1976. We have criticised him for this and for a relative lack of vigour in following up the Meharg/Cullen investigation. We do not propose to add to those criticisms. He did not play an active part in the events recorded in the Mason file, which predated his appointment as Children's Officer, and we received no evidence whatever that he would have any reason to

suppress knowledge of them. He quite properly brought the file to the attention of the police in 1976. We conclude that Mr Bunting was guilty of an oversight and no more.

Mr Scoular's failure to alert his headquarters' colleagues to the 1974 telephone call and the 1977 R18 and R20/HIA531 cases was the second matter which we considered. We have already dealt with Mr Scoular's state of mind in '77 and concluded that his decisions were based partly on the judgment that the various allegations and suspicions were unsubstantiated and partly on an apprehension about Mr McGrath's alleged paramilitary connections. We do not believe that Mr Scoular acted with the degree of deliberation essential to an active 'cover-up'. We would not have placed his 20th October 1977 memorandum on the record if he had had" -- sorry -- "he would not have placed his 20th October '77 memorandum on the record if he had had that objective in mind.

This concludes our findings on the evidence which we received and considered in relation to the Kincora Boys' Home -- Hostel. We hope that we have been able to convey a proper sense of the seriousness of the offences and an appreciation of the heavy responsibility which rested on those responsible for the welfare of the boys

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and young men in the hostel. At the same time we have
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 2
         endeavoured to place some of the more sensational
         aspects of the Kincora scandal in a calm, factual
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         perspective."
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             I think if we scroll down, we will see this a new
 5
         chapter commences. So this is the second time they turn
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         to this issue and that is the view that they expressed,
         having taken the sixty days of oral evidence with the
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         primary focus, yes, on the Social Services, but you will
         recall that the Irish Independent article began with
10
11
         an allegation of a Social Services' cover-up in 1977.
12
             I want to turn now, Members of the Panel, to what
         the RUC knew about what was occurring in Kincora.
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     CHAIRMAN:
                Well, there is quite a lot of this. We have
         Fionnuala McAndrew --
15
               Yes. I'm not --
16
     MR AIKEN:
               -- this afternoon.
17
     CHAIRMAN:
               Yes. I'm not sure whether ...
18
     MR AIKEN:
19
                Well, I think it is important we deal with all of
     CHAIRMAN:
20
         this police material in one go.
21
                Shall we take a short break and find out the
22
         position?
23
     CHAIRMAN:
                Yes.
24
     (2.35 pm)
25
                             (Short break)
                              Page 110
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(2.45 pm)
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                  MS FIONNUALA MCANDREW (recalled)
                Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY
 3
                Good afternoon, Chairman, Panel Members, ladies
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     MS SMITH:
         and gentlemen. Our witness this afternoon is
 5
         Miss Fionnuala McAndrew, who is here to speak on behalf
 6
         of the Health & Social Care Board. Ms McAndrew has
 7
         previously been sworn in, Chairman. So there's no need
 9
         for her to be sworn in again.
                Yes. I am not sure whether "Welcome back" is the
10
11
         right expression, Ms McAndrew, but thank you for coming
12
         back in any event.
13
         You are welcome.
     Α.
14
     MS SMITH:
                Ms McAndrew, you have provided the Inquiry with
         three statements in this module, the first on 29th April
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16
         2006, which is at KIN1001 through to 1033, and then
         there's a statement of 23rd May 2016, which commences at
17
18
         KIN1084, and then a final statement of 27th May 2016 at
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         KIN1458 to 1473. The statement of 23rd May was
20
         a general overview statement provided by the Inquiry
21
         about Kincora.
22
             Can I just, first of all, ask you to formally adopt
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         the three statements that I have identified to you on
24
         behalf of the Health & Social Care Board?
25
     Α.
         Yes.
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- 1 Q. Your signature is on the last page of each of those.
- 2 Isn't that correct?
- 3 A. That's correct, yes.
- 4 Q. In the statement at -- of the -- at 1099, that's the
- 5 overview statement of 23rd May 2016, page 1099 to 1010,
- if we just look at 1099, first of all, please, you set
- 7 out here the management structure for Kincora in the
- 8 time that it was open. If we could just scroll down,
- 9 please, the first flow chart, as it were, here is from
- January 1958 to 30th September 1973 when it was operated
- 11 by Belfast Welfare Authority.
- Top of the tree, as it were, was the Town Clerk, who
- at that stage when it first opened was Mr Jameson. He
- was subsequently replaced I think by Mr Dunlop and then
- by Mr Young. Is that correct?
- 16 A. That's my understanding, yes.
- 17 Q. The Chief Welfare Officer was Mr Mason. The Children's
- 18 Officer was a Miss Brown, who was subsequently replaced
- by Mr Moore and then Mr Bunting, and then there was
- an Assistant Children's Officer or Homes officer below
- 21 them -- if we can just scroll on to the next page -- who
- 22 was Mrs Wilson, and then the head of the home in this
- case -- this that would have been the structure in
- respect of all of the children's homes at that time
- 25 operated by the Welfare Authority --

1 A. Yes.

- 2 Q. -- and the head of the home in the case of Kincora at
- 3 this stage was Mr Mains --
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. -- and throughout the time of its operation.
- 6 Then when reorganisation occurred on
- 7 1st October 1973 the structure changed, because Kincora
- 8 was then managed by East Belfast & Castlereagh District
- 9 of the Eastern Health & Social Services Board, and the
- 10 top of that hierarchy was the Director of Social
- 11 Services, who was Mr Gilliland. Below him was the
- 12 District Social Services Officer, Mr Scoular. The
- 13 Principal Social Worker Residential and Day Care was
- Mrs Wilson, who had been the Assistant Children's
- Officer until 1975, when she retired, and Ms McGrath
- from January '76 up until Kincora closed.
- 17 May I just pause there, because the Inquiry have
- been asking whether Mrs Wilson was still alive and we
- believe that she isn't, but that is going to be
- 20 confirmed for the Inquiry.
- 21 Then below Mrs Wilson and her successor was the
- 22 Assistant Principal Social Worker, who was Mr Higham
- from that post was created in July 1976, and then again
- 24 below that was Mr Mains. So Mr Mains would have been
- reporting to Mr Higham in this period in time?

## That's correct. Α. The statement at 1001 to 1033 addresses the question of Q. missed opportunities that were identified from 3 a consideration of the Hughes report after the Inquiry 4 had asked the Health & Social Care Board to do that. 5 From paragraph 89 onwards at 112 -- 1112 -- I beg your 6 7 pardon -- you set out systems failures that were accepted by the Health & Social Care Board in respect of 8 Kincora. 9 You supplemented this statement on 27th May with 10 11 an appendix to this, which is at KIN1469 onwards. 12 I want to -- just if we can explore some of the systems 13 failures that you have identified. 14 The first of these is that at paragraph 90 here you 15 say: 16 "At times record-keeping was not good enough." You note a number of occasions where you say that 17 there were failures in respect of record-keeping. 18 19 "The failure by the Chief Welfare Officer to record 20 the outcome of the investigation of complaints in 1971 21 and the reason for that decision." 22 I will come back to that, if I may, shortly: "The 1976 failure to make any written record 23 24 regarding information reported to the Holywood Road

Page 114

sub-office and passed to Residential and Day Care

25

1 Management at district headquarters."

Then that then -- because there was no record there, that subsequently influenced the subsequent failure to investigate that information in any way. You talk about that at paragraphs 86 and 88 of your 29th April statement, which is this one. You also say:

"There ought to have been a formal record of the Board's engagement with police after March 1976, but that wasn't done either."

Just scrolling on down, again you talk about:

"Monthly reports completed by visiting social workers pursuant to the 1975 direction were completed en bloc and on occasions were submitted late. They did not contain relevant information to allow the Board to be fully appraised of developments occurring within Kincora in late 1977."

You are referring back to paragraphs -- I am not going to refer back to those paragraphs, Miss McAndrew, because you can be assured that the Panel have read the entirety of the statements and the exhibits to them.

You also talk in paragraph 91 here about the lack of dissemination of relevant information to the right personnel. For example, the Mason file of complaints against Mr Mains was not given to the Children's Officer when he took up his post in 1971. He wasn't given that

Mason file and was not fully appraised then of the two 1 2 complaints it contained relating to 1967 and 1971. Because Mr Mason effectively held on to it for two years 3 meant that there was a breakdown in the dissemination of 4 information about complaints against Mains to staff with 5 6 a direct role in the management and monitoring of the 7 hostel, because it was Mr Bunting's function as Children's Officer and Mrs Wilson's function as Assistant Children's Officer to visit Kincora. 9 10 You say that: 11 "It is regrettable that Mr Mason does not appear to 12 have made Mr Bunting and Mrs Wilson fully acquainted 13 with complaints known to him by referring the Mason file 14 formally to them in writing in view of their management responsibility for the hostel." 15 16 You talk about that at paragraph 45 of the statement 17 of 29th April. 18 You go on to say that information of an anonymous 19 phone call was not properly shared with the police or 20 the Board. 21 There was failure to share information about the 22 complaint by fieldwork staff. 23 Failure to report rumours. 24 Failure to pass information from the sub-office to the District Social Services Officer. 25 Page 116

The failure of the district to tell the Board about allegations.

If we look at page 1004, please, I am going to come back now to look in a little bit more detail, if I may, about the complaint in September 1967. You deal with this in your statement at paragraphs 18 to 26 here. You say:

"In early 1967 R5 and R6 attended the headquarters of Belfast Welfare Authority and made written complaints against Mr Mains."

I know when looking at the transcript of the evidence that Mr Mason gave to the Hughes Inquiry, he talked about how these were handwritten statements of complaint that he found quite difficult to decipher and had to spend some time distilling from them what the complaints were, and the complaints he eventually ascertained were:

"(a) At a summer camp Mr Mains, another -Mr Mains, another employee of Belfast Welfare and an
ex-resident drank whiskey."

If we can scroll down, please:

- "(b) Mr Mains did not sleep in the camp on the night.
- (c) Mr Mains had asked R5, 'Do I not get a kiss then?' when R5 was washing himself .

Mr Mains had come to R6's bed and felt around 1 (d) 2 his body. 3 Mr Mains had said, 'You look lovely in the water' to R6 when taking a bath. 4 Mr Mains had called R6 for work while Mr Mains 5 was dressed only in his underpants. 6 7 (q) Mr Mains had said, 'Give me a kiss' to R6. Mr Mains went out every Friday and Saturday 8 9 night and got drunk." Now that wasn't, in fact, the entirety. 10 11 what you have recorded there is not, in fact, the 12 entirety, because if we look at the reference that you 13 have given, which is HIA723 at paragraph 3.107, which 14 is, in fact, the report of the Hughes Committee on this, they -- if we could go to HIA723. 15 It's going to take me a minute to change. 16 EPE OPERATOR: 17 MS SMITH: Sorry. While we are trying to get the HIA bundle loaded up, we know that Mr Mason spoke to Mr Mains about 18 19 the allegations himself, and he thought that it was 20 likely that Robert Moore was present when he did so, but 21 he couldn't remember, and there were various 22 explanations then given by Mr Mains to Mr Mason about 23 these complaints, which again are in the HIA bundle, if 24 we can have access to it. 25 CHAIRMAN: You can find this probably at 71584. Page 118

- 1 MS SMITH: In the Kincora bundle, Chairman?
- 2 CHAIRMAN: Yes. This is about the underpants?
- 3 MS SMITH: Yes.
- 4 CHAIRMAN: Yes.
- 5 MS SMITH: It is KIN71584.
- 6 CHAIRMAN: ...84.
- 7 MS SMITH: Is this the Hughes Report itself?
- 8 CHAIRMAN: Well, these are the allegations that were put to
- 9 Mr Mason during his evidence.
- 10 MS SMITH: In trying to get the HIA bundle we may have lost
- 11 the Kincora bundle. It's coming up. Is the HIA bundle
- 12 there?
- 13 EPE OPERATOR: Just give me one more minute.
- 14 MS SMITH: I am going to need to refer to the HIA bundle for
- the Hughes Report, Chairman. So I just wanted to make
- sure we can refer to it.
- 17 EPE OPERATOR: It will take me a few minutes to get that one
- 18 out. We are back to the ...
- 19 MS SMITH: The KIN?
- 20 EPE OPERATOR: Yes.
- 21 MS SMITH: 715...-
- 22 CHAIRMAN: 75235.
- 23 MS SMITH: 75235. Do you have that?
- 24 EPE OPERATOR: Yes.
- 25 MS SMITH: Yes. This is actually the Hughes Report. So if

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we go to paragraph 3.107 there, it says:
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 2
             "The Mason file 1967."
             The complaints are recorded there. You'll see if
 3
         you can scroll down to (d), it says:
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             "Mr Mains had then felt all over R5's body and put
 5
         his hand down R5's underpants."
 6
 7
             Now that seems to have been omitted from your own
 8
         statement.
 9
         Yes.
     Α.
         I take it that was an error, because we were talking
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         about this particular complaint and you were certainly
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12
         aware of it. Isn't that right, Ms McAndrew?
         Yes, I am aware of that complaint. I can only
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14
         apologise. I think it was just maybe an error in typing
         or something. Otherwise it is a direct lift from ...
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         From -- the rest of it --
16
17
         ... from the rest of it.
     Α.
18
         -- is lifted from the report?
19
     Α.
         Yes.
20
         I just wanted to look at that in a little bit more
21
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Q. I just wanted to look at that in a little bit more detail in a moment or two, but if we can go to paragraph 3.112, so if we can just scroll on down through the next few pages, we should be able to get to paragraph 3.112 of the Kincora. If we can just scroll on down, can we? It is not coming up. I think we are Page 120

1 going to have to go over another page to get to paragraph 3. 2 Well, while just we have the page on the screen, you 3 will see there: 4 "Mr Mason carefully listed all the allegations 5 contained in the written statements and put them to 6 7 Mr Mains, who gave explanations", that were recorded there. 8 9 Uh-huh. Α. In respect of the underpants at (d): 10 Ο. 11 "Mr Mains said that he put his hand down R5's pants 12 to check that he had changed them, as R5 was inclined 13 not to change his underclothes and frequently kept the clean set in his locker." 14 When we were looking at what Mr Mason actually said 15 16 in evidence in the transcript, he demonstrated what he meant by that. It seemed to suggest he pulled the top 17 18 of the child's underpants out slightly to look down. 19 Yes. Α. 20 Now if -- just before -- while we are trying to get to 21 the next page, to 3.112 -- can we get that? 22 says: "Mr Mason's assessment at the time as recorded in 23 24 his 11th September notes was that 'the boys had raised 25 facts, most of them agreed by Mr Mains to be true, but

that they might have tried to put a construction upon them for malicious reasons'. In his summary he said that 'taken as it stands, it does not present prima facie indication of wrongful conduct' and he concluded with three indications:

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'(a) Mr Moore should interview the boys again and explain to them the reasons for the incidents'."

In other words, presumably give them Mr Mains' explanation:

- "'(b) There be a closer supervision of Kincora.
- (c) A careful sifting of any further information which might come our way'."

Before going back to that, can I just explore with you a little bit, because one of the things that we know is that Mr Mason himself was not from a social work background. He was effectively a civil servant with an administrative background.

Looking at it through today's eyes as a social worker, someone with a social work background, if an allegation is made that a member of staff in a children's home, or hostel in this case, had put his hand down to look at a child's underpants, that would start alarm bells ringing, would it not?

A. I think certainly the description that is given, ie putting a hand down into the trousers and underpants,

- 1 certainly would raise concerns.
- 2 Q. And, I mean, for example, if it was the case the
- 3 explanation given by Mr Mains as that he wanted to check
- 4 if the child was changing his underwear regularly,
- I mean he could have asked him. There were other ways
- 6 he could have checked that by asking the child to show
- 7 him his underpants, either leave, "Take them off and
- 8 show me" or some other way. I mean, can you as
- 9 a social -- from a social worker point of view think of
- any circumstances where it would have been acceptable to
- 11 check in the manner described?
- 12 A. I can't think of any circumstances where that -- I would
- 13 consider it acceptable.
- 14 Q. We note it is not likely to have shown Mr Mains in any
- event whether the pants were clean?
- 16 A. No.
- 17 Q. Well, if that explanation falls, then can it be that the
- other explanations that were given by Mr Mains might
- take on a slightly different connotation? The question
- then that I want to look at is the conclusion that
- 21 Hughes reached on this. Now I appreciate that none of
- us have heard the evidence of Mr Mason on this point and
- we are looking at it with hindsight.
- 24 A. If I might just comment --
- 25 Q. Yes.

-- on my reading of the Hughes Inquiry view on this, it 1 Α. would appear there was a demonstration in evidence that 2 Mr Mains hadn't put his hand down the trousers, but had 3 4 looked at the waistband. I am not quite sure what could 5 have been achieved by that, but that was an explanation, 6 but it seemed it me that Hughes relied fundamentally on 7 the fact that there was no contact with the boy's genitals, and that seemed to be an influencing factor in 8 9 the Hughes Inquiry's decision of agreeing with Mr Mason 10 on this issue.

11 Q. Yes. If we just look at what Hughes said about this,

12 that -- I think it is at 3.118, probably on the next

13 page down, 752... -- sorry. Yes. As you've said here,

14 at 3.117 it says:

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"It is clear that the complaints of R5 and R6 were taken seriously, since they were encouraged to make written statements, because the documentary record demonstrates that Mr Mason planned and carried out his interview with Mr Mains in a conscientious and methodical manner and because Mr Mason considered them of sufficient importance to be drawn to the attention of the Town Clerk, who was the Chief Executive of the Belfast Corporation and Secretary to the Welfare Committee.

Secondly, we have little difficulty in accepting

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that Mr Mains' explanations to Mr Mason were 1 2 individually plausible. Even taking them as a whole, we can understand Mr Mason's conclusion that the evidence 3 did not constitute prima facie indication of wrongful 4 The complaints did not, for instance, refer to 5 any interference with the boy's genitals and the 6 suspicion that any of the complaints investigated by 7 Mr Mason amounted to indecent assault would, therefore, 8 9 have been less strong than it might have been. addition, some of the complaints had no possible 10 11 homosexual connotation and their inclusion might have 12 been taken to imply malicious intent. While a charge of 13 indecent assault on R5 was bought in '81, that was in 14 the context of other, more serious charges." Now certainly whenever Mr Mason was talking about 15 16 the complaints, the two-page complaint, one boy spent the first page describing his complaint about the drink, 17 18 for example. 19 Yes. Α. 20 So there seemed to have been a greater degree of 21 emphasis on that aspect of the complaint from the 22 child's viewpoint anyway, and that also perhaps may have had some sort of influence on the conclusion of the 23 24 Hughes Inquiry. 25 It could have done. I think it was a reflection of the

culture of the time in relation to alcohol consumption.

2 However, it might be that the boys, you know, if you had

3 a group of men who were drinking at camp or regularly,

that they felt unsafe around the alcohol, amount of

5 alcohol being consumed.

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- I am just mindful that the Hughes Inquiry Panel did have a social worker on the Panel and therefore there was a social work reflection of the evidence to the Hughes Inquiry. So I just think it is important to remember that this is not the first time that a social work perspective has been brought to the issue.
- 12 Q. Yes, I appreciate that, although, I mean, Mr Mason
  13 certainly took the complaint seriously, as Hughes has
  14 recorded, and reported it to the Town Clerk.
- 15 A. I think that's to Mr Mason's credit, that he felt it was
  16 serious enough to do a detailed investigation and
  17 prepare the report.
- Q. Well, at paragraph 26 -- I mean, can we just leave that
  on? I don't think we need to go back to your
  statement -- you accept that this was a missed
  opportunity, because the matter was reported to the Town
  Clerk but not to the police.

It wasn't formally reported to the Chairman of the Welfare Committee and I wanted to explore that a little bit, if I may, with you. Would you have expected the

Town Clerk to have done that? Would you have expected 1 2 the Town Clerk to have taken the matter further and reported it to at least the Chairman of the Welfare 3 Committee? 4 I think it's my under... -- it's my understanding from 5 6 what I have read that the Town Clerk was Secretary to 7 the Welfare Committee. So I feel that it was his 8 responsibility to report, if he felt it was necessary to 9 I think that the benchmark for me is the fact 10 that Mr Mason did such a detailed report. So that would 11 indicate that the organisation was taking this 12 seriously. So it is in my opinion concerning that the 13 Town Clerk didn't report it. However, as we know from 14 the record-keeping at the time, it could be that it was 15 reported verbally. We have no way of knowing that, but 16 certainly there is no record in Welfare 17 Committee minutes or no report from the Town Clerk to 18 the Welfare Committee that I know -- I have seen or am 19 aware of. 20 And here at 3.118 the Hughes Committee considered 21 that -- they considered whether additional measures over 22 and above those suggested by Mr Mason might have been 23 appropriate. "The obvious possibility which suggested itself was 24 25 the involvement of the police. A theory can be Page 127

constructed that this would have resulted in a more professional an incisive interrogation of Mr Mains, the interviewing of other current Kincora residents and ex-residents, the discovery of further allegations of homosexual activity and the prosecution of Mr Mains before the re-employment of Mr Semple in 1969 and the employment of McGrath in 1971. Mr Mason's evidence was that with no legal training or experience it had not been his view at the time that a criminal offence had been committed. His evidence on the point was consistent with his acceptance of Mr Mains' explanations as plausible, but in view of his residual doubts on the matter, the safest course would have been to recommend to the Town Clerk that the police be called in. This much is clear in retrospect."

So although Mr Mason didn't think there had been a criminal offence committed in 1967, nonetheless they think that because he was not considering the matter -- I think he described it as he didn't consider the matter to be closed in 1967, but it nonetheless would have been prudent to report it to the police. Would it have been Mr Mason's job to do that?

A. No. It is not my understanding it wouldn't be his job to do that directly. That's why he provided his report to the Town Clerk. I am conscious then that the Town

- 1 Clerk possibly could have sought some legal advice in 2 relation to the report he received.
- 3 Q. And that would be consistent with what then happened in
- 4 1971 --
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. -- which I am coming on to look at shortly.
- 7 But there were instructions recorded there for
- 8 Robert Moore, and we have no direct written evidence,
- 9 you know, no -- that those instructions were actually
- 10 passed on to Mr Moore. I think Mr Evidence --
- 11 Mr Mason's evidence was to the effect, "Well, you know,
- 12 Mr Moore had access to the file. So I would have
- expected him to read it" and there may well have been
- some sort of verbal communication between them. There
- appears to have been so, because Mr Moore, when he gave
- evidence, said that he had spoken to Joseph Mains and he
- had warned him about his treatment of the boys --
- 18 A. Uh-huh.
- 19 Q. -- and how to behave around the boys --
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. -- and that sort of thing. So it certainly looks as
- 22 though he was aware that he was expected to -- he
- couldn't remember whether he had spoken to the boys or
- not, but it is likely that he probably did --
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. -- given that he did speak to Joseph Mains.
- 2 A. I think --
- 3 Q. But it doesn't look as though there was ever any
- follow-up by Mr Mason to see whether or not Mr Moore had
- 5 complied or whether there had been any feedback either
- from Mr Mains or the boys. There is no record of
- 7 anything along those lines. Isn't that correct?
- 8 A. No, I have not seen any evidence along those lines.
- 9 I think the assumption was that these recommendations
- 10 fell within the role and responsibilities of Mr Moore,
- and clearly he had raised some issues with Mr Mains.
- 12 What I do understand is that the visits to Kincora
- appear to increase around this time.
- 14 Q. Yes.
- 15 A. So that may or may not be a reflection that Mr Moore had
- 16 taken account of the recommendations.
- 17 Q. Okay. Moving on from that -- I am just going to
- 18 summarise -- in 1968 there was a paragraph 29 of your
- 19 statement at 1007. You talk about another date when R7
- attended at the offices of the Belfast Welfare Authority
- and said that, you know, he was concerned about his
- 22 younger brother going to Kincora, because Mr Mains was
- funny. I just want to check. The conversation was with
- a Mr Maybin. Mr Maybin had, in fact, been an assistant
- 25 warden in Kincora in the summer of 1966. Isn't that

- 1 right? It is the same Mr Maybin who was receiving this
- 2 report. So he had actually worked in Kincora and had
- 3 some knowledge of what Joseph Mains was like?
- 4 A. That's my understanding. I think that he undertook some
- 5 work in Kincora when staffing levels were under a great
- 6 deal of pressure.
- 7 Q. And I think there certainly was an allegation to the
- 8 Inquiry that it was Mr Maybin who had physically
- 9 chastised a child in Kincora and was spoken to about
- 10 that by Mr Mains.
- 11 A. Uh-huh.
- 12 Q. But this certainly wasn't -- doesn't seem to have been
- reported to anyone, because it's note... -- the Hughes
- Inquiry noted that a course open to him may have been to
- report it to his superiors. If we can just scroll on
- down there, please, in paragraph 30. It could have been
- 17 significant to Mr Mason or Mr Moore and it wasn't
- 18 certainly reported to either of them that we are aware
- of and it doesn't appear to be from what Hughes has
- 20 said.
- 21 But Mr Maybin was not -- he was not privy to the
- 22 1967 complaint. Isn't that right?
- 23 A. That's my understanding.
- 24 Q. This is a small example of the lack of communication, if
- I can put it, that there was within the Welfare

- 1 Authority at that time --
- 2 **A. Uh-huh.**
- 3 Q. -- between the various people with direct responsibility
- for Kincora. Would that be fair?
- 5 A. I think it's fair, but I'm just mindful that Mr Maybin
- only worked in Kincora for a very short period of time.
- 7 He was -- he was almost doing relief work. So it may
- 8 have been a factor, but I think as you will go on
- 9 through the statement there is a trend that you're
- 10 beginning to identify.
- 11 Q. Yes. I think that's really what I am trying to
- 12 highlight here is this is just a small step, if you
- like, on the chronology whereby little snippets of
- information are coming into the Welfare Authority's
- purview, as it were, but really just stopping there, not
- 16 getting disseminated further. This is a small example
- 17 of that in 1968.
- But coming on then to 1971, and you deal with that
- in paragraphs 36 to 45, about the fact that there
- 20 were -- page 1008 -- there were letters received to
- 21 Social Services about Mr Mains in 1971. I am going to
- just get the KIN reference for paragraph 3.141 of the
- 23 Hughes Report about this, but just here you say:
- "The Mason file was reopened" -- because Mr Mason
- gave evidence he didn't consider it closed in any event

-- "following receipt of written complaints from R8, who had been placed in Kincora in 1968 to '71. Two letters were received, one in the district office and a second at Health & Social Services Board headquarters. The letters were, according to the Hughes Inquiry, virtually identical in form and content."

If we can scroll down, please.

"The complaints raised were:

- (a) R8 and another resident whom he named complained to Mr Mains about homosexual advances by a third resident with whom they shared a bedroom.

  Mr Mains moved the second boy, but not R8, and did not report the matter to the Welfare Authorities.
- (b) Mr Mains offered R8 five shillings to rub ointment into his back and made grunting noises of satisfaction.
- (c) During the massage Mr Mains suggested that R8 had lied in complaining about R34 and suggested that they had been in bed together.
- (d) Mr Mains said that it was not safe for R8 to go back into his own room and persuaded R8 to stay the night with him.
- (e) R8 kept his jeans on in Mr Mains' bed and turned to face the wall. Mr Mains put his arms round him and muttered, 'On to it. On to it'.

1 (f) The same thing happened to another boy, who was 2 R33.

(g) Mr Mains regularly slept with a friend, whom R8 named as R2."

We know that R2 was a former resident of Kincora.

"(h) R33 had seen R2 lying in Mr Mains' bed."

Now this, as we know, was investigated. If we look at 3.141 of the Hughes Report, that's -- sorry. It's page 75242. That's -- essentially this is what you were quoting from in your own statement there at paragraph 3.141.

## 12 A. Yes.

Q. If we can just scroll to the next page, please. Maybe if I just summarise essentially, because, as I say, the Inquiry is familiar with what happened in 1971, but essentially it was investigated by Mr Mason, and Bob Bunting was told about this complaint, and you talk about that at paragraph 38 of your statement.

Mason sent a memo to the Town Solicitor, who by this stage was Mr John Young, recommending that the matter be referred to police, given what was contained in this complaint, added to what had happened in 1967. So he is saying, "Look, these are more complaints. There is something really needs to be done about this. We didn't do anything in 1967, but we do need to take steps now

and refer this matter to police", but it wasn't referred to the police. Again we don't know. You describe it in paragraph 38 as a missed opportunity.

We have no minutes to say why the Town Clerk didn't comply with the recommendation that was being given by the Chief Welfare Officer, and it's difficult to understand at this remove without any written reference as to why that wasn't done. Would you have expected him to have done something, having received this recommendation from Mr Mason?

Yes. I think you can only say "yes" in relation to that question. I mean, I think these allegations are really more of a sexual nature than the previous allegations, and I would have expected that, as Mr Mason had again gone to a lot of trouble with an in-depth investigation, had written a report and had actually signalled his view that the police should be informed, you would have expected that that would have been taken forward.

I think at the time the Town Clerk liaised with the Town Solicitor, or there is a suggestion that that happened. I don't -- we don't have any evidence of the outcome of any discussions between the two or any evidence of any reasons given why they didn't proceed --

24 Q. It certainly --

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25 A. -- to report it to the police.

- 1 Q. Sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt you.
- 2 A. You're all right.
- 3 Q. It certainly doesn't appear that Mr Mason was directed
- 4 to carry out any further investigations himself or to
- 5 report any more information. I mean, it wasn't a case
- of, "Look, I hear what you are saying, but I don't think
- 7 now is the time to report this to the police, but I want
- 8 you to keep a very close eye on Kincora and let me know
- 9 if you hear one more complaint, and that will tip it
- 10 over the edge where I would go to the police". There
- doesn't -- there is no written evidence or anything to
- 12 suggest that that happened?
- 13 A. I think we've used the term, and maybe Hughes used it as
- well, it's an incomplete investigation. I mean, it's
- difficult to understand, but it just seems to stop and
- there's no written evidence of anything being pursued
- 17 further.
- 18 Q. I mean, it doesn't appear again -- there's -- the
- 19 Chairman of the Welfare Committee doesn't appear to have
- been informed, for example?
- 21 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 22 Q. And there wasn't -- there doesn't appear to have been
- any procedure put in place to ensure if there were any
- further allegations about Kincora, that they would be
- referred to headquarters. You know, nobody seems to

- 1 have been warned, "Look, you know, just keep an eye on
- this". For example, Mr Mason doesn't say to Mr Bunting
- or Mrs Wilson, "You know, I want to make sure I know
- 4 everything that's happening in Kincora. Anything you
- 5 hear, no matter how trivial, let me know". There's
- 6 nothing, no written documentation certainly to that
- 7 effect. Isn't that correct?
- 8 A. There is certainly no written documentation to that
- 9 effect.
- 10 Q. And the evidence that was given to Hughes does not
- 11 suggest that that was done either?
- 12 A. That's correct.
- 13 Q. Would you accept that maybe if that step had been taken,
- that different decisions had been made in 1971, that
- what happened in Kincora between 1971 and when it
- finally closed in 1980 may have been averted?
- 17 A. I think that's why we are highlighting it as a missed
- opportunity. I think if a different course of action
- was taken at that time, then it is possible that the
- 20 outcome might have been different.
- 21 Q. Again just other things that were not done at the time.
- 22 There was no warning -- I mean, unlike in 1967, whenever
- 23 Mr Moore had words with Mr Mains about the complaint and
- 24 went back to him, there is no -- it doesn't look like he
- was ever spoken to about these complaints.

## 1 A. I'm not aware in anything I have read that that

- 2 happened.
- 3 Q. He wasn't even told, "Look, you know, we have had this
- 4 complaint. We are not, you know, taking it seriously,
- 5 but you shouldn't have ex-residents staying in Kincora.
- 6 You shouldn't have boys sleeping in your bed, because
- 7 it's setting a bad example to the residents". Nothing
- like that that you're aware of or that you've seen from
- 9 anything?
- 10 A. I haven't -- I haven't come across anything.
- 11 Q. And certainly no disciplinary proceedings against
- 12 Mr Mains in respect of what happened in 1971?
- 13 A. Not that I am aware of.
- 14 Q. We know that Mr Mason did not inform Bob Bunting and
- Mrs Wilson in the kind of terms that I have expressed to
- 16 you to sort of keep a closer eye on it. If that had
- been done, then whenever Mr Mason gave the file to Bob
- Bunting -- he didn't give it to him until reorganisation
- in 1973, and Mr Bunting's evidence was that it basically
- 20 was put away in a drawer -- I will come back to that in
- 21 a moment -- but if he had explained to him in 1971 or
- had some conversation with him, then one would have
- 23 thought that he was likely to have appreciated the
- significance of the Mason file when it was handed to him
- 25 in 1973?

- 1 A. Yes. I think -- I think that's correct. I think
- 2 Mr Bunting's understanding was that it was a concluded
- 3 episode and treated the file in that way at that time.
- 4 Q. If he had been aware that this was, you know, 1967,
- 5 1971, he might have referred it to the Board in 1971 or
- 6 '73, when he received it?
- 7 A. Well, again it's speculation.
- 8 O. Yes.
- 9 A. But certainly if somebody has -- the more information
- somebody has, then clearly the more helpful it is in
- terms of making a decision, and it is possible that
- there might have been a different outcome.
- 13 Q. I mean, looking back thirty years on, forty years on, in
- fact, as to what happened in the early 1970s, it's easy
- for us to look at these things. You made the point when
- we were talking earlier that Hughes recognised in the
- body of its report the pressures that the welfare system
- in Northern Ireland were under at this time.
- 19 A. Uh-huh. Yes. I mean, even myself reading it, I can see
- a significant pressure because of civil unrest at that
- 21 particular time. Clearly that doesn't excuse not
- following through on an investigation, but it might put
- into context, you know, why some things did or did not
- happen.
- I also think it is worth remembering that it is

possible that there was a lot more conversations going
on, a lot more dialogue rather than things being in
writing, but we have no evidence of that. It's purely
speculation, but that might have been the case.

- Q. Certainly people when they were giving their evidence to
  Hughes weren't saying, "Oh, yes. I definitely had
  a conversation with X or Y about this". That wasn't the
  evidence?
- 9 A. No. They couldn't remember what they had. Yes.

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10 Q. Just some other incidents that you highlight in your statement at 1013, and I am just going to go through these very quickly, if I may.

You talked about the anonymous call that was made to Holywood Road Social Services about Mr McGrath being passed on to the Principal Social Worker but not to the police, and you say that it should have been passed on the Area — it wasn't passed on to the District Social Services Officer either and that ought to have been done. If it had been passed on to the Area Board, that might have prompted someone who had some knowledge of the Mason file to look at the matter again afresh.

Another missed opportunity, as it were.

The failure of the police to contact the Health & Social Care Board about what information they had about McGrath was another information -- sorry -- another

1 missed opportunity for the Mason file to be considered.

- 2 You talk about that in paragraphs 60 to 62 at 1015.
- 3 At 1016 you talk about the complaints that a mother
- 4 brought to the Social Services when her child complained
- 5 to her about what had been done --
- 6 A. Uh-huh.
- 7 Q. -- to him at Kincora. You say that ought to have been
- 8 brought to the management of the district responsible
- 9 for Kincora. Again another missed opportunity.
- 10 The rumour evidence that Mains was a homosexual
- 11 wasn't reported to management residential and day care.
- 12 Again missed opportunity.
- I think the point you make about that is that not
- only was the Eastern Health & Social Services Board
- responsible for those children in their care, but they
- had a duty of care to their employees not to disseminate
- information that could be seen as salacious or
- 18 rumour-mongering. Isn't that so?
- 19 A. I think that is always a difficult balance, you know,
- because we are talking about rumours, and I think quite
- clearly any employer, whilst having to have the
- 22 protection of children as paramount, they do have to
- give some regard and due regard to the reputation of
- 24 their staff.
- 25 Q. Can I ask in a general way -- I think obviously in

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today's landscape we are all very aware of the whole safeguarding issue for children and perhaps that is given paramountcy in a situation where an allegation is made against a member of staff, and rightly so perhaps, but would that have been the situation in the mid-'70s, say? Would children's complaints have been taken as seriously as they may be today?

- A. I think it's likely that they wouldn't have been, or at least concerns about sharing information that was unsubstantiated or rumours would have been perhaps uppermost in people's minds, much more so than we would today where we -- you know, as far as we are concerned, we share information, because the protection of the children is paramount, as you have said.
- You go on at 1020 to talk about the report of Marion 15 16 Reynolds and Hilary Harrison, now Reid, to Ms McGrath at district headquarters there at paragraph 86, the fact 17 that again records -- there is no record of that 18 19 exchange being made, and while she couldn't recall 20 the telephone call, she accepted Miss Reynolds' evidence 21 that it had been made, and it was witnessed by Ms Reid 22 at the time. She also then said she had spoken to 23 Mrs Fiddis and confirmed the matter had been reported to 24 management, but unable to provide her with further 25 information. It seems that that again is another lost

1 opportunity to do something.

2 1022, you talk about the passing of the Mason file 3 to DC Cullen, and there's a complete breakdown here

4 where it appears that the Health & Social Services Board

5 thought the police were then taking that and

6 investigating it. You talk about this in paragraphs 90

7 to 104, about the lack of communication with the Board

and the missed opportunity to ensure that all of the

information regarding Kincora within the different

levels of management were collated to get the full

11 picture of what was happening.

12 So that's what was happening in 1976.

13 A. Uh-huh.

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- 14 Q. So more than one missed opportunity, just missed
- opportunity after missed opportunity after missed
- opportunity, and if any one of those small steps had
- been treated differently, as it were, might the
- 18 landscape have changed?
- 19 A. Well, it's always -- it's possible that any single
- different action on behalf of the staff might have
- changed something, but I think really what you are
- seeing is an accumulation of opportunities perhaps
- around sharing of information and recording that we are
- 24 highlighting here.
- 25 Q. Paragraph 110 you talk about the lack of full reporting

again, about R8 and again a missed opportunity to ensure the Board were fully appraised of the situation at Kincora.

The R20/HIA531 information at 1029, the missed opportunity again to share information from district level to Board level.

1 -- then if I can just come to -- you update and provide a composite list of the failings that are accepted by the Health & Social Care Board in respect of the oversight and management of Kincora at pages 1469, which is the appendix to your latest statement, and I am not going to go through all of those, but I will just -- if I may just look at the ones that you have actually underlined as added into that statement that we have just been looking at, and that's at 1470 is the first one.

This was an incident from 1968, where KIN66, who was working in Kincora -- he was there from June 1967 to December 1967 -- and he appears to have -- I mean, you talk about this in the body of the statement. I am just looking at -- paragraph 42 of your statement of 27th May can be seen at 1467. That's KIN1467. I don't think we need to go and look at it --

24 A. Okay.

25 Q. -- but essentially KIN66 is telling a boy in Kincora,
Page 144

1 "Look, you need to watch out for Mains".

2 A. Yes.

- 3 Q. So a member of staff was warning residents about
- 4 Mr Mains at that time. He did not share those concerns,
- 5 whatever they may have been, with anyone in the
- 6 management hierarchy. Isn't that correct?
- 7 A. That's correct, yes.
- 8 Q. You identify that as a failure.
- 9 Also another failure from 1971, where a complaint is
- 10 made to police, and you talked about that in
- paragraph 45 of your statement, and that's at -- I'll
- just give the page references for these ones so the
- 13 Panel can look back on them if they wish. It is at
- 14 KIN1011.
- Then if we move down to (d), you talk about:
- 16 "Prior to reorganisation direct access to the Mason
- file by officials with management responsibility for
- 18 Kincora had been unduly restricted and the Assistant
- 19 Director's treatment of it following reorganisation
- compounded this problem. The circumstances in which he
- 21 was given the file as well as its contents should have
- 22 prompted him to brief the incoming management staff at
- 23 the earliest opportunity to enable them to carry out
- their duties with the benefit of all the information --
- 25 all available information."

- 1 You talk about that in paragraph 23, which is at
- 2 KIN1463. Now the Assistant Director was Mr Bunting.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. So essentially you are basically saying that he should
- 5 have done something with that file instead of just
- 6 leaving it there?
- 7 A. Well, that would have been a preferred course of action,
- 8 although I am mindful that Mr Bunting has indicated that
- 9 he thought that the --
- 10 Q. It was closed?
- 11 A. -- it was a closed episode. So it does call into
- 12 question how he was given the file and what information
- was given at that time.
- 14 Q. Then if we can scroll I think to 1472, you accept the
- 15 fact that Mr Mains was receiving complaints about
- McGrath from residents and from Mr Semple, and you say
- 17 that:
- "Throughout the period of his management of Kincora
- that he failed to report complaints and concerns about
- 20 homosexual abuse by members of his staff to Belfast
- 21 Welfare Authority and later East Belfast & Castlereagh
- 22 District management."
- 23 You address that in paragraph 35 of this latest
- statement at 1466.
- 25 **A. Uh-huh.**

Then if we scroll on down that page, you talk about: Q. 2 "When the matter was not referred to police in 1971, there was a failure to complete an internal 3 investigation of the complaints made by the boy R8", 4 and you talk about that in paragraph 19 at 1462. 5 So those are the complete list of failings accepted 6 by the Health & Social Care Board in respect of Kincora, 7 Miss McAndrew, although you do make the point in the 8 9 body of your statement that you acknowledge all of those failings, but you go on to say that they may not have of 10 11 themselves have led to discovery of the abusive 12 practices that were going on in Kincora. Is that still the position of the Health & Social Care Board? 13 14 I think taken in isolation there's always the Α. 15 possibility that they may not have done, and certainly 16 I think we are also mindful of some of the Hughes 17 Inquiry conclusions in that regard. 18 However, I am happy to confirm that these -- this is 19 a list of missed opportunities that we would support. 20 I have nothing further that I want to ask Thank you. you, but I'm sure the Panel will have some questions for 21 22 you. Ouestions from THE PANEL 23 24 Just following up on this, Ms McAndrew, you have CHAIRMAN: 25 quite understandably used the words "missed Page 147

- opportunities", because those are the terms that the
- 2 Inquiry posed to the Board.
- 3 A. That's correct.
- 4 Q. But in your very helpful appendix, if my reading is
- 5 correct, my maths are correct, the Board has accepted
- 6 twenty-two separate failings. Isn't that correct? Not
- 7 missed opportunities; failings.
- 8 A. Are you asking me is it correct in terms of the number
- 9 or the description?
- 10 Q. No, I am asking in terms of the description.
- 11 A. The description. Well, Chair, the --
- 12 O. These are the words --
- 13 A. I think the answer is yes.
- 14 Q. Yes.
- 15 A. I mean, clearly yes. The term "missed opportunities"
- 16 I think is an indication of if something different had
- happened, then you could have had a different outcome.
- 18 I am conscious that we were given the term --
- 19 Q. Yes.
- 20 A. -- but certainly we are indicating that those are things
- that we felt should have happened.
- 22 Q. Yes, because the words that are used in the appendix is
- the correct term in terms of our terms of reference,
- 24 which is "twenty-two failings -- systemic failings".
- 25 You see, one way of looking at it is the term

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"missed opportunities" suggests that it might simply be
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         an oversight, or a failure to take either two relatively
         equal decisions, but another way of looking at it is
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         here we have a litany of failures, a catalogue of
         errors, of missed opportunities due to errors of
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         judgment, inadequate systems, failures to do what
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         individual officers should have done in relation to
 7
         individual rumours, complaints, specific allegations
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         that came to them, because if I may just take you to two
         or three of these, if we go back to the very first one,
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         1967, the two boys had come and were interviewed. There
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         are several allegations made about the way Mr Mains
13
         behaved. Mr Mains accepted most of these.
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             Now if we look at number 71584, please, over the
         next page or so we see Mr Mason being cross-examined in
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         relation to these by Mr Gillen, QC.
17
         Uh-huh.
     Α.
             The first one was he said to R5, 'Do I not get
18
         a kiss then?'"
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             Mr Mason accepted that that was said. Then we go
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         down the page.
                  We know Mr Mains was a man who was prepared to
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             "O.
23
         use phrases like, 'Do I get a kiss then?' Right?
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                 (No answer.)"
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             Then Mr Mason agrees:
                              Page 149
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1 "Yes.

- 2 Q. He was prepared to put his hands down the underpants of a boy to check if his underwear was 3
- dirty." 4

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- Now I am sure someone will tell us, but can you 5 recall where the demonstration of pulling back the
- waistband was referred to in the transcript? 7
- I thought it was in evidence to the Hughes Inquiry, but 8 Α. 9 I may be wrong.
- You see, what is being put here -- and if you go 10 11 over a number of pages, again and again Mr Gillen puts 12 to Mr Mason that what Mr Mains was admitting was these 13 things, one of which was he was prepared to put his hand 14 down the underpants of a boy to check if his underwear was dirty. I will come back to that in a second. 15
  - The next one: he was prepared to watch a teenage boy having a bath.
- 18 He was prepared to feel the body of a teenage boy 19 when he was in bed.
- 20 He was prepared to talk to these boys when they were 21 in bed when he was wearing his underpants.
- 22 In addition to that, there was an allegation he was 23 prepared to use a phrase such as "You look lovely in the 24 water".
- 25 Now Mr Mason agreed with each of those allegations Page 150

1 and then the question was:

"Adding all those things together, have you come across in your experience any other officer in charge who had acted in that way towards boys?

A. No."

Then there's a rather rigorous cross-examination as to what Mr Mason did or did not infer from that as to Mr Mains. As we now know, compulsive and predatory homosexuality.

If you go to page 71587, the question is put in a slightly different way:

"Leaving aside those of drink, could there be any suggestion put to you other than these allegations were of a homosexual nature?

- A. It could well be that he was not a homosexual, but that he was clumsy, insensitive.
- Q. Clumsy and insensitive to put his hand in the underpants of a boy of 15?"

Because what we have here, Ms McAndrew, is a whole series of occasions when without contradiction Mr Mason is accepting what is being put to him, that what Mr Mains accepted to him was that he inserted his hand into the underpants. Now he may not have touched the genitals. That's not being said, but can you think of any conceivable circumstances in which that was a proper

thing to do with a 15-year-old boy in 1967?

2 A. No.

Q. No. Now I appreciate that the Hughes Inquiry seems to have taken another view of the overall assessment, but if one looks at it from that point of view, there was considerable evidence in 1967 of what one might describe as allegations of serious impropriety against the boys in his charge by the man in charge of this boy's home, this boys' hostel.

Mr Mason came to the view after properly investigating it -- by properly I mean he didn't just ignore it -- that it did not justify being referred to the police, nor it seems did he tell the Chair of the Welfare Services Committee.

Do you regard that as a surprising omission that the -- if I may put it this way, the political head, the elected representative on the council, who was Chair of the Committee to which Mr Mason was answerable, wasn't told about these allegations on a confidential basis?

A. I think it is surprising if the Chair wasn't told on a confidential basis. I am not sure that I accept that it was Mr Mason's direct responsibility. My understanding of the structure at the time and the duties on the Town Clerk would suggest to me that it was the Town Clerk's responsibility to take that action, but

- 1 I think the Chairman should have been advised.
- 2 Q. Yes, because it's the sort of thing that an elected
- 3 representative needs to be aware of in case subsequently
- 4 someone says, "What have you done about this?", not to
- 5 say they need any action but be kept informed. Isn't
- 6 that right?
- 7 A. Well, I would consider that that would be the
- 8 appropriate course of action.
- 9 Q. Yes. Now subject to correction, I am not sure that
- 10 Mr Mason did tell the Town Clerk, did he, in 1967?
- 11 A. It's my understanding that he did.
- 12 CHAIRMAN: He did. Fair enough. Now in 1971 was the next
- 13 complaint.
- 14 A. Uh-huh.
- 15 Q. But Mr Mason did take some steps. He asked, first of
- all, Mrs Wilson, and then when she was succeeded by
- 17 Mr Bunting, to keep an eye on what was happening in
- 18 Kincora. Isn't that right?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. But he didn't tell them what the allegations were, did
- 21 he?
- 22 A. In 1971 it would have been Mr -- sorry.
- 23 Q. No. I am talking about 1967, first of all. He put in
- 24 place some steps to see that an eye was kept on Kincora.
- 25 Isn't that right?

- 1 A. That's correct.
- 2 Q. The first person who performed that task was Mrs Wilson.
- 3 She was succeeded in that role by Mr Bunting.
- 4 A. Apologies, Chair. My understanding was that it was
- 5 Mr Moore who was the Children's Officer at that time and
- 6 it would have been Mr --
- 7 Q. No. I'm talking about the people who were to carry out
- 8 inspections.
- 9 A. Yes. It would have been Mr Moore who would have had in
- 10 his general responsibilities the responsibility to keep
- an eye on Kincora.
- 12 Q. But the people who were actually doing it later were
- Mrs Wilson and Mr Bunting I think.
- 14 A. I think that was at a later date in the '70s.
- 15 Q. Yes. Mrs Wilson and Mr Bunting weren't told what they
- were to look out for, were they?
- 17 A. In the '70s? My understanding is that in 1971 -- and
- it's in my report --
- 19 Q. Yes, but what I am saying is they weren't told the
- 20 detailed nature of the allegations?
- 21 A. I'm -- I am not sure what Mr Bunting was told. It says
- in my statement that the Senior Social Work Officer
- 23 did -- I am talking about 1971 now.
- 24 Q. Yes.
- 25 A. I am just making sure I am following the chronology.

1 The Senior Social Work Officer did advise Mr Bunting on

his return from leave about the issue that she was aware

- of. So I don't know whether it was written down, but
- 4 certainly it records that she was --
- 5 Q. I think the Hughes -- I think the Hughes Inquiry found
- 6 that there was not proper briefing of those two
- 7 officers, but we will pass that by.
- 8 But post the decision of the Town Clerk and the Town
- 9 Solicitor not to refer the matter to the police -- and
- 10 they were made aware of the nature of the allegations;
- 11 they had the file, as I understand it -- one can
- understand why Mr Mason had to obey that decision; it is
- not his function to question it -- but there were no
- steps put in place, were there, in order to ensure that
- if there were further matters of concern relating to the
- staff in Kincora, that these were reported to the most
- 17 senior officer in the Welfare Department?
- 18 A. I have no evidence that that was the case.
- 19 Q. No. We may therefore assume there was not a proper
- 20 system put in place.
- 21 A. I have to assume that I think.
- 22 Q. And the absence of that formal system resulted in
- subsequently people not being aware of other complaints.
- 24 A. I think that's certainly one of the -- a theme in the
- 25 missed opportunities --

- 1 Q. Yes.
- 2 A. -- is the dissemination of information and enabling
- 3 people then I suppose to bring together --
- 4 Q. Exactly.
- 5 A. We talk about joining up the dots, for want of a better
- 6 phrase.
- 7 Q. The whole purpose of this area was to ensure that any
- 8 more pieces of information that came in would be drawn
- 9 together.
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. And there was no system for that.
- 12 A. Not that I'm aware of.
- 13 Q. And we see in 19... -- certainly in 1974, for example,
- another matter. Mr Orr in North & West Belfast does not
- refer the [surname redacted] complaint across to South
- 16 Belfast & Castlereagh or South-East Belfast. Do you
- find that strange?
- 18 A. Well, I think it would have been better if it had been
- referred. I think that there was a particular focus of
- the work that the social worker and senior were doing at
- that time, perhaps influenced by the view of the
- 22 brothers that they didn't want to be at Kincora and the
- relationship with the family, but that's speculation.
- 24 Q. Yes.
- 25 A. It is only from what I have read, but I think it would

1 be better all round on each occasion if the information

2 had been shared and disseminated so that everybody

3 understood that there were some ongoing concerns.

Q. Because as an outsider not familiar with the way these structures worked until I became involved in this
Inquiry, it strikes me as a failing in its own right that Mr Orr did not pass the allegation to the area in

which lay the home that the allegations relate to.

review of it and then passed it to his colleagues in the relevant division or district to say, "Well, I think

Now one can quite see he may have done a preliminary

12 Mrs~[surname redacted] is overstating the case. We have

a long history of a very difficult relationship with

this lady, but here it is. You had better take it

forward". That never happened, did it?

16 A. Not that I am aware of.

17 Q. The significance of that is if Mr Orr had done that,
18 this would have been another piece of the jigsaw being
19 put into the picture in South and East Belfast and

20 Castlereagh.

8

9

10

11

13

14

21 A. That's correct.

Q. Yes. You see, one way of looking at it, Miss McAndrew,
is that there is a litany of missed opportunities, which
amounted to a catalogue of errors, year by year more and
more mistakes having a cumulative effect that what

should have been known was not known and therefore 1 2 wasn't being properly dealt with, because people weren't referring it up. There was no coordination, no joining 3 up of the dots, and then we get to 1976, and 4 understandably perhaps Mr Bunting leaves the matter in 5 the police hands, and we will be dealing with the police 6 subsequently, but it's not a very impressive picture, is 7 it? 8 9 Well, clearly that's why we have highlighted them in my 10 appendix --Yes. 11 0. 12 -- as a series of missed opportunities and a concern Α. that at times things were not followed through fully, 13 14 and the dissemination and sharing of information I think 15 is a critical theme in relation to that -- what I have 16 illustrated in my appendix. I don't think, Chair, that 17 we are far apart in our view. I think that we are 18 clearly within this -- whatever terminology you use --19 are saying there were opportunities here and they were 20 not taken fully. 21 Thank you very much. Q. 22 MS SMITH: Chairman, just before we continue with 23 Ms McAndrew, if we could look, please, at 71542, this is 24 Mr Marrinan's questioning of Mr Mason in chief -- on 25 behalf of the Inquiry, I should say.

```
71...?
     CHAIRMAN:
 2
               71542. KIN71542. If we can scroll down to
    MS SMITH:
         letter F, it says:
 3
 4
             "O.
                  Please go on.
                  This is the -- he felt all over R's body and
 5
 6
         put his hand down his underpants. He said he put his
 7
         hand down R's underpants to check if he had changed.
                 What did you think about that response?
 8
             0.
 9
                 It was plausible.
             Α.
10
             Q.
                 Why?
11
                 It has been my experience that males, their
12
         fathers, their mothers and their wives indeed make sure
13
         that they keep their clothes or their underclothes
14
         clean.
                 Yes. To the extent of putting his hand in that
15
             0.
16
         area?
17
                 Well, it was plausible to see that he had clean
         underclothes on that he would look."
18
19
             If we can just scroll on to the next page:
20
                  You are indicating -- you are putting your hand
21
         near the waistband and under the waistband.
22
                 Yes. He said that he would have a look and
         see."
23
24
             So that's where --
25
     CHAIRMAN:
                Well, I appreciate that's a different account
                              Page 159
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- 1 Mr Mason gave, because when Mr Gillen cross-examined
- again and again, he didn't put that forward.
- 3 MS SMITH: That would have been at the outset of his
- 4 evidence, Chairman, before he was cross-examined by
- 5 Mr Gillen.
- 6 CHAIRMAN: That's the point I am making.
- 7 MS SMITH: Yes.
- 8 CHAIRMAN: Mr Gillen puts again and again to him what it is
- 9 that Mr Mains was alleged to have done, not what
- 10 Mr Mason thought he might have done.
- 11 MS SMITH: Yes.
- 12 CHAIRMAN: There is a considerable difference.
- 13 MS SMITH: Well, you had asked for the entry where he
- 14 demonstrated that --
- 15 CHAIRMAN: Yes. That's very helpful. Thank you.
- 16 MS SMITH: -- that is the entry, Chairman.
- 17 CHAIRMAN: Thank you.
- 18 MS DOHERTY: Thank you. Can I just ask, Miss McAndrew,
- I mean, one of the things that stands out is how low the
- 20 staffing was.
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. I mean, even for the time it just seems amazing.
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. I mean, there is both the fact that there's -- even when
- 25 there was three staff, it meant that they mainly worked

alone, so weren't observed, but you also had quite 1 2 a long period when Mr Mains was the only person working there and got extra money, because he was not any having 3 time off. Would -- just -- I just wondered about your 4 views about that in terms of some kind of structural 5 6 failings really. 7 Well, clearly there were enormous challenges in terms of Α. recruiting staff and getting staff for the hostel. 8 9 Clearly it's not a satisfactory position that you have 10 somebody who is working alone with a group of boys, and 11 I think that that probably was recognised from time to 12 time when people like James Maybin were brought in over 13 a summer holiday period to, you know, reinforce the 14 staffing levels, and I think there were other 15 arrangements with other people as well. So it seemed to 16 be a fairly persistent problem for a period of time and 17 clearly that is not satisfactory. 18 I know later on there were some domestic assistants, who were female. I think that was a useful addition to 19 20 the staffing complement, and certainly they were 21 interviewed in the Hughes Inquiry as well. 22 But there seems to have been some challenges in 23 recruitment. It could have been that, you know, because 24 of the demanding nature of the role, the fact that 25 sleep-ins were required. It could have been something Page 161

- about the other job opportunities at the time.
- I really -- that's speculation on my part, but clearly
- 3 it is an issue that staffing was as challenged as it
- 4 was.
- 5 Q. Because, I mean, we have been hearing about other
- 6 statutory sector homes at that time working within the
- 7 context of the Troubles. It does seem particularly
- 8 understaffed and challenged in terms of getting people
- 9 to work there.
- 10 A. Yes. I think -- if I might just add --
- 11 O. Sure.
- 12 A. -- I am not sure, but, I mean, I know it was set up as
- a working boys' hostel, and there may have been from the
- onset a slightly different view about the staffing level
- 15 that was required for working boys who were going to be
- out working all day compared with a children's home with
- younger children, just to take that into consideration.
- 18 Q. Yes. I mean, you anticipate my next question --
- 19 A. Okay.
- 20 Q. -- because in a sense what happens is quite clearly
- 21 there is an issue about the remit, because it seems that
- although it is for working boys and therefore you'd
- expect they would be out working, they come back in the
- evening and you might supervise them, but during the day
- 25 might be a time for staff when it's quiet. You then

- find not just boys of school age but some boys who
- 2 clearly have been troublesome in other children's homes
- or in their own family homes, so come with quite a lot
- 4 of needs and requirements. Yet we still have the same
- 5 -- I mean, slightly improved -- staffing level --
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. -- but pretty low for that level of disturbed behaviour.
- 8 A. And my understanding is that there was in time some
- 9 younger children who came in with their brothers and
- 10 that kind of thing.
- 11 O. Yes.
- 12 A. So, yes, I think the staffing level was probably
- an issue.
- 14 Q. Yes, in terms of that. Just my last question. I mean,
- one of the things that I noted was that R8 in 1971, when
- he put in his two identical letters, one said very
- 17 clearly at the front "To be handed into the police" and
- 18 that does not seem to have -- you know, even the sense
- of that as a child saying, "This is what I want you to
- do with this letter" --
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. -- whatever the -- whatever management felt themselves,
- 23 that was clearly something that was not followed
- through.
- 25 A. Uh-huh. Yes. Well, I mean, I think it took some time

- even for that to be noticed on the envelope. Probably
- something to do with how correspondence was brought in,
- 3 but I agree with you.
- 4 Q. We actually saw a copy of the envelope and it was pretty
- 5 clear --
- 6 A. It was clear.
- 7 Q. -- it was pretty clear on the envelope and, I mean,
- 8 interestingly I would have said of that letter it was
- 9 pretty detailed and quite persuasive --
- 10 A. Yes.
- 11 Q. -- in relation to content as opposed to maybe the
- 12 earlier complaints.
- 13 A. Yes. I mean, I think, you know, my statement is saying
- that clearly that was a significant opportunity, you
- know, to perhaps have changed an outcome.
- 16 Q. And accepting that these were different times in terms
- of alcohol and it was a kind of a summer camp situation,
- even then the expectation that if men -- people were
- supposed to be on duty looking after boys, then there
- doesn't seem to be anything in writing or anything to
- say, "When you are on duty, you don't drink or you ..."
- 22 A. I am not aware that there was any alcohol policy for
- staff at the time. I am not aware of that, although I'm
- just mindful that I think that I read in one interview
- 25 that where there was a allegation that Mains had taken

- whiskey, he said no, it was just a couple of beers.
- 2 Q. Beers.
- 3 A. That seemed to be possibly acceptable. So perhaps there
- was a different culture at the time. I am not sure.
- 5 Q. Yes.
- 6 A. But there was no policy that we have come -- you know,
- 7 found.
- 8 Q. Now I noticed that the person that was drinking with
- 9 him, there was a view that that had been an issue
- 10 before, that he had gone out with more junior staff. So
- it was felt there was an opportunity to tell him again
- 12 to behave himself with alcohol --
- 13 A. Yes.
- 14 Q. -- but maybe not Mr Mains. Okay. Thanks very much.
- 15 **A.** Okay.
- 16 MR LANE: If I could go back to when the hostel was opened,
- it was said then that if it was successful, it was
- liable to be a model for further hostels. Obviously two
- or three more were opened for working boys and girls.
- 20 Do you know were -- did they have similar staffing and
- 21 similar formats do you know?
- 22 A. I have not looked at that and I can't -- I can't comment
- on that, but we could possibly look for the information
- 24 if the Panel wanted that.
- 25 Q. It does seem that the model is a strange mixture of

- 1 children's home and almost like lodgings in that with
- 2 only one member of care staff for the first few years
- 3 until the deputy was appointed, that is obviously very,
- 4 very thin if he was expected to be there 168 hours
- 5 a week.
- 6 A. Uh-huh.
- 7 Q. And, in fact, he was disciplined at one point for being
- 8 absent on an evening --
- 9 A. That's right.
- 10 Q. -- which sounds a bit tough if you are working non-stop.
- 11 A. Uh-huh.
- 12 Q. But if so, then why were -- if it was just lodging
- equivalent, why were the boys in small dormitories and
- 14 why were meals provided as in a children's home? Can
- you clarify about the model that was being used at all?
- 16 A. Well, my understanding was that it was a working boys'
- 17 hostel --
- 18 O. Uh-huh.
- 19 A. -- and that the boys had to give some of their pay
- 20 packet into their upkeep --
- 21 O. Uh-huh.
- 22 A. -- which would suggest to me that that was the principal
- 23 -- when it opened, that was the principal purpose of the
- facility. I suspect, and I don't know, but the
- dormitory style of environment was fairly common, and it

- was a consequence of the accommodation that was
- available at the time, but I think very much at the
- opening of it it was definitely viewed as a working
- 4 boys' hostel. I think it did change as the years went
- on, because of the complexity and the challenges of the
- 6 boys that were admitted.
- 7 Q. Uh-huh. You are quite clear that the Children's Officer
- 8 was accountable to the Town Clerk as his senior manager
- 9 in a sense.
- 10 A. The Child Welfare Officer.
- 11 Q. Child Welfare Officer. Sorry. Yes.
- 12 A. Yes, yes. That's my understanding, yes.
- 13 Q. But when the system changed and there was a Director of
- 14 Social Services, was he accountable to the Chief
- 15 Executive of the Health & Social Services Board or was
- he just accountable to his Committee?
- 17 A. I think there was a Chief Executive function, because
- 18 the job description talks about corporate
- 19 responsibilities.
- 20 Q. Right.
- 21 A. So he would have been part of a senior team responsible
- 22 to a Chief Executive.
- 23 Q. Well, the Chief Welfare Officer wouldn't have had the
- authority to call in police on his own you are saying?
- 25 A. It didn't appear to be at the time. I think it was

- possibly quite a hierarchical --
- 2 Q. Right.
- 3 A. -- type of environment that people were working in
- 4 during that period. It was within a local authority
- 5 council structure here at the time --
- 6 Q. Uh-huh.
- 7 A. -- and it seemed from what I have read that the Town
- 8 Clerk was the Secretary to the Welfare Committee --
- 9 Q. Yes.
- 10 A. -- and with that would have come the responsibility of
- 11 reporting.
- 12 Q. Uh-huh.
- 13 A. So I think at one point Mr Mason talked about some
- things were reported and some things weren't, but the
- 15 Town Clerk made that decision.
- 16 O. Under the structure once the Social Services had come in
- 17 the Assistant Directors, as I understand it, didn't have
- any responsibility for managing the services directly.
- 19 That was down to the district officers, was it?
- 20 A. That's right. There was a level of Assistant Directors
- and the responsibilities at district level were
- different from the Board Assistant Director, who was
- really there in terms of planning services and making
- sure services were developed is my understanding.
- 25 Q. If so, shouldn't the Mason file have been passed over to

- 1 the district as relating to their work?
- 2 A. Well, I think that it was a missed opportunity not to do
- 3 that. I am just mindful that the Assistant Director who
- 4 received the file thought it was a historical file. It
- 5 was archived really. It was a piece of work that had
- 6 been concluded.
- 7 Q. In terms of where the senior people were sited in the
- 8 social services, do I understand that the Assistant
- 9 Directors would have been with the Director in a head
- 10 office?
- 11 A. My understanding -- because I wasn't working here at the
- time -- my understanding is that the Assistant Directors
- who were responsible for planning services were with the
- 14 Director --
- 15 O. Uh-huh.
- 16 A. -- at headquarters, at Board headquarters, but the other
- Assistant Directors were out in the districts I think.
- 18 O. And the district officers were in the district?
- 19 A. Yes, in the district offices.
- 20 Q. Okay.
- 21 A. I think that's -- I think that's correct. My colleague
- who worked here at the time is nodding. So I have got
- 23 that right.
- 24 Q. Thank you very much.
- 25 CHAIRMAN: Just one last question. Perhaps it is more

- appropriately directed to someone else, Miss McAndrew,
- 2 but can you tell us where in the period of really coming
- 3 up to about 1975/'76 in particular where were the
- 4 headquarters of the Eastern Board? Perhaps you need to
- 5 take some time to find that out, but it would be helpful
- 6 if we knew.
- 7 A. Weren't they in College Street? No. In Linenhall
- 8 Street.
- 9 Q. There are various addresses that crop up in the
- 10 material, but my impression is that prior to
- 11 reorganisation it may have been in Upper Crescent or
- 12 Lower Crescent, and then it's not clear, but we are
- interested in knowing the geographical --
- 14 A. The location?
- 15 Q. -- locations of the various places.
- 16 A. The location of the district offices and the Board
- 17 headquarters?
- 18 Q. Well, we know the district offices at least for
- 19 Ms McGrath were out in Purdysburn Hospital --
- 20 A. Yes.
- 21 Q. -- which is quite a considerable distance, as you know,
- from wherever in the centre of the city --
- 23 A. Yes, yes.
- 24 Q. -- was the headquarters of the Eastern Board.
- 25 A. Well, rather than rely on me, if you don't mind, I would

- 1 like to furnish you with the appropriate information.
- 2 Q. Yes. It would be helpful if someone could let us know
- 3 in due course --
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. -- because of the issues that I think we may wish to
- 6 reflect upon is whether there was I wouldn't say
- 7 a culture, but perhaps because of geographical
- 8 separation a feeling in some areas that they were remote
- 9 from their superiors in headquarters, wherever it was,
- 10 because Purdysburn Hospital is some considerable
- distance from Kincora, which was part of its
- 12 responsibility --
- 13 A. Uh-huh.
- 14 Q. -- and Purdysburn in turn is some considerable distance
- from the centre of Belfast. It is easy to have a much
- 16 closer working relationship when everyone is under the
- 17 same roof or on the same floor --
- 18 **A.** Uh-huh.
- 19 Q. -- than if they are geographically miles apart.
- 20 **A.** Uh-huh.
- 21 Q. So that's why we are interested in knowing where
- 22 headquarters is.
- 23 A. Okay. Well, we will provide you with the addresses of
- those.
- 25 Q. Yes. Thank you very much.

```
Chairman, I understand that, subject to your
     MS SMITH:
 2
         view, Mr Aiken is ready to continue on with opening
 3
         material to the Inquiry.
     CHAIRMAN:
                Well, we will rise for a short while, because
 4
         I think our long-suffering stenographer deserves a short
 5
 6
         break, but thank you for coming back again, Ms McAndrew.
 7
     Α.
         Thank you.
 8
                            (Witness withdrew)
 9
     (4.20 pm)
10
           (Inquiry adjourned until 9.30 tomorrow morning)
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