

File Number



R. U. C.

FILE OPENED ON JUNE 71

FILE CLOSED ON 31.5.74

SPECIAL BRANCH

SECTION 1

SUBJECT

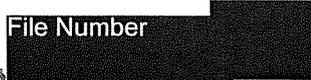
TARA BRIGADE

REF. NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

FILE CLOSED
SEE SECTION 2

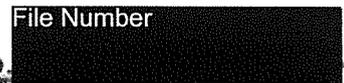
File Number



SECTION 1

SB. NO.

File Number



SB. NO.

6.71

31.5.74

SB NO.

SB Number



R.U.C.

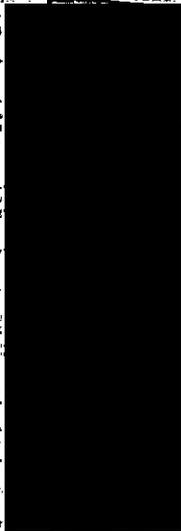
SPECIAL BRANCH

SUBJECT

TRAFFIC

SECTION 2

FILE OPENED ON 1674
FILE CLOSED ON 6892



SB. NO. [Redacted] Number

SECTION 7

SB. NO. [Redacted] Number

REF. NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

40

RUC
SPECIAL BRANCH
P+S for MF 24 1 89

GRATH, WILLIAM
[REDACTED] F2/P
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ALIAS
[REDACTED] J.M.C.
NICKNAME
OFFICE USE ONLY (ENCLOSURE)
Form 51
Form 58
[REDACTED]
Int. Folder(s)
Photograph(s)
Opened by [REDACTED] Checked by [REDACTED]

NO. OF RELATED FILES	SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES		
SB Number [REDACTED]	M ^c GRATH	WILLIAM WORTHINGTON	-

No.	NICRO. No.	Box 500 No.	DIV. No.
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FILE NO.

SB Number

CLASSIFICATION

PERSONAL

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

CRIME SPECIAL BRANCH

CITY | CO

DIST.

STN.

SUBJECT

DORMANT

William Worthington McGrath,

REF. NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

SB Number

McGRATH, WILLIAM - FATHER

R.U.C.
SPECIAL BRANCH

Markings
[Redacted]

McGRATH, GEORGE,

[Redacted]

address

[Redacted]

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ALIAS

NICKNAME

OFFICE USE ONLY (ENCLOSURES)

Form 51

Form 58

[Redacted]

Int. Folder(s)



No. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

NI.CRO. No.

Box 500 No.

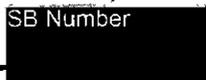
DIV. No.

SB number

SECTION

SB

SB number

S.B. 

R.U.C.
SPECIAL BRANCH



GARLAND, William Robert (ROY)



ALIAS

NICKNAME

OFFICE USE ONLY (ENCLOSURES)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

INT. BRIEF

Int. Folder(s)

Photograph(s)



File Reviewed	5-4-09
Next Review	5-4-09
Next Review	[REDACTED]
Next Review	[REDACTED]
Review	[REDACTED]
low	[REDACTED]
low	[REDACTED]

SB Number [REDACTED]

73. NO.

R. U. C.

FILE OPENED ON SEPT. 19 71

SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE CLOSED ON

SECTION

SUBJECT

SMYTH. CLIFFORD.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

SB Number [REDACTED]

SB Number [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SB Number



R.U.C.

SPECIAL BRANCH



MILLAR, James,



CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ENGLAND

ALIAS

NICKNAME

OFFICE USE ONLY (ENCLOSURES)

Form 51



Form 58



Int. Folder(s)

Photograph(s)

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O. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

SB Number



No.

NI.CRO. No.

Box 500 No.

DIV. No.

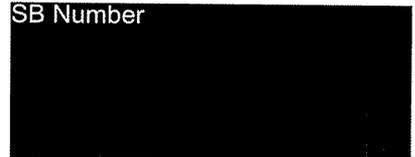
SB Number



DATE 7.6.77

1

SB Number



R. U. C.

SPECIAL BRANCH

TO
D/C FILE OPENED ON
OR ABOVE
FILE CLOSED ON

SECTION 1

SUBJECT

KINCORA BOYS HOME SCANDAL

NO. OF RELATED FILES	SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES
*	FOR PREVIOUS PAPERS SEE SB Number - M 384 - 4... <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%; background-color: black; margin-top: 20px;"></div>

opened 13/01/82

SB Number



Prof

P.S.N.I.
SPECIAL BRANCH



WALLACE; John Colin



CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ALIAS

NICKNAME

OFFICE USE ONLY (ENCLOSURES)

INT. BRIEF.

Int. Folder(s)

Photograph(s)

Opened by

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REF. NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

SB Number



ALLEGED PASSING OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS - JOHN WALLACE, SENIOR INFORMATION OFFICER ARMY HONI AT LISBURN (FILES CONT. IN SB Number)

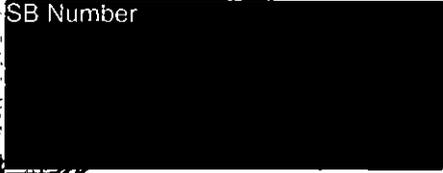
P.S.B. No.

NI.CRO. No.

Box 500 No.

DIV. No.

SB Number



S.B. _____

R. U. C. SPECIAL BRANCH



OLDFIELD, Maurice Sir

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ALIAS

NICKNAME

OFFICE USE ONLY (ENCLOSURE)

Form 51

Form 58

Int. Folder(s)

Photograph(s)

Opened by

K

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- (3) _____
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REF. NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

MP.SB. No.

NI.CRO. No.

Box 500 No.

DIV. No.

SB Number [redacted]

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

PA - Tara file [signature]

S Division C1 Sub-Division/Department

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SECT Station/Branch 4.2.80 Date

SUBJECT BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE ORGANISATION KNOWN AS TARA AND SOME OF ITS PRINCIPLE MEMBERS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF C1(A)

My A.C.C. [signature]
A Sept E.3

To Superintendent C1(1)

This is a copy of a paper supplied to [redacted] who is investigating alleged homosexual activities at a boys home in Belfast (allegation by Security [redacted]) [redacted] 4.2.80.

The Tara Brigade was formed as a result of a split in the Unionist organisation in 1968. Some young Unionists did not agree with policy and political decisions taken by the parent organisation and a group called Tara Brigade was formed. This body was to be used as a pressure group to try and influence decisions taken by the Unionist party.

In 1971 a split occurred within the 'Tara Brigade' and a lot of members who were opposed to the low key profile, left and joined the UVF. At one time the UVF called themselves 'TARA'.

Then followed a period when Protestants sought to give expression to their feelings about the situation then evolving in N Ireland. A variety of organisations came into being ie. LAW, Vanguard, paramilitary groups etc. There were reports at this time about dual membership of some of these organisations by some reported members Tara.

In April 1973 there was a poster campaign in local newspapers setting out 10 points which TARA considered the base for a united action by Protestants in N Ireland. Their campaign evoked a large amount of comment in the media especially as the group identified itself by name and labelled itself 'The Hard Core of Protestant Resistance'. It projected the image of being behind 'law and order' and called for support for the Security Forces.

At this time there was a report which identified WILLIAM McGRATH as the O/C of Tara, his assistant as FRANK MILLAR and the I/O as CLIFFORD SMYTH. The report went on to state that McGrath was a reported homosexual who was alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the IRISH EMANCIPATION CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, WELLINGTON PARK, BELFAST as a front for TARA. Membership had been falling drastically and they went public to create a myth about their size. A separate report stated that McGRATH'S son WORTHINGTON was also involved in the organisation.

At 1505 hrs on 23/5/73 robotphone No 2024 was received from a male caller, details as follows:

"There appears to be a vice ring which is centred in Wm McGrath, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, who is employed as a Social Worker at Kincora Boys' Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road. McGrath practices various kinds of homosexual perversion, but is known to be indulging in other kinds of perversion as well. He is deeply involved in

see G.B. report
a. 12.11.74
re "Tara"
[redacted] SB Number [redacted]
a. 14.11.74
3rd para

Form 51/1

underground politics and boys of his are involved in all shades of Unionists Politics, most of these young men would have been involved in perversion with him personally and he is not adverse to pressurising them into adopting policies according to his political objections which are unknown. He has contact with certain local MPs who are known for their homosexuality and it is thought this is the lever used to obtain his 'job as a Social Worker. He has contacts throughout N Ireland and also in London and beyond. He is constantly in financial difficulty. He leads a secret Militant Organisation known as 'TARA', he is widely known among Loyalists and others, but mainly because of the shame and danger attached to exposing him and the repercussions he is allowed to continue. His methods of dealing with boys is to suggest homosexual activities will cure a variety of complaints. McGrath claims the boys are suffering. Once allow McGrath to get his hands on them they are wide open to exploitation, sexually, politically and financially".

During the next year the only activity was by post, letters and articles until in April 1974 the UVF in their magazine 'Combat' took them to task for a recent attack in a newspaper article, against the UVF. In particular the 'Combat' article pointed out that as far as they know the Tara organisation had never been involved in any physical attack against the Republican movement and in fact were possibly incapable of mounting such an attack. They were to all intents and purposes a 'paper tiger'.

In the same month there was a report that the Tara organisation consisted only businessmen who were not connected with any other organisation. It was not possible to give a figure for total membership.

At the time of the 'Loyalist Strike' in May 1974 the organisation had an article in the Newsletter backing the strike, See Copy of Statement at Appendix 'A'.

On 20/6/74 the views of Tara came to the fore again when they issued a 'Proclamation' which was published in the Newsletter. See Copy attached at appendix 'B'.

In 3 July 1974, [REDACTED] KIN 301 [REDACTED] living at KINCORA BOYS HOSTEL, 236 Upper Newtownards Road was arrested for theft. Documents relating to 'TARA' were found in his locker at the hostel. He refused to say where he had obtained the documents, but it was noted that one of them was written by WILLIAM McGRATH who is employed as a house father at KINCORA HOSTEL.

At a press conference in West Belfast reported in the 'Irish Press' on 25/10/74 a UVF spokesman talking about their ongoing ceasefire stated that, "The Tara organisation was controlled by a 'DUP' member who had waged a bitter vendetta against the UVF for years".

A report dated November 1974 laid down the requirements for acceptance into the Tara organization, as follows:

1. TARA is considered to be the elite of all Protestant Organisations. Conditions of membership are very strict and include:
 - a. Applicants must have no criminal record whatsoever.
 - b. They must be members of the Orange Order.
 - c. They must be proposed by someone who is already a member. Applicants are carefully vetted and the time lapse between application and acceptance can be up to six months while the applicant's background is investigated.
 - d. They must be of sober character and stable background.

KIN-55052

The army's secret war in Northern Ireland

The exploding tree • the bogus letters • the figures that misled the Minister • the political smear that led to a libel action

OVER A PERIOD of five years the British Army in Ulster has taken part in what can only be described as "dirty tricks" (see Page One), aimed sometimes at politicians and ministers as well as its natural enemy, the IRA, according to our sources.

The Sunday Times has found that several of the incidents it has investigated have defied and frustrated police enquiries; that false army information at one stage seriously embarrassed the Government; and that the use of explosives aimed at discrediting the IRA was not only illegal but also absurdly risky in political terms.

The incidents—12 in all—which we have investigated, fall into three broad categories. Times before 1974 directed against terrorist organisations during some of the bitterest anti-IRA campaigns; those directed against loyalist "soft" approach to the Provisionals during the release of internees in early 1974; and those which were aimed at Ulster politicians.

The weighbridge at Killeen

THE MOST serious incident we have examined took place in November, 1974, when a team of 40 paratroopers was flown from Belfast by helicopter into Besbrook army camp close to the Irish border. They arrived at a time when the Provisional IRA's campaign in the Armagh area was flourishing, and when conventional patrols seemed to be having little impact.

The techniques employed by this special team of paratroopers were far from conventional. They were flown into the camp at night, divided into ten patrols of four men each and scattered along the border dressed in army camouflage, to spend four or five nights out in the countryside sleeping rough.

Apart from normal weapons, each patrol leader collected four two-ounce sticks of a powerful plastic explosive called P.P.308, which were given to the "demolition expert" in his four-man patrol.

Although the Army has legitimate reasons for using explosives—blowing up the mill, tracks and roads which terrorists use to cross the border—on this occasion the purpose, as outlined to the soldiers taking part, was to "cause confusion" and discredit the IRA who would almost certainly be blamed for the explosions. The loud bangs might also lure terrorists out of cover.

We have talked to one of those who took part in this operation. He says that soldiers were told not to cause "loss of life" or damage to property, and, if possible, to let bombs off "in the middle of fields".

Almost inevitably, however, one team exceeded its brief and blew up a weighbridge near the small town of Killeen. Besbrook camp have a record of that bomb which destroyed Gerry King's Weighbridge in November, 1974, and caused more than £2,000 worth of damage. It was set off, say police records, by "person or persons unknown".

Police at Besbrook and Forkhill say that November, 1974, was remarkable for the number of "explained" explosions. A tree, part of a wall, a tin hut and a milk churn were amongst the targets. "Explosives were going off all the bloody time," said a Forkhill police spokesman.

Only the weighbridge blast can be positively linked with paratroopers, and the IRA were not adverse to setting off apparently pointless explosions themselves to lure police or army into ambushes. However, an army officer has told The Sunday Times that the idea of sending in a team of paratroopers, who would commit "unexplained" bombings, was discussed at an intelligence briefing at army headquarters in Lisburn early in 1971.

A serious, if more predictable, allegation is that planting munitions on suspects, although never officially encouraged or condoned, was widespread. Our army source says that in 1974 senior officers attempted to warn officers attached to it. They issued

an instruction from headquarters Northern Ireland to all army units which said that too many civilians had been arrested by the army for the possession of a few rounds of ammunition. This, on the surface, was an odd instruction because illegal possession of even a single round of ammunition is a serious offence in Northern Ireland and carries a maximum penalty, which is rarely imposed, of 14 years in prison. The implication of the instruction was that ammunition was being planted on suspects.

The planting however did not stop in 1974. In February last year five members of the Scottish Black Watch regiment were given severe prison sentences for planting ammunition on civilians in the Andersonstown area of Belfast.

The 3 rounds "in a UDA car"

The Sunday Times has investigated the strange case of Jackie Hutchinson, a member of the UDA, who claims that three rounds of ammunition were planted on him by an army patrol in the summer of 1976. Hutchinson, who lives off the Protestant Shankill Road was driving his Fiat 124 car when he was stopped at an army vehicle check point in West Belfast. While another soldier checked his identity with the army's central computer, his car was thoroughly searched.

The hub caps were taken off and the back seat removed. Hutchinson said the army found nothing. When the soldiers heard over their radios that Hutchinson was a member of the UDA his car was searched again. According to Hutchinson the soldiers claimed to discover three rounds of 22 calibre. Despite Hutchinson's denials that the ammunition was his, he was taken away for four hours questioning. He was then handed over with the three rounds to the police at Temple Street. The police evidently found Hutchinson's story for short after towards he was released. He has not been charged.

A essentially serious charge against the army is that paratroopers have carried equipment or weapons which were from terrorists. The Sunday Times has investigated two incidents in which they were and equipment and weapons which were not returned.

The first incident was in June, 1972, when two soldiers in plain clothes driving an ordinary car used a Thompson sub-machine gun to shoot at a group of men in Andersonstown, Bel-

fast. The Thompson is not officially issued to the army, but is a favourite weapon of the Provisional IRA. The two soldiers were charged with the illegal possession of the Thompson and were acquitted after Belfast magistrates court had heard that they had been leaving the gun at an army range that morning and had it in the back of their car when a gunman shot at them.

The second incident was in January, 1974, when an army patrol shot and critically wounded a Belfast factory worker, William Black, as he walked into his own cottage in Saultfield, just outside the city. The weapon used was an army issue Sterling sub-machine gun. The Sunday Times learnt last week, fitted with a silencer, a piece of equipment the army has consistently denied possessing.

TOWARDS the end of 1974 a committee consisting of representatives from the Northern Ireland Office, the Army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary met at Stormont Castle and discussed among other things ways of discrediting politicians judged hostile to Government policy.

The chairman of the committee was General Cadogan, called in by Harold Wilson to take over the Northern Ireland public relations work in the wake of the Ulster workers' council strike in May 1974. Other members included David Hume, the Army's chief of information, and Lieutenant Colonel Jeremy Hutton, at the time head of the Army's Intelligence Policy Unit and who was trusted in psychological warfare at Port Bragg, USA.

According to McDone not all the ideas put up were serious or "subversive". It was also a new police's editorial conference, he said. "Some of the ideas thrown up would be deft and clever, and would gradually appear in the paper."

Nevertheless, our sources maintain that "following a series of meetings which continued into early 1975, the committee issued a report which went to Army, Stormont and police quarters, but was quickly withdrawn after protests from the BBC about the possible political consequences."

The Ministry of Defence last week would neither confirm nor deny any existence of the report, and refused enquiries to the Northern Ireland Office. This office a more direct question of David Rees, its chief officer, who phoned turned them down. In Northern Ireland Office, it had no reply, from a spokesman, but it has been reported that it had had to do with a report that a dis-

There is no reason to suppose the incidents we describe have anything whatever to do with the committee or its alleged report.

PERHAPS the most controversial propaganda charge against the Army is that it falsified statistics at one stage in an attempt to discredit Government policy. Many senior officers in mid-1974 fiercely opposed Merwin Rees's policy of gradually phasing out internees without trial. They contended that large numbers of released internees would go straight back to their paramilitary units.

The habits of ex-internees

In early July, 1974, Rees ordered the release of a trickle of internees. On July 9, journalists were given an Army briefing at Army headquarters at Lisburn in which a recent surge in violence was blamed directly on the release of a group of 65 internees. "Army intelligence reports suggest that well over half of any men released are re-involved, whether voluntarily or not, in violence within a couple of months of getting out," a spokesman reported.

In fact, according to The Sunday Times sources, these figures were "a complete fiction". The intelligence reports actually put the figure at less than 20 per cent. But those reports did not reach either the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, or Ministers at Westminster. Joe Haines, the Prime Minister's Press Secretary at the time, says that the figure for re-involvement of internees given to the Cabinet was more than 50 per cent. "We felt that elements in the Army were working against us," he told me.

The Ministry of Defence said that much it depends on "how you manage re-involvement. If you interpret it as men actually going back to shooting and bombing then the figure might be quite low. But if you mean association with known members of a paramilitary group then it would be quite high, probably 50 per cent or more."

At the time the interpellation given in the Lisburn briefing was perfectly clear—re-involvement meant going back to violence.

The Army was equally unhappy about the dispute established by Rees between Northern Ireland officials and Provisional IRA. In many recent officers found the Government has been "let in the lurch". In early 1974 an Army intelligence officer appeared to under-

this by indicating that Seanan Taonicy, head of the Provisional IRA was not to be arrested, seen by the Army.

Details were leaked to the Press and to Paisley amid accusations that the British Government was pussyfooting around with provisional leaders. At first Rees denied that such a summary had ever existed. Later, however, he discovered that it did, but that its basic premise was "lifted" — Twomey could be wrong — any time. The story was damaging to the Government, and until now no one has established the source of the summary. Last week the Northern Ireland Office maintained that it had been written by a junior officer who has simply got it wrong. However, since such summaries are checked and approved by army headquarters, it is difficult to believe that senior army officer did not know of the flawed report.

The homosexual who wasn't

THE GENERAL charge that the Army used "black propaganda" against Ulster politicians has been made before. We now have first-hand details of how attempts were made by the army to discredit the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, and William Craig, head of the Vanguard Party. Two reporters, from The Sunday Times and The Irish Times, attended an Army briefing at Lisburn in 1974 to discuss the disappearance of the German businessman, Thomas Niedermayer who was abducted from his house in Belfast at the end of 1973. The information officer attempted to link the Niedermayer abduction with William Craig. The allegation proved wholly untrue. One German daily paper made the costly mistake of printing it and in the legal dispute which followed Craig received £3,000.

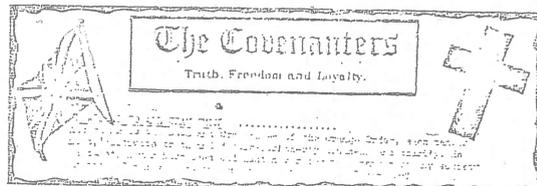
There were similar attempts to discredit Paisley who was linked at an Army briefing at which a Sunday Times reporter was present with the Protestant paramilitary group called Tara. Tara is a small, obscure and ineffective group as Ulster's paramilitary organisations. The Sunday Times has a copy of an Army intelligence summary on Tara which contains accurate details about its organisation.

It also contains some startlingly inaccurate information discrediting members of the organisation. One member, whose summary name, is called "a homosexual and has conged many people into membership by threatening them with revealing homosexual activities which he had initiated. He is also thought to owe more allegiance to the Red Flag than to either the Union Jack or the Tricolour."

The purpose of the Army briefing was clear: to link Paisley with homosexuals and Communist sympathisers. There is of course no truth in this. Our sources claim that the Army has produced three anonymous documents on this theme which circulated in Belfast.

The Sunday Times has one document which the source at the Northern Ireland Office claims to identify positively as an Army forgery. The header, which purports to be the work of an organisation of Covenanters, was shown our source claims, by one of the Army's Intelligence Unit who claim their own work. The 14 laudable attack of tone of the paramilitary organisations, the UDA and claims that the Covenanters have the motto "truth, freedom and loyalty" and represent the Protestant working class. Unfortunately no such organisation can be traced anywhere in Northern Ireland. Nor can its chairman, named as "B. Carson", or its secretary, "Mr. Wilson."

Our source also says that another example of forgery is a series of letters which the Army claims to have received from civilians in Londonderry. One letter which the Army claims to have received is signed "David speak Mother" and attacks the IRA. Our source says it was written by the Army.



Rees (left) and (above) a leaflet from "The Covenanters" — laudable sentiments from a non-existent group

Special report by David Blundy

129

PSNI Does annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

RESTRICTED *David McKittrick*

KIN-30200

TARA

The name TARA is supposed to be derived from the place name where the ancient high kings of Ireland were crowned. The Guardian of April 12, 1973, said that the organisation was formed from a small but militant evangelical protestant movement devoted mainly to anti-catholicism and it described itself as 'the hard core of protestant resistance'. It claimed that protestantism in Northern Ireland was threatened with extinction and recommended a ten-point plan which included the proscription of the catholic church. It was imperative that all protestants were prepared to bear arms so that all resources were in a state of readiness.

TARA also recommended that 'responsible' protestants should gain a thorough knowledge of guns and military craft, that protestant areas should be physically cleaned, law and order should be restored, 'true' protestant ministers should be established in all churches and that there should be integrated education with all religious teaching done by evangelical protestants. The organisation was said to be against intimidation, sectarian murders, hijacking and illegal drinking clubs.

The Sunday Independent of April 22, 1973 commented on the non-emergence of TARA as nothing had been heard since first reports in the press ten days previously.

Other information that has come to light includes the name of the CO - William McGrath. He is said to be a homosexual and has conned many people into membership by threatening them with revealing homosexual activities which he had initiated. He is also thought to owe more allegiance to the Red Flag than to either the Union Jack or the Tricolour.

2. TARA is pledged to uphold the moral standards and traditions of the Protestant way of life and will take no part in any activity which will bring the organisation into disrepute. However it will fight to the death if it feels that this way of life is seriously threatened.
3. It is a very selective and secretive body which includes many wealthy and influential people.

A report dated December 1974 stated that Tara still existed as an organisation and was centered around members of the DUP.

Later a statement put out by a TARA spokesman in the press re-enforced the organisations backing for the Security Forces and condemned an attempt by loyalist paramilitaries to involve Tara, with them, in their claims for attacks against Republican targets. The article went on to point out the involvement of 'leftists' and criminal elements in loyalist para-military groups.

On 4/2/77 an article appeared in 'HIBERNIA' in which prominence was given to the resignation of CLIFFORD SMYTH from the DUP. Mention was made about a document which had been circulated to a variety of locations in which the happenings which took place at a meeting chaired by Rev I K Paisley were recorded. The article in HIBERNIA goes on to state, that this document made allegations about the private life of PETER ROBINSON and the allegation that he is under the influence of JOHN McKEAGUE.

The duty officers report No [REDACTED] records a search carried out by police at the home of COLIN WYATT (10 yrs) [REDACTED] after a family dispute. A quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered together with some literature relating to 'Tara'. Wyatt a Disco Promoter was detained at Castlereagh CID Office.

An article in the Sunday Times dated 13/3/77 which purported to have uncovered an Army 'Black Propaganda Campaign' expressed doubt about allegations their reporter claims to have seen in a Military briefing, which appeared to attempt to link Rev Paisley, and un-named members of the Tara organisations to homosexuals.

Finally little has been heard of the Tara organisation for some time until an article appeared in HIBERNIA dated 25/10/79 which stated that there was now a link between Tara and the National Front who were about to re-establish themselves in Belfast.

CONCLUSION

There has been a large amount of press speculation about Tara over the years. Its involvement in para-military incidents has not been established. It has for some time issued booklets and articles stating its position. The allegations of homosexuality by some of its members has been a recurring issue about which there is little factual detail.

Exact numbers of members are not known but the number is thought to be small. Details of persons named in the foregoing summary are attached.

Police Officer [REDACTED]

D/Inspector [REDACTED]

120

Assistant Chief Constable 'E'

There seems little doubt that the person referred to in the Irish Independent article of 30 March 1981 is William McGRATH born 11.12.1916 of 128 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, formerly employed as House Father at Kincora Boys Hostel. He has been charged with two other former staff at the hostel - Joseph MAIR, 51 years, Comber Road, Dundonald and Raymond SEMPLE, 59 years, Fortwilliam Parade, Belfast, with a total of 28 offences including buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault.

McGRATH first came to the attention of Special Branch in July 1966 when he appeared on the platform at a Paisley rally in the Ulster Hall, Belfast. He was at that time Secretary of an organisation named Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade, a pro-loyalist organisation which had a strong anti Roman Catholic policy.

During 1973 leaflets, posters and public announcements in the press on behalf of an organisation named TARA resulted in information being received that McGRATH was OC of same. His assistant was reported as Frank MILLAR, born 16.8.42, 50 Northwood Drive, Belfast, now an Independent Unionist Councillor, Clifford SMYTH formerly connected with the DUP was reported to have been an Intelligence Officer and David BROWN, later killed in a road accident, who in 1973 was Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph was reported to be Administration Officer. This report also stated that McGRATH was a reputed homosexual who kept members enamored in TARA by threatening to expose homosexual activities which he had initiated and that he used the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade as a front for TARA.

There is no doubt that over the years McGRATH has had contact with prominent persons within all strands of the unionist camp eg

1. Rev Ian Paisley MP MP
2. Peter Robinson, MP MP
3. Walter Williams, Orange Order
4. William Craig, former MP

Superintendent 53

9 April 1981

F2/98

R. U. C.

SPECIAL BRANCH

TO
D/C FILE OPENED ON
OR ABOVE
FILE CLOSED ON

SECTION 1

SUBJECT

KINCORA BOYS HOME SCANDAL

NO. OF RELATED FILES	SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES
*	FOR PREVIOUS PAPERS SEE SB Number [REDACTED] - M. J. P. - J. J. P. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> [REDACTED] </div>

opened 13/01/82

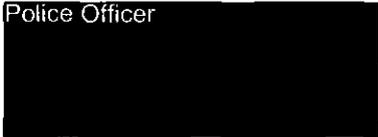
Reference


SUBJECT: KINCORA INVESTIGATIONSUPERINTENDENT E3

In connection with the Kincora Investigation please research records and report as follows:-

1. What do Special Branch know of the Kincora affair and the personalities concerned?
2. Any matters of value or interest linked to the TARA organisation.
3. Army involvement by way of any intelligence or reports made available to Special Branch.

Treat as Urgent.

Police Officer


CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
for ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE 'a'

19 February 1982

SUBJECT: KINCORA INVESTIGATION.

SUPERINTENDENT, IB.

The undermentioned persons now serving terms of imprisonment were formerly employed at Kincora Boys' Home -

1. William McGRATH, born 11.12.1916, 133 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. Employed as a House Father.

Subject first came to the notice of the RUC during 1966 when he appeared on the platform at a rally organised by Rev PAISLEY in the Ulster Hall, Belfast. Subsequent enquiries revealed that he was Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade, 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, a pro-Loyalist organisation.

On 9 February 1973 Police received information [redacted] reported that another prominent Loyalist in Belfast, Ernest [redacted] of the new styled United Ulster Unionist Party, believed that McGRATH had been responsible for inciting members of the Tartan Gang in East Belfast to vandalise St Anthony's RC Church in East Belfast.

On 16 April 1973 a Special Branch Officer [redacted] SB Number [redacted] reported that subject held the rank of Commanding Officer in the Para Brigade and named several other persons who held rank in this organisation.

This report also stated that McGRATH was reported to be a homosexual who kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. It also stated that the Irish Emancipation Crusade was being used by McGRATH as a 'front' for TARA.

Between 0830 hours on 23 May 1973 and 0830 hours on 24 May 1973 a male caller on the Robophone named William McGRATH, 133 Upper Newtownards Road, as a Social Worker at Kincora and amongst other allegations stated that he practiced various kinds of homosexual perversion (see copy of Robophone message No.2024 attached). This was the first occasion on which it was known to Special Branch that subject was employed in Kincora Boys' Home. Divisional Commander 'E' had the matter investigated and concluded there was no substance in the allegations concerning the Boys' Home.

On 6 November 1973 Police received information [redacted] reported that McGRATH intended to visit Amsterdam in the near future where he would stay with a person named Stephen PASS. This information was forwarded to Box 500 on 22 November 1973 with copies to Commander, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard and Director and Controller of Intelligence, Stormont Castle.

On 4 July 1974 [redacted] born 29.10.1956, living at Kincora Boys' Home, was arrested for theft. A number of documents issued by TARA were found in his locker in the Home, one of which was signed William McGRATH. This matter was reported to SB Headquarters jointly by FINOC 'E' and a Special Branch Officer [redacted] SB Number [redacted] who stated that McGRATH was employed as a House Father at Kincora. Any allegations which TEMPLETON might have made at that time about McGRATH's homosexual activities at Kincora were not reported to Special Branch.

Dd. 4925 (3.1.50) (am. 3/72) (L.C.O.) 1/1, 2/119

Distribution: - *P214*

H.Q. 3 copies (1 blue 2 white).
Office of origin. 1 copy.
S.B. Divisional H.Qs. 1 copy.

File Number [redacted]

Officer of Origin [redacted] SB Number [redacted]

Station Newtownards Ref. [redacted]

Date of information 20/1/63 16.4.73 Typed on 17.4.73

REPORT

T I
T OF REPORT

T A R A

The T A R A group which became public as announced in the Press on 11.4.73 is formed in platoons of 20. All membership is from within the Orange Order. Each platoon has 1 Sergeant, a Quartermaster and an Intelligence Officer. Dues of 50P per month are collected - one half of the dues go to a Central Fund and the other half to the platoon. Platoons, in requiring stores, could draw from the Central Fund.

The C.O. of TARA is William McGRATE, 4 Greenmount Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. His assistant is Frankie MILLAR who lives on the Shore Road.

The former Intelligence Officer is Clifford SMYTH, D.U.P. ~~FOXX~~ Rep. The Administration Officer is David BROWN, close associate of PAISLEY and deputy editor of Protestant Telegraph, who resides in Bangor.

An ex-member of TARA is UDR Captain N. [redacted] 28 years, Work Study Engineer with EN EBNI, 2 Four Winds Drive, Carryduff. He is now a frequent speaker on Vanguard platforms, although is still a member of the Young Unionist Party. He joined TARA believing it to be a sincere organisation but learnt that it was otherwise.

The C.O. McGRATE is a reputed homosexual and he is alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the Irish Emancipation Christian Fellowship, Wellington Park, Belfast as a front for TARA. Membership has been falling drastically and they went public to create a myth about their size.

Not Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.

Grading [redacted]	COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR [redacted]	COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable) Further details, when obtained will be submitted.
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COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

SB Number [redacted]

RT III

is interest.
it to which
lined by other sources.
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

*Ref. Sean
Process
when noted
[redacted]*

Reference

-2-

During May 1977 McGRATH in a letter to the Chief Constable on behalf of TARA recommended the reading of a booklet enclosed with the letter. Nothing further was reported on subject from that date until the present scandal broke in the press in 1980.

COMMENT: The foregoing is not a summary of the contents of McGRATH's RF.

2. Joseph MAINS, born 31.7.1929, -5 Lomber Road, Dundonald, Warden at Kincora.

During enquiries as a result of Robophone message No. 2024 dated 23/24 May 1973 MAINS was interviewed by uniform police. Apart from this interview and subsequent report to Divisional Commander 'E' he was not known to Special Branch and there was nothing to suggest he was connected with (a) homosexual activities, or (b) TARA.

3. Raymond SIMPLE, born 6.1.1922, 89 Fortwilliam Parade, Belfast. Deputy Warden at Kincora.

Subject was not known to Special Branch prior to his arrest.

There was not at any time a suggestion that TARA activity was taking place within Kincora but rather that as CO of TARA, McGRATH had a group around him of Unionists, both Official and Democratic, who had in common membership of the Orange Order. Neither of his fellow employees, MAINS and SIMPLE, were reported as being members of TARA or indeed of being involved in any type of political activity.

A number of reports were received from the Army regarding both William McGRATH and TARA. None of these reports mentioned Kincora Boys' Home.

Police Officer

D/CHIEF INSPECTOR

4 March 1982.

SUBJECT: KINCORA INVESTIGATION.

SUPERINTENDENT, IB.

The undermentioned persons now serving terms of imprisonment were formerly employed at Kincora Boys' Home -

1. William McGRATH, born 11.12.1916, 133 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. Employed as a House Father.

Subject first came to the notice of the RUC during 1966 when he appeared on the platform at a rally organised by Rev PAISLEY in the Ulster Hall, Belfast. Subsequent enquiries revealed that he was Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade, 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, a pro-Loyalist organisation.

On 9 February 1973 Police received information [redacted] reported that another prominent Loyalist in Belfast, Ernest [redacted] of the new styled United Ulster Unionist Party, believed that McGRATH had been responsible for inciting members of the Tartan Gang in East Belfast to vandalise St Anthony's RC Church in East Belfast.

On 16 April 1973 a Special Branch Officer [redacted] SB Number [redacted] reported that subject held the rank of Commanding Officer in the Para Brigade and named several other persons who held rank in this organisation.

This report also stated that McGRATH was reported to be a homosexual who kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. It also stated that the Irish Emancipation Crusade was being used by McGRATH as a 'front' for TARA.

Between 0830 hours on 23 May 1973 and 0830 hours on 24 May 1973 a male caller on the Robophone named William McGRATH, 133 Upper Newtownards Road, as a Social Worker at Kincora and amongst other allegations stated that he practiced various kinds of homosexual perversion (see copy of Robophone message No.2024 attached). This was the first occasion on which it was known to Special Branch that subject was employed in Kincora Boys' Home. Divisional Commander 'E' had the matter investigated and concluded there was no substance in the allegations concerning the Boys' Home.

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On 4 July 1974 [redacted] KIN 301 [redacted] born 29.10.1956, living at Kincora Boys' Home, was arrested for theft. A number of documents issued by TARA were found in his locker in the Home, one of which was signed William McGRATH. This matter was reported to SB Headquarters jointly by FINOC 'E' and a Special Branch Officer [redacted] SB Number [redacted] who stated that McGRATH was employed as a House Father at Kincora. Any allegations which TEMPLETON might have made at that time about McGRATH's homosexual activities at Kincora were not reported to Special Branch.

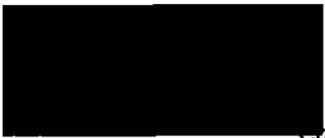
McGRATH, William,
15 Wellington Park,
Belfast.

- (D.O.B. 11.12.1916; Secretary of the Christian Fellowship & Irish Emancipation Crusade;
7. 7.1966 - Enquiry to D/Constable [redacted] re above-named who is known to have been on the platform at one of the Rev. Paisley's rallies in the Ulster Hall. See BCS.12/55
5. 8.1966 - D/Const. [redacted] reports that above-named is Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade, 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which is a pro-loyalist organisation and every opportunity is taken to display the Union Jack from its premises. Particulars of this man's family is also given. See BCS.12/55.

McGRATH, William Worthington
4 Greenwood Avenue,
Belfast.

D.O.B: 1950.
Occ: Shop Assistant.

- 5.11.1969 - Per I.G.'s Reference Number [redacted] - an anon. letter has received by the I.G. regarding a/n who wears a badge with the letters U.V.F. thereon. See BCS.5/11
- 17.11.1969 - To I.G. - a/n is the person concerned. There is no political significance in the wearing of the badge. See BCS.5/11



F21¹⁰

Subjects- Anonymous letter received by The Inspector General on 5th November 1969.

Special Branch Office,
P.U.C. Station,
Castlerough,
Belfast.

SB Number

24th November, 1969.

District Inspector,
Belfast.

In compliance with the Inspector General's C.S. 5/5134/211 dated 5.11.1969 and Commissioner's C.S. 5/21 dated 11.11.1969, I have to report that discreet and careful enquiries have been made regarding the young man mentioned in the anonymous letter received by my authorities, and the following is the result:-

Mbd
William Worthington McGrath, 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast, 19 years, is the young man concerned. He has been employed for the past 2 years as a shop assistant by Frank Hea & Co. Ltd., 24-26 Chichester Street, Belfast, Radio and Television Suppliers.

McGrath is of the Protestant faith, loyal and trustworthy. He is not suspected of being a member of any illegal organisation or the Communist Party.

I visited the above mentioned premises where McGrath works on the pretext of looking at a tape recorder. I got into a friendly conversation with him regarding recent troubles. At the time I was talking to McGrath he was wearing the U.V.F. badge as described in the letter received by the Inspector General. I told him of my identity and asked him if he was a member of the said organisation. He told me he was not and had never been asked to join same. McGrath told me that about 3 years ago he bought the badge in Smithfield Market for 15. He states that a dealer recently offered him 2/0 for it.

It is one of the early U.V.F. badges dating back around the early 1920's, and the only reason he wears it is because of its rarity and that few of these badges are now to be had.

I cautioned McGrath about wearing this badge and told him that the organisation known as the Ulster Volunteer Force was now an illegal organisation and by wearing same he would bring himself unfavourably under notice and may cause offence in certain parts of the City. He apologised for wearing the badge and told me he would remove it from his coat, which he did in my presence.

From my conversation with this young man I feel that from what he told me, and which I believe there is no political significance in his wearing the badge.

D/Sergt. 5709.

Subject:- Anonymous letter received by The Inspector General on 5th November, 1969.

Special Branch Office,
R.U.C. Station,
Castlereagh,
Belfast.

24th November, 1969.

SB Number

District Inspector,
Belfast "A".

In compliance with Inspector General's Reference Number dated 5.11.1969 and Commissioner's 303.5/11 dated 11.11.1969, I have to report that discreet and careful enquiries have been made regarding the young man mentioned in the anonymous letter received by my authorities, and the following is the result:-

Wbd
William Worthington McGrath, 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast, 19 years, is the young man concerned. He has been employed for the past 2 years as a shop assistant by Frank Rea & Co. Ltd., 24-26 Chichester Street, Belfast, Radio and Television Suppliers.

McGrath is of the Protestant faith, loyal and trustworthy. He is not suspected of being a member of any illegal organisation or the Communist Party.

I visited the above mentioned premises where McGrath works on the pretext of looking at a tape recorder. I got into a friendly conversation with him regarding recent troubles. At the time I was talking to McGrath he was wearing the U.V.F. badge as described in the letter received by the Inspector General. I told him of my identity and asked him if he was a member of the said organisation. He told me he was not and had never been asked to join same. McGrath told me that about 3 years ago he bought the badge in Smithfield Market for \$5. He states that a dealer recently offered him \$50 for it.

It is one of the early U.V.F. badges dating back around the early 1920's, and the only reason he wears it is because of its rarity and that few of these badges are now to be had.

I cautioned McGrath about wearing this badge and told him that the organisation known as the Ulster Volunteer Force was now an illegal organisation and by wearing same he would bring himself unfavourably under notice and may cause offence in certain parts of the City. He apologised for wearing the badge and told me he would remove it from his coat, which he did in my presence.

From my conversation with this young man I feel that from what he told me, and which I believe there is no political significance in him wearing the badge.

[Redacted] D/Sergt. 5787.

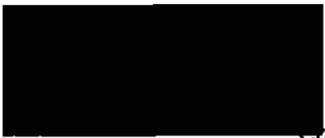
McGRATH, William,
15 Wellington Park,
Belfast.

- (D.O.B. 11.12.1916; Secretary of the Christian Fellowship & Irish Emancipation Crusade;
7. 7.1966 - Enquiry to D/Constable [redacted] re above-named who is known to have been on the platform at one of the Rev. Paisley's rallies in the Ulster Hall. See BCS.12/55
5. 8.1966 - D/Const. [redacted] reports that above-named is Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade, 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which is a pro-loyalist organisation and every opportunity is taken to display the Union Jack from its premises. Particulars of this man's family is also given. See BCS.12/55.

McGRATH, William Worthington
4 Greenwood Avenue,
Belfast.

D.O.B: 1950.
Occ: Shop Assistant.

- 5.11.1969 - Per I.G.'s Reference Number [redacted] - an anon. letter has received by the I.G. regarding a/n who wears a badge with the letters U.V.F. thereon. See BCS.5/11
- 17.11.1969 - To I.G. - a/n is the person concerned. There is no political significance in the wearing of the badge. See BCS.5/11



F21¹⁰

File Number



R. U. C.

FILE OPENED ON JUNE 71

FILE CLOSED ON 31.5.74

SPECIAL BRANCH

SECTION 1

SUBJECT

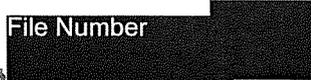
TARA BRIGADE

REF. NO. OF RELATED FILES

SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES

FILE CLOSED
SEE SECTION 2

File Number



SECTION 1

SB. NO.

File Number



SB. NO.

6.71

31.5.74

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

E - CLASSIFICATION

E - CLASSIFICATION

211035Z JUN

E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

DATE OF INFORMATION: 16.6.71

PART 1

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

SOURCE [REDACTED], WAS ASKED TO JOIN A DEFENSIVE ORGANISATION WHICH HE AGREED TO DO AND ATTENDED A [REDACTED] MEETING ON [REDACTED] JUNE.

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

1. THE MEETING WAS HELD IN THE [REDACTED] AND WAS ATTENDED BY ABOUT [REDACTED] MEN A NUMBER OF WHOM, LIKE SOURCE, WERE ACCEPTED INTO THE ORGANISATION ON THE PERSONAL RECOMMENDATION OF THEIR SPONSORS. A PREREQUISITE OF MEMBERSHIP IS PRIOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE LOYAL ORANGE ORDER.

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

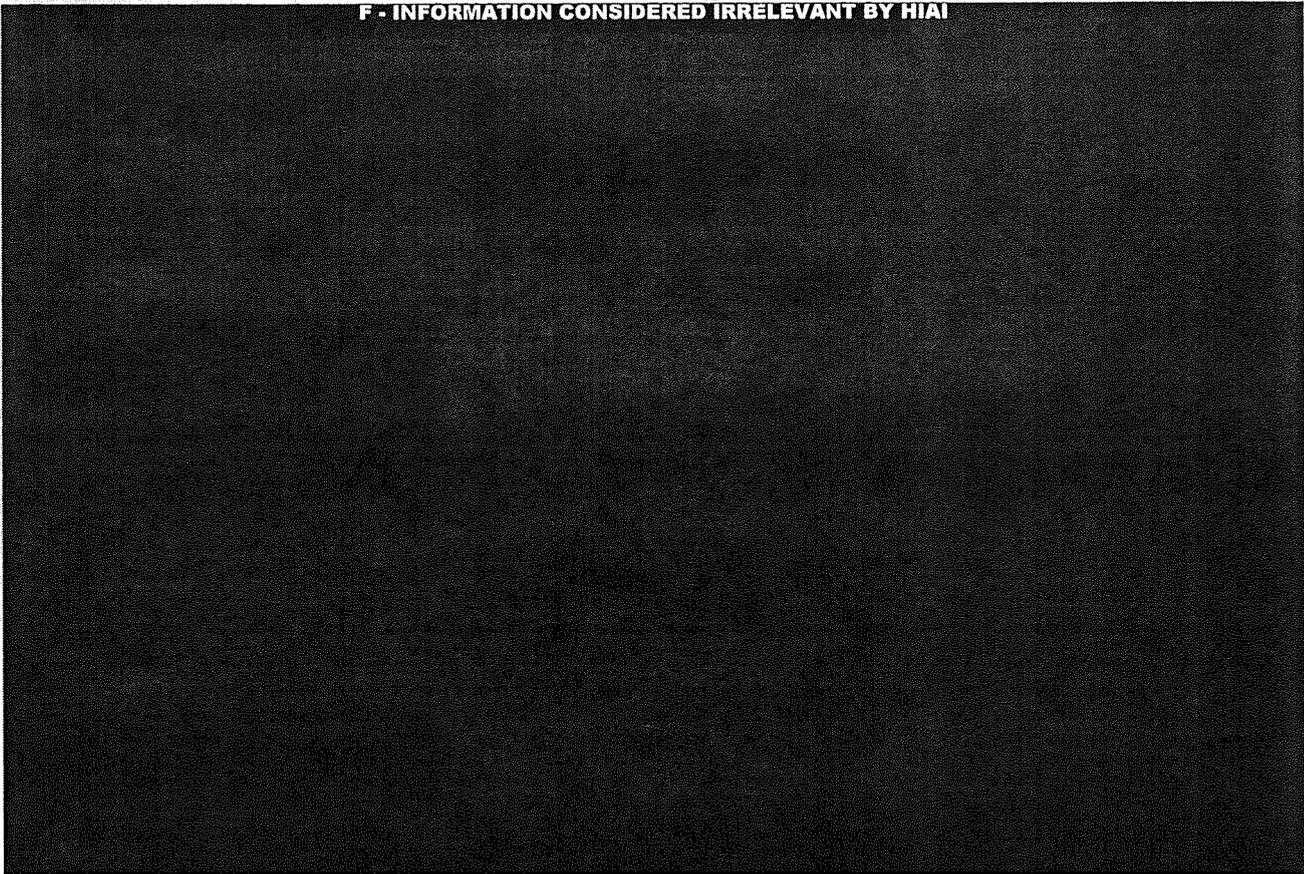
B - SOURCE PROTECTION

2. ACCORDING TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING, A MAN CALLED MCGRATH, THIS BROUGHT THE NUMBER OF NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THIS BARRACK DURING THE LAST MONTH TO [REDACTED]

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

3. THE ORGANISATION, WHICH APPARENTLY REPRESENTED ALL AREAS OF THE PROVINCE HAS THE TITLE 'THE TARA BRIGADE' WHICH, IT WAS EXPLAINED LITERALLY TRANSLATED AS THE 'KING'S BRIGADE' BUT WHICH THEY WOULD TAKE TO MEAN THE QUEEN'S BRIGADE. MCGRATH EXPLAINED THE AIMS OF THE ORGANISATION AS THE PREPARATION OF AN EFFECTIVE DEFENCE FORCE AGAINST THE DAY WHEN IT WOULD BE REQUIRED. HE EMPHASISED THAT THOSE JOINING WOULD NOT BE REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE OFFENSIVE ACTION BUT WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT DRILL AND A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF INTELLIGENCE WORK.

F - INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY HIAI



PLEASE RETURN ON
FLY LEAF ON
CURRENT FILE

Religion
ACC. No. 100/11/12
100/11/12

Subject: "Tara Brigade"

File Number
[Redacted]

Headquarters,
The Royal Ulster Constabulary,
"Brooklyn", Knock Road,
BELFAST.
BT9 6LE

31st August, 1971.

All Special Branch Officers.

In recent times we have had intelligence to the effect that a Protestant/Loyalist organization known as the "Tara Brigade" exists in the Province. This is reported to operate on a platoon basis each with a membership of twenty including a platoon sergeant and three W.C.O.s in charge respectively of transport, finance and weapons.

A prerequisite of membership of this organization is prior membership of the Loyal Orange Order and now recruits must be sponsored. The main aim has been described as "the preparation of an effective defence against the day when it would be required" and those joining it have been told they will not be required to undertake offensive action but would have to carry out drill and a certain amount of intelligence work.

Members of this organization are required to subscribe a fixed sum, every month, of which a certain percentage goes towards the purchase of arms and ammunition but the platoon are responsible for providing, as far as possible, their own weapons (referred to as washing machines, sewing machines and other domestic appliances); these being stored in de-centralized places.

There has been a suggestion that firearms should be purchased from sympathetic persons holding them legally on Firearms Certificates and a bogus robbery set up to cover the owner when he is called to account for the weapons.

Areas where we have been told that platoons of the "Tara Brigade" already exist are Newtownards (fully organized), Ballycastle, Rathcoole, Larne, Carrickfergus and Ballymena.

Most of those involved in this organization are described as middle-aged family men, mainly from the middle class, and there appears to be no criminal or near criminal elements amongst them. The average age of persons being promoted to platoon sergeant is said to be between the late thirties and early fifties and includes members of the U.D.R. and ex-Servicemen, preferably ex-Army.

It is not known if the attached leaflet, which is being widely circulated, is a Tara product but it fits in with the foregoing description. There is also some similarity in reports reaching us of other groups of Protestant vigilantes and Defence Associations being formed.

Give this matter close attention. Where confirmation already exists report immediately. Where it does not, developments should be reported as they come to hand.

The security of this minute and its contents should be carefully safeguarded and nothing done which might jeopardise [Redacted] already available to us.

SB4 [Redacted]
Special Branch.

4/5

Subject: George McGRATH, 90 Oaks Road, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone

SB Number

SPECIAL BRANCH

Headquarters,
The Royal Ulster Constabulary
"Breckins", Knock Road,
BELFAST.
BF5 6LE

21st August, 1971.

SB5
Special Branch,
Dungannon.

Recent intelligence indicates the existence of a new Protestant/Loyalist group in Northern Ireland whose stated aim is the preparation of an 'effective defence force against the day when it would be required'. It has not to date been identified with the U.S.C. Associations or any of the other well known Loyalist groups.

The organization is reported to exist in various areas of the Province and the 'officer commanding' is a man called McGRATH.

It has been suggested that this person might be identical with George McGRATH, 90 Oaks Road, Dungannon, but when [redacted] was shown a copy of the attached photograph of George McGRATH he commented that McGRATH, the 'officer commanding' of the organization had similar features but had thicker hair on top, approaching baldness, wears glasses and is about 50 years of age. His remaining hair is a light sandy colour and he is thinner in the face than the person in the photograph. He is about 5' 7" tall.

The photograph is about four years old and the appearance of George McGRATH of Dungannon may have altered in the intervening period. In view of this have a very close look at his recent activities and let us have an early report of what you have learned, for example, does he travel 'far-afield' with any regularity, with whom is he presently associating - in other words is there anything to indicate that he is the person we are endeavouring to identify.

Turn your thoughts also to the fact that if he is the leader of the 'Group' you are likely to have a strong local branch of this organization. Is there any sign of it?

In your report let us have a full description of McGRATH and if at all possible a recent photograph.

Police Officer

Supt.
for A.C.U., Special Branch

File Number

PA iv

[Redacted]

The Director General,
Box No. 500,
Parliament Street S.O.,
Ottawa, K. W. 1. P. L. Z.

File
Number
24th September, 1972

Dear Sir,

George McGRATH, Dwyer 2208

Reference your reports **SYS** and **SYS** dated 4th
September and 5th September respectively. I attach two
copies of a recent photograph of McGRATH in which he is
wearing glasses.

- 2. If these were shown to **Info** it might assist in
identifying or eliminating McGRATH.
- 3. We would appreciate details of any identification
made.

Yours faithfully.

SB6

Handwritten signature
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Enc.

E - CLASSIFICATION

Part I

E - STAFF DESIGNATION

E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Section and Officer of origin.

Report No.....

E - NAMED SECTION

Action copy to

Information copy to.....

Typing Date.....

REPORT

The Tara Brigade

Further to report number [redacted] dated 19.5.71.

E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

2. Attached to this report are two photographs, plus two copies of each; the one marked (a) is of George McGRATH

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

one marked [redacted]

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

3. Source has confirmed, on being shown these photographs, that [redacted] His comment on (a) was that the George McGRATH, the commanding officer of the Tara Brigade, had much thinner hair on top, approaching baldness, wears glasses and is about 50 years old. His remaining hair is a light sandy colour. He is thinner in the face than in the photograph and is about 5' 7" tall. Otherwise his features are similar.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

Part II

COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

E - SOURCE PROTECTION

[redacted] I am taking over a copy of this report for the D. of I. and H.S.B. R.E.C. together with the photographs.

Part III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

(Value, interest, probability, extent to which confirmed by other sources, etc.)

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

E - CLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED], N.B.E., R.U.C. HQ

13/032

PO BOX STUFFBOX LONDON

ROUTINE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT NUMBER: [REDACTED]

DATE OF INFORMATION: 21ST OCTOBER 1971.

PART I

1. REFERENCE S.B. R.U.C. LETTER DATED 24.9.71 [REDACTED]

2. THE MORE RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MCGRATH SUPPLIED BY THE R.U.C. WAS SHOWN TO [REDACTED] ON 21 OCTOBER 1971. [REDACTED] COMMENTED THAT WHILST CERTAIN FEATURES WERE SIMILAR TO THE MCGRATH WHO WAS HEAD OF THE TARA BRIGADE THAT MCGRATH HAD MUCH THINNER AND STRAIGHTER HAIR AND COULD NOT, THEREFORE, BE IDENTICAL WITH THE MCGRATH IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH.

PART II

[REDACTED]

PART III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION. (VALUE, INTEREST, PROBABILITY, EXTENT TO WHICH CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES, ETC.).

COPY TO D.O.I. [REDACTED]

SEN BY [REDACTED]

RECEIVED BY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PA Ref

Subject: George McGRATH, [redacted] Address [redacted]

S.B. [redacted] Markings [redacted] SPECIAL BRANCH

Headquarters,
Royal Ulster Constabulary,
'Brooklyn', Knock Road,
BELFAST,
BT5 6LE

23rd November, 1971.

D/Sergeant SB 5
Special Branch,
Dungannon.

It has now been established that the above-named is not the person sought as the 'officer commanding' the new Protestant/Loyalist group in Northern Ireland.

The photograph, supplied by you, was shown to [redacted] in October [redacted] [redacted] states that whilst certain features were similar to the McGRATH who was head of the Tara Brigade he is in no doubt that George McGRATH is not the person sought.

[redacted] Makiings [redacted] *W. J. And* Supt.
for Chief Constable.

Markings [redacted]

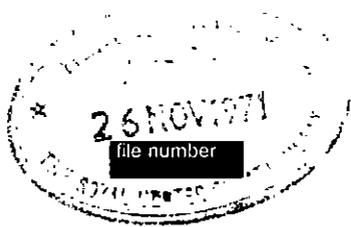
Assistant Chief Constable,
Special Branch,
Headquarters.

Submitted. Noted.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY
"K" DIVISION
26 NOV 1971
REF. No. [redacted]
SPECIAL BRANCH
DUNGANNON

SB 5 [redacted]

D/Sermt. [redacted]



Handwritten signature and initials

SUBJECT:- Tara Brigade

Headquarters,
The Royal Ulster Constabulary,
"Brooklyr", Bush Road,
DUBLIN 9.
NY 622.

File Number

3rd December, 1971.

Superintendent, Special Branch, Belfast.
R/Chief Inspector, Special Branch, Ballymena.
R/Sergeant, Special Branch, Antrim.
S/Sergeant, Special Branch, Derry/Londonderry.

With further reference to this office File Number dated 31st August, 1971, the following additional material has come to hand regarding the membership and activity of the Tara Brigade.

Please give this material your immediate attention and report on the contents in so far as it affects your particular area. Care should be taken that any enquiries made are not likely to endanger the source of the intelligence.

"Known members of the Tara Brigade are:-

- CARRICKFERGUS - Party WARD, (Sergeant)
Hugh MURPHY, (Corporal)
Jim STEWART
- RATHCOOLE - Hugh WATKINS.
A brother-in-law of WATKINS is said to be the Commander.
- SNUGVILLE STREET - David SMYTH, (Sergeant)
- VOSEVALE AREA - Fred PROCTOR, (Sergeant)
- BALLYMENA - J O'BRIEN.

SB
Number
SB
Number

A person called Andy DOUGLAS from Monkstown is on the Command Staff and is probably responsible for wireless and Communications.

Other members of the Brigade are the Deputy Master of Orange Lodge 1276, name unknown, and two platoon sergeants JARVISON and SMITH.

Info reports that the Carrickfergus, Rathcoole and Snugville Street platoons are now probably up to their strength of 20 men or more but that the strength of others is not known.

There are other platoons but Info is as yet still unaware of their location. Info estimate of the probable strength of the Brigade as at June, 1971 was 470 and judging from the increase in strength of Carrickfergus, Rathcoole and Snugville Street platoons since that date he would estimate that this number has now probably doubled.

... / A meeting

A meeting of the East Antrim Team platoon was held at Broughfort on the evening of 1st November, 1971 to discuss linking up each platoon. The formation of murder squads was considered.

In addition to those already mentioned, additional platoons of the Team Brigade are reported to exist at Whitestony, Newtownards, Ballycastle, Larne and Glenties.

The Commandant of the organization is said to be a George McNeill and the Intelligence Officer **Clifford SMITH**.

SB Number

And

Superintendent
for Chief Constable.

CHESHIRE CONSTABULARY

Form 201

Occurrence No.

Divisional File No.

(Date)

Division

18th December 1971

From:-

To:-

Manchester (Ringway) Airport Special Branch Unit.

Examined and submitted

Report re:- CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP CENTRE AND IRISH EMANCIPATION CRUSADE (founded 1941) 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast 4.

1. After 4.0 p.m., Friday, 17th December 1971, copies of a leaflet issued by the above organisation were found in various parts of this Airport.
2. The organisation appears to be Protestant, and the leaflet contains a message for the Protestants of England. It is boldly headed "ULSTER'S BATTLE TODAY WILL BE ENGLAND'S BATTLE TOMORROW". Briefly the message claims that Ireland is being attacked by Catholics so that Ireland can be used as a base for the Catholics to attack English Protestantism.
3. A search of Special Branch Records, New Scotland Yard, revealed a similar organisation - Christian Fellowship Centre, 400/43/51 - had been on record, but the file has since been destroyed.
4. A search of Special Branch, Royal Ulster Constabulary, revealed that the address on the leaflet is false, and that they had no knowledge of this organisation.
5. A search of the Airport was carried out for the distributor, but with negative results.
6. Copies of the leaflet are attached.
7. Submitted for the information of Chief Superintendent, "B" Squad, Special Branch, London. Copy reports sent to Cheshire, Manchester, and R.U.C. Special Branches.

Detective Constables Manchester & Salford Police

Submitted: Forwarded for the information of the Chief Superintendent SHAVIN

M. J. [Signature]

Detective Inspector



Subject: Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade.

[Redacted]
SPECIAL BRANCH

SB Number
[Redacted]

Headquarters,
The Royal Ulster Constabulary,
'Brooklyn', Knock Road,
BELFAST,
BT5 6LE.

10th January 1972.

Superintendent,
Special Branch,
Belfast.

Noted. A check with the Belfast Street Directory shows that No. 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast is occupied by a William McGRATH and on record here we have a William Worthington McGRATH, shop assistant, born about 1950, of 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast who was interviewed in late 1969 regarding the wearing of a U.V.F. badge. At that time he was employed with Frank Rea & Co. Ltd., 24/26 Chichester Street, Belfast.

Please have discreet enquiries made and furnish a report of what can be learned of McGRATH and his activities and of the "Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade".

ASST. CHIEF CONSTABLE'S
OFFICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
13 JAN 1972
REF. No.
R.U.C. BELFAST

[Redacted] Supt.
for Chief Constable

D/Inspector, S.B.,
"E" Division.

Transmitted for inquiry and report.

ASST. CHIEF CONSTABLE'S
OFFICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
13 JAN 1972
REF. No.
R.U.C. BELFAST

[Signature]
Supt.
Special Branch
ASST. CHIEF CONSTABLE'S
OFFICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
17 JAN 1972
REF. No.
R.U.C. BELFAST

Superintendent,
Special Branch.

Submitted. Please find attached this office BCS. 12/55, a file dealing with the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade, the organiser being one William McGrath, d.o.b. 11.12.1916 and who did reside at 15, Wellington Park, Belfast. This person is obviously the father of William Worthington McGrath. I believe this file will answer the queries required.

Also please find attached photostat copies of cards for the two persons named above and a copy of the Chief Constable's file in 1969 referred to.

This will confirm my telephone conversation with D/Inspector [Redacted]

Part I

Report No. [redacted]

SB Number [redacted]

Typing Date 15.3.7

REPORT

Sara Brigade

[redacted] Info [redacted] reports that the Sara Brigade is now finally disbanded. [redacted] who was its leader, has not been seen since the first two weeks in December 1971. [redacted] is a Civil servant who was last working on the problem of drug addiction in Northern Ireland it is believed. He also holds a M.B.E.

2. [redacted] Info [redacted] reports that many of the Sara Brigade members have joined the U.D.R., I.A.M. and Vanguard and the militant Protestant group based at the West Belfast Orange Hall, led by MITCHELL (f.n.u.). Details, such as are known, are as follows:-

[redacted] SB7 [redacted] - ex-B Special, who has a brother called Brother [redacted] has joined the Newtownabbey unit of the U.D.R.

Eusty WADN, Hugh MCCORMAN and Sam ABICOUR have joined the Carrickfergus unit of the U.D.R.

[redacted] SB7 [redacted] is a member of the MITCHELL group and David SWILEY who was the platoon sergeant in Snagville Street is also believed to be a member of MITCHELL's group. Ray McWILLIAM who was the Rathcoole platoon sergeant in the Sara Brigade is now Staff Sergeant in MITCHELL's group, [redacted] been one of the first to join. It is not yet known whether any of the others mentioned are members of this group.

Part II

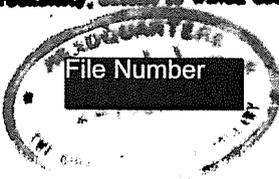
COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN

Police received Information [redacted]

Part III

COMMENTS BY CONSUMER SECTION

(Value, interest, probability, extent to which confirmed by other sources, etc.)



File Number

SUBJECT:- The "Tara Brigade"

Headquarters,
The Royal Ulster Constabulary,
"Brooklyn", Black Road,
BELFAST,
BT5 6LR.

File Number

6th April, 1972.

Superintendent,
Special Branch,
Belfast.

Info received [redacted] is

The following information
concerned for information:-

The Tara Brigade is now finally disbanded. McGRATH who was its leader
has not been seen since December, 1971. Many of the members have joined the
U.D.R., L.A.S. and Vanguard and the militant group based at West Belfast Orange
Hall led by MITCHELL (f.a.s.).

Name: SB7 a member of the Mitchell Group has joined Newtownabbey
Unit U.D.R.

David SKILLY, Address Street, Belfast has also joined Mitchell's group.
He is said to have recently acquired a sten gun.

Ray McKILLAN who was the Rathcoole Platoon Sergeant is now a Staff Sergeant
in Mitchell's Group.

These members who have joined the U.D.R. claim that they are using it for
training, particularly for weapon training, and that if it came to the crunch
they would be prepared to turn on their Officers."

[Handwritten signature]

Chief Superintendent
for Chief Constable.

[REDACTED]

EXTRACT

Extract for File No. [REDACTED] SB Number [REDACTED] Name..... Clifford S. Smith.....
 Original in File No. [REDACTED] File Number [REDACTED] Serial..... Receipt date... 7:3:1972
 Original from... Smiffbox, London..... Under Ref..... Dated... 28:2:1972
 Extracted..... 8:4:1972..... By..... [REDACTED]

A.1/63

[REDACTED] observed that Clifford S. Smith, IO of the para brigade, seemed to have changed political horses. He was formerly a supporter of Paisley, Craig and Powell, whereas now he has started speaking at D.F.P. meetings, the last one being at Camelford on Thursday, 17th February.

[REDACTED]

PAGE TWO.

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS



NEW PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION: TANA
(OF EARLY INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY 0033
(3 APRIL), PARA 114.)

Political received information

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

INFORMATION ON TANA, THE NEW PROTESTANT ORGANISATION ABOUT WHICH THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT PRESS REPORTS.

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

TANA ORIGINATED IN 1968 FROM WITHIN THE ORANGE BROTHERHOOD SOCIETY. ITS REFURBISHED FORM THE LEADER IS WILLIAM SCOTT, A PAIDLEYITE, AND HIS ANOTHER PROMINENT MEMBER IS LEADING MEMBER OF PAIDLEY'S DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY (A

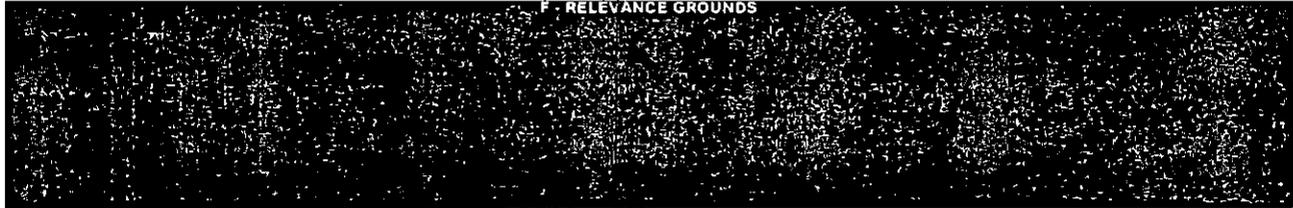
F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS



/ALTRUSS...

PAGE THREE

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS



SENT AT 12 00 1968
RECEIVED AT 1 00 1968

Dd. 4925 (3.1.50 para. 3) (2.5.1.2.0.0) 17.0.119

Distribution: - *P214*

H.Q. 3 copies (1 blue 2 white).
Office of origin. 1 copy.
S.B. Divisional H.Qs. 1 copy.

File Number [redacted]

Officer of Origin [redacted] SB Number [redacted]

Station Newtownards Ref. [redacted]

Date of information 20/1/63 16.4.73 Typed on 17.4.73

REPORT

T I
T OF REPORT

T A R A

The T A R A group which became public as announced in the Press on 11.4.73 is formed in platoons of 20. All membership is from within the Orange Order. Each platoon has 1 Sergeant, a Quartermaster and an Intelligence Officer. Dues of 50P per month are collected - one half of the dues go to a Central Fund and the other half to the platoon. Platoons, in requiring stores, could draw from the Central Fund.

The C.O. of TARA is William McGRATE, 4 Greenmount Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. His assistant is Frankie MILLAR who lives on the Shore Road.

The former Intelligence Officer is Clifford SMYTH, D.U.P. ~~FOXX~~ Rep. The Administration Officer is David BROWN, close associate of PAISLEY and deputy editor of Protestant Telegraph, who resides in Bangor.

An ex-member of TARA is UDR Captain N. [redacted] 28 years, Work Study Engineer with EN EBNI, 2 Four Winds Drive, Carryduff. He is now a frequent speaker on Vanguard platforms, although is still a member of the Young Unionist Party. He joined TARA believing it to be a sincere organisation but learnt that it was otherwise.

The C.O. McGRATE is a reputed homosexual and he is alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the Irish Emancipation Christian Fellowship, Wellington Park, Belfast as a front for TARA. Membership has been falling drastically and they went public to create a myth about their size.

Not Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.

Grading [redacted]	COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR [redacted]	COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable) Further details, when obtained will be submitted.
--------------------	-------------------------------------	---

COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

SB Number [redacted]

RT III
of interest, pt to which traced by other sources.
PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

*Ref. Sean
Process when noted*

ANNEX C TO 1127 G
DATED 18 APRIL 1973

INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY: PROTESTANT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS (GENERAL)

1. Both Political and Para-military Protestant groups continue to be confused on how they should combine to oppose the White Paper. The consensus is still that a political solution is possible; however, unless it is shown that demands can be met democratically it is unlikely that organisations that continue to prepare for a military solution will remain totally quiet. The extreme criminal groups within VSC, UDA and UVF will continue to carry out violent activities unconnected with politics.
2. Reliable reports have been received that UDA and LAW leaders are beginning to think that they should become politically involved; either by being represented on the 12 member council of VUFP or by standing in the local elections. LAW is reliably reported as planning to field six candidates who will stand as LAW. This is the natural result of leaders finding themselves temporarily with less apparent power during this political phase of extreme Protestant activity.

ULSTER DEFENCE ASSOCIATION (UDA)

3. The West Belfast UDA, with its attempts to infiltrate local community associations and its 'charitable' organisations acting as 'fronts', has taken another step closer to being an Ulster 'Mafia'. Reliable reports have been received that Harding Smith has been attempting to move into the removal business as well as trying to buy some shops. West Belfast UDA are also reliably reported as going into the taxi business and into the packing and selling of potatoes.

4. Samuel Tweed, the only militant Protestant leader wanted by Security Forces for arrest under Special Powers Act Section II, is said to have been promoted Major General. Only Hazron is senior to him in East Belfast now. In January 1972 Tweed was reported as having assumed responsibility for all militant UDA activities in East Belfast; before this he was thought to be involved in the assassinations attributed to the Young Newtons (para 6 to Annex C to EQMI Summary dated 13 December 1972 refers). Tweed has taken steps to alter his appearance and is thought to be armed with a .32 pistol. He has two bodyguards.

TARA BRIGADE

5. The new Protestant organisation discussed in paragraph 4 of last week's Summary is probably after all, only the re-emergence of the Tara Brigade. In a series of posters Tara presented itself as the new 'law and order' Protestant group. TARA has in fact existed since 1970; it is thought to have had close links with UVF and the Orange Order. A reliable report names William McGrath as the Belfast Brigade Commander and Clifford Smyth as his intelligence officer; McGrath is said to be homosexual, he and Smyth share a house. Tara training is reported as being held in the Clifton Street Orange Hall, Belfast under the guise of an Orange Discussion Group. Little threat is offered by this group at present.

SB Number

RED HAND GROUP (RHG)

6. On 12 April a car was reported loitering in the Carrildavon area. Later that day this same car driven by Robert Hilton, a senior member of RHG in Bangor, was involved in an accident. The owner of the damaged car who turned up at the garage was James Wilson (OO Woodstock RHG), however, it was registered in the name of John McKeague (the detained leader of RHG) and his sister Jean Poore (see para 7 to this annex). Wilson tried to bribe the mechanic not to report the incident to the RUC. An attempt had been made to alter the number of the car with black tape. Since Hilton has been reliably reported as having contact with VSC, and because of VSC's known alliance with RHG, it might be that this was a diversion into the usual work of some of the VSC. It will be recalled that [redacted] was involved in the bombing of Currahee Buildings in County Down.

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: CLIFFORD SMYTH CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 4

friendship with Roy Garland was none of my business. McGrath emphatically refused to hear anymore about the episode. I was to go on holiday to my parents home in Scotland, and this I did. I was left in the position that I had previously been accused of being a homosexual and that was untrue. The same accusation had now been made against McGrath, and furthermore, he was said to be a communist. I thought of myself as being well read in political matters and could not discern anyway in which McGrath's activities, as I saw them, advanced the cause of communism. Furthermore, the circumstances of the split with Garland, involving as they did some kind of hiatus in their financial matters, reinforced my view that Garland's accusations were the product of bitterness and malice. I returned from Scotland, and the altercation between McGrath and Roy Garland overshadowed life in Greenwood Avenue for months, their business partnership ended, there was a row in their Orange Lodge and it was split, and eventually Greenwood Avenue was sold, and the McGraths and myself moved to 188 Upper Newtownards Road. I had been teaching since September 1971, and was now planning to get married to a student whom I had met at QUB. Consequently I only stayed in 188 Upper Newtownards Road for a short time. While I was there Frank Millar junior, whom I had met originally through the Young Unionists and Orangeism, became a frequent visitor and often stayed in the house; he later married McGrath's only daughter. I was by now paying £5 a week in rent and busy either with DUP activities or house hunting. In April 1973 I married, and left 188 Upper Newtownards Road. In the meantime McGrath had taken up employment in Kincora Boys Home. I was never made aware of how he obtained this position, and I was informed of his post in an off-hand way some time after he had started to work there. The very fact that McGrath had obtained this post seemed to confirm my notion that Roy Garland's accusations were false. Later McGrath was to say that as a result of Roy Garland's activities, his position in Kincora had been investigated and he had been 'cleared'. No reference whatsoever was made to the other officers in the Home. At some stage prior to my break with the Reverend Paisley and the DUP, one of those employed by the Reverend Paisley's organisation informed me that Miss Valerie Shaw had left the Martyrs Memorial

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) Clifford Smyth

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

KIN-55078

11/20

Division Monaghan District

Sub-Division

Strandtown

Station/Branch 4.6.73

Date

SUBJECT Anonymous Information Received on [redacted] Telephone line.

To Inspector [redacted],
 On 4.6.73 [redacted] Mr. [redacted] house father at
 Kinvara Boy Hostel, Upton, [redacted] Di. regarding a
 Social Worker at the hostel [redacted] as Mr. Grath
 Apparently Mr. Grath has been employed [redacted] since August
 1971 and is [redacted] [redacted] to Mr. Mains
 Mr. Grath is a very recent type of man and has deep
 religious convictions [redacted] in the Orange Order.
 Mr. Mains is [redacted] as mentioned in
 above [redacted] of [redacted] there was he
 could be said to be [redacted].
 As regards Mr. Grath's financial difficulties, before he came
 to the hostel he was in the carpet business and lost £2000
 in that business. Mr. Mains is satisfied that this
 information came from [redacted] crank and that although Mr. Grath
 is not popular with the staff at the hostel he is convinced
 no one there could be capable of this. Mr. Mains has no idea
 of who might have passed this information on the phone.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

F2/21

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

Division Mountjoy Street
 Strandtown Station/ Branch J.C. 27
 Sub-Division
 Date
 SUBJECT: Anonymous Information Received on Confidential Telephone Line

To Inspector, Strandtown,

On 4.6.73 I spoke to Mr. Mains, head house father at Kincora Boys Hostel, Upper Newtownards Rd. regarding a Social Worker at the hostel named Wm. Mc.Grath.

Apparently Mc.Grath has been employed there since August 1971 and is aged 55-58 years. According to Mr. Mains Mc.Grath is a very decent type of chap and has deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order. Mr. Mains is not aware of any 'perversion' as mentioned in above T'Phone conversation, going on and if there was he would be sure to hear of it.

As regards Mc.Grath's financial difficulties, before he came to the hostel he was in the carpet business and lost \$2000 in that business. Mr. Mains is satisfied that this information came from some crank and that although Mc. Grath is not popular with the boys at the hostel he is convinced no one there would be capable of this. Mr. Mains has no idea of who might have passed this information on the phone.

Jim Leary
Const.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

"E". Division Mountpottinger. Sub-Division
 Strandtown. Station/ Branch 4.6.73 Date
 SUBJECT Annoymous Information Received on Confidential Telephone
 Line.

To Inspector, Strandtown.

On 4.6.73 I spoke to Mr. Mains, Head house father at Kincora Boys Hostel, Upper Newtownards Rd. regarding a Social Worker at the hostel named Mrs. Mc.Grath. Apparently Mc.Grath has been employed there since August 1971 and is aged 55 - 58 years. According to Mr. Mains Mc.Grath is a very decent type of chap and has deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order. Mr. Mains is not aware of any 'perversion' as mentioned in above T'Phone conversation, going on and if there was he would be sure to hear of it.

As regards Mc.Grath's financial difficulties, before he came to the hostel he was in the carpet business and lost £2000 in that business. Mr. Mains is satisfied that this information came from some crank and that although Mc. Grath is not popular with The boys at the hostel he is convinced no one there would be capable of this. Mr. Mains has no idea of who might have passed this information on the 'phone.

Rm Loug
 Const., 5/7/73.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

Division MOUNTCRAWLIER Sub-Division
STANDTOWN Station/ Branch 5th June, 1973 Date

SUBJECT Anonymous Information Received on [redacted] Telephone
Reference No. 2021

To S.D.C., ED [redacted]

12/22

Reference attached copy of message received on Confidential Telephone Line, enquiries reveal that the subject, McGrath, is a decent type of person and there is nothing to indicate that he is engaged in the type of conduct alleged by the caller. It would appear from enquiries into this matter that the allegations are totally malicious and would not, in my opinion, merit any further investigation.

[redacted]

Inspector 6383

DIVISIONAL COMMANDER E

Submitted with reference to foregoing report.

[redacted]

SPT

CHIEF CONSTABLE
For information.
No further action necessary.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY
OFFICE
-7 JUN 1973
SB Number [redacted]
MOUNTCRAWLIER

W. McCauley
SPT FOR CHIEF SUPERVISOR

61/1

SB Number

File Number

DATE 17 10 73
OFFICE OF ORIGIN
DATE OF INFORMATION 13 10 73

Subject was told that the boat-man was to meet escapee by County Down Railway Station at 3.30 pm that Sunday. Subject was to attend to introduce ESCAPEE to the boat-man. Subject made the arrangements and interviews was kept. Subject described escapee as about 27 and very tall, dark hair and complexion. Escapee was in a car and not seen clearly by subject who performed introduction and left. Subject later learned that escapee had been given money by SB7 but told boat-man that he had none and was given more by boat-man. Subject believes that escapee went to Liverpool then to Manchester and eventually to Scotland. Subject stated that contact points were Al Bar in Liverpool and Gibraltar Bar in Whitehaven.

Subject then stated that he had knowledge of another organization called TARA. Subject explained that TARA is a splinter group formed from U V F. Subject stated that TARA is run by McRATH from his house on the Hollywood Road. Subject explained that McRATH "got them young and preached religion to them". Subject appeared to mean that McRATH preached bigotry and anti-Catholic sermons. Subject stated that TARA were responsible for the wrecking of the Chantrel on Craig (?) Road and McRATH stated that he had been told that this organization had 500 Thompson Machine Guns. Subject stated that TARA was "very secret" and was not generally talked about or known to exist. Subject went on to say that he thought McRATH may also be part of UVF. Subject was sure that McRATH's associate called "Tony" was described as 6' 0" tall, 26 or 27, and frequenting a house off the Beechbridge Road, was a member. Subject stated that he was given this information by MURPHY. MURPHY told subject that he had been told by "Tony" that UVF always take a souvenir from their victims and that Tony would have MURPHY the unique book of Councils WILSON as proof of his UVF membership.

Subject then stated that both POLLOCK (RED HANDED) and McRATH (UVF) were under investigation by UVF as suspected informers.

Subject was then asked about the visit of his solicitor (TAYLOR). Subject stated that during a case of damage to Jim HILL (Junior)'s car which he had taken up with RED HANDED he had been told that Jonathan TAYLOR was banker for RED HANDED. Subject further stated that Mrs Nina HILL had sent TAYLOR to see him and was active in "looking after the interests of any Protestants arrested or interned". Subject obtained £250 from "Johnny" HILL of RED HANDED in connection for Jim HILL (Junior) loss of car.

Subject was then asked to recount the details of his trip to London to buy arms. Subject gave following information. (Subject referred to as S throughout).

S was contacted about September 72 by an Orange Volunteer (name known, identity reported). This man came to VANGUARD Headquarters and called at HILL's house at Rose Park. Man told HILL that he had a London contact who

SB Number

[Redacted]

15/01/77
11.Q. 3 copies (1 for 3 copies)
Office of origin, 4 copies
S.B. Divisional HQ, 1 copy

Report

P.A. in S.B.

File Number

[Redacted]

Office of Origin (Reference No.)

SB Number

Reference No.

Date of Information

21.10.73

Typed on

26.10.73

PART I

Grading

COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR

COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable)

[Redacted]

PART II

TEXT OF REPORT

SB Number

William McGrath (anr) "Christian Fellowship Centre",
166 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, has a supervisor called
MAYNE at his work with Belfast Corporation.

Comment: McGrath is reported to be OC of TARA Brigade.

Not Contacted as stated above.

*Copy to Lt Col RB Belfast
City 1/2*

ACTION TAKEN BY HEADQUARTERS

File Number

[Redacted]

*Paul James
Powers*

[Redacted]

E - CLASSIFICATION



THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

Headquarters
Brooklyn Knock Road Belfast Northern Ireland BT5 6LE
Telephone Belfast 650222 Telex 74482

Director General
Box No500
Parliament Street BC
LONDON
SW1A 2LZ

Please reply to the Chief Constable
Your reference

Our reference
E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

Date
22 October 1978

2
E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

Dear Sir

Information has recently been received at this office to the effect that William McRATHE intends to visit Amsterdam on a date unknown. He will stay with [REDACTED]

William McRATHE, date of birth: 11 December 1916, occupation - Social Worker, Lincoln Road, Belfast, [REDACTED] has been the subject of a number of reports as being the Officer Commanding, Tara Brigade in Northern Ireland.

Intelligence on this group, which is believed to have close links with the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Orange Order, show that it was dormant for some time prior to the 11 April 1973 when it made a public announcement in the Press of its re-formation. Little threat is offered by this group at present and while it has obtained a large membership throughout Northern Ireland it is in fact a small group of people operating in Belfast with a very small membership.

The purpose of McRATHE's visit to Amsterdam is not known and there is no record at this office of [REDACTED]

TO: [REDACTED]
REF: [REDACTED]
E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

Yours faithfully

Superintendent
for Chief Constable

Copy to/
Commander, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard.
DCI Stormont Castle.

E - FILE REFERENCE
P.A.
26-11-78

E - CLASSIFICATION

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

F24/36

1A

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Director General
Box No 910
Parliament Street 20
LONDON
W8 2LS

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

22 November 1973

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Dear Sir

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Information has recently been received at this office to the effect that William McNeill intends to visit Northern Ireland on a date unknown. He will stay with

KIN 390

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

William McNeill, date of birth: 11 December 1914, occupation - Special Worker, Lincoln Road, Belfast, NI No - 11, 11, 55, 74, 1, has been the subject of a number of reports as being the officer conducting the inquiries in Northern Ireland.

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Intelligence on this group, which is believed to have close links with the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Orange Order, shows that it was dormant for some time prior to the 11 April 1973 when it made a public announcement in the form of its re-formation. Little threat is offered by this group at present and while it has claimed a large membership throughout Northern Ireland it is in fact a small group of people operating in Belfast with a very small membership.

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

The purpose of McNeill's visit to Northern Ireland is not known and there is no record at this office of

KIN 390

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Yours faithfully

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Superintendent
for Chief Constable

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

Copy to
Commander, Special Branch, New Scotland Yard,
101 Strand, London.

Irrelevant (HIA Redaction)

[Redacted] Distribution: [Redacted]
 [Redacted] S.B. [Redacted]
 [Redacted] in S.B. [Redacted]

Officer of Origin (Reference No.) [Redacted]

Reference No. [Redacted]

6-11-73

Typed on

8-11-73

COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR

COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable)

TEXT OF REPORT

[Redacted]
William McGRATH intends to visit Amsterdam
 (date unknown). He will stay with **KIN 390**.^{NT}

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) No.

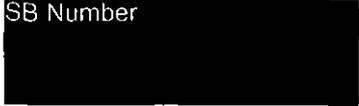
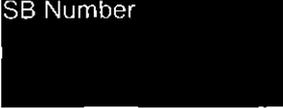
ACTION TAKEN BY HEADQUARTERS

[Handwritten notes]
 [Redacted]

[Handwritten signature]
 [Redacted]

JB [Redacted]

SECRET


SB Number Subject:- Tara BrigadeSB Number Headquarters
The Royal Ulster Constabulary
"Brooklyn" Knock Road
Belfast BT5 6LZ.

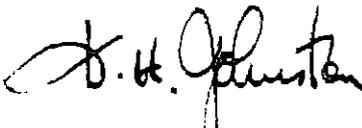
20 June 1974.

Superintendent
SB Belfast

It is some time now since we heard of the Tara
Brigade which we first heard of as a para-military
outfit.

Please see attached advertisement in the News Letter
of 20 June 1974 - a full page advertisement suggests
a big money back up.

Please up-date as to present constitution, personalities,
aims, objects, etc.


Assistant Chief Constable.
24.



Wm / *Acc*
Wm / *ed Dept (A)*
Wm / *Dept (A)*

Had Team
Process

SUBJECT: TARA BRIGADE



Assistant Chief Constable
Special Branch

25.

Reference Headquarter's SB Number [redacted] dated 20 June 1974.

The Tara Brigade was formed as a result of a split in the Unionist Organisation in 1968. Some Young Unionists did not agree with policy and political decisions taken by the parent organisation and a group called the Tara Brigade was formed. This body was to be used as a pressure group to try and influence decisions taken by the Unionist Party.

When the U.V.F. became a banned organisation they continued to be active and for a period called themselves TARA. At this time there was some confusion over the use of this name by the U.V.F. and, by reason of this, I am sure, it was wrongly associated as being those persons who originally broke away from the Unionist Party as being involved in Military action. As is known now this is far from the truth as the Tara Brigade we now know are not activists or militants, but are a group of people who are genuinely concerned about the situation in Northern Ireland.

The following persons are known to be associated with the Tara Brigade:

SB Number [redacted]

(1) William McGRATH, DOB 11.12.1916.
This man was Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade.

SB Number [redacted]

(2) Francis W A AGNEW, DOB 16.8.1942, [redacted]

SB Number [redacted]

(3) Frank MILLAR, DOB 27.9.1954, [redacted]

Number (3) MILLAR is an Apprentice Solicitor and was employed for some time by Trevor SMYTH, Solicitor.

It is known that this organisation is strongest in the Ballymena area and the main body are people who are religious.

The delay in submitting this report is regretted.

Police Officer
[redacted]

Superintendent
for Chief Superintendent
Special Branch

RECORDS DEPARTMENT
[redacted]
SB Number [redacted]

ASST. CHIEF OF POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
- 5 JUL 1974
REF. No. [redacted]
RUC BELFAST

SB Number [redacted]

6.7.74

Distribution: [redacted]

Officer of Origin (Reference No.) FINCO "E" SB Number [redacted]

Reference No. [redacted]

4.7.74

Typed on 5.7.74

Grading [redacted]

COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR

COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable)

TEXT OF REPORT

KIN 301

236 Upper Newtonards Road [redacted] living at Kincora (Boys' Hostel, was arrested on 7.7.74 for theft.

The attached documents issued by PIRA were found in his locker at the hostel. He refused to say where he had obtained the documents but it is noted that one of them is written by a William McGRATH; William McGRATH SB Number [redacted] is employed as a house-father at Kincora Hostel.

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.

ACTION TAKEN BY HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS
[redacted]
SB Number [redacted]
[redacted]

Handwritten signature: Rod [unclear]

FOLLOWING FOR RUC HQ KNOCK
FROM SNUFFBOX LONDON

ROUTINE

E -
CLASSIFICATION

070800Z

E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

E - CLASSIFICATION

BT

135.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

FORMATION OF LIVERPOOL UVF, 1970-71

B - SOURCE PROTECTION

1. [REDACTED] SUGGESTS THAT THE LIVERPOOL UVF HAS ITS ORIGIN IN A COMPANY OF THE TARA BRIGADE, WHICH WAS FORMED IN LIVERPOOL AT THE BEGINNING OF 1970 AT THE INSTIGATION OF A BELFAST HOMOSEXUAL WHO ARRIVED IN LIVERPOOL AT THIS TIME. HE WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING AGED ABOUT 40, RELATIVELY AFFLUENT, A FRIEND OF SOMEONE NAMED [REDACTED] AND TO COME FROM THE UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD AREA OF BELFAST. THIS PERSON RETURNED TO BELFAST AND AFTER INVESTIGATION BY LOYALISTS IT WAS DECIDED THAT HE CONSTITUTED A SECURITY RISK; CONSEQUENTLY, TWO MEN WERE SENT TO LIVERPOOL TO REORGANISE THE TARA COMPANY INTO A UVF COMPANY.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

2. WE HAVE A TRACE OF WILLIAM MCGRATH, BORN 11.12.16 OF 198 UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, BELFAST, [REDACTED] AS BEING ONE TIME O/C OF THE TARA BRIGADE. AS THESE DETAILS COULD DESCRIBE THE FOUNDER OF THE LIVERPOOL OUTFIT, WE WOULD BE INTERESTED TO LEARN, PLEASE, WHETHER YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION TO SUGGEST THAT THE TWO PERSONS ARE IN FACT IDENTICAL AND WHETHER MCGRATH IS KNOWN TO HAVE MAINTAINED LINKS WITH THE TARA LOYALISTS.

E - PERSONAL CONFIDENTIAL INFO

BT

FOLLOWING FOR SHUFFLEB...

FROM RUC HQ KNOCK

ROUTINE

E - CLASSIFICATION

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

[Redacted]

E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

REF [Redacted]

THIS IS NOT AN
SYS REDACTION
- ? SB NUMBER?

SYS

1. WILLIAM WORTHINGTON MOGRATH, BORN 21.10.1927, OF 2 UPPER
NEWTONWARDS ROAD, BELFAST, FIRST CAME TO OUR ATTENTION WHEN HE WAS
ORGANISER OF THE CHRISTIAN BELLINGHURST OF THE NEW IRISH EMANCIPATION
CRUSADE AT 10 WELLINGTON PARK, BELFAST. THE PHILOSOPHY OF THIS GROUP
IS "ULSTER HAS BEEN ATTACHED IN ORDER THAT IRELAND MIGHT BECOME A
BASE FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST ENGLAND".

Police received information

IN 1970 IT WAS LEARNED FROM [Redacted] THAT
TARA ORIGINATED IN 1968 FROM WITHIN THE ORANGE BELATING SOCIETY AND
THAT THE LEADER WAS MR MOGRATH [Redacted]

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

[Redacted] WAS ACTING AS SECRETARY.

Police received information

IN 1975 IT WAS LEARNED FROM [Redacted] THAT WORTHINGTON MO-
GRATH WAS SECRETARY OF AN OFFICE PROMOTING REUNION IN THE GAELIC MARE
OF OUDREACHT NAH'EIFEAL (IRELANDS HERITAGE) L.C.C. NO. 1378 AND THAT
ITS MEMBERS WERE ON THE LOOK OUT FOR A GAELIC TEACHER.

THE ABOVE MAY GIVE SOME BACKGROUND TO THE MOGRATH'S WHO ARE REGARDED
AS BEING SOMEWHAT ECCENTRIC AND UNSTABLE. REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
THAT MOGRATH SENIOR IS A HOMOSEXUAL THOUGH WE HAVE NOTHING TO
CONFIRM. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE BEGINNING OF
THE RE-BIRTH OF THE UVF IN 1972.

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

[Redacted]

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

SB Number

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

[Redacted]

SB Number

MESSAGE ENDS

GR 327

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

"E". Division Mountpottinger. Sub-Division
 Strandtown. Station/ Branch 4.6.73 Date
 SUBJECT Annoymous Information Received on Confidential Telephone
 Line.

To Inspector, Strandtown.

On 4.6.73 I spoke to Mr. Mains, Head house father at Kincora Boys Hostel, Upper Newtownards Rd. regarding a Social Worker at the hostel named Mrs. Mc.Grath. Apparently Mc.Grath has been employed there since August 1971 and is aged 55 - 58 years. According to Mr. Mains Mc.Grath is a very decent type of chap and has deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order. Mr. Mains is not aware of any 'perversion' as mentioned in above T'Phone conversation, going on and if there was he would be sure to hear of it.

As regards Mc.Grath's financial difficulties, before he came to the hostel he was in the carpet business and lost £2000 in that business. Mr. Mains is satisfied that this information came from some crank and that although Mc. Grath is not popular with The boys at the hostel he is convinced no one there would be capable of this. Mr. Mains has no idea of who might have passed this information on the 'phone.

Rm Loug
 Const., 5/7/73.

Dd. 4925 (3.1.50 para. 3) (2.5.1.2.0.0) 17.0.119

Distribution: - H.Q. 3 copies (1 blue 2 white).
Office of origin. 1 copy.
S.B. Divisional H.Qs. 1 copy.

File Number

Officer of Origin [redacted] SB Number [redacted]

Station Newtownards Ref. [redacted]

Date of information 20/1/63 16.4.73 Typed on 17.4.73

REPORT

T I
T OF REPORT

T A R A

The T A R A group which became public as announced in the Press on 11.4.73 is formed in platoons of 20. All membership is from within the Orange Order. Each platoon has 1 Sergeant, a Quartermaster and an Intelligence Officer. Dues of 50P per month are collected - one half of the dues go to a Central Fund and the other half to the platoon. Platoons, in requiring stores, could draw from the Central Fund.

The C.O. of TARA is William McGRATE, 4 Greenmount Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. His assistant is Frankie MILLAR who lives on the Shore Road.

The former Intelligence Officer is Clifford SMYTH, D.U.P. Ex-Rep. The Administration Officer is David BROWN, close associate of PAISLEY and deputy editor of Protestant Telegraph, who resides in Bangor.

An ex-member of TARA is UDR Captain N [redacted] 28 years, Work Study Engineer with EN EBNI, 2 Four Winds Drive, Carryduff. He is now a frequent speaker on Vanguard platforms, although is still a member of the Young Unionist Party. He joined TARA believing it to be a sincere organisation but learnt that it was otherwise.

The C.O. McGRATE is a reputed homosexual and he is alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the Irish Emancipation Christian Fellowship, Wellington Park, Belfast as a front for TARA. Membership has been falling drastically and they went public to create a myth about their size.

Not Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.

Grading	COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR	COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable)
[redacted]	[redacted]	Further details, when obtained will be submitted.

COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

SB Number [redacted]

*Ref. Sean
Process
when noted
[redacted]*

RT III
of interest.
to which
lined by other sources.
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

MASSEY made it clear that he disliked what McGRATH was doing and was told by McGRATH, "I do this to other boys". Thereafter, MASSEY was not interfered with during his six months stay at Kincora. MASSEY is explicit as to why he did not complain to his social worker, a **KIN 392** "She was a young woman and I found it embarrassing to talk about." McGRATH denied MASSEY's allegation, a charge was made after due consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions, and McGRATH finally pleaded guilty to this offence at his trial.

ROBOPHONE MESSAGE ON 23rd MAY 1973

172. Anonymous information was received by the Royal Ulster Constabulary on confidential telephone, which brought to the attention of the police information that McGRATH was a homosexual, that he was employed at Kincora Boys Home, and was involved with a paramilitary group named TARA.

173. Before examining the available facts concerning this particular issue, it is helpful to consider McGRATH's background, covering what is known about his homosexual activities and his political/paramilitary involvements.

174. McGRATH was born on 11th December 1916. The earliest information known concerning his sexual activities is provided by **R 36** aged 52 years (KIMS 664-666). **R 36** claims to have first met McGRATH in 1948 when **R 36** was aged 18. McGRATH was living at 269 Antrim Road and held religious meetings

at that address, which **R 36** began to attend after first coming into contact with McGRATH at a religious meeting elsewhere.

175. Within six months, according to **R 36** McGRATH asked him personal questions about his sex life and after certain confidences were exchanged, thereafter and continuing until 1958, **R 36** and McGRATH indulged in mutual masturbation, oral sex (in McGRATH's case) and what virtually amounted to buggery without actual penetration. The relationship ended when **R 36** became a patient at Purdysburn Hospital after a nervous breakdown.

176. During the course of this relationship, from about 1951, after McGRATH and his wife moved into 'Faith House' in Finaghy, **R 36** moved into the McGRATH home as a lodger, sexual acts between McGRATH and **R 36** taking place in **R 36** room.

177. Further information on McGRATH's background is provided by Miss Georgina CAMPBELL, who talked to Detective Sergeant Berkley ELLIOTT (KINMS 27-28) about the period from 1947-1967 when she assisted McGRATH with his Christian Fellowship. She told Sergeant ELLIOTT that in 1960 she became suspicious of McGRATH when two of her boy pupils (she taught ages 4-13) told her they did not want any further contact with McGRATH. They did not apparently give any reason why and it seems she did not ask them. She referred also to McGRATH conducting meetings for youths and young women.

178. It is clear that one young man attending McGRATH's meetings was a William Robert GARLAND (known apparently as Roy GARLAND) (KIMS 627 SPS 84-88 K2MS10-15). He says that in 1955 when GARLAND was aged 15, he listened to McGRATH's address at a public meeting on 'The Challenge of Ireland'. The subject was both religious and political. GARLAND gave his name and address at the meeting in order to receive appropriate literature and subsequently by request met McGRATH in a room in Faith House. At this first private meeting, according to GARLAND, McGRATH interfered with his private parts and during the next 16 years the McGRATH/GARLAND association continued, including a joint business venture in the late 1960's and in 1971.

179. In 1962, whilst GARLAND was attending the All Nations Bible College, Maidenhead, letters were exchanged between GARLAND and McGRATH. GARLAND retained a number of McGRATH's letters (KI EX 9-17). GARLAND must have been a willing party to McGRATH's sexual activities with him over the years but perversely he insists that he was sexually naive and did not understand what was happening to him. In 1964 after McGRATH arranged a meeting that urged a stronger, less liberal, Orange Order leadership, GARLAND and others joined the Orange Order and also joined a political organisation, formed by McGRATH, called TARA. GARLAND refers to it as a paramilitary organisation but there is no evidence that it was ever connected with any activity, other than discursory meetings and the circulation of pamphlets urging support for its peculiar political beliefs, which sought a united Ireland from which the Catholic faith would be banned. By any standards, McGRATH, the author of these ideas, was a strange political eccentric.

180. The McGRATH/GARLAND association continued until 1971 when they obviously were in dispute over money. GARLAND successfully obtained a Court judgement against McGRATH for the sum of £1,300. Since that time GARLAND appears to have incessantly campaigned, with remarkable tenacity, to expose McGRATH's homosexual activities and his involvements with TARA.

181. It seems more than likely therefore, that GARLAND made an anonymous call at 1505 hours on 23rd May 1973. The full text of the message is detailed in K2 EX 164, but in essence he notified the police that McGRATH was a homosexual and the centre of a vice ring, was employed at Kincora Boys Hostel, that the young men were involved with him sexually and politically, that he had influence with MPs who themselves were homosexuals and were instrumental in obtaining McGRATH's employment at Kincora, and that he was the leader of a militant organisation called TARA.

182. GARLAND was asked about this by Superintendent FLENLEY and myself (SPS 84-88). He agreed that he had made an anonymous call to the police and the information in the call accorded with his knowledge of the subject, but he denied he would have used the expression 'vice ring'. He later pointed out other irregularities which effectively amount to a denial that he made this particular call.

183. The Robophone message was transcribed from the original tape recording and passed to the Divisional Commander, 'E' Division, Mountpottinger Police Station, for enquiries and a report.

It was the Chief Superintendent's responsibility, upon receipt of the Robophone message, to decide who should undertake the enquiry and report. In fact it passed through a number of supervisory officers to PC ██████ LONG.

184. This officer (deceased since 1980) was a constable on the uniform staff, nearing the completion of 30 years service.

185. It is clear that PC LONG visited Kincora on 4th June 1973, some 12 days after the information had been received on the confidential telephone. The officer does not appear to have made any enquiries beyond approaching the officer in charge of Kincora, MAINS, and asking him questions about McGRATH. It is obvious from PC LONG's report on his enquiries that he revealed that an anonymous telephone call had been made and detailed the substance of what had been said in the anonymous call.

186. PC LONG reported the results of his enquiries in writing (K2 EX 163) to Inspector McCULLAUGH (SPS 89-92). The Inspector had an opportunity to read the original Robophone message together with Police Constable LONG's findings. Inspector McCULLAUGH drafted a short covering report (K2 EX 162) and passed the papers to the Sub-Divisional Commander, Superintendent Samuel Moffat HAMILTON (SPS 93-95) who duly endorsed the report and passed the matter on to his Chief Superintendent, Wilfred George MONAHAM (SPS 96-97). PC LONG's findings amounted to nothing more than a virtual character reference from MAINS about McGRATH, dismissing the anonymous information as being malicious. All the supervisory

officers accepted the matters set out in the report and required no further action.

187. When considering the nature of the information contained in the anonymous message and the fact that it was passed to a uniform patrol constable for action, a question obviously arises as to whether the Royal Ulster Constabulary made a mistake in not allocating this information to a more senior policeman, such as a Detective Inspector, or at least a Detective Sergeant.

188. This matter was considered to be a very important question, with implications that the Royal Ulster Constabulary had failed to recognise important information when it was passed to them, or alternatively failed to accord it the proper priority having given it due recognition.

189. It is now apparent, albeit with the benefit of hindsight, what was taking place at Kincora, as far as the sexual activities of the staff were concerned. We know that it eventually required a team of detectives headed by a Detective Chief Inspector several months to enquire into and deal with the problem. With regard to paramilitary/terrorist activities, all members of the Sussex Police enquiry team had only a general appreciation of the task faced by the Royal Ulster Constabulary. In order to responsibly express opinions as to what a senior officer should have done with regard to the 2024th anonymous message received that year, in accordance with your instructions, Superintendent FLENLEY produced statistics that would give an indication as to the problems faced

by the police in Mountpottinger Sub-Division at the time the Robophone message was received. (Strandtown records unavailable, having been destroyed in accordance with Royal Ulster Constabulary code.)

190. An examination of the occurrence book for Mountpottinger Police Station by the Sussex Police enquiry team covering the period 1st April 1973 - 30th June 1973, shows the following matters were reported, which gives an indication of the pressure under which the police were working.

191. 16 explosions
26 suspect/hoax bombs
1 murder
32 shooting incidents
3 kidnappings
19 arms finds
26 robberies (mostly armed)
95 burglaries
20 stolen cars
2 hi-jackings (cars)
14 assaults

192. There were in the same period 21 arrests for serious crimes such as murder and the possession of explosives and firearms etc. One individual arrested was subsequently implicated in more than a dozen sectarian murders which necessitated additional detectives being drafted into the division.

193. Additionally, although not strictly matters of crime but in order to complete the picture, this sub-divisional station, which also housed the Royal Ulster Constabulary Divisional Headquarters, an Army batallion Headquarters and Company Headquarters, and which were responsible for policing a fairly small but prominent republican population, recorded 7 riots of various severity, 73 incidents of stoning and 37 reports of damage. In addition, the police station and police officers were shot at, there were an abnormal amount of fire calls, numerous reports of intimidation and a number of house searches made by the Army which required the presence of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. All this work was over and above the usual policing demands involving road traffic accidents, sudden deaths, missing children and general police work etc.

194. Any judgements or opinions about whether the anonymous message should have received more critical attention and perhaps have been passed to a more senior officer, for more careful investigation, have to be considered in conjunction with the overall policing situation at the time. The information did not warrant a thorough enquiry by a team of detectives. A superficial check by a policeman who was considered to be a reliable, experienced man with a sound local knowledge of the area concerned must have seemed the appropriate level of enquiry at that time.

195. It is fairly pointless speculating as to what PC LONG might have discovered had he followed other lines of enquiry. Action taken in relation to anonymous information received has to be governed by many differing practical considerations.

In this instance, as far as the allegations of homosexuality are concerned, McGRATH was aged 57 years, a married man living with his wife and three children. He had no previous convictions and as far as the police were aware, prior to this anonymous call having been made, had not been subject of any complaint.

196. I consider it worth recording that the facts surrounding the anonymous Robophone message were introduced by the Royal Ulster Constabulary investigators themselves. Any embarrassment they may feel arising from their failure to identify the homosexual problem at Kincora after being given a tip-off comes in part from the care with which they have first documented and then preserved the records relating to one anonymous call among thousands received in a year. With regard to allegations or suggestions that policemen in high places covered up the goings on at Kincora, it should be noted that as far as the Robophone message is concerned, a person advocating an acceptance of the idea that the call was malicious was an officer no higher in rank than that of constable.

197. There is evidence in the cautioned statement made by MAINS (KIMS 227) that McGRATH became aware of the anonymous call to the police. The knowledge that the police were making enquiries apparently had little or no effect on his behaviour. **R 12** (KIMS 110-115) describes how McGRATH committed an act of buggery upon him in about June or July - a few weeks after the Robophone message and Police Constable LONG's visit to Kincora. The association between **R 12** and McGRATH developed and further offences were committed involving gross indecency and acts of buggery between both parties.

198. In paragraph 86 of this report I have referred to the desirability for police officers, rather than administrators, to investigate allegations of crime. This point seems to be well illustrated in the statement of Mrs Kay JOHNSTON, a social worker (KIMS 109) who interviewed **R 12** after the Kincora allegations received widespread publicity in 1980 and the police were still at an early stage of the investigation. She reports that she interviewed **R 12** and asked him if he had been approached in a homosexual way whilst at Kincora. He denied that anything had taken place.

199. The next statement in the file (KIMS 110-115) made by **R 12** to the police soon after he had been seen by Mrs JOHNSTON describes in five pages of sickening detail the offences of gross indecency, buggery, oral sex etc. indulged in by **R 12** with McGRATH.

200. McGRATH denied **R 12** allegations (KIMS 374) as he denied all the other offences, but eventually he pleaded guilty to three offences of indecent assault, gross indecency and buggery with **R 12**.

VALERIE SHAW - DR IAN PAISLEY MP - DETECTIVE SUPERINTENDENT
JOHN GRAHAM

201. In 1973 Roy GARLAND approached Mr William James Kendrick McCORMICK (KIMS 626 SPS 98-99) for what is described as Christian counselling. McCORMICK is a veterinary surgeon by profession but described himself as an Evangelist by vocation. GARLAND told McCORMICK about his experiences with McGRATH. He mentioned

24. **A Personal Profile has been prepared of MAINS based on documents held by PSNI. This is marked GC3.**

25. Allegations were also made by **KIN 27** to two social workers. There is no record that the RUC were able to identify these Individuals; a social worker of **KIN 27** was spoken to but did not recall the allegations being made.

The 1973 'Robophone' Message and RUC Response

26. This will also be considered when intelligence held by RUC is commented on below.

27. At 3:05pm on the 23rd May 1973, an anonymous call was received on the RUC Confidential Telephone. The key points made by the caller were that a vice ring existed, which centred on William McGRATH, who was employed at Kincora; that he [McGRATH] was involved in homosexuality and exploited young boys, sexually, politically and financially. The caller also alleged that McGRATH was involved in "underground politics", was the leader of TARA and was in contact with a number of local, homosexual MPs. It was also claimed that McGRATH had got his job in Kincora through his association with these homosexual politicians. In 1982 Roy GARLAND admitted to Sussex police that he had made an anonymous phone call to police re William McGRATH.

28. **A Personal Profile has been prepared of William McGRATH based on documents held by PSNI. This is marked GC4.**

Police Response to the anonymous phone call

29. The Sub-Divisional Commander in Mountpottinger (Superintendent HAMILTON) directed uniform officers to provide him with an immediate report in response to the contents of the anonymous call. The matter was passed to a Constable LONG, Strandtown for investigation. As part of his enquiries, Con LONG went to Kincora and spoke to Joseph MAINS. Based on this conversation, LONG concluded in his report to his Inspector (McCULLOUGH), that "this information came from some crank" and that McGRATH was "a very decent type of chap and had deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order". This assessment was accepted by Inspector McCULLOUGH who signed off the report to the Sub- Divisional Commander stating that the allegations [in the anonymous phone call] were malicious and did not merit further investigation.

RUC Knowledge of the information contained in the anonymous phone call

30. The transcript of the call was copied to ACC Special Branch, ACC Crime and Divisional Commander, 'E' Division. The following police officers were also aware of the contents of the anonymous phone call:

- C/Supt SHUTE (Divisional Commander 'E' Division) signed and actioned the message to the SDC Mountpottinger on the 24/5/1973. SHUTE told Sussex police in 1982 that he had "no recollection of this particular message".
- Supt HAMILTON (Sub Divisional Commander, Mountpottinger) received instruction from C/Supt SHUTE and sent action to Inspector McCULLOUGH on 25/5/1973 at Strandtown for immediate report. HAMILTON told Sussex police that he has "no recollection of the case".

- Inspector McCULLOUGH (Uniform Inspector, Strandtown) received instruction from Supt HAMILTON and forwarded it to Sgt CLINTON on 26/5/1973. McCULLOUGH received a copy of Con LONG's report and submitted a 51/1 to Supt HAMILTON on 5/6/1973. McCULLOUGH told Sussex police in 1982 that he had "no recollection of dealing with this matter".
- Sgt CLINTON (Sergeant, Strandtown) received instruction from Inspector McCULLOUGH and delegated the matter to Con LONG. CLINTON has no recollection of this matter.
- Constable LONG (Strandtown RUC) was tasked to investigate the contents of the anonymous phone call. He met Joseph MAINS on 4/6/1973 to discuss the allegations against McGRATH and submitted a report to Insp. McCULLOUGH.
- C/Supt MONAGHAN (Deputy Divisional Commander 'E' Division) received the 51/1 submitted by Insp McCULLOUGH and forwarded it on to the Chief Con's Office on 7/6/1973 "No Further Action Necessary". MONAGHAN has no recollection of dealing with this matter.
- W/Con Beryl WRIGHT (RUC HQ) updated the anonymous message 2024 with the words "call appears to be malicious" on receipt of the reply from the investigating station.
- C/Supt RUSSELL(oversight of RUC CID) - a copy of the transcript of the anonymous phone call and the accompanying 51/1 which outlined that no further police action was necessary bears his official stamp and initials. RUSSELL does not recall seeing this message.
- C/Supt James MILLAR (Deputy Head of RUC SB) - his initials appears on a 3 page document relating to the anonymous call. MILLAR acknowledges that

he had noted the contents of the message, though does not recall what, if any, action was taken at the time.

TERRY Review of the RUC handling of Robophone message 2024

31. In 1982 the TERRY Review probed the RUC handling of the 2024th anonymous phone call of 1973. It is worth noting that there was an average of 14 anonymous calls being received by the RUC daily at this time. TERRY considered whether or not the matter should have been passed to CID. It was noted by the TERRY Review that the RUC in Mountpottinger/Strandtown, at the time of the anonymous call, were operating under 'severe pressure', particularly in responding to paramilitary and terrorist-related activity. They concluded that the RUC had recorded, investigated and dealt with the call appropriately and apportioned no blame for failing to carry out a more thorough investigation, at the time.

32. It is reasonable to conclude that if there had been a record made of the 1971 (KIN 27) allegations (if they were of course made) and, if this had been connected to Kincora, the 1973 Robophone allegations may have been viewed with more significance and a more full investigation conducted. In particular if the Welfare Authorities' concerns had been known, some more effective action may well have been carried out. This may have led to the recording of criminal allegations from residents as occurred in 1980. Of potential significance may have been the 'weight' put (by Constable LONG) upon the assessment of MAINS regarding MCGRATH (in that MAINS is treated as a credible assessor). At this time, MAINS was already alleged to be a child abuser, in papers held by

the Welfare Department. There appears to be no record of Police sharing with the Welfare Authorities any concerns in relation to this anonymous call in May 1973; although the RUC by their own actions may have reasonably considered that they had alerted the relevant authorities by speaking to MAINS, who was the Officer in Charge of the Home.

33. The RUC were not aware of the Welfare Authorities concerns in respect of MAINS, dating back to 1967.
34. This sharing of information would now be standard practice and it would be expected that a multi-agency response comprising a safeguarding and investigative plan would be considered at least. This would include researching the Home on police systems, referring to the Social Services Gateway team to ensure that a full picture is shared by both agencies and then developing a joint approach. A comprehensive record would be created on police systems for further reference if required.

Roy GARLAND

35. During the 1982 TERRY Review (led by Sir George TERRY) which will be returned to later in my statement, a man called Roy GARLAND confirmed that he had made an anonymous call in 1973 "to provoke police reaction". He pointed out some "irregularities" in the transcript. This is contained in his statement of 30/03/82.

<p><u>1977</u> Oct</p>	<p>D/Con SCULLY raises concerns to Social Services re: relationship between Richard KERR and Joseph MAINS.</p>	<p>A number of meetings were held between RUC and Social Services to discuss concerns. A weekly monitoring system was introduced at Kincora to highlight "untoward" daily events.</p>
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224. There is no evidence to suggest that the Army information described previously was known (with the exception of the RUC SB information connected to HM The Queen's comments on the Peace People), to have been in possession of the RUC in advance of 1982. Of these Army documents, however, none bar **GC80**, allege that MCGRATH was involved in sexual abuse of residents in Kincora.

225. In relation to these pieces of information I comment that:

226. There were no identified victims except **KIN 27** and GARLAND until CASKEY made his inquiries. (It is accepted that it appears that CULLEN did not seek to approach any resident). GARLAND was never a resident in Kincora.

227. The Robophone message was investigated, albeit perhaps to a more limited extent than would now be accepted, and shared with the Kincora Management – unforeseeably this was MAINS, also a paedophile abuser.

228. MCGRATH is alleged to have been a homosexual in April 1973, by which stage he was a 56 year old man, married with three children. This has been previously discussed in my statement. Similarly, MCGRATH was believed to be

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

133. The fact that the Robophone message was actioned by Con LONG on 4th June appears to support MONAGHAN's view as to policing priorities in May 1973 within E Division, in that it was a uniformed constable “investigating” 12 days after initial receipt of the call.
134. The starting point for any enquiry by any RUC officer (detective or uniform) responding to the contents of the Robophone message would be to engage with Joseph MAINS, as the Officer in Charge of the Home.
135. There was, at this time, no reason whatsoever for the RUC to suspect MAINS to be anything other than the Officer in Charge of a boys' home. In ignorance of MAINS' true criminal proclivities (and the Welfare authorities concerns around him) his reassurance and ‘vouching for’ MCGRATH would be taken at face value. I have discussed this in my previous statement at paragraph 29. The situation described above may, in all probability, have had the same outcome regardless of who had visited the Home.
136. It can be proposed that the officer responding should have interviewed MCGRATH. MCGRATH as per the Robophone was alleged to be involved in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Additional commentary on D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG

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

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

STATEMENT OF: Valerie Claridge SHAW.

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21 years

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Missionary

ADDRESS: [REDACTED] Belfast. Tel. [REDACTED]

I declare that this statement consisting of 11 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 29th day of March 19 82.

G. Harrison D/Supt.

Valerie Shaw

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I refer to a previous statement made on 2nd March 1980.

In late September 1973 I can't be sure of the date and I have no record of the date, Mrs. Emma GREENWOOD, aged about 55 years, went to see Mr. Jim McCORMICK for Christian counselling. She came to see me afterwards as far as I recall on the day she had seen him, and confided that Mr. McCORMICK had told her about a man in the Orange Order, in Christian circles and in political circles, who was a homosexual and had used his position to corrupt or attempt to corrupt young men and boys into homosexual practices. She also said that this man, whom McCORMICK had not named, was extending his activities to involve young men in the Free Presbyterian Church. I had been a member of this church since 1952. I felt that I had to find out who this man was and what could be done about it. I contacted Mr. McCORMICK and met him and he repeated the things he had told Mrs. GREENWOOD and added further details about the man whom he did not name at this first meeting. He said he had obtained his information from a person who could give me the story in full. I saw McCORMICK a second time and questioned him further. He told me the man's name was McGRATH and arrangements were made to meet his informant, a man called Roy GARLAND. I visited GARLAND at his

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: Valerie Shaw.

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT OF: Valerie Claridge SHAW

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2.

home at Belmont and he told me that McGRATH was a homosexual, that he had run a house called Faith House in Finaghy. This establishment apparently was a home for young men, mainly, who would reside there and be taught by McGRATH about his beliefs that they should work towards the eventual emancipation of the whole of Ireland from Roman Catholicism. He wanted a united Ireland without the Roman Catholic Church. The young men remained in normal employment but paid most of their salary to Faith House except for an amount of pocket money. GARLAND told me that McGRATH was currently employed in a boys home called Kincora. This information combined with McGRATH's supposed Christian involvements, prompted me to approach Dr. PAISLEY. I knew Dr. PAISLEY personally, I had been a member of his church for 21 years. I knew him, his wife and family and considered myself a friend. I was employed by the Free Presbyterian Church, working at the Church office premises behind the Martyrs Memorial Church. I had been talking to Roy Garland on a Friday night, and I met Mr. PAISLEY in his office on Monday, 29th October 1973. I told him that I was very concerned about McGRATH, that he was a homosexual, that he used his position in the Orange Order, as a professing Christian and in his political associations to corrupt young boys, and that I was primarily concerned that he was employed in a boys home called Kincora. Mr. PAISLEY appeared to accept what I told him and knowing him as I did I would have expected him to challenge me about what I was saying if he did not accept it. He said he would see what could be done about it. I also mentioned Clifford SMYTH and told Dr. PAISLEY that at one time SMYTH had been a transvestite. I am in no doubt that I said this and recall that I asked Dr. PAISLEY if he knew what a transvestite was. The next morning, Tuesday, 30th October 1973, I read a hand-out

Valerie Shaw

STATEMENT OF: Valerie Claridge SHAW

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 6.

word with Dr. PAISLEY on the subject of Mr. McGRATH was in June 1974. Having tried to persuade Dr. PAISLEY to act over a period of time I began to tell other people. I mentioned this matter to two ministers, the Reverend Alan CAIRNS and the Reverend Ivan FOSTER. I suggested that I should also refer this matter to the Presbytery of the Church. At first they agreed, but then came back to me separately, and in their terminology said "The doc will destroy you". They were talking about destroying my character and good name. I mentioned my concern about McGRATH to Police Superintendent GRAHAM. This came about after I had spoken to Mr. & Mrs. FLEMING who knew John GRAHAM through social and christian connections. I think it was through a Policeman called HILLIS - their son in law, that Superintendent GRAHAM telephoned me and arranged a meeting. I cannot remember the date but I know it was at a time when he was due to retire. Supt. GRAHAM came to my home and we talked outside in the car in order that my mother should not be aware of the subject matter. I told him that I was concerned about Mr. McGRATH working in a home called Kincora. I told him that Mr. McGRATH also lived near the home, and obviously told him that I believed McGRATH was a homosexual. I mentioned Roy GARLAND to Supt. GRAHAM. I remember clearly that the officer spoke of setting up observations on Kincora and on McGRATH's home. This talk really concerned McGRATH's homosexual involvement rather than his political tie-ups. We had no further contact after that meeting, and I heard nothing from Supt. GRAHAM or any other Police officer.

In June 1975 I left the Free Presbyterian Church - mainly over this matter. Sometime late in 1975 I had the idea of going to the Reverend Martin SMYTH. I told him all I knew about Mr. McGRATH.

Valerie Shaw.

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: VALERIE SHAW CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2.

'phoned me and asked me if I would be prepared to meet the Session of the Church. Roy had told me that Clifford Smyth was a transvestite and McGrath had helped to break him of this insinuating he had made him a homosexual. It was this matter about Clifford Smyth that caused Mr Paisley to suggest the Session of the Church. I was not called before the Session and I produced letters to Mr Paisley written by McGrath to Roy Garland to stop McGrath chairing a service of Ireland's Heritage Lodge in John Knox Memorial Free Presbyterian Church, Cliftonpark Avenue. I became indignant at McGrath being granted the facilities of the Church. Mr Paisley would not have known about the accusations prior to granting permission to McGrath for the Church. These letters did not contain any specific allegations but had a homosexual flavour about them. During this period I wanted McGrath removed from Kincora Hostel and I put pressure on Mr Paisley. Mr Paisley saw McGrath a few days before the service. I offered the letters to him before he saw McGrath and he refused to take them and it was after he saw McGrath that he asked for the letters in order that he could read them on the plane. From what Mr Paisley told me the only subject discussed with McGrath was TARA and not the homosexual bit. Mr Paisley's reaction to the letters was that they did not mention Mr Smyth but did contain homosexual references. I arranged for Mr Paisley to have a meeting with Mr Roy Garland. It was some months after this in early 1974 I went to see the Rev Alan Cairns of Ballymoney Free Presbyterian Church about the accusations made against McGrath as I felt nothing was being done. Alan suggested that I should see Rev Ivan Foster of Enniskillen. I saw him in Enniskillen and told him the whole story about McGrath's activities. Mr Foster told me to be careful and not to pass Mr Paisley and go to the Presbytery. He would not be pleased if I did that. Mr Foster was very indignant about McGrath's activities. What annoyed me was the fact that the Ministers, Rev Foster and Rev Cairns did not consider the validity of the information I was giving them. I felt that no one wanted to do anything without having solid evidence. I am friendly with the parents-in-law of a policeman, Andy Hillis, of the Fingerprint Department. He arranged for

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER:(Sgd.) Valerie Shaw.....

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: MRS VICTORIA FLEMING

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] OVER 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: HOUSEWIFE

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1980
Victoria Fleming

(Sgd) D/Constable S G Preater
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

(Sgd) Victoria Fleming
SIGNATURE of WITNESS
V

At the end of 1973 or the beginning of 1974 Valerie Shaw confided in me her concern about an alleged homosexual relationship between a member of her church and a Mr McGrath. Mr Roy Gardiner had given her letters from Mr McGrath to Mr Gardiner. From reading these letters Valerie assumed there had been a homosexual relationship and because also of a conversation with Roy Gardiner. I did not read the letters so I don't know what they contained, but in due of Valerie's concern I asked if she had read of a definite relationship. Valerie answered "No" but you could read between the lines. Valerie was upset that her church would not take disciplinary action. I said as there might be insufficient evidence in the letters it would be difficult to do this. On a later occasion Valerie confided in my husband in my presence, that she was concerned about Mr McGrath having an appointment in a boys' home. My husband said he thought this was a matter for a police investigation rather than a church matter because of the association Mr McGrath had with the boys' home. My husband put Valerie in touch with a high-ranking police officer. Then on another occasion Valerie Shaw had a conversation with a social worker from the Eastern Board, Miss Rita Johnson, in my home. I did not hear the conversation. Afterwards Rita Johnson told me Valerie was concerned about a Mr Scott who was or had been in Rita's Day Centre and was under psychiatric care and who

Victoria Fleming
SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) Victoria Fleming

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: BENJAMIN FLEMING

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] 'OVER 21'

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: RETIRED

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 2nd day of June 1981.

(Sgd.) S G PREATER, D/Constable.

SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

Ben Fleming
(Sgd.) Ben FLEMING.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS

On a date unknown Miss Valerie Shaw in my home confided in me that she was concerned about a man named a Mr McGrath, who was employed in a boys' home. She was concerned because she believed Mr McGrath was a homosexual. In view of the seriousness of the matter and because a boys' home was involved, I suggested that Valerie should contact the police. Accordingly I arranged for Valerie to see a Mr John Graham, a Senior Police Officer, I did not accompany Valerie to see Mr Graham. After this I asked my wife not to worry any more about the matter since it was now in the hands of the police.

Ben Fleming
(Sgd.) Ben FLEMING.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS:

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: ANDREW STEWART HILLIS

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] 'OVER 21'

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: SERGEANT

ADDRESS: RUC HEADQUARTERS, KNOCK, BELFAST.

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 4th day of July 1980

(Sgd) D B Elliott, D/Sergeant
*SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.*

(Sgd) Andrew S Hillis
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am a Sergeant attached to Fingerprint Branch at RUC Headquarters, Knock, Belfast. Miss Valerie Shaw has been a friend of my in-laws, Mr and Mrs Fleming, 84 Mount Merrion Avenue, for a number of years. I have been asked if I introduced Miss Valerie Shaw to D/Superintendent Graham in or around 1974. I do not recall such an introduction though Miss Shaw may have asked me where he was stationed. Miss Shaw, never spoke to me regarding Kincora Boys' Hostel nor did she mention a William McGrath.

(Sgd) Andrew S Hillis

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) Andrew S Hillis

Andrew Stewart HILLIS

STATEMENT OF:

Over 21 yrs

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"):

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Police Sergeant (Fingerprint Branch)

ADDRESS: R.U.C. Headquarters, Knock.

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

Dated this 30th day of March 19 82

G. Harrison D/Supt.

Andrew S. Hillis

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS.

I refer to a previous statement made on 4th July 1980.

I have known Miss Valerie SHAW for a number of years, mainly through my in-laws, Mr. & Mrs. FLEMING. I have been asked by Det. Superintendent HARRISON of the Sussex Police if Miss SHAW ever mentioned Mr. McGRATH and his involvement with Kincora to me, particularly in 1974. I can't say positively, but I feel fairly sure that Miss SHAW never mentioned McGRATH to me. I have been told that it has been said that I caused Miss SHAW to meet Superintendent GRAHAM in 1974. I cannot remember anything about this, but it is possible that I may have advised my father-in-law as to how to contact Superintendent GRAHAM. I knew nothing of McGRATH and Kincora until the press publications.

(signed) Andrew S. Hillis.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS:

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT OF: Valerie Claridge SHAW

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 6.

word with Dr. PAISLEY on the subject of Mr. McGRATH was in June 1974. Having tried to persuade Dr. PAISLEY to act over a period of time I began to tell other people. I mentioned this matter to two ministers, the Reverend Alan CAIRNS and the Reverend Ivan FOSTER. I suggested that I should also refer this matter to the Presbytery of the Church. At first they agreed, but then came back to me separately, and in their terminology said "The doc will destroy you". They were talking about destroying my character and good name. I mentioned my concern about McGRATH to Police Superintendent GRAHAM. This came about after I had spoken to Mr. & Mrs. FLEMING who knew John GRAHAM through social and christian connections. I think it was through a Policeman called HILLIS - their son in law, that Superintendent GRAHAM telephoned me and arranged a meeting. I cannot remember the date but I know it was at a time when he was due to retire. Supt. GRAHAM came to my home and we talked outside in the car in order that my mother should not be aware of the subject matter. I told him that I was concerned about Mr. McGRATH working in a home called Kincora. I told him that Mr. McGRATH also lived near the home, and obviously told him that I believed McGRATH was a homosexual. I mentioned Roy GARLAND to Supt. GRAHAM. I remember clearly that the officer spoke of setting up observations on Kincora and on McGRATH's home. This talk really concerned McGRATH's homosexual involvement rather than his political tie-ups. We had no further contact after that meeting, and I heard nothing from Supt. GRAHAM or any other Police officer.

In June 1975 I left the Free Presbyterian Church - mainly over this matter. Sometime late in 1975 I had the idea of going to the Reverend Martin SMYTH. I told him all I knew about Mr. McGRATH.

Valerie Shaw.

John Malcolm GRAHAM.

STATEMENT OF: _____

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21 yrs.

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Office Manager

ADDRESS: _____

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

Dated this 7th day of April 19 82

G. Harrison D/Supt.

John M. Graham

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I refer to a previous statement dated 16th April 1980.

Further to the information given in that statement I can add that I do recall that my interview with Miss Valerie SHAW took place in my motor car near to her home. I know that she told me about a man named McGRATH who was employed in a boys home called Kincora in the Newtownards Road. She claimed that this man McGRATH was a homosexual. I was very concerned to receive this information; personally I have strong convictions that homosexual behaviour is wrong, quite apart from the obvious fact that it is against the law. Having talked with Miss SHAW I went straight to Mountpottinger C.I.D. I spoke to a member of the C.I.D. but I just cannot recall who I spoke to. It has been pointed out to me by Detective Superintendent HARRISON that he has spoken to all the supervisory officers who had a supervisory responsibility for Mountpottinger C.I.D. and they all say that I did not inform them. Although that may be the case I remain absolutely certain that I did pass Miss SHAW's information to Mountpottinger C.I.D. and that I did this by word of mouth. Unfortunately I just cannot be certain who I told. I have searched for my notebook

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: John M. Graham

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: John M GRAHAM

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] over 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Office Manager

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 16 day of April 1980

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was ~~recorded~~ received.

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am an ex-police officer at present employed at North Queen Street RUC Station as an Office Manager. I retired from the Royal Ulster Constabulary on 30 June 1974. I cannot now remember the exact day or date but very shortly before my retirement I called with Miss Shaw at her home in [REDACTED] I think [REDACTED] Miss Shaw told me that she had reason to believe that a man named McGRATH who was employed at a boy's home on the Newtownards Road had homosexual tendencies. She believed the home was situated on the Upper Newtownards Road. She seemed concerned about this matter and had been in contact with Mr Paisley, Free Presbyterian Moderator but felt that he was not doing anything about it. Miss Shaw mentioned that a Mr Clifford Smyth might be able to assist as she believed he knew the person concerned. I accepted the information given by Miss Shaw as confidential and assured her I would pass it on to the police of the area for investigation. At the same time I pointed out to her that before the police could take any action they would need to obtain evidence upon which to act and this would require time and would have to be handled very delicately. I also informed Miss Shaw I was retiring from the force but the police in all probability would be in touch with her.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS [Signature]

John Malcolm GRAHAM.

STATEMENT OF: _____

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21 yrs.

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Office Manager

ADDRESS: _____

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

Dated this 7th day of April 19 82

G. Harrison D/Supt.

John M. Graham

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I refer to a previous statement dated 16th April 1980.

Further to the information given in that statement I can add that I do recall that my interview with Miss Valerie SHAW took place in my motor car near to her home. I know that she told me about a man named McGRATH who was employed in a boys home called Kincora in the Newtownards Road. She claimed that this man McGRATH was a homosexual. I was very concerned to receive this information; personally I have strong convictions that homosexual behaviour is wrong, quite apart from the obvious fact that it is against the law. Having talked with Miss SHAW I went straight to Mountpottinger C.I.D. I spoke to a member of the C.I.D. but I just cannot recall who I spoke to. It has been pointed out to me by Detective Superintendent HARRISON that he has spoken to all the supervisory officers who had a supervisory responsibility for Mountpottinger C.I.D. and they all say that I did not inform them. Although that may be the case I remain absolutely certain that I did pass Miss SHAW's information to Mountpottinger C.I.D. and that I did this by word of mouth. Unfortunately I just cannot be certain who I told. I have searched for my notebook

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: John M. Graham

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

for the period just prior to my retirement in June 1974 but I appear to have got rid of it in the normal course of disposing of old papers, together with various other notebooks and papers which I did not consider I would ever need again. What does come to mind is that I told Miss SHAW that the Police would have to obtain evidence and that a way this might be done was to maintain observations on the house and on McGRATH's home. I know I passed this view on to Mountpottinger C.I.D.

(signed) John M. Graham.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: THOMAS JAMES CARLISLE

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]: 'OVER 21'

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: RETIRED POLICE OFFICER

ADDRESS: C/O RUC STATION, KNOCK

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

Dated this 12th day of MAY 19 80

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/C/I
 SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
 statement was recorded or received.

(Sgd) T J Carlisle
 SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I was a Detective Chief Inspector in the RUC in charge of CID in 'E' Division from 1970 to my retirement in October 1975. Mountpottinger Police Station is the HQ of 'E' Division. I do not recall receiving a complaint from Superintendent J M Graham regarding the activities of a man named McGrath employed at Kincora Hostel.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) T J Carlisle

TO BE COMPLETED
 WHEN THE
 STATEMENT HAS
 BEEN WRITTEN

Continuation Page

Page No. 87.

Part II
Page 659

491. Mr Graham, who has now retired from the police service, remembers Miss Shaw's visit. As a result of what she told him Mr Graham informed her that a police investigation would be carried out. He stated that he passed the information to police at Mountpottinger Police Station although he does not mention in his statement who he instructed to conduct the investigation, he intimated to D/Chief Inspector Caskey that it was D/Chief Inspector Thomas J CARLISLE, who at that time was Head of 'E' Division, CID.

Page 660

492. Mr Carlisle who is also now retired was interviewed and does not remember receiving a complaint concerning William McGrath.

Page 661

493. A physical check has been carried out of records held in 'E' Division, RUC, by D/Inspector Samuel Young and have proved negative in relation to any report of this complaint.

Pages 662-663

494. Miss Shaw also contacted Miss Rita JOHNSTON and Miss Anne WILSON, both Social Workers. Miss Johnston is employed at the Day Centre, Kenilworth Place, Newtownards Road, Belfast. Miss Shaw approached Miss Johnston at a prayer meeting they both attended and made allegations concerning a client of Miss Johnstons who she alleged had attempted suicide after associating with a man who had homosexual tendencies. Miss Johnston described these allegations as pure gossip. The client has been identified as **R 36**, aged 50 years, a Draughtsman, of **[REDACTED]**, Belfast.

Pages 664-666

Part III
Exhibit No WMcG/2
Pages 365-367

495. He was interviewed by D/Sergeant Gardner and D/Constable McGladdery on 24 June 1980 and made a written statement under caution in which he gives details of a homosexual relationship with the defendant, William McGrath, some 30 years ago when he lodged at McGrath's house. There is no mention in the statement of **R 36** attempting suicide but he states that his relationship with McGrath ended during 1953 when he had a nervous breakdown and entered Purdysburn Hospital.

Form 51/2

87

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: SAMUEL YOUNG

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] OVER 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: POLICE OFFICER

ADDRESS: RUC STATION, MOUNTPOTTINGER, BELFAST

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 15TH day of April, 1980.

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

S. Young
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am a Detective Inspector in the Royal Ulster Constabulary at present stationed at Mountpottinger in the City of Belfast. On 17 April 1980 at the request of Detective Chief Inspector Caskey I carried out a search of Police Records held at Mountpottinger and Strandtown RUC Stations. The following records were checked:-

- 1. Occurrence Book for Strandtown covering the period May to August 1974.
- 2. Divisional CID Incident Book for 1974.
- 3. Divisional Crime Forms 38 for 1974.

I was unable to trace any report during this time concerning either a Mrs Shaw or Mr McGrath, Kincora Boys' Home, Belfast.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: *S. Young*

STATEMENT OF: Thomas James CARLISLE

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21 years

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Retired Police officer

ADDRESS: c/o R.U.C. Station, Knock

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

Dated this 30th day of March 19 82

G. Harrison D/Supt.

T.J. Carlisle

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I refer to my previous statement dated 12th May 1980.

As the Detective Chief Inspector in charge of "E" Division I had a number of C.I.D. officers under my supervision at Strandtown, Holywood, Mountpottinger and Dundonald. My Inspector at Strandtown was Inspector Gerald HAMILTON and his Detective Sergeant was Bob CROCKETT. At Mountpottinger my Inspector was John McVEIGH and his Detective Sergeant was William JOHNSON.

I have been told by Detective Superintendent HARRISON of the Sussex Police that Superintendent John GRAHAM is said to have reported to Mountpottinger C.I.D. that a man named McGRATH was a homosexual and was employed at a boys hostel called Kincora.

It is inconceivable that this matter could be reported to Mountpottinger C.I.D. without one of these men, or myself getting to hear about it. The other supervisory officer who occasionally covered Mountpottinger was Detective Sergeant FITZSIMMONS.

I would have taken a very serious view of an allegation about homosexuality at a boys home. To my mind it is as serious as murder, for I consider that the affect on the boys was so serious as to ruin their lives.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: T.J. Carlisle.

STATEMENT OF: Thomas James CARLISLE

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2.

I have known Supt. John GRAHAM for many years and consider him to be a man of absolute integrity, and I have no doubt that he would not say he had reported the matter to the C.I.D. at Mountpottinger if that was not the case. This matter would be recorded as a crime complaint if the proper procedures were followed at Mountpottinger Police Station.

(signed) T.J. Carlisle.

private socialising with them but volunteered the information that five years earlier he had responded to a request by the Assistant Chief Constable William MEHARG to attend at MEHARG's house to pray with MEHARG's wife who was dying. He also prayed with her at the hospital prior to her death. Dr PAISLEY stated that MEHARG had called on him afterwards to express his appreciation for the Minister's actions with regard to his wife.

212. Dr PAISLEY made the point that he had no motive to cover up anything connected with homosexuality, but he was anti homosexuality, and that he was going to press for a public enquiry in order to dispel rumours put about by the Republican Press.

213. SHAW says that after she became dissatisfied with Dr PAISLEY's inaction regarding McGRATH, she approached numerous persons, mainly Church personnel, to whom she repeated her allegations about McGRATH. Most of these witnesses were interviewed by members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives in 1980 and statements and records of interviews show a variance in what these witnesses recall they were told by SHAW. Miss SHAW maintains that she also mentioned her concern about McGRATH to Detective Superintendent John GRAHAM. She did not know GRAHAM personally but knew a Mr and Mrs Benjamin and Victoria FLEMING (KIMS 657-658). The FLEMINGS were related (son-in-law) to Police Sergeant Andrew Stewart HILLIS (KIMS 658A SPS 111). By SHAW's account, it was through these people that a contact was made with Detective Superintendent GRAHAM.

214. Miss SHAW appears to have a detailed recall of their meeting (SPS 104-110). For some reason she was concerned that her mother did not hear her conversation with Detective Superintendent GRAHAM and therefore the talk took place in GRAHAM's car outside her home address. She told GRAHAM that McGRATH was a homosexual and was employed at Kincora Boys Hostel. The police officer, according to SHAW, showed interest and spoke of arranging for observations to be kept on Kincora Boys Hostel and on McGRATH's home address. After this meeting, Miss SHAW had no further contact with Detective Superintendent GRAHAM and heard nothing from any other police source.

215. Detective Superintendent GRAHAM retired on 30th June 1974. His meeting with SHAW is thought to have taken place earlier that month. When interviewed by the Royal Ulster Constabulary investigators, GRAHAM, who is currently employed as a CID office manager at North Queen Street Police Station, frankly admitted that SHAW's version of what was said was substantially correct. He claims to have told her that he was retiring, that she would be hearing from the police who would undertake enquiries. Mr GRAHAM's statement does not indicate what action he took thereafter.

216. He was interviewed by me on 30th March 1982. I found him excessively nervous and ill-at-ease. He was asked what action he had taken after seeing Miss SHAW. He said he had gone straight to Mountpottinger Police Station and passed SHAW's information about McGRATH to somebody in the CID, he could not remember who that person was. When questioned as to whether he

had submitted a report in writing, he said he had not done so. He was questioned further but persisted in his explanation that he could not remember who he had spoken to. At my request, he named all the supervisory policemen within the CID at Mountpottinger Police Station in June 1974. The interview ceased with GRAHAM agreeing to search for his notebook or journal to check whether he had made an entry at the time concerning his meeting with SHAW and his actions immediately afterwards.

217. I contacted all the supervisory staff named by GRAHAM including ex Detective Chief Inspector CARLISLE (KIMS 660 SPS 112-113) as possible recipients of GRAHAM's information about McGRATH. All concerned were certain that GRAHAM had not passed the information to them, and had not heard any talk from anyone else at the time.

218. Police Sergeant HILLIS made a statement (KIMS 658A) to the Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives denying any knowledge of the story which Miss SHAW was spreading at the time about McGRATH. There is no reason to doubt this officer. Miss SHAW does not claim to have passed her information on to him.

219. GRAHAM was re-interviewed by Superintendent FLENLEY and myself (SPS 114-115). He stated he could not find any notebooks or journals relating to his work in 1974, or indeed to previous years spent in the police.

220. We found GRAHAM nervous, unconvincing, and difficult to imagine as a person holding the rank of Detective Superintendent in the Royal Ulster Constabulary only a few years earlier.

221. When considering whether GRAHAM is being truthful, it has to be remembered that if he had reason not to tell the truth the easiest course would have been for him to deny that SHAW had spoken to him about McGRATH and Kincora. When she passed this information to him they were alone together in his motor car, with no chance of being overheard. It is possible that after listening to Miss SHAW he either decided to disregard the matter as little more than gossip, or he may have simply failed to pass the information on. He was in his last month of police service when he spoke to Miss SHAW.

222. Another option is that he did pass the information on to Mountpottinger CID and for some reason is refusing to name the person or persons concerned.

223. Neither Superintendent FLENLEY nor I have discovered any evidence to link this officer in any way with any of the Kincora staff or boys, or any other offender or victim uncovered by the Royal Ulster Constabulary's Kincora investigations. It appears certain that ex Detective Superintendent GRAHAM's unsatisfactory performance will provide headline material if this aspect of the enquiry is examined in public. It seems probable that Mr GRAHAM's credibility will be in doubt and this will be reflected inevitably, it is feared, on the Royal Ulster Constabulary. His evidence may

generate much idle speculation that there is some truth in the media's theorising about a cover up by the police.

POLICE 'COVER UP' ALLEGATIONS - INVOLVEMENT OF ASSISTANT
CHIEF CONSTABLE WILLIAM MEHARG

224. In November 1973, Detective Constable James Price CULLAN was a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary's Drug Squad stationed at Donegall Pass Police Station. At that time this officer was aged 38 years, had 14½ years police service, and had been a dog handler in the Dug Squad for 2½ years.

225. He met William James Kendrick McCORMICK in November 1973 (KIMS 620) and was told of a man who was a lay preacher who used his influence to sexually abuse teenage boys. At that time, according to CULLEN, McCORMICK would not name McGRATH as the offender or GARLAND as the informant.

226. CULLEN's statement made on 30th April 1980 tells how he let the matter lie for a time whilst attending the Hendon CID Initial Detective Training Course. Upon his return on 1st March 1974, in company with Detective Sergeant Robert DUFF (SPS 116), he saw McCORMICK again and eventually met GARLAND. He was informed of McGRATH's involvement with GARLAND over the years. According to CULLEN's statement, this information, dealing exclusively with

A

Q When did you first learn that?

A It was in the latter part of 1973. I think about either late August or in September, sometime around that time.

Q And from whom?

A First of all

B

Q We have described two people - informant 'A' and informant 'B'.

A The first was witness 'A' and the second witness 'B' who was able to substantiate what he said with letters.

Q Did witness 'B' ever indicate to you whether he was prepared to give evidence to the police about the matters of which he was complaining?

A At the time I knew him he was quite prepared to talk to anyone.

C

Q Did he make clear to you, for example, that he was prepared to go to the police?

A Yes.

Q Did you suggest that he should?

A Not at that stage, I mean I wasn't telling him to whom he should go. I merely was concerned that he would back up what I said to my employer and my Minister. Around that time he did make contact with the police but it wasn't at my suggestion.

D

Q Around what time?

A Well I brought him to the Church around January 1974 and I think it was around that time that he did make contact with a police witness who has already given evidence.

Q Did it amaze you that if what you say is right about his willingness to give evidence, that there was no apparent prosecution?

A Yes there was a lot of things amazed me and that

E

Q I mean if what you say is true the police had not been able to do anything about getting this person shifted?

A Well the thing is that everyone we spoke to sort of asked us to give them time and we expected that eventually something would happen. The problem was that we didn't have any direct evidence of anything happening in Kincora so that what we were supplying them with was background information about an employee.

F

Q Did you make that clear to all your informants that there was no direct evidence of anything happening in Kincora?

A Well yes, I mean anything I told them and the letters I produced were dated in the fifties actually.

G

Q And that might have been something that was dead and gone and passed?

A I thought it unlikely that a man with McGrath's history would seek employment in a residential boys home if he had repented of his ways, let's put it that way.

Q Did you ever consider, apart from what you told us that late on you went to an Inspector, did you ever consider yourself going to the police and saying - you ought to do something about the situation?

A No it was the Superintendent actually.

H

Q But that was late on wasn't it; when did you go to him?

A It was immediately preceding his retirement and I think he retired about 1974. I thought when I put it in the hands of a Superintendent and I mean he said to me at the time that obviously they would have to do

A

a lot of investigating, waiting, watching and that it could take quite a long time. No, I mean I didn't go to the police and say you should do something because as I say I didn't know what was happening.

Q After he had retired did you take it up with his successor and say - look this situation so far as I can see still obtains, this man is still in office at the boys home?

B

A No, because I lost contact with Mr Graham. I left it in his hands and as he had said, if he couldn't find out anything the police couldn't act unless they had evidence to go on, and I took it that possibly they weren't able to get enough evidence or maybe even that they didn't know what was happening in the home.

Q You took it then that from 1974 the police had no evidence to go on since after he retired nothing apparently happened?

C

A Yes I took it that they hadn't been able to come up with anything because he didn't get back to me as he had promised.

Q And you didn't make it your business to contact him again or his successors?

A No I didn't.

D

Q And of course you would agree, no doubt, that the police were extremely busy with other affairs at that time?

A 1974/75?

Q Yes.

A Well yes they would have had other things

Q Terrorists, troubles and whatever?

E

A Yes.

Q In respect of which there was real evidence of the occurrence of crime if not of the perpetrators of it.

A Yes.

Q May we take it then that from that time onwards, from shortly after he had retired, you had considered in your own mind that there was no concrete or usable evidence that would have entitled the police to act.

F

A When I was speaking to Mr Graham he did say that the police would have to have much more concrete evidence than perhaps someone acting out of social conscience and that's why I thought my other sources were much more likely to be able to do something about the situation than even the police.

Q With regard to the letters that you were shown and which you copied, did you take these to any of the contacts that you made?

G

A I took them to and loaned them to Dr. Paisley for a while.

Q To one man only?

A I said that these letters were available but by that time witness 'B' was rather reluctant to let them out of his hands just to anyone because he had quite a bit of a wait to get them back from Dr. Paisley and he was a bit anxious about letting them go.

H

Q Did he know that you had copied them?

A Oh yes.

N/15/3

58

MISS SHAW
BY MR KENNEDY

A

Q Informant 'B' gave you this information as a result of an introduction you had made by informant 'A'.

A That's right.

Q He was a friend of his?

A Yes.

B

Q I think you have been good enough to tell us that at that time he wasn't able to tell you whether he had any suggestions or any suspicions or rumours that McGrath was in any way acting improperly at Kincora, is that right?

A Yes, never at any time did I have actual evidence that there was anything happening in Kincora but merely judging by McGrath's history and the employment he had sought I put two and two together.

C

Q How old was the history then about which informant 'B' was telling you in relation to McGrath?

A It dated from the fifties and extended I think into the early sixties. It pre-dated McGrath's employment in Kincora.

Q At that time therefore it was certainly 14 or 15 years out of date?

A Yes.

D

Q And from that would I be right to gather that informant 'B' didn't suggest to you that McGrath was still a homosexual or, alternatively, engaging in homosexual activities?

A As I say we discussed it quite often because we were both very concerned about it and we concluded that his actions in seeking that employment indicated that he was still interested and was very likely still to be carrying out the same kind of, well almost brainwashing as he did with the young men of another place.

E

Q This was a conclusion which you came to yourselves as a result of discussion and a result of information which he had and which he gave you, but which pre-dated his employment at Kincora in 1960, is that right?

A Yes. 1971.

Q 1971, yes. When you spoke to Miss Johnston was that because of a worry that you had in relation to one of her patients?

F

A I spoke to her out of two worries; one because ^{of} her patient, which was an immediate problem, and the other because having heard that this patient was likely to have suffered at McGrath's hands it was also with a renewed effort to get rid of McGrath.

Q This was about when, can you tell us, that you spoke to Miss Johnston?

A I know it was after I left the Church. I knew it was around 1976/77.

G

Q And that was after you had been around a considerable number of other people, isn't that right?

A That's right.

Q Seven other people?

A I couldn't tell you exactly how many

Q Public representatives and clergymen and people like that?

H

A Yes.

A

Q Did you not go through with it?

A No, because I felt at that stage that things were happening and I did not need to.

THE CHAIRMAN: That was 1980?

B

A Yes.

MR KENNEDY: Did you find out whether or not McGrath was still in office in Kincora?

A Well, as soon as the news began to filter out it wasn't very long before we were able to confirm that not just McGrath but all three members of the staff in the home were involved in this.

C

Q That was in March of 1980?

A Yes, but I can't remember what month it was that the news...

Q It was January the news broke, but we have been told in this Inquiry that the three men in Kincora were not suspended until March.

A Yes.

D

Q Did you know that?

A Yes.

Q Did it not occur to you that it would have been as well for you to have continued with your protestations and have gone to see Sir Thomas Brown if what you believed to be true was true?

A No, I felt that things were opening up, that inquiries were being made, and I saw that Mr Fitt was using his influence to get things opened up, and I called with him.

E

Q That was in January 1980?

A Yes.

Q When did you find out that Sir Thomas Brown was Chairman of the Eastern Board?

A I think it was about November, December of 1979.

F

Q Did you make inquiries to find out who he was or who was Chairman of that Board?

A I continued to talk to friends in an anxious way about this, and one of them said to me why didn't I talk to the father of a mutual friend, he possibly could arrange an interview with Sir Thomas Brown who is head of social services.

G

Q You are a mature person and articulate. Did it not occur to you in 1975, 1976, 1977, when your apparent efforts to have something done about this situation were meeting with no success to write to the Eastern Board, and to seek an interview yourself?

A I had talked this over with Witness B and by that time we had heard that not only one member of staff but two members of staff, and possibly three, were also homosexually inclined.

H

Q When did you learn this?

A I think it was about 1975, and I thought that if two out of three members of staff in a home the size of Kincora are homosexually inclined it is a very strange situation. We talked this over because I had

A

A He said that I had refused to meet the Session of the Church, which wasn't true.

Q Rightly or wrongly, that is what he said. For some reason then you and he were not seeing eye to eye; is that right?

B

A On that particular point, yes.

Q Then you could see quite clearly that he wasn't going to take your complaint any further?

A Yes.

Q He had given back the letters to you?

A Yes, by that stage.

C

Q He is not the only person in the world, Miss Shaw, is he? There are various other people to whom you could have made approaches since that time; is that not right?

A I felt that I had ---

Q First of all, is it not right? Are there not many other people to whom you could have made approaches at that time?

D

A Yes. There are many people and there are people that I very much regret I didn't make the approach to, people who took more action.

Q You could have written, for example, to other MPs?

A. I did. I approached another --- I don't know that he was an MP then but he held a very influential position.

Q I am talking about MPs. You could have written to other MPs; isn't that right?

E

A I could have done, yes.

Q You could have sent copies of the letters to the Chief Constable of the RUC?

A No, because the letters were not mine to send.

F

Q Had you not the permission of Informant B to make whatever use of those letters you saw fit?

A No, I hadn't.

Q Did you ask his permission?

A I asked his permission when I took them to the first person, but after, as I said, he had quite a problem getting them back and he became rather more cagey about releasing them.

G

Q Does that mean that after 1974 you felt that you were not free to make use of these letters which Informant B had given you?

A I think that if Informant B had felt that something was going to be done --- I mean, he got to that stage ---

Q Never mind about that. After 1974 historically in actual fact, am I right in suggesting to you, you felt that you were no longer able to make use of those letters?

H

A No, I felt that I could have persuaded him if he was convinced that something was going to be done, but he was not going to release them here, there and everywhere at my instigation.

A the effect that this evil man had had on him. I do not see how that could be regarded as tittle tattle; a man's life, as far as I knew, was at stake. It did not transpire, but I did not know that.

Q It could not have been regarded as anything other than a request by you to have some action taken?

A Yes.

B Q You confidently expected that some action would be taken by a member of the Board?

A (The witness indicated assent.)

Q When she came back and spoke to you, you got the impression that having spoken to someone else on the Board, they were going to let it die?

C A She sort of made -- let me know that she did not want to discuss it any further with me, and that she did not really want to get involved, she did not feel that I had enough up-to-date evidence to make anything about -- I did not know, I am glad to know, that she did make some inquiries about the man who was in care, but she did not tell me that.

Q Did you indicate to her that although you did not have letters, there were letters in existence?

D A I do not know that I mentioned the letters to her. I simply told her about McGrath's history. I may have mentioned the letters, but to me they were not a big issue in that situation to me.

Q May I turn to this police officer. I shall not mention his name, although it has already been given; when I refer to him I shall refer to him simply as "the police officer". What information did you communicate to this police officer?

E A I told him what I knew about McGrath's history, I mentioned Witness B, I told him about the letters, and I told him about the steps I had already taken.

Q At this stage had you spoken to Miss Johnston?

A No.

F Q When you say "the steps" you had taken, do you mean the other people to whom you had made complaint?

A Yes.

Q You told him about McGrath's history, about the letters, about the steps you had taken; did you tell him about this psychiatric element??

A No, because as far as I recall, I was not in possession of that information at that time.

G Q Did you go to see this officer on an official basis or an informal basis? Did you go to his office, or to the police station, or what??

A No, he came to my home.

Q Do you know why he came to your home?

A No, he just --

H Q Did he tell you why it was that he suddenly landed up at your house?

A Not really. We had to discuss it privately somewhere, and I suppose he thought, at my home.

A

Q Had you contacted him to ask him to come and see you, or what?

A I had not contacted him, but I think it was actually Mr and Mrs Fleming's son-in-law who made the arrangement for him to telephone me, and make the arrangement for us to meet.

Q Did he telephone you and make an arrangement to meet you?

B

A He telephoned and I think he said he was in that direction, could he call and have a talk with me about this, and I talked to him outside in the car, because I did not want my mother involved.

Q How long would you have spent in speaking to him?

A Possibly three-quarters of an hour.

Q Did he appear to you to be genuinely interested in what you were telling him?

C

A Yes, he made notes of names, that kind of thing.

Q Did he tell you what he was going to do?

D

A He said -- I can remember he said -- "You have done all you can do, now leave it in my hands"; the very distinct words that he said were, "I'll have a watch put on McGrath's home and Kincona Boys' Home and see if there is any traffic between the two places"; but he said, "You understand that this may take a long time to get any sort of evidence and we do need to have something very concrete to go on, this is a very serious business, a very serious charge".

/Q He told you....

E

F

G

H

A

Q He told you that he was going to have a watch put on McGrath's home and on Kincora home?

A Yes.

Q Without going into the details, this was a police officer of very senior rank, was it?

A Superintendent.

B

Q Therefore you gathered that he was going to have other police officers organise some kind of surveillance?

A Yes.

Q Was he from a local station?

A I honestly do not know what station he was from. I think I did hear later he was connected in some way with Mountpottinger but I was not sure about that. I thought Strandtown was the local station.

C

Q Did he say he was going to do anything else?

A No, those were the ... That was the gist of it.

Q But you had made it clear to him (1) that these allegations involved Mr McGrath?

A Yes.

D

Q And you made it clear to him (2) that McGrath was employed at Kincora Boys' Home?

A Yes.

Q And (3) that McGrath was currently employed in Kincora Boys' Home?

A Yes.

E

Q And that is why he decided, that is why he said to you, you understood him to say to you: "I will do something about surveilling the Kincora Boys' Home now"? When you left him did you understand then that he was going to put in motion, within a relatively short time, observations on Kincora Home?

A Yes, that was my understanding.

F

Q Did you ever see him again after that?

A No. I met him once at a meeting some years after, after the whole thing became public, but he did not come back to me. He said that if he could find out anything he would get back to me, and he did not come back to me, but I did speak to him on one occasion just at a meeting I was speaking at and he was in the congregation.

Q Did you speak to him about this?

A The matter was mentioned.

G

Q What was said?

A I do not know if he ... He did say something about that he felt that the police officers who investigated his part had not fully appreciated what he had tried to do. That was the general sort of impression.

Q Did he indicate to you that he had set police officers to investigate this?

A He was on the point of ...

H

THE CHAIRMAN: Was he retired by then?

A Q That you didn't identify the children's home at which he worked, isn't that right?

A No, I don't believe that is correct, because.....

Q You didn't show.....sorry?

A Anyone I spoke to I always named the home, the name of the home may not have registered but I certainly was in possession of that information, I don't see why I wouldn't have.....

B

Q I understand that, I'm not quibbling about that, but what Miss Johnston will say is that she doesn't recall the home being mentioned, but I am really indicating the lack of detail that you furnished to her - you didn't show her the letters?

A But did she not say that I didn't actually specify the name but she did mention that he had worked in a boys' home?

C

Q Oh yes, yes, but I am just talking about the lack of detail that you supplied, you didn't show her any copy letters, is that right?

A That's right, yes.

Q And you didn't allege specifically that McGrath was abusing any of the children who were in the home at which he was currently employed?

A Never to any of the people I talked to could I have specified that because I didn't know, I just suspected.

D

Q You have given evidence about two conversations that took place eight years ago, isn't that right?

A That's right, yes.

Q And these conversations took place in the midst of many, many conversations you had with the other seven people I have referred to?

A Yes.

E

Q Is it not fair for me to suggest to you that your capacity to recall precisely what was discussed or what wasn't discussed at these conversations may not be accurate?

A If you are referring to specific comments made by Miss Johnston I would say that out of the conversation those were the things that registered with me because they seemed to reflect an attitude within, perhaps, the social services because the impression I got was that she had talked to someone in the social services and this was a general observation.

F

G

H

Q I just want to ask you

- A MR WEIR: Yes, I was present and I heard them. I am simply asking you whether or not --- I am not asking you to identify the part of Belfast --- the Kincora Boys' Home is situated close to the home or homes of Contact 1?
A Yes.
- B Q Is it right that at that time you had no information that there was anything improper being done by McGrath in the boys' home?
A That is correct.
- Q Your concern was purely that a person of those proclivities as evidenced by the letter should be so employed?
A Yes, that was correct.
- C Q After you had mentioned the matter, I think you now say, on two occasions --- firstly you mentioned what you discovered initially, then you returned to the subject when you discovered that McGrath was to take an active part in the service?
A That is right.
- Q Is the position that as a result of whatever Contact 1 did, McGrath then did not take part in the service?
A No. McGrath did take part in the service.
- D Q He did?
A He did.
- Q Was there a later service in which he did not take part?
A Not to my knowledge. In the only one that I complained about he did take part, because I was unable to attend myself, I had a speaking engagement out of town, and sent a friend to the service, and he definitely took part.
- E Q You remained as a member of the church, and I think a salaried church worker for a couple of years after that?
A Yes.
- Q Did you return to the subject again on subsequent occasions?
A Yes.
- F Q Can you say approximately how many?
A I tried to calculate at one time. I think it was about six or seven times, because I remember Witness 1 said that I only spoke once.
- Q Contact 1?
A I am sorry, Contact 1 said that I only mentioned the subject once, and I then tried to assess the number of times, and it worked out about seven times or so.
- G Q What sort of response did you get as you continued to mention the matter? What was the reaction?
A I got the impression that I was -- you know, I was being -- I do not know the right word to use -- you know, that I was sort of being strung along, that I was being promised something would be done and it was not being done.
- H Q What sort of things were you being promised?
A Well, that "I'll talk to you". I had suggested other people who

A

THE CHAIRMAN: He was at tea, you told us yesterday, was that not right?

A Yes. And she came back with a message from her father that he was at his meal and would telephone me back, which he did not do.

MR WEIR: Did you have an subsequent contact with him about it?

A No.

B

Q Did he ever get in touch with you again?

A No.

Q You said yesterday that you gathered Contact 4 might have spoken to the Eastern Board. Where did you gather that from?

A From press statements that he made.

C

Q But not from anything that he said to you?

A No, it was not from that. Somewhere I heard, or read, that following his conversation with me he had made an approach to the relevant authorities. That is why ---

THE CHAIRMAN: That was from the newspapers?

A Yes. Also, I think he said at one time he had suggested a joint approach with Contact 1.

D

MR WEIR: But as far as you know of your own knowledge, you know of nothing that he did?

A No.

Q And you never heard from him again?

A No.

E

Q Please understand, I am not at all anxious to appear to be critical of you, because I think you have done more than a lot of people, if I may say so, with regard to this matter, but may I ask you why you never got in touch with the Health Board yourself?

A Well ---

Q You must have asked yourself that question often?

A Yes, I am afraid I have. The original reason was, which I think I did refer to, that my concern was that it should be dealt with first of all by a Christian with a moral conscience. I had no up-to-date information on McGrath, I had no knowledge that he was actually involved in any activities in Kincora. I felt that it needed someone with authority, with influence, to investigate the matter. Another reason was that I knew that Witness B had made anonymous approach to the Board and had acquainted them with facts. I also knew that Witness A at some stage in the proceedings had some kind of contact within the social services, because Witness B was able to tell me when I suggested going to the head of Kincora, "You need'nt bother, he's one too". Then at a later date he said, "You know, it seems now there is three of them." I must say I considered it rather more than coincidence that three people out of three were employed in a home the size of Kincora, and I must say that it did occur to us, because we would talk often of how we could go about this. I mean, I --

H

Q May I ask, who is "us"?

A Witness B. We often talked about what further steps we could take. I must say that I very often spent sleepless nights trying to think of some other way to do it.

IT/7/1

22

- A Q I do not want to interrupt, Miss Shaw, but could I just take some of that, because there is a great deal of information in the answer you have just given. You knew that Informant B had given anonymous information?
A That is right.
- B Q And I think we heard earlier in the Inquiry about a social worker who received an anonymous telephone call; I think that is probably the one. But, of course, you would know, from your experience and knowledge of the way things work, that really an anonymous telephone call is extremely difficult to evaluate, or indeed investigate, do you not?
A Yes, I would accept that.
- C Q And also, so far as there being two or perhaps three people of this type in the home, I am sure it must have occurred to you, and to Informant B, who is an educated person - is that not so?
A Yes.
- D Q - that there are a great many echelons, if you like, above the head of a children's home to whom one could have recourse? There are the people who are employed at a senior level, and then of course in a Health Board, as you would know, there are the members of the Board who serve in a voluntary capacity? Like a Council? One can go to a Councillor to complain that one's binman is bashing one's bin; well, that is a rather factitious example, but you know the sort of thing. Did it never occur to you to explore some of those higher reaches, as it were, of the Board?
A Well, I will be quite frank with you. One of the reasons why we did not was because, having heard these rumours about three members, we suspected there might be someone further up either directing these men into the situations or covering up for them. I mean, I must admit that I was suspicious of a home employing three homosexuals out of three.
- E Q I can understand that, but you surely did not think that all the voluntary members of the Eastern Health Board were tarred with the same brush?
A I did not but ...
- F Q There are some ladies, for example, who are members.
A I did not but I did not know who was and I felt that it needed someone with stronger influence outside.
- G Q Could I suggest to you, Miss Shaw, one possible influence upon your thinking? You have explained the Christian background and thinking which motivated your own actions, and you have explained, I think, that the contacts which you made were made from that standpoint or viewpoint, if you like; in other words, they were people who you hoped or believed would be sympathetic to your objectives and would not misunderstand the reason why you were raising it? Is that so?
A Yes.
- H Q Was the position, Miss Shaw, that really all you had to go on was what Informant B had told you and the letters, which related to a time some distance in the past, and you were anxious that the matter would be sensitively investigated by someone from, as you put it, a Christian point of view, firstly to ascertain if there were anything of substance in it, ongoing, and then, if necessary, to take action? In other words, you did not want to rush in, cause a lot of upset and distress if it subsequently turned out that this was something which was buried in the past and which was no longer, if you like, operating, as a factor in this man's life? Is that the position?
A No. I did not feel William McGrath should be employed where he was employed, with his history, and whether he was even actively involved or not, I

that he could have had any degree of confidence that this information would not have leaked and we do not find it possible to criticise him for not taking this course of action.

4.126 In our judgement it would have been appropriate for Mr Gilliland to have informed the Chairmen 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 and Social Services, in view of its overall responsibility and accountability for the Personal Social Services. In making these findings, we do not suggest that either the respective Chairmen 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.

4.127 Finally there is the question of whether the Meharg/Cullen investigation should have been dealt with through the Board's formal complaints procedures (see paragraphs 2.41-2.45). We concluded that the information conveyed to Messrs Gilliland and Bunting did not constitute a complaint within the terms of those procedures, and that the handling of the information was a matter within the discretion of the Board's management.

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 D/Con Cullen did not at any time receive or transmit any allegation that Mr McGrath was engaging in homosexual activity with residents of Kincora. D/Con Cullen's evidence and our examination of his papers also established that there was no suggestion that the "prominent people" 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 D/Con Cullen and did not, in our view, convey an accurate description of those named.

The evidence of Miss Valerie Shaw

4.129 Miss Valerie Shaw, who had no connection with the Social Services, came into contact with Informant B in or around late 1973. She subsequently

made efforts to expose Mr McGrath as a homosexual by bringing Informant B's allegations against Mr McGrath to the notice of a large number of acquaintances and others to whom she was introduced through her religious activities. In 1980 Miss Shaw made a statement to the police listing her contacts. We established that only two of these proved material to this Inquiry. The police statements and public pronouncements of Miss Shaw's other contacts and certain of our own enquiries made it clear that they did not bring the concerns of Miss Shaw or Informant B to the attention of the authorities relevant to this Inquiry. We refer to these contacts only where it is necessary to our narrative of events. Some of Miss Shaw's activities received widespread publicity in 1982 and afterwards. We are aware that her detailed version of events was publicly contradicted in part by at least one of her contacts, the Reverend Doctor Ian Paisley, MP, MEP. We mention this in order to put it on record that it is common ground that nothing relevant to this Inquiry arose from Miss Shaw's dealings with Dr Paisley.

4.130 At this point it is also appropriate to deal with another of Miss Shaw's contacts who was mentioned in evidence in terms which caused us to make enquiries as to his possible relevance to this Inquiry. In about May 1974 Superintendent John Graham (now retired) was put in touch with Miss Shaw and was told that Mr McGrath was allegedly a homosexual and that he worked in Kincora. Superintendent Graham's April 1982 Terry Inquiry statement indicated that he went to Mountpottinger police station and reported verbally to a member of the CID, but he could not recall which member. The RUC and Terry Inquiry investigators had been unable to identify the alleged contact and there was, therefore, no evidence that the matter had subsequently come to the attention of the Social Services. In the course of her evidence, however, Miss Shaw intimated that Superintendent Graham might not have been entirely satisfied with the efforts made to identify his 1974 contact. We wrote to Superintendent Graham listing the six police officers who had been interviewed with negative result in relation to his 1982 statement and seeking any possible additional names. Superintendent Graham replied that to suggest further names would be beyond his memory and that he would rather be sure than uncertain about naming officers. He also said that, while he was disappointed that police enquiries had not revealed the identity of the officer to whom he spoke, he was never in a position to criticise police investigations into the

Kenecan Supt. HARRISON Sussex Police ¹³ FEB. 1985

Re: Supt. GRAHAM/MISSSHAW'S EVIDENCE

1. Further to our telephone contact per Supt. Penley,
Supt. Harrison informed me: —

Supt. Graham had provided the following names to him,
re possible recipients of his message re Miss Shaw's
allegations: —

D/Insp G. Hamilton

Seen by Supt. H.

D/Sgt. R. Crockett

"

D/Insp. J. McVeigh

Telephoned

D/Sgt. W. Johnston

"

D/Sgt. Fitzsimmons

"

2. Supt. Graham was aware that Supt. Harrison had ~~been~~
interviewed D/Insp. Carlisle.

3. Supt. Harrison was speaking from contemporary
notes.

4. Supt. Graham was responding to the question of who
he conceivably could have passed the info. on to.

 ¹³/₂/₈₅

Supt. HARRISON Office Chichester 784433
Ext 202

Home Working 3/123

48

Committee of Inquiry into Children's Homes and Hostels

Chairman : His Honour W H Hughes

Members : Mr W J Patterson OBE
Mr H Whalley

Your Ref :

Secretary : Mr S Quinn

Our Ref : CHH 118/85

Address : Castle Buildings
Stormont
BELFAST
BT4 3RA
Telephone: (0232) 63939

19 February 1985

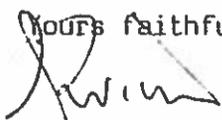
Mr J Graham
C/ RUC Headquarters
Brooklyn
Knock
BELFAST

Dear Sir

EVIDENCE OF VALERIE SHAW

1. In the course of her oral testimony to the Committee of Inquiry, Miss Shaw stated (at Page 73 of the transcript of day 37 - copy enclosed) that you were unhappy with the RUC investigation, insofar as it related to your activities following your conversation with her in 1974.
2. When you were interviewed by Supt Harrison as part of the Terry Investigation, you produced the following list of Police Officers with whom you might have spoken after the conversation with Miss Shaw:-
 - (i) Det Insp G Hamilton
 - (ii) Det Sgt R Crockett
 - (iii) Det Insp J McVeigh
 - (iv) Det Sgt W Johnston
 - (v) Det Sgt Fitzsimmons.
3. The Committee wishes to ascertain whether or not this list is exhaustive of all personnel with whom you might have spoken. If there are any additional names, could you please let me have them as soon as possible. For your information, the Committee is aware that Det Insp Carlisle, whom Supt Harrison had interviewed before he saw you, is an additional possible contact.
4. An early reply would be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully



S QUINN
Secretary to the Inquiry

(48) 17/3

C./R.U.C. Headquarters
Brooklyn
Knock
BELFAST

5 March, 1985

Committee of Enquiry into Children's
Homes and Hostels

Mr. S. Quinn,
Castle Buildings
Stormont
Belfast
BT4 3RA

Handwritten initials/signature

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter CNN 118/85 dated 19th February, 1985 in which it is stated that I produced to Supt. Harrison a list of Police Officers with whom I might have spoken, I respectfully point out that this is not strictly accurate.

So far as my recollection is concerned I believe that the list was compiled through suggestion that named officers were attached to Mountpottinger Station at the time I passed on the information I had received.

To suggest further names would be beyond my memory and I would rather be positive of being correct than to feel uncertain about naming officers.

I would further point out that I was never in a position to criticise police investigations into the matter. However, I did feel dissappointed that subsequent enquiry did not reveal the officer with whom I spoke.

This confirms telephonic communication with Mr. Mercier on Tuesday 5th March, 1985.

Yours faithfully,

Handwritten signature: John M. Graham

John M. Graham

220. We found GRAHAM nervous, unconvincing, and difficult to imagine as a person holding the rank of Detective Superintendent in the Royal Ulster Constabulary only a few years earlier.

221. When considering whether GRAHAM is being truthful, it has to be remembered that if he had reason not to tell the truth the easiest course would have been for him to deny that SHAW had spoken to him about McGRATH and Kincora. When she passed this information to him they were alone together in his motor car, with no chance of being overheard. It is possible that after listening to Miss SHAW he either decided to disregard the matter as little more than gossip, or he may have simply failed to pass the information on. He was in his last month of police service when he spoke to Miss SHAW.

222. Another option is that he did pass the information on to Mountpottinger CID and for some reason is refusing to name the person or persons concerned.

223. Neither Superintendent FLENLEY nor I have discovered any evidence to link this officer in any way with any of the Kincora staff or boys, or any other offender or victim uncovered by the Royal Ulster Constabulary's Kincora investigations. It appears certain that ex Detective Superintendent GRAHAM's unsatisfactory performance will provide headline material if this aspect of the enquiry is examined in public. It seems probable that Mr GRAHAM's credibility will be in doubt and this will be reflected inevitably, it is feared, on the Royal Ulster Constabulary. His evidence may

- 28th September 1971 – There is an entry, believed to have been marked as complete, in the Town Solicitor's Diary (Mr YOUNG) re: 'phoning Mr MEHARG on telephone number 650301'. Two previous attempts to contact ACC MEHARG are also listed in the diary for earlier in that month. MEHARG states he may have received a call from Mr YOUNG, but denies it was about Kincora. MEHARG confirmed that he knew YOUNG both professionally and personally. There are no other entries in the 1971 diary indicating further attempts to contact Mr MEHARG.

Valerie SHAW and D/Superintendent GRAHAM

68. Returning to RUC knowledge of Kincora, there is evidence to suggest further reporting to a Police Officer in 1974. Circa June 1974 Valerie SHAW contacts D/Superintendent John GRAHAM, Head of Belfast CID, who was at that time rapidly approaching retirement.
69. **A personal profile has been prepared of SHAW and is exhibited as GC7.**
70. In late September 1973 Valerie SHAW had been informed by a friend, Emma GREENWOOD, that she (GREENWOOD) had heard from a man called James MCCORMICK that an individual in Orange Order/Christian circles was using his position to "corrupt or attempt to corrupt young men and boys into homosexual practices" (**see GC6**).
71. In October 1973 SHAW met MCCORMICK and between then and June 1974 she attempted to have the matter resolved within Church circles. SHAW stated

that she raised the matters with the Revd Ian PAISLEY. PAISLEY was interviewed by the RUC during the 1980 enquiry and again during the TERRY review. It was PAISLEY's version that he had no reason to connect any of the allegations, brought to him by SHAW, to Kincora and rather saw the matter as relating to homosexuality. Although homosexuality was illegal he did not report this to the RUC.

72. However when this approach to PAISLEY did not bear fruit, SHAW contacted D/Superintendent John GRAHAM, Head of Belfast CID, with whom she shared a mutual acquaintance.
73. GRAHAM stated that he had passed the information received from SHAW on to a CID officer(s) at Mountpottinger. No record has been found of any report being made or recorded.
74. It would seem reasonable to conclude that a senior and experienced detective officer should have made a record of such information, to whom it was passed and that he would subsequently have satisfied himself that appropriate action had been taken. In her evidence to HUGHES, SHAW described GRAHAM as making notes during their 45 minute meeting. Recording this complaint and investigating it, may well have built upon, or alternatively supported, the other disparate allegations known to the RUC by June 1974. It is however appropriate to observe that it was Roy GARLAND who made the 1973 anonymous Robophone call, and who was also CULLEN and SHAW's source of information (see Exhibit **GC5**) in 1973/1974.

75. These observations echo, it must be acknowledged, comments made within the TERRY report.

Richard KERR

76. In October 1977 a Kincora resident, Richard KERR was arrested in relation to a series of burglaries.

77. A Personal Profile has been prepared of KERR and is marked as GC8.

78. During his detention at Strandtown Police Station KERR asked the Investigating Officer, D/Constable SCULLY, if MAINS would be attending the station. SCULLY had previous knowledge and suspicions of MAINS, particularly in relation to his homosexuality. A subsequent court appearance and comment by KERR to "tell all" if MAINS did not appear, gave rise to further suspicions about MAINS and his relationship with KERR in SCULLY's mind.

79. SCULLY raised his concerns with Social Workers involved with KERR and Kincora. Several meetings then followed between D/Constable SCULLY, Sergeant SILLERY (the Juvenile Liaison Officer in 'E' District) and a number of Social Workers.

80. No criminal investigation appears to have been commenced, which is understandable given the absence of a criminal complaint. Instead, it appears that at this stage the RUC were passing their concerns to Social Care. There is no record of any mention to SCULLY or SILLERY of the existence or contents

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

Detective Superintendent John GRAHAM- June 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failures of the system

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

Points of Note

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

OCD 10 - Kincora Box 18

MY CONCLUSIONS

50. It is of particular significance to state under this heading that the *Director of Public Prosecutions* having received and given what I can only describe as very careful consideration of all of the reports which concluded the enquiries by your R.U.C. team, the contents of which we were aware, has decided that no further action should be taken against any persons for criminal offences.

51. My conclusions after the fullest possible investigation are :-

a) There is absolutely no evidence that residents of any children's home were involved in anything remotely resembling homosexual "rings" as asserted by the media or the latter's contentions that this so called ring involved Police officers, civil servants, military personnel, Justices of the Peace or legal people.

b) There was no cover up or concealment of evidence or disciplinary breaches by the R.U.C. personnel. There was some degree of lack of awareness over information/intelligence but this was at a time of intense terrorist activity which placed an excessive strain on Police resources and undoubtedly dictated priorities. There was, therefore, at this time an understandable inability to recognise that extremely vague information which arose in 1974, if probed thoroughly, may well have revealed that which was finally discovered in your 1980 investigations. In 1976 there was some other information which was not thoroughly recognised as relating to that

OCD 10 - Kincora Box 18

which came to hand in 1974. In no way, however, by any stretch of imagination was this a question of a cover up, only, I repeat, a lack of awareness, of interpretation and recognition. Any later critics had the benefit of what never exists at the time, namely, hindsight. In fact, it was D/Superintendent CASKEY's excellent work which ultimately focussed attention upon this !

c] No complaint was ever received by the Police from any victim at Kincora or other boys' homes of homosexual abuse by the staff until your 1980 enquiry team was launched. In the absence of such complaints there are constraints and limits to the action which can be taken by the Police on the basis of unsubstantiated rumour or allegations even where they emanate from well-motivated and genuine people. That being said there were several occasions when, through inadequacy or inefficiency, insufficient cognizance was taken by supervisory officers of the implications of information, which unsupported and lacking credibility from its original source, should nevertheless have attracted greater interest and a more positive response. I do not consider, however, despite those lapses of professionalism, that an earlier investigation would reasonably have been prompted on the basis of the information available to those officers.

d] Your team's investigation in 1980 and indeed their continuing activities endeavoured but could not establish the existence of any para-military organisation connected with the homosexual misconduct in any boys' home or of any attempts to recruit persons to a para-military organisation through residents in a boys' hostel. My team's enquiries also covered this ground fully and we can confirm the conclusions of your team that no such viable para-military organisation in fact exists beyond an ideological concept of a few ineffectual individuals with hopes and aspirations which never materialised or reached the stage of criminal activity. However, we traced evidence that a member of the Eastern Health & Social Services Board in Belfast was put off from exercising properly his supervisory role because it was believed that one of the Kincora Hostel staff,

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

JAMES PRICE CULLEN

STATEMENT OF

OVER 21

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]

D/CONSTABLE

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS

DRUGS SQUAD HQ, RUC STATION, DONEGALL PASS, BELFAST

ADDRESS

I declare that this statement consisting of 4 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 30 day of APRIL 19 80

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am a D/Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary attached to the CID Drugs Section, Donegall Pass, Belfast. About November 1973 I was in conversation with Mr Jim McCormick at his home at Carryduff. Our conversation was about matters relative to the occult. During our discourse Mr McCormick related an incident about a friend who had some time previous, allegedly been sexually abused and influenced by a man who Mr McCormick did not wish to name at that time. He did say, however, that the man was a lay-preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young teenage boys. On the 3 December 1973 I went to Hendon Metropolitan Police Training Centre, London, on a CID Course, returning on the 9 February 1974. When I returned I thought about my conversation with Mr McCormick and gave it careful consideration. I contacted him again and by appointment on the 1 March 1974 D/Constable Duff (now D/Sergeant Duff) and I saw Mr McCormick again at his home. The Injured Party (who will be referred to as the informant throughout the statement) was present. I spoke to the informant from 10.00 am to 1.15 pm when he alleged that a man, now known to me as William McGrath, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, had sexually interfered with him as a teenager. That the association was cultivated through religious meetings and organisations which my informant attended. Later the friendship grew

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

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TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: JAMES PRICE CULLEN CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2.

my informant said he was invited to Mr McGrath's home where religion was discussed. At first my informant said that the sincerity of his beliefs were discussed and then McGrath would talk of an 'emotional block' which he said my informant suffered from. Later he said, McGrath touched his privates and he objected but McGrath pointed out to him that he was too tense and keyed-up. McGrath he said, "Termed this as an emotional block". My informant stated that he was prepared to assist the Police and supply all the information he could about McGrath and his associates. He objected to having another Police Officer present during his conversation. He made it clear that he did not want to be involved in any Court proceedings because he had broken all connections with McGrath, and was concerned about his family's welfare and his future. My informant said that he gave up his studies. Then in 1964 he purchased a small business in which McGrath became an equal partner by promising to pay half the purchase price. McGrath, he said, did not pay his share and borrowed money to the amount of £2,000 when the business prospered. He stated that the money was paid to him in 1972 when he took Court proceedings to recove the debt from McGrath. My informant told me that he had again resumed his studies at Queens University Belfast. On the 2 March 1974 I had an appointment with Mr Meharg, ACC Crime Branch, and made him aware of the information which I had received. Mr Meharg instructed me to further my enquiries and report to him again. From time to time I submitted in writing general information about associates and background facts about McGrath's political, religious and business activities but failed to obtain anything of a concrete nature by which proceedings could be instituted. Copies of correspondence from William McGrath to my informant while at College were also submitted. Mr Meharg returned all the papers to me, when no evidence of an up-to-date nature was forthcoming, to continue the investigation. In January 1976 I was again contacted by my informant who told me that he had reason to believe that William McGrath was working in the Kincora Boys' Home at North Road, Belfast. He said, that he though that a William Magowan, an employee of the Belfast Corporation Welfare

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER

James P. Cullen

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF JAMES PRICE CULLEN CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3.

Department, [REDACTED] Road, Newtownabbey, was instrumental in getting McGrath the job at Kincora. On the 21 January 1976 I contacted Mr Meharg, ACC Crime Branch, and told him of the new developments in my enquiries. I travelled to Bristol on Police enquiries about other matters and on my return I had a further appointment with Mr Meharg on the 24 January 1976. On instructions from Mr Meharg I proceeded with my enquiries and contacted Mr Bunting of the Eastern Health and Social Services, University Street, Belfast. On the 19 February 1976 I spoke to Mr Bunting at his office and told him that I was making enquiries about William McGrath who I believed was employed at the Kincora Boys' Home. This was confirmed and then I had a conversation about the Superintendent of the Home, Mr J. Mains. Mr Bunting confirmed that an allegation had been made by one of the boys at a Summer Camp against Mr Joseph Mains. This allegation had been investigated but no action was deemed necessary and the matter was dropped. Mr Bunting agreed to enquire if I could have a copy of the file and a list of the boys who were at the Summer Camp. On the 15 March 1976 a copy of the file and a list of names of the boys attending the Summer Camp were supplied. I forwarded the file to Mr Meharg but did not speak to him again about the facts which my enquiries had revealed. On the 21 March 1976 as a result of an injury on duty I commenced Sick Leave not resuming again until the 19 April 1976. During my enquiry at the Eastern Health and Social Services Department there was no evidence that William McGrath had been involved in any irregular behaviour at the Kincora Boys' Home. All the intelligence related to events which were not current information and did not relate to any direct allegations of any irregularities at the Kincora Boys' Home, other than what had already been investigated. I did not have any contact with my informant after that and I received no further instructions from Mr Meharg in relation to my enquiries. Because no further information was forthcoming I did not pursue my enquiries. On the 24 January 1980 I received a telephone call from Mr Bunting, Eastern Health and Social Services Department, requesting to see me. I spoke to Mr Bunting at his office and was shown a newspaper report in the Irish Independent relating

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER: *James P. Cullen*

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: JAMES PRICE CULLEN CONTINUATION PAGE NO 4.

to an allegation by Mr Gerry Fitt, MP, of a sex racket at a Children's Home. The newspaper article referred to files currently existing in 2 Police Stations, ie Strandtown and Donegall Pass. Mr Bunting and Mr Gilliland who was present talked about the enquiries which I had made from them in 1976. After this meeting I reported the facts to Mr Desmond Browne, Crime Branch, and later produced the information which I had relating to William McGrath. On the 25 January 1980 I again spoke to Mr Bunting and requested a further copy of the file relating to Mr Joseph Mains which I handed over to Chief Inspector Caskey on the 29 January 1980. After my meeting on the 15 March 1976 at the Eastern Health and Social Services Department, Mr Bunting and Mr Gilliland agreed to increase the supervision at the Kincora Boys' Home.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER

James P. Cullen

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: JAMES PRICE CULLEN
 AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] OVER 21 YEARS
 OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: DETECTIVE CONSTABLE
 ADDRESS DRUGS SQUAD, HQ RUC STATION, DONEGALL PASS, BELFAST.

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 19 day of June 19

Sgd D B Elliott D/Sergeant
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

Sgd James P Cullen
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I wish to refer to a statement prepared by me and handed to D/Sergeant Elliott on 30 April 1980. On reflection I now realise that I was aware as a result of the original meetings with my informant that McGrath was employed at the Kincora Boys' Home and that the Superintendent of that home was Joseph Mains. No allegation of misconduct at the home was made at that stage. When my informant contacted me again in 1976 - (January) it was to advise that he was concerned that McGrath was still employed at Kincora. As a result of this meeting and on instructions from Mr Meharg I contacted Mr Bunting regarding McGrath, Mains and Kincora. On 15 March 1976 I was given a photo copy of an internal investigation report which referred to Joseph Mains. The report included a copy letter signed by Joseph Mains giving an explanation with regard to an allegation. I posted this file through the internal police postal system to Mr Meharg. I had no contact with Mr Meharg on this matter since passing this document to him. The file was not returned to me. When I submitted the file a list of boys names who attended the summer camp was attached to the file. I did not interview any of these boys or anyone from Kincora Boys' Hostel. Enquiries made by me throughout were to establish intelligence in relation to McGrath. In my previous statement I refer to documents I received from Mr Meharg. These are the documents I handed to D/Sergeant Elliott on 7 February 1980 now exhibited DBE 1. As a result of

SIGNATURE of WITNESS Sgd James P Cullen

ROMANISM

ROMANISM is an age-old threat to the fortunes and liberties of mankind. Posing as a Church, it is in fact not a body of theological doctrine or belief, but a huge and intricate system of government. It is an empire ; it is an absolute monarchy, with its College of Cardinals or Privy Counsellors—a monarchy which rules not only the bodies and outward actions of its subjects, but which rules the conscience by means of spiritual terrors, and ensures the most abject obedience by means of superstitious feelings.

This evil system has its agents in every land and every nation; for every priest, every monk, every nun, every member of a religious confraternity is an agent of that Government. And every one of these—the whole body indeed of the Romanists—move as one army in accordance with the orders from the Vatican.

Its action is in every state, setting nation to hamper nation, and exciting one statesman against another; breaking up, dividing, crumbling its enemies ; while its own party is always united, conspiring everywhere towards one object, world-wide supremacy!

The first and only loyalty of a Romanist is to the Pope. A Romanist cannot understand loyalty in any

other sphere of life or activity. Because of this a Romanist cannot be trusted. The moral theology of his teachers has perverted his mind, disloyalty is his creed, treachery is a virtue, and priestly absolution is held to wipe out the slightest taint of sin. A Romanist is an Enemy Agent and ought in every case to be treated with the suspicion which is his due.

Romanism is an evil system through and through and does not possess within itself the ability to reform. God will continue to reach down into its iniquitous depths, and by free unmerited Grace, lift its slaves to a place in Christ where they will enjoy the glorious liberty of the children of God, but the system of Romanism will never change, it will never move in the direction of righteousness.

Issued by

Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade

17 WELLINGTON PARK, MALONE, BELFAST, 9
Northern Ireland.

We need YOUR help to maintain and extend this vital work. All contributions gratefully acknowledged.

OCD-290-(4pgs) re OCD 290 additional material - Clear bag containing DBE1

We believe that in your heart of hearts you want to be a Christian! There are thousands like you, who, just because they do not know the way, drift on through the years, wasting their lives, looking for a satisfaction they can never find. It is our desire to make things so clear that you will be able to become a Christian immediately you finish reading this tract!

THREE THINGS ARE NECESSARY.

(1) God's Call.

(2) Your Response.

(3) Acceptance of Responsibility.

God has called you time after time. Perhaps you did not realise that it was God calling. Perhaps even now you can't believe that God has called you; if so, think this over. Many a time you thought you would like to be a Christian. Many a time you wished you were a Christian. Many a time you promised yourself that one day you would be a Christian. Many a time the thought of death brought fear with it. Many a time you have

thought that you would like to be sure that at the end of life you would enter Heaven. Now these thoughts did not come from yourself. That is impossible. These thoughts are none other than the voice of God calling you to Himself! God has called you! How then are you to respond? Your response comes in your answer to two questions.

(1) Do you believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God?

Your answer must be "yes" or "no." Close your eyes just for a moment and ask yourself the question, "Do I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God?"

(2) Do you believe that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died for your sin?

Again your answer must be "yes" or "no." Close your eyes again just for a moment and ask yourself the question, "Do I believe that Jesus Christ, the Son of God, died for my sin? If your answer is "yes" to these two questions then, strange as it may seem, unbelievable though it may be, you are a Christian! If your answer is "yes" then

KIN-114125

OCD-290-(4pgs) re OCD 290 additional material - Clear bag containing Disk

you are "born again," you are "converted,"
you are "saved."

God has called, you have responded, but you will never continue as a Christian unless you accept your responsibility. From this moment onwards you must seek to put out of your life all those things that would waste your time and your talents. There are millions in the world seeking Christ but cannot find Him. This is your responsibility!

You must so order your life that others will find Him through you. The moment you cease to do this, you become carnally minded the result of which will be death. Will you just now bow your head and thank God for saving you, and give Him your word that as long as He gives you breath you will live to bring others to Him.

This literature comes to you through the service of the
YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
If you desire further literature or advice on spiritual or moral problems you are invited to communicate with our Headquarters: Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy



*Spare a
Minute
Please*

3

London

30th Jan 61.

My Dear

This place is like a tomb without you! When I got back here last night as I was turning the key in the door I thought, "Wouldn't it be lovely if he'd missed his train and was in the room waiting for me" What a nasty thought! Alas, when I opened the door there was no one! It's well you did not come with me so it was almost 12 o'clock when I got home.

I don't know how it affected you telling you what I did, but it must have taken a lot out of me for I just don't know how I got through the meeting last night. I was really "washed out".

Today I feel as weak as a kitten!

Please do not let what I told you occupy too much of your thought lest it affects your studies, for you have got to get equipped for the big task ahead!

I would value your special prayers for Tomorrow morning and Wed afternoon! I cannot say more than that.

I am not afraid to die! Eternity is so real and as you were saying in your letter "so much part of the present" that death for me would be like stepping from one room into another.

My Father's Home on high,
Home of the Soul,

How near at times, to such a
possessing eye, the golden gates appear!
Ah! Then my spirit faints to see
the Land I love, the bright
inheritance of Saints, Jerusalem above!

he I am not afraid to die, but I
 do want to go on living! There is so
 much yet to be done! And I have got a
 very dear wife whom I would like to
 stand by and three children I would like
 to lead into the "front line" and then there
 is you! How I would hate to be
 called away without seeing you equipped
 and in the thick of the battle! Oh,
 if I could only tell you all that is on
 my heart for you, but that must await
 the Lords Will & Time!

how I am so grateful for you
 spending so much time with me here. It
 has made all the difference to my visit.
 It is a wonderful privilege to be allowed
 to share in a life so lovely and so
 sure & good as yours. I feel very humble
 because of it. You can be assured that
 my thoughts are with you all the time.



Mrs. & Mrs. R. Garland





My Dearest Marion & Ray,

Just a very hurried note.
Mr. Nelson my next door neighbour
will take it to the post for me.

I've just received your lovely
letter & gift of £12. Oh dear, you'll
guess how I feel at this especially
after you receiving my two letters.
I don't know what to say to you
both, I am deeply humbled at the
Lord's goodness & your obedience bless you!

As I said, my need has grown
less - & how your gift will help towards
this real need. You know I would willingly
pay this £12 back Oh, I just don't
know what to say! Had I known you
were in need yourselves - I would never
have written that 1st letter!

FREEDOM

WE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

WHAT IS IT ?

The Irish Emancipation Crusade and Christian Fellowship Centre was founded in the year 1941 as a group of Irishmen for the purpose of helping the country to reach the full stature of her nationhood.

We believe that Ireland's future is the responsibility of every true Irishman. Ireland is the land of our birth, the rock from whence we have been hewn. Its soil is sacred to us. Its hills and valleys resound with the voices of mighty men who have gone before, calling us on, challenging us to arise and set Ireland free in a liberty greater than she has ever known. If we are to be less than traitors to the heritage that is ours, this one thing we must do. Our hearts can know no rest save when we are striving to set Ireland free from the things that spoil her life.

We are convinced that if the life and soul of Ireland could be revived, there would open up before us a chapter more glorious than any in her glorious past. Latent in the soul of Ireland there are powers that as yet have never been fully expressed. Powers of leadership which could lift our people to a level of life such as we have never known. Ireland could become the home of all that is good, all that is worthwhile.

All this may seem but the idle tale of a dreamer in comparison with the situation as it really exists. Many years ago one of our poets lamented "the empty homes of her golden plains." What would he say now, faced with the tens of thousands of young Irishmen who leave our shores each year to find their homes in other lands? Our cities are stained with sin; our land is dark with the threat of unemployment; thousands of our people are discouraged; many have lost the will to live, and in an hour as dark as this the Godless creed of Communism is capturing the hearts of many.

Must this state of affairs remain with us? Can our young men and maidens not become pillars in our national life instead of going off to other lands? Can the green fields of Ireland not produce more than enough for the needs of our people? Can our cities not be cleansed so

that once again Virtue shall walk our streets? If Ireland is to have a future we must find an answer to these questions!

Ireland's greatest need is a revival of national vigour! Our people have largely lost the ability to improve their lot in life, hence the drift from the land, and the ever-increasing desire to get away from the well proven paths of their fathers. All this, of course, is due to unsatisfied hunger of the soul. Our people have been seeking bread and have been given a stone! As St. Augustine has said, "Thou hast made us for Thyself and our hearts can know no rest till they find that rest in Thee." Yes, that is it! The great need is for every Irishman to know his God! Not just in the forms and ceremonies of the Church must we know Him, but in a deeply intimate, personal way. We must know Him as the One who loves us. We must know Him as
(Continued on page 4)

O LORD, SET IRELAND FREE.

O Lord, set Ireland free,
Free from the things that spoil her life;
Free from the things that make for strife;
Free from the things that keep us apart;
Free from the things that wound Thy heart.
Set her free to do Thy will,
Let Thy Spirit possess her still;
Let her rise in the glory of grace
Till she in truth can see Thy face.
And reading there the wondrous plan
To bridge the gulf twixt God and Man,
Will yield her all to Thy command,
Every heart, and home, and hand.
O Lord, set Ireland free,
Free in her love for Thee.

God Save Ireland!

"GOD SAVE IRELAND," SAID THE HEROES;
 "GOD SAVE IRELAND" SAID THEY ALL. From Song by T. D. Sullivan.

MANY of us have sung the old song and prayed the petition, but what are we doing to bring it about? St. Patrick saved our land from paganism; Father Matthew checked our intemperance, but who is going to save us from the present onrush of evil—daily our newspapers add to the list?

It is true our churches are filled, but to what extent is our religion being lived in our national life? In the days of the prophets the Israelites of old crowded to God's temple to fast and pray, but the Lord said to them through His Prophets: "When you multiply prayer I will not hear, for you have the wall of blood. Wash yourselves, be clean, take away the evil of your devices from my eyes, cease to do perversely. Learn to do well, seek judgment, relieve the oppressed." (Isaiah 1, 15-17).

What does the Lord require of thee? Verily to do judgment, and to love mercy, and to walk carefully with God." (Micah 6: 8).

Many Mohammedans are extremely devout (outwardly) thinking they can mass up their prayers and fastings to ensure their entrance into Heaven regardless of Christian character. Alas! That such numbers who call themselves Christians think they can gain passports to Heaven in the same way, but—

"God is a Spirit, and they that adore Him must adore Him in spirit and in truth." Gospel of St. John 4. 24.

Real religion includes walking with God and loving our neighbour. How can we get it?

A girl in her teens well known to the writer came to realise that she had not got it. She looked ahead to eternity and was filled with fear. One by one her past sins came vividly before her mind to torment her—not the gross sins which the world classes as such, but the petty things that are sin in the eyes of a Holy God, the lies white or black, the petty deceptions, the selfish thoughts and actions. Previously she had not faced up to the knowledge that they were wrong, but now her eyes were opened to see them as God saw them, and she knew she must answer to Him who cannot allow sin in His holy presence. The fear of this reckoning time drove her to try to improve her ways. The Christian ideal of life seemed unattainable, but she thought she would practice a bit to see how she would get on. She was instructed to believe on our Blessed Saviour, Jesus, who had died for her on Calvary, but she could not understand how believing what had happened so long

ago could save her, and no one explained to her that faith in Jesus Christ would bring her into contact with a Spiritual power that would change her whole life. Besides, instinctively she felt that such faith would mean a definite break with the past and a commitment to a new way of living for which she would not be able. Soon however she found that try as she might, she was not making herself any better. Her experience was like that of St. Paul which he records in Romans 7, 18 and 21: "To will is present with me, but to accomplish that which is good I find not. When I have a will to do good evil is present with me." The burden of sin became more and more intolerable, and as one day she watched a little bird happily hopping about she thought enviously, "If only I had been created a bird with no soul to be responsible for!"

But she knew she must face her responsibilities and soon she saw there was only one way out of her difficulties. It was Christ's way or none at all. Quietly one evening the surrender was made. On her knees in her own room she agreed to take the simple way of faith and accept the Blessed Lord Jesus as her substitute, trusting that for His sake she would be forgiven. Immediately the peace of God filled her mind and she knew she was no longer condemned. All fear of death was taken away, never to return, though she has since reached middle age. Soon she found she had new desires after holiness and God became to her a loving Heavenly Father instead of a judge to be dreaded. She had proved the truth of Holy Scripture. "He who heareth—and believeth—hath life everlasting and cometh not into judgment, but is passed from death into life." Gospel of St. John 5. 24. "As many as received Him (Jesus) He gave them power to be made the sons of God." John 1. 12. "Being now justified by His blood, shall we be saved from wrath through Him. Being reconciled shall we be saved by His life." Romans 5. 9 and 10. She also proved, "The charity of God is poured forth in our hearts, by the Holy Ghost who is given unto us." Romans 5, 5. For love to both God and neighbour came into her heart, compelling her to forget herself



Revive National Vigour

and work for others' welfare. Those so equipped are best fitted to help our land to a better future.

Does such an experience as above stand the test of hardships and trials? The following story may help to answer that question:—

In a foreign land an elderly heathen man, who was a leper, came under the writer's care. He was quite ignorant of the Gospel, but after some months of kindness and teaching, light dawned on his darkened mind and he asked to be baptized. It was evident from his happy face that something new had happened in his heart, and soon afterwards, when speaking to the writer, he made this unique statement, "I'm glad I became a leper because it brought me here where I heard of Christ, I might never have heard otherwise." He said it in all earnestness, for he realised that his new-found joy made up for all he had lost; home, friends, health and respect of neighbours, with whom he was now denied social intercourse because of his leprosy.

His disease proved resistant to treatment; his already clubbed feet were slowly decaying, and after about two years his eyes were affected and he became blind. This seemed an unbearable calamity after all he had suffered, and the writer went to visit him thinking he needed comfort. To her surprise his disfigured leper face was radiant. "Akpan," she queried, "You have been always so happy since you came to Jesus Christ—now that you are blind are you still content?"

With a radiant smile he replied, "I have Christ, I need nothing else!" Nor did he! Those who cared for him during the remainder of his life remarked that he continued constantly happy and content. Doubtless, at times he must have mourned the loss of his faculties, but always he found his gain was greater than his loss. He is now enjoying eternal gain in Heaven with the Lord he loved, having proved on earth the truth expressed in a well-known hymn—

"O Christ in Thee my soul hath found
And found in Thee alone,
Thy peace, thy joy, I sought so long,
Thy bliss till now unknown."

Compare with the above the story of an old witch doctor whose bodily infirmity drove him to the same hospital, though not to the Leper quarters. After being healed of a long standing complaint, he realised that our God was the true God and his own idols were useless. He vowed he would never practice witchcraft again, but would worship God. On his return home however, temptation assailed him as he saw that he would lose most of his income. (Possibly, also endanger his life when the other witch doctors heard that he was deserting their ranks.) He made his choice, and went back to his trade.

Soon after God withdrew His gift of health and the old man was suddenly called into eternity.

According to our Lord's parable in St. Luke's Gospel 16, 19-31, the soul carries its memory with it into eternity. What does the witch doctor think of his foolish choice now? Even had his life been prolonged what would have been his gain? Our Lord, when on earth, asked the questions—"What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul, or, what exchange shall a man give for his soul?" Reader what would you answer? This life is a short but double road we must pass along en route for eternity. The great chaos divides one terminus from another. Each leads to its own destination and we must choose now which we will arrive at. In the parable just mentioned our Lord shows us the "Chaos" as fixed so that no soul could pass over it. The rich man who, though a son of the church, had lived for the things of the world, had to stay where he had arrived, bereft of all his earthly comforts, but retaining his gnawing memories of his lost opportunities to better himself and his brothers—memories which made his torment nigh unbearable—whilst Lazarus the once poor man, whose trust was in God (his name implies this) was enjoying the bliss of Paradise from which he could not be removed.

Ahead of each of us are the eternal ages, in which it was God's plan that we should enjoy His great riches and love. Reader, are you allowing God through Jesus Christ to carry out His plan for your own soul or are you pitting your will against His? God will bless our land when He can first bless us.

"I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing. Choose therefore life." Deuteronomy 30, 19.

"This is the testament which I will make with them—said the Lord. I will give My laws in their hearts, and on their minds will I write them. And their sins and iniquities I will remember no more." Hebrews 10, 16-17.

"These things I write to you that ye may not sin. But if any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the just." I John 2, 1.

"For there is one God and one mediator of God and men, the man Jesus Christ." I Timothy 2, 5-6.

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." I John 1, 7.

For quotations from Holy Scripture see Douay version.

To know Ireland is to love her,
To love Ireland is to serve her,
To serve Ireland is to lead her back to God.
NOTHING ELSE MATTERS!

by Crowning Christ King!



the One who gave His Son to die for us. We must know Him as the One who alone can forgive our sin and assure us of a home in Heaven. We must know Him as the One who dwells within us in the daily round and common task.

There are those in our midst who would give us the forms and ceremonies, but who would withhold from us the living Christ. These are the enemies of Ireland! If our country is ever to take her rightful place among the nations of the world, she must be filled with a people who have unhindered access to God! The Irish Emancipation Crusade exists for the purpose of enabling the Irish nation to re-discover its God!

Will you join with us in this Underground Movement for the spiritual re-birth of our people? There are those who will seek to prevent you reading this literature. These are the enemies of Ireland! There are those who would divide our land, who will tell you that because this literature comes from the north-east corner of our island that it should not be read by those in the south and west. These are the enemies of Ireland! Did not Patrick live and labour on the hills of Antrim, did he not set up his See in the City of Armagh, and are the hills of Down not forever sacred, for nestling in their folds there lies the body of the Saint, waiting for the trump of God and the glory of the resurrection morn? All who seek to destroy the spiritual oneness of our people, whether they be Priest, Minister or Politician, are the enemies of Ireland!

Guard this literature as a priceless possession; hide it away from those who would destroy it. Read it in secret; read it again and again; face up to its implications. Send for further copies; give these to friends you can trust. Leave copies in Trams, Buses, Hotels. Drop copies by the roadside and in the market place—anywhere, where others will find them. Set aside ten minutes of your time each day, and in the quiet of your room or in the corner of a field, away from prying eyes, learn to talk with God. Pray to God in the Name of Christ. Ask God for Christ's sake to give you the Holy Spirit to guide you into all the truth. Let nothing interfere with this ten minute vigil with God each day. You will be amazed at the result. You may have to battle with the Devil, but the peace of God will fill your soul. You will have a joy in your life such as you have never known before. The outward forms and ceremonies will fall from you as worn and useless clothes. When you get to this stage

God will tell you the next step to take!

If you can find a friend you can trust, and who feels about these things as you do, spend the ten minutes vigil as often as possible together. Learn to pour out your soul in prayer to God in the Name of Christ in each other's presence. Be sure you are not discovered by those who are the enemies of Ireland!

*

A Prayer

O Breath of Life, come sweeping through us;
Revive Thy Church with life and power;
O Breath of Life, come, cleanse, renew us
And fit Thy Church to meet this hour!

O Wind of God, come bend us, break us,
Till humbly we confess our need;
Then in Thy tenderness remake us,
Revive, restore, for this we plead!

O Breath of Love, come breathe within us,
Renewing thought and will and heart;
Come, Love of Christ, afresh to win us,
Revive Thy Church in ev'ry part!

O Heart of Christ, once broken for us,
'Tis there we find our strength and rest;
Our broken, contrite hearts now solace,
And let Thy waiting Church be blest!

Revive us, Lord! Is zeal abating
While harvest fields are vast and white?
Revive us, Lord, the world is waiting;
Equip Thy Church to spread the light!

*

WORTH REMEMBERING

Communism is the Brew of Hell distilled in the Cauldron of man's rejection of God.

A nation that forgets God cannot survive.

*

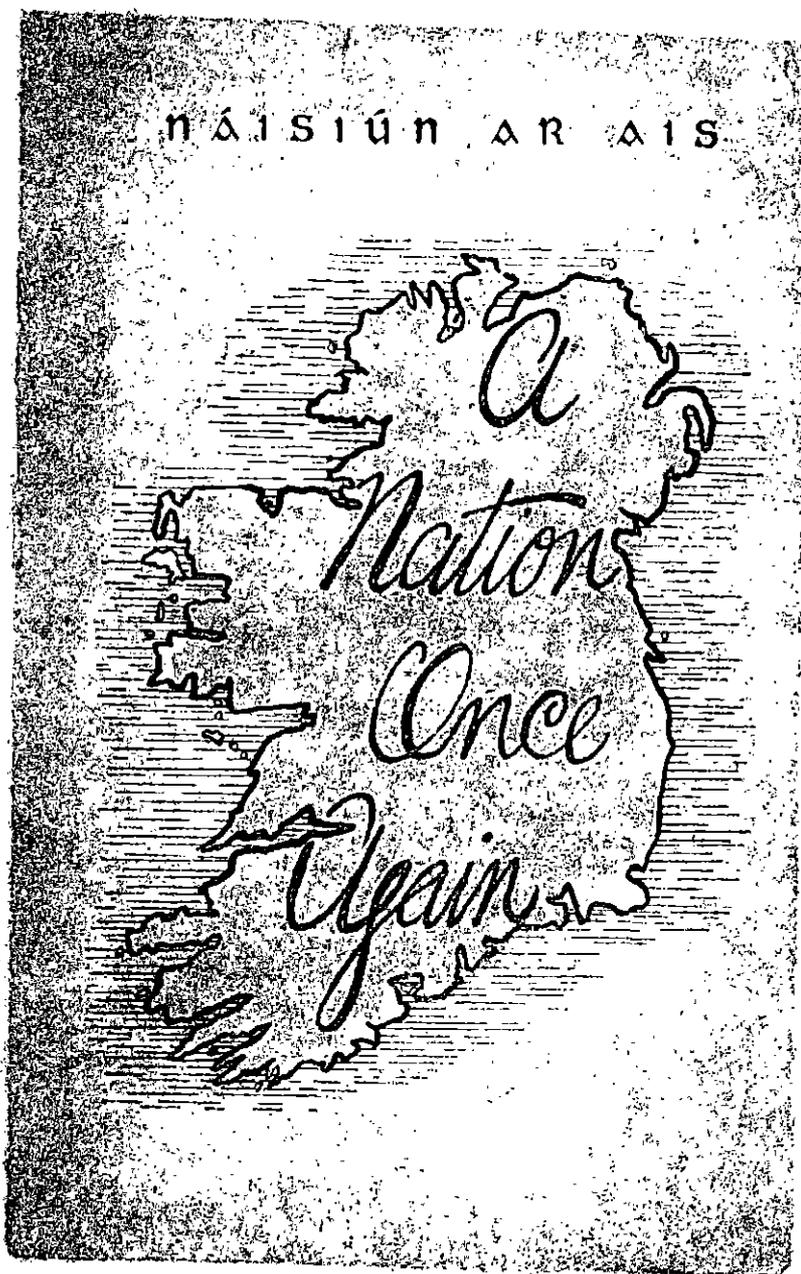
WORTH DOING

Ask God for Christ's sake to forgive your sin.

Ask the Holy Spirit to guide you into the truth that you might discover the liberty which is your birthright.

FOR GOD & FOR IRELAND!

Printed and Published by The Irish Emancipation Crusade and Christian Fellowship Centre, Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast, Ireland.



A Nation Once Again

It was a lovely warm evening in July. The Dublin Horse Show grounds at Ballsbridge were packed with spectators for the Military Tattoo of 1945, when the Irish National Army rehearsed for us the history of our nationhood. What thrilled me most was to hear them singing in the starlight that moving song, "A Nation Once Again." When Thomas Davis wrote the poem, it was to touch his country's heart far better than he knew. He has gone, but its glow still brightens the mountain summits of our history. I wish he could have been there that evening and heard his own words wafted on the midnight air:—

"For freedom comes from God's right hand
And needs a godly train;
And righteous men must make our land
A nation once again."

The words somehow tug at all our hearts, yet bring a blush to all our cheeks, for, as we face them squarely, we naturally ask, "Where are the righteous men?" We long to be righteous through and through; but holy-living seems like some far-distant star. In the

FIRST DAIL EIREANN

(which sat irregularly on Jan. 21st, 1919, before the Free State was actually founded) a man of God opened with prayer. That man, who followed Mr. Eamonn De Valera as President of Sein Fein, was the late Father Michael O'Flanagan of Castleroa, Co.

Roscommon. And in speaking afterwards of the future of our island home, he said to us over the tea table, "Ireland must have a Reformation or she will have a revolution. I get so tired of hearing Protestants always harping back to the 16th Century Reformation so contentedly. What we need is a Reformation NOW in the 20th Century. We must return to the Word of God and Apostolic Christianity." Such a Reformation or Revival we may confidently expect, as God's plan for this dark hour in the world's history. He has promised, *I will pour out My Spirit upon all flesh*. When God Himself says, "I will," how can we doubt?

FATHER MICHAEL—A PROPHET!

Father Michael was surely more than a priest and a patriot: he was a prophet. Let him repeat it to us again from the great beyond, and let his clarion call shiver through the soul of Eire—**"WE MUST RETURN TO THE WORD OF GOD AND APOSTOLIC CHRISTIANITY."** This was the Christianity for which Ireland was once noted, when she was known as "The land of saints and seers," before "The English entered Ireland by the mandate of the Apostolic See and subjugated it to the obedience of the Roman Church" (—Letter from Pope Honorius III to his legate in 1221). "There is something very singular," says O'Driscoll (himself a Roman Catholic historian) "in the ecclesiastical history of Ireland. The Christian Church of that country, as founded by St. Patrick and his predecessors, existed for many ages free and unshackled. For about seven hundred years this Church maintained its independence and differed on points of importance with Rome. . . . In the struggles which were made in England and upon the Continent to resist the encroachment of the Roman see, the missionaries of the Irish Church were everywhere contending in the front of the battle. They drew upon themselves the fierce and stern indignation of the pontiffs." Not till about 1106 was Gillebert, the Danish Bishop of Limerick, appointed as the first papal legate to Ireland, as St. Bernard expressly states. We find this Gillebert writing to the other Irish Bishops, urging them to conform "To the end that those schismatic

orders, wherewith all Ireland is deluded, may give place to one Catholic and Roman office.

He calls them "schismatic", but the character of these Irish Celtic Christians is thus described by the Venerable Bede, 730 A.D.: "They observed only those words of piety and chastity, which they could learn in the writings of the Prophets, the Evangelists and the Apostles." Their laws also recognised clerical marriages after the example of the Apostle Peter (see St. Mark 1:30). Otherwise Ireland would have had no St. Patrick, for his grandfather was a priest. And Bishop Conn of Clonmacnoise, too, was not only a married ecclesiastic himself, but his father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather (Bishop Donoghue) before him. From such a "godly train" were raised the spiritual

LEADERS OF OUR ANCIENT SIRE-LAND

who introduced us to the pure Apostolic faith. From earnest hearts in Eire today there rises a cry for power to conquer in the terrific battle against the forces of evil. How did the Apostles get this divine power? It seems through four main channels:—

Channel I

POWER of REGENERATION by the WORD.

St. Peter describes it as *Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible by the Word of God.* And St. James puts it in another way when he says, *Receive ye the implanted Word, which is able to save your souls.* How simple! The human heart is the soil. We take a word of God regarding our redemption (such as, *He was bruised for our sins and by His bruises we are healed*) and by earnest meditation drop it into that soil, covering it there by faith. The Holy Spirit makes it germinate; and NEW LIFE is the result. "Righteous men" can be made no other way. This was the seed which St. Patrick planted on the barren soil of our pagan shores and which Young Irelanders later carried in Christ's name across Europe and over the wide world, yielding a golden harvest.

Channel II.

POWER of the PRECIOUS BLOOD of CHRIST

There is a great barrier separating man from God, and that is sin. *Your iniquities*, said Isaias, *have divided between you and your God, and your sins have hid His face from you.* Some of us have had a pretty black past: we all have in God's sight. But we needn't despair, when St. Paul, who called himself "the chief of sinners," could say, *We have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of our transgressions.* The sin that hides us from God's face can be put away by our blessed Lord's atoning sacrifice. What He did for the dying thief he will do for you and me this minute, if we'd only ask Him.

There were, I remember three or four hundred

SOLDIERS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY

enjoying an Easter "show" in a cinema in Co. Kildare. During an interval a girl sang "Danny Boy" but *interchanged words of her own in place of the original words of the song.* At the close they applauded, shouting, "Encore!" She sang the same words over again to that familiar air. This time "the boys" joined in with her, for the words were on the screen:—

"I cannot tell how He has made atonement,
Or paid for me the awful price of sin,
Unlocked the gates of heav'n for me to enter,
Or gave Himself my rebel heart to win.
But this I know that, though my sins were scarlet,
He washed them whiter than the riven snow.
And all my blackest past He has forgiven,
For still my blessed Saviour walks this world below."

Channel III.

POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Regeneration is the Spirit's work through the instrumentality of the Word. He can take a man dead in sins and make him alive: He can touch blinded eyes and make them see; can take a man set on sinning and renew him, so that he thinks God's thoughts and wills God's will. The Apostles had experienced this personally, when they wrote, *'Not by works of justice which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us by the laver of regeneration and renovation of the Holy Ghost.* It has happened and is happening in Eire today. I knew

A BURGLAR FROM CO. TIPPERARY

who from 16 to 26 years of age was in and out of Portlaoighise prison. The last six years—bar three months—had been spent behind those high walls! After release he was doing odd jobs for us, but turned in one night very drunk between twelve and one o'clock. Not long after, however, he was reading in those holy pages about a sick woman, who pressed through the crowd to touch the hem of our Saviour's robe and was instantly healed. I recall he prayed desperately that evening; "Oh God, I want to touch your clothes like that woman. Come and straighten out this crooked life: I'm a wicked sinner!" Next day I saw him burn his last packet of cigarettes on the rubbish dump. He just didn't want them any more, or the drink, or the burglary. He had been renovated by the Holy Ghost and has been earning his living honestly with the sweat of his brow ever since.

Channel IV.

POWER OF PREVAILING PRAYER.

Now prayer is either a farce or a FORCE. God says, *Ask and it shall be given you . . . Call upon Me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee.* But St. James tells us we must *Ask in faith,*

nothing wavering. Here comes the difficulty with most of us—our unbelief; and we could get no further, if St. John had not let us into the secret of faith, or "assurance", when he wrote, *Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, we have assurance towards God, and whatsoever we ask we receive from Him, because we keep His commandments and do what is pleasing in His sight.* That means a complete surrender of the will to God to obey Him: then prayer must receive an answer!

I can see her now, dear Kathleen (that was not her real name)! For ten years she had been on the streets of Dublin city. At one time happily married with a good home of her own, she was deserted by her husband, who went off and left her. Then she fell—"fell from heav'n right down to hell." Every night

SHE SOLD HER SOUL FOR BREAD

But the tender Shepherd has a way of following His stray sheep; and so one day Kathleen decided to quit sin and earn her living honestly. She knelt and prayed for God to open a way. Within a week—would you believe it?—she received a wire from her husband, followed by a letter asking her forgiveness and begging to be allowed to return. That Xmas they were re-united! Oh yes, if only we will heed God's voice, we shall find His ear bended low to catch the faintest whisper of our prayers.

A prison warden remarked not so long ago: "There are some fellows in here, Miss, an' if the Almighty Himself came down He couldn't change them." But he's wrong there. Christ came *To heal the contrite of heart.* I don't care if a man has as many devils as the slates in Limerick City, the blessed Spirit can drive them out and apply the Saviour's healing power and set him free. Dear reader, He waits to receive you: only come as you are. And, may I urge you to secure a Gospel or New Testament and discover the promises of Christ for yourself. "HEAR YE HIM"—That is the word above all of the Eternal Father to His Apostles, and through them to all the children of men. If we have not His Will

and Testament, we may be cheated out of our lasting inheritance! Our eternal destiny is even now in the balance. If we hear Him, receive Him and obey Him, we shall then KNOW HIS POWER;

"And righteous men *shall* make our land
A nation once again."

Go luathidh Dia an Lal

Eva Stuart Watt.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DUBLIN

N.B.—All quotations from Holy Scripture, indicated by italics, are from the Roman Catholic version, either Douay, Westminster or Ronald Knox's

Printed by The Kerryman Ltd., Tralee

OGD-291- (19pg) - re OGD 291 additional material - envelope tied B

ROTAPRINT RYS
 No 751495
 Date of first Registration 1969

Goods are let as such

Serial No.	Chassis or Frame No.	Engine No.
SPECIFIED DEFECTS (subject to which the goods are let)		

or Broker
 LOYAL INS. GROUP

Policy No.	Scope of Cover
	Fire & Theft

Goods (A) £ 375 : - : -
 Payment of Rent:—
 Range £ : : :
 £ : : :
 Price £ 375 : - : -
 (B) £ 55 : 8 : -
 Hire is £ 350 : 8 : -
 by 24 equal
 Monthly instalments of .. £ 14 : 12 : -
 on the 22nd day of October 1969
 subsequent instalment on the same day of each suc-
 hereafter.
 24 months
 Price (i.e. (A) plus (B) plus £1 option to purchase
 11 overleaf)) £ 431 : 8 : -

enough to make up that sum unless the court determines that a smaller sum would be equal to the owner's loss.

KIN-114140

3. If the goods have been damaged owing to the hirer having failed to take reasonable care of them, the owner may sue him for the amount of the damage unless that amount can be agreed between the hirer and the owner.

4. The hirer should see whether this agreement contains provisions allowing him to put an end to the agreement on terms more favourable to him than those just mentioned. If it does, he may put an end to the agreement on those terms.

Restriction of owner's right to recover goods

- After £ 143 : 16 : - has been paid, then, unless the hirer himself has put an end to the agreement, the owner of the goods cannot take them back from the hirer without the hirer's consent unless the owner obtains an order of the court.
 - If the owner applies to the court for such an order, the court may, if the court thinks it just to do so, allow the hirer to keep either—
 - the whole of the goods, on condition that the hirer pays the balance of the price in the manner ordered by the court; or
 - a fair proportion of the goods having regard to what the hirer has already paid.
- *Insert one-half of the H.P. Price. †Insert one-third of the H.P. Price.

HIRER'S DECLARATION

In signing this agreement in the space provided below the hirer declares:—

- that the goods have not at any time been owned by him or let to him under a hire-purchase agreement;
- that the particulars relating to the hirer, the goods and insurance stated in this schedule are correct;
- that before he signed this agreement in the space below—
 - he saw a written statement (other than the agreement itself) of the cash price of the goods which corresponds exactly with the cash price stated in this schedule;
 - he had examined the goods and is satisfied that they were and are in every respect suitable for his purpose;
 - his attention was drawn to clause 2 of the terms printed overleaf and it was made clear—
 - to exclude any condition of warranty that the goods are fit for any particular purpose and
 - where the goods are second-hand and are so described and stated to be let subject to this schedule, to exclude wholly the goods shall be of merchantable quality, and
 - where the goods are new and are stated to be let subject to this schedule, to exclude the statutory condition of merchantable quality in respect of those goods;
 - he carefully examined the goods and relied upon his own judgment in selecting them and was fully aware that he cannot treat this agreement as not being binding upon him and cannot hold the owner liable in any way if the goods are not in fact fit for the purpose for which he requires them or in respect of any defects in the goods, save only, where the goods are new, such defects as are not specified in this schedule.

SIGNATURES OF PARTIES

Vi Curry
 DO CARPLANT LTD
 Belfast
 IT LIMITED
 Jim Foster

This document contains the terms of a hire-purchase agreement. Sign it only if you want to be legally bound by them.

Signature of Hirer *N. Curry*

The goods will not become your property until you have made all the payments. You must not sell them before then.

FIRST SCHEDULE

KIN-114141

OCD-291- (19pg) - re OCD 291 additional material envelope titled R
Date of this Agreement

25th August, 1969

SECOND SCHEDULE

Particulars of the goods

1969 New Rotaprint R75 Machine.

THIRD SCHEDULE

The Hire Purchase price is £ 431...8...0
Total Purchase

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Particulars of the Customer

Mr. William McGrath,
[Redacted]

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Particulars of the Promissors

Mr. Joseph P. Keyburn,
[Redacted]

Mr. William A. Garland,
[Redacted]

Adult Independent Witness (not a relative)

Name & Address: [Redacted]

Witness to J. Keyburn's Signature
Ann Fisher,
Bedford House
Bedford St
Belfast

Signature of Mr. William A. Garland
[Redacted]

Witness to Mr. William A. Garland's
Signature
[Redacted]

*
 My Dear 

What has come over you
 to think that you started your last letter
 with "My Dear Billy" ! Still it was very
 nice and it made me feel more than ever
 that I "belong" maybe this is another
indication that you are finding more free-
dom! However it won't be long till we
can prove that!! It seems such a
 long time since we saw each other. I am
 looking forward more than ever to being
 with you again, no doubt our time to-
 gether will go all too quickly.

There is so much to talk about
but I won't bring any of it into this
letter, I know you won't have much time

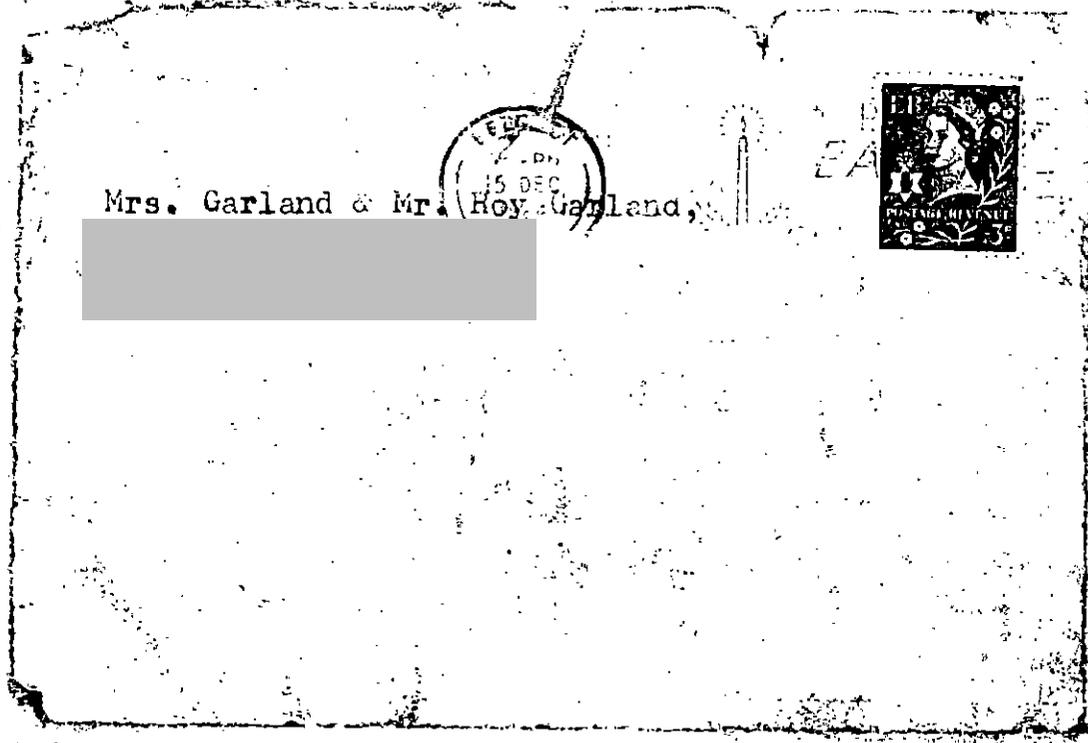
this week to think deeply!

I just can't believe that this is my last letter to you before I see you. I am still up to the eyes in work, I am at it late and early to try and get my desk cleared before you arrive. I know that once you are in Ireland there will be no chance of me getting it cleared! Still, I don't object!

Well, I am counting the hours, so roll on Sat.

Yours as ever,
in Christ,

William KiGrath



Mrs. Garland & Mr. Roy Garland,



STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM MEHARG

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21") 'OVER 21'

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

ADDRESS: RUC HEADQUARTERS, BROOKLYN, KNOCK.

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 22nd day of JULY 19 80.

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

On 22 July 1980 D/Chief Inspector Caskey produced to me a copy of a report (Exhibit DBE 16) dated 21 March 1974. Early in March in 1974, by appointment D/Constable Cullen, Drugs Squad, Donegall Pass, visited me in my office. He related in some detail facts concerning a Mr McGrath, who was then employed as a Warden at Kincora Boys' Hostel. The D/Constable informed me that a source had indicated that McGrath, who professed to be a christian, may have homosexual tendencies. The D/Constable said that McGrath had written letters in endearing terms to another male person who was not named, but I was given to understand that the male person at the time was a student at Queens University, Belfast. After lengthy discussion, in which I gave the D/Constable certain instructions as to further investigations and the furnishing of a report, together with letters or copies thereof, which passed between McGrath and the student, the D/Constable left my office. In due course, D/Constable Cullen saw me in my office. He had with him the Exhibit (DBE 16) already referred to by me, together with copies of letters and photographs in newspapers showing McGrath, along with others, wearing a sash and standing near a banner. These letters, photographs and other documentation have now been produced to me by D/Chief Inspector Caskey and they are marked DBE 1. I considered all this material and arranged for the D/Constable to see me in my office. I did not consider that there was

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: [Signature]

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: WILLIAM MEHARG CONTINUATION PAGE NO 2

sufficient evidence to warrant the preparation of a crime file for submission to the DPP for his directions. I instructed the D/Constable to continue with his investigations and if evidence was forthcoming of a criminal offence, to prepare a crime file. No such file was received by me and it is my understanding that no crime file was prepared. I handed over to D/Constable Cullen the incomplete report (Exhibit DBE 16) together with the other documentation (Exhibit DBE 1). I cannot recall having any further discussion with D/Constable Cullen until Friday 25 January 1980. On Thursday evening, 24 January 1980, on my return from duty in England, D/Chief Superintendent Mooney requested to see me urgently. I contacted him at Police Headquarters around 10 pm on 24 January 1980. He showed me an article which was carried in the Irish Independent, dated 24 January 1980, with the banner headlines 'Sex Racket at Childrens' Home'. I then recounted to him my discussions with and instructions to D/Constable Cullen and the documentation, already referred to, which had passed between us. I have been asked by D/Chief Inspector Caskey if I received a copy of the Mason investigation file given to D/Constable Cullen by Mr Bunting in March 1976. I did not receive this file and have no knowledge as to its contents. I have never heard the name Mains mentioned to me until D/Chief Inspector Caskey was detailed to carry out an investigation into the newspaper article, to keep me informed as to developments and furnish a full report. Detective Chief Inspector Caskey has now produced to me a file (Exhibit No JC 1). This file is a copy of the original file, of which a copy, according to Detective Constable Cullen was sent to me. I did not receive this file.

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT J BUNTING CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3

The boys are encouraged to find and keep employment or to undertake further education or training. They are encouraged to be independent and to get involved in community activity. They must keep reasonable hours and are expected to be in by 10.30 pm except at week-ends when they get a late pass. Boys are not allowed to stay out over-night unless they are with a known friend, relative or parent. Any problems with boys are expected to be reported to the District Management Staff and to the boys social workers. There is a formal review of the boys progress every six months in which all the staff participate. Prior to re-organisation of Local Government on 1 October 1973, Belfast Welfare Department was responsible for Welfare and Childrens Services for Belfast. About that time I was given the file, Exhibit GC 3 by Mr Mason. This file related to complaints made by various boys against Joseph Mains, between 1967 and 1971. I took up the post of Childrens officer in November 1971 and I was aware that Mr Mason had investigated these complaints. I do recollect that supervision at that time was increased at Kincora and Mrs Mary Wilson, my Assistant Childrens officer was undertaking the supervision. I did not see the investigation file prepared by Mr Mason until he gave it to me just prior to re-organisation in 1973. He said he was retiring and he had been holding the file. I brought this file, together with many other files during the transfer from Londonderry House to University Street. The supervision continued and there were no further complaints and I saw no reason to re-open the file. Mrs Wilson was continuing the supervision of Kincora as Principal Social Worker in East Belfast and Castlereagh District. In February 1976, Detective Constable Cullen saw me in my office in University Street. He told me that he was enquiring into information about Mr William McGrath. He asked if McGrath was employed at Kincora Hostel and I confirmed that. He said that t information he had got from a ex-student of Queen's University alleged that McGrath was involved in a Para-military organisation and homosexual activity. He said that he had no evidence but he was carrying out an investigation. I asked if this involved any of the boys at Kincora and he said he had no knowledge of that. He thought that McGrath's activity was outside the Host

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) R J Bunting

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

ROBERT JOHN BUNTING

STATEMENT OF:

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): 'OVER 21'

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SOCIAL SERVICES

ADDRESS 65 UNIVERSITY STREET, BELFAST

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I declare that this statement consisting of 4 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 13th day of MAY 1980

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/C/I
.....
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

(Sgd) R J Bunting
.....
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am Assistant Director of Eastern Health and Social Services Board. The Head Office is 65 University Street, Belfast. The Eastern Board provides Health and Social Services for half the population of Northern Ireland. The administrative area includes greater Belfast, part of County Antrim, including Lisburn and a large part of County Down as far as Newcastle. Mr E S Gilliland is the Director of Social Services and responsible for the development and management of Social Services in the Board's area. I, as Assistant Director am responsible for the planning, development and monitoring of the family and child care services in the Board's area. Kincora Hostel comes under the control of East Belfast and Castlereagh District which is one of the six districts in the Board's area. Mr Clive Scoular is the District Social Services officer for East Belfast and Castlereagh District and is responsible to the Director for the development and management of Social Services in his District. Miss Lorna McGrath is a Principal Social Worker responsible to the District Social Services officer for the development and management of Residential and Day Care Services in the District. The Assistant Principal Social Worker for Residential and Day Care Services has a responsibility for supervision of Kincora Hostel. Mr Hignam held this post until he resigned on 31st August 1979. His post has just been filled. Kincora Hostel was opened by the

SIGNATURE of WITNESS (Sgd) R J Bunting

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT J BUNTING CONTINUATION PAGE NO. 2

Belfast Welfare Authority in January 1958. It was established for working boys aged 15-18 years and has continued to be used for this group, though on occasions younger boys may be accommodated for very short periods if there are no vacancies in other Childrens Homes. The boys in the Hostel are either in care on a voluntary basis, having been received into care under Section 103 of the Children and Young Persons Act (NI) 1968 or have been committed to care by a Juvenile Court. In the latter case it has been decided by the Court that either boys are in need of care, protection or control or have committed offences, and a Fit Person Order has been made to the Social Services Department. A Fit Person Order gives the Social Services Department the rights and responsibilities of parents for the boys until they reach the age of 18 years unless the order is revoked by the Juvenile Court prior to them reaching this age. There are consequently offenders and non-offenders accommodated at the hostel. The establishment for the hostel includes the officer-in-charge, his deputy, a house-father and two domestics. On 24 January 1980, the three caring staff were the officer-in-charge, Mr Joseph Mains, his deputy, Mr Raymond Semple and house-father - Mr William McGrath. The domestics were Mrs E J McCullough and Mrs E Smith. Only Mr Mains and Mr Semple undertook 'Sleeping in' duty at the hostel. The Residential Child Care and Ancillary staff in the Hostel are supported and supervised by the management staff in the District. Under the Childrens Homes Regulation the District Management staff have a statutory responsibility to visit at least once a month and a report of the visits are sent to the Director of Social Services. In addition, there is a statutory responsibility for members of the Personal Social Services Committee of the Board to visit every quarter and a report of the member's visit is submitted to the Personal Social Services Committee and the Board. Every boy in the Home has a social worker who visits at least once a month to discuss any problems the boy might have and to keep up links with his family and relatives. These Social Workers are from the boys home area. Corporal punishment is not allowed and discipline and control must be achieved through personal relationships by way of example, and when necessary, by withdrawing privileges

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) R J Bunting

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT J BUNTING CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3

The boys are encouraged to find and keep employment or to undertake further education or training. They are encouraged to be independent and to get involved in community activity. They must keep reasonable hours and are expected to be in by 10.30 pm except at week-ends when they get a late pass. Boys are not allowed to stay out over-night unless they are with a known friend, relative or parent. Any problems with boys are expected to be reported to the District Management Staff and to the boys social workers. There is a formal review of the boys progress every six months in which all the staff participate. Prior to re-organisation of Local Government on 1 October 1973, Belfast Welfare Department was responsible for Welfare and Childrens Services for Belfast. About that time I was given the file, Exhibit GC 3 by Mr Mason. This file related to complaints made by various boys against Joseph Mains, between 1967 and 1971. I took up the post of Childrens officer in November 1971 and I was aware that Mr Mason had investigated these complaints. I do recollect that supervision at that time was increased at Kincora and Mrs Mary Wilson, my Assistant Childrens officer was undertaking the supervision. I did not see the investigation file prepared by Mr Mason until he gave it to me just prior to re-organisation in 1973. He said he was retiring and he had been holding the file. I brought this file, together with many other files during the transfer from Londonderry House to University Street. The supervision continued and there were no further complaints and I saw no reason to re-open the file. Mrs Wilson was continuing the supervision of Kincora as Principal Social Worker in East Belfast and Castlereagh District. In February 1976, Detective Constable Cullen saw me in my office in University Street. He told me that he was enquiring into information about Mr William McGrath. He asked if McGrath was employed at Kincora Hostel and I confirmed that. He said that t information he had got from a ex-student of Queen's University alleged that McGrath was involved in a Para-military organisation and homosexual activity. He said that he had no evidence but he was carrying out an investigation. I asked if this involved any of the boys at Kincora and he said he had no knowledge of that. He thought that McGrath's activity was outside the Host

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) R J Bunting

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT J BUNTINGCONTINUATION PAGE NO: 4

he enquired about the staff at Kincora and specifically mentioned Joseph Mains. He wanted to know if we had any information on the staff relating to homosexual activities or involved in organisations. I told him about the previous allegations and the Mason file GC 3. He asked for a copy of the file and I said I thought he could but I had to confirm it with the Director, Mr Gilliland. Mr Gilliland agreed to handing over the file and I gave a copy of it to Detective Constable Cullen at a subsequent meeting Mr Gilliland and I had with him. I asked him to let us have any information which would enable us to take action in relation to Mr McGrath. I told him that I would be informing Mr Clive Scoular and his senior staff of the allegations. I subsequently did that and left the Mason file with Mr Scoular. I also phoned Detective Constable Cullen on several occasions to enquire what stage his investigation was at. At one time he was off ill and on each time that I did get him he said investigations were continuing. The last telephone call I made, Mr Cullen said that he had sent a report to his Headquarters but there did not seem to be anything in it which would enable us to take action. I got the impression that Detective Constable Cullen was carrying out a secret operation and reporting direct to an officer he named - Mr Meharg. Regarding the alleged complaints by Mark Todd and Richard Kerr these were dealt with at District level and were not reported to me. I was not made aware of the complaint made by the Maddox family. Personal files of all client groups are held at District level and Headquarters would only be forwarded personal files if specifically required. Since the police investigation began into these allegations, I have assisted the police with information they required and handed over personal files requested by them. I obtained the files from the districts concerned.

RB

(Sgt) R J Bunting
SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF ... Edward S. Gilliland

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]: ... Over 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: ... Director of Social Services

ADDRESS ... Eastern Health and Social Services Board,
65 University Street, Belfast BT7 1HN.

I declare that this statement consisting of 3 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this Fifteenth day of May 19 80 .

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

The Eastern Health and Social Services Board, with headquarters at 65 University Street, Belfast, provides health and social services for a population of some 700,000 and, as Director of Social Services, I am responsible for the development of social services and the professional management of social services staff throughout the area, which is divided, for administrative purposes, into six Districts. In each District, there is a District Social Services Officer who is professionally responsible to me for the delivery and management of social services in his District.

My initial involvement with events connected with the current investigation at the Kincora Boys hostel in the East Belfast and Castlereagh District of the Board came in February, 1976, when Mr. R.J. Bunting, the Assistant Director of Social Services responsible for the planning, development and monitoring of the family and childcare services throughout the Board's area, told me of conversations he had had with a Detective Constable Cullen regarding a special investigation he was involved in, in which a member of the Kincora Boys Hostel staff was named, i.e. Mr. McGrath. Mr. Bunting told me that, because of the nature of the enquiry, which involved allegations of homosexual activity, he had told Constable Cullen that there had been an investigation by the former City Welfare Officer (Mr. R. Mason) of alleged

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: *[Signature]*

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: Edward S. Gilliland CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

for Mr. Bunting to call at Police Headquarters to share our concern regarding the allegations, and to ascertain what action the police would be taking. He also made it clear that the Board and its staff would wish to offer full co-operation and assistance to the police in any enquiries which they would consider necessary.

Arrangements were also made by the District Social Services Officer and his senior management staff in the District to visit the Hostel on the evening of the 24th of January when, in view of the publicity, alternative accommodation was offered to each of the young men, but none wished to move.

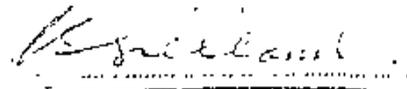
It was also agreed that no new admissions would be made to the Hostel, and that the Hostel would be supervised daily by a senior member of staff in the District. In addition, immediate access was arranged for all the young men to named staff.

Following a request from Chief Inspector Caskey, it was agreed that Mr. Bunting (acting on my behalf) should be the point of contact for the police.

On Monday, 3rd of March, 1980, I attended a meeting in Durdonalc House with Dr. Hayes and Mr. Wilde of the Department of Health and Social Services and Assistant Chief Constable Meharg and Chief Superintendent Mooney of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. It was confirmed by the police representatives that, following initial investigations, enquiries involving allegations against members of the staff of the Hostel would be continuing, and I undertook to initiate any necessary precautionary action against the three staff involved.

Following the necessary internal consultation with appropriate staff, the District Social Services Officer undertook to serve the precautionary suspensic notices on Mr. Mains, Mr. Semple and Mr. McGrath on Tuesday, 4th of March, 1980 and they have remained suspended since that date. A report of the action taken was made to the Personal Social Services Committee of the Board on 13.3.80.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: ...



Continuation Page

Page No. 79..

Part II
Pages 616 - 619

458. In his statement Mr Bunting said that he received the file with a number of others from Mr Mason just prior to his - Mason's retirement which took place at the end of June 1973. When Mr Mason was interviewed on this point he had no recollection of it but accepted what Mr Bunting had said.

Pages 620 - 623
Pages 624 - 625
Page 626

459. Detective Constable James Price CULLEN, a member of the RUC Drugs Squad, stationed at Donegall Pass, met Mr William James McKendrick McCORMICK, at his home [REDACTED] in November 1973. On 1 March 1974, Mr McCormick introduced D/Constable Cullen to a Mr Roy GARLAND. Mr Garland told D/Constable Cullen that he had been interfered with by a man named William McGrath. He also related McGrath's activities concerning politics, religion and business and his suspicion that he was using these activities to further his homosexual tendencies. He told the D/Constable that McGrath was employed in Kincora Boys' Hostel.

Page 627

460. When Mr Garland was interviewed by D/Sergeant Elliott he declined to make a written statement although he offered every assistance. Details of this interview can be found in the statement of Detective Sergeant Elliott.

461. On 2 March 1974 D/Constable Cullen reported what he had been told by Mr Garland personally to Mr MEHARG, Assistant Chief Constable, in charge of 'C' Department. Mr Meharg instructed D/Constable Cullen to continue his enquiries and report to him again. The D/Constable states that he submitted occasional reports to Mr Meharg on the results of his enquiries.

Part III
Exhibit No DBE/1
Pages 7 - 17

462. During the course of these enquiries the D/Constable received letters written by William McGrath to Mr Garland. These letters which contain homosexual connotations were forwarded to Mr Meharg.

Continuation Page

Page No. 81

468. The meeting with Mr Bunting on 19 February 1976 was the first indication that D/Constable Cullen had regarding any complaint of a homosexual nature against staff at Kincora Boys' Hostel. D/Constable Cullen formed the opinion from his conversation with Mr Bunting that no further action was necessary and the matter was left. He did not receive any further information from Mr Garland concerning McGrath's activities and he terminated his enquiries. No crime file was prepared by the Detective Constable.

Part II
Pages 630-632

469. Prior to handing a copy of the Mason investigation file to D/Constable Cullen, Mr Bunting sought approval from his immediate superior, Mr Edward GILLILAND, the Director of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board. This being obtained, both men met D/Constable Cullen on 15 March 1976 and handed over the copy to him. Mr Bunting has said that he asked D/Constable Cullen to keep him informed of his enquiries and at the last conversation he was told by the D/Constable that the enquiries had been negative.

470. As a result of the D/Constable's investigation, Mr Gilliland instructed Mr Bunting to brief Mr Clive SCOLAR, the District Social Services Officer for East Belfast and Castlereagh District, and his staff, and make arrangements for the hostel to be monitored more closely.

Pages 636-638

471. During the period of D/Constable Cullen's investigation, Miss Valerie SHAW, a missionary, of [REDACTED], had been in contact with Mr Garland through Mr McCormick. She was given similar information to that passed to D/Constable Cullen. She stated that the information was given to her in order that she could use her influence with the Rev Ian PAISLEY to get William McGrath's activities exposed by Mr Clifford SMYTH, who at that time was a member of the Democratic Unionist Party.

Form 51/2

81

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: JAMES P CULLEN

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: POLICE CONSTABLE

ADDRESS: RUC STATION, DONEGALL PASS, BELFAST

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

Dated this 17th day of August 19 82

(Sgd) S R Mack, D/Inspector

(Sgd) James P Cullen

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

I remember sometime between 1974 and 1976 talking with Roy Garland. This would not have been the first time I had conversation with him. I remember vaguely Roy Garland telling me about a group of people in Holland which McGrath had connections with. I think he said that this group were arranging holidays for young people from Northern Ireland in Holland. At no time did I tell Garland that McGrath and Clifford Smyth went to Holland and that a Policeman followed them. I have no knowledge of any visit by McGrath, Smyth, or any policeman to Holland.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) James P Cullen

Form 38/36 (Plain)

448

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: WILLIAM MEHARG

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: RETIRED ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

ADDRESS: C/o RUC HEADQUARTERS, BROOKLYN, KNOCK

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 21st day of June 19 82

(Sgd) S E Cooke, Inspector

(Sgd) W Meharg

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am a retired Assistant Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. I retired in July 1981. Prior to my retirement I was Assistant Chief Constable in charge of Personnel and Training. During March and April 1982 I was interviewed on several occasions by Sir George Terry and Mr Colin Smith, Assistant Chief Constable, regarding the Kincora Affair. I have already made a full statement to Mr Smith. I was asked, among other things, if I had attended a wedding of a Mr Clifford Smith. I was told that Miss Valerie Shaw had asserted that I was a guest at the wedding. This is totally inaccurate, I was not present in any capacity either as a guest or spectator at Mr Clifford Smith's wedding. On this date, Monday 21 June, I have been informed by Inspector Cooke that Miss Shaw has informed a press reporter, Kevin Dowling, that I attended the wedding of Mr McGrath's daughter, Elizabeth. This too is totally inaccurate. I do not know Mr McGrath or any member of his family. I was not present at Miss Elizabeth McGrath's wedding in any capacity either as a guest or as a spectator. Inspector Cooke has also asked me if I know a Mr Hubert Nesbitt. I have known this Christian gentleman since I was a boy. I have already referred, in my statement to Assistant Chief Constable Smith, of my association with Mr Nesbitt and my knowledge of him. I have no objections to a copy of that statement being made available to Inspector Cooke.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) W Meharg

Form 38/36
(Plain)

391

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: WILLIAM MEHARG

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: EX ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

ADDRESS: C/o RUC HEADQUARTERS, KNOCK

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 7th day of July 19 82

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Superintendent

(Sgd) W Meharg

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

It has been put to me today by D/Superintendent Caskey that there are allegations by the Irish Times and the BBC that were not published that I was responsible for abstracting files on Kincora and that one file is in the hands of the UDA. Also that I lost a Kincora file and blocked a 1976 enquiry. In so far as it relates to my abstracting files on Kincora, I wish to state that the only file in relation to allegations of homosexuality at Kincora was the one prepared and completed by D/Superintendent Caskey. The D/Superintendent, during the course of his investigation, kept me apprised of developments. I made a statement to the D/Superintendent outlining my knowledge of the matter in 1980. I did not abstract this file nor did I extract the file. I did not write on the Kincora file or submit it to the DPP. These aspects of the matter would have been dealt with by some other officer in Crime Department. I did not, at any time, make any papers, official or otherwise, available to the UDA. I did nothing whatever to block, as alleged, a 1976 enquiry into Kincora nor did I lose any file in relation thereto.

291

Form 38/36
(Plain)

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) W Meharg

Continuation Page

Page No. 139

THE NESBITT STORY

Part III
Ex EGMI
Ps 191-193

Part II
Ps 1-6

514. One of the documents handed to D/Superintendent Caskey by Mr Moloney which has been marked EGMI, contains 3 pages and is entitled the 'Nesbitt Story'. According to Moloney's statement there were 2 sources of information in respect of this document. The document would appear to have been the result of an investigation carried out by the Irish Times journalists, into the activities of a man named Hubert NESBITT and his relationships with Senior Police Officers, political and paramilitary figures.
515. The only allegation pertinent to the Kincora Enquiry is contained near the end of the second page of the document where it is stated that 'Meharg is the man who lost 1974 files on Kincora and who probably ordered blocking of 1976 enquiry'. It is alleged that Nesbitt was a close personal friend of Mr Meharg, the former Assistant Chief Constable.
516. The document also alleges that Nesbitt had described himself to the journalists as "Paisley's closest confidant". Nesbitt also allegedly said that Sir Robert MARK and Sir David McNEE were personal friends and that Sir Robert Mark used to holiday with the Nesbitts in Portrush. It is also claimed that Nesbitt arranged a secret meeting between Sir Jamie FLANAGAN and Dr Paisley and that Nesbitt used his police contacts to get Sir Jamie a job in Interpol.

Part II
P 391
P 291

Sir Robert. Nesbitt also stated that to the best of his knowledge Sir David McNee, Sir Jamie Flanagan or Mr Meharg, did not know McGrath.

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

CONCLUSION

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

EXHIBITS EGM2, EGM3, EGM5, EGM6 AND EGM8

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

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

Continuation Page

Page No. 149

Part III
Ex EGM9
Ps 1-5

550. With the exception of the Campbell Court Case and Garland's visit to Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn, it is intended to deal with these allegations in the following paragraphs in so far as they relate to Kincora and homosexual activity. Garland's visit to Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn will be dealt with in the file - Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace.
551. It is advisable to read this document EGM9 before reading this report further in relation to the Garland allegations.
552. The first allegation is that Garland complained to Constable Cullen at Donegall Pass in 1971 about McGrath at Kincora and that Cullen was not interested in his complaint. Garland is alleged to have said that he thought that D/Constable Cullen was "a bit of a Paisleyite".
553. It is also alleged that in the document that Garland told Jim McCORMICK, a Vet and Lay Preacher, from Carryduff, who said he would take some steps to get something done about McGrath at Kincora.
554. When interviewed on 12 April 1982 by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott, Garland said that his contact with Cullen was in 1974 and not 1971 and it was not right to say that Cullen was not interested. It was not fair either to say that Cullen was a Paisleyite.

Part II
Ps 10-15

Continuation Page

Page No. 150
.....

555. The meetings between Garland and D/Constable Cullen were investigated in the original enquiry in 1980 and have been reported at paragraphs 459 to 464 of the original file. Statements made by D/Constable Cullen are attached in Part II of the original enquiry at pages 620 to 625 and a statement relating to an interview with Garland is attached at page 627.
556. In his interview with D/Superintendent Caskey, Garland said that when he told McCormick it was McCormick who put him in touch with D/Constable Cullen.
557. William James McKendrick McCormick made a statement to police on 30 April 1980 and this is attached at page 626 in Part II of the original Enquiry File.
558. In view of what Garland told D/Superintendent Caskey it was not considered necessary to re-interview either D/Constable Cullen or Mr McCormick in relation to this matter. It is also considered that the matter was adequately investigated in 1980.
559. The document also alleges that Garland went to a John MALONE with his complaint about McGrath in the early 1970s but Malone wanted to know nothing about it. Malone is alleged to have asked Garland whether homosexual activity around McGrath was 'overt'. When told that it was, Malone allegedly said "It might be part of the treatment". It is further alleged that Malone used to live very near Kincora.

STATEMENT OF: Robert John BUNTINGAGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Assistant Director, Eastern Health and Social Services BoardADDRESS: 65, University Street, Belfast. (Bus 244611 Home Baileys Mills 549)

I declare that this statement consisting of 3 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 10th day of March 1982

R.A. Flenley Ch.Insp.R.J. Bunting.*SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.**SIGNATURE OF WITNESS*

Further to my statement of 13th May 1980, I should like to add the following comments. When Mr. MASON passed over the file on the allegations against MAINS I read the file although as I previously stated I was aware from information gleaned from my colleagues that there was a complaint made against MAINS by a boy Langtry McKIBBEN in 1971 and as far as I was aware that had been dealt with by Mr. MASON. Although the file appeared incomplete my assumption was that the papers were with the Town Solicitor. When I first met Detective Constable CULLEN in 1976 it was my impression that he was coming to me to solicit information about McGRATH's alleged homosexual activities and links with a paramilitary organisation rather than to warn me about McGRATH working at the hostel. He made the point quite clearly that his investigation was extremely confidential and to illustrate this he mentioned that he was reporting directly to an Assistant Chief Constable, Mr. MEHARG, and that his own immediate supervisors were not aware of this particular investigation. CULLEN implied that prominent members of the community were involved in his enquiry. In addition to supplying the Henry MASON file I provided him with a list of names of all the boys discharged from Kincora between 1971 and 1976.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: R.J. Bunting

STATEMENT OF: Robert John BUNTING

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

He indicated his intention of speaking with them. Having obtained the consent of Mr. GILLILAND, Director of Social Services, to giving CULLEN a copy of the MASON file, both Mr. GILLILAND and I met CULLEN and handed him a copy. At that meeting CULLEN again stressed his interest in the homosexual and paramilitary activities of McGRATH and the apparent connection with prominent members of the community and the need for confidentiality. Over a period of eighteen months to two years I made a number of telephone calls to DC CULLEN asking him how his enquiries were progressing. Towards the end of that time DC CULLEN told me he had submitted a report to Mr. MEHARG and although I cannot remember with certainty he implied that his only informant had withdrawn and that he had no evidence that we could act upon. Unless DC CULLEN had contacted me originally I would of course not have known that McGRATH had homosexual activities. There has never been any question of any person whatsoever bringing any pressure upon me to suppress anything or cover up in any way the activities which it has become apparent were occurring at Kincora.

R.J. Bunting.

I wish to make it clear that I never received evidence that McGRATH was a homosexual or involved in a paramilitary organisation from the Police.

R.J. Bunting.

Taken in the presence of Detective Superintendent HARRISON.

STATEMENT OF: Edward S. GILLILANDAGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Director of Social Services
Eastern Health and Social Services Board,
ADDRESS: 65, University Street, Belfast.

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

Dated this 11th day of March 19 82R.A. Flenley Ch.Insp.SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.E.S. Gilliland

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

Further to my statement of 15th May 1980, I became the Director of Social Services of the Eastern Board following the reorganisation in 1973. I was not aware of what has become known as the MASON file relating to allegations of homosexual behaviour against Mr. MAINS, Superintendent of the Kincora hostel. I did not become aware of the file or the allegations until 1976 when Mr. BUNTING, my Assistant Director, advised me of Detective Constable CULLEN's visit and the suggestion that Mr. McGRATH, housefather at Kincora, had allegedly engaged in homosexual activities in the past. There was no mention of McGRATH having engaged in homosexual activity with juveniles. I seem to recall that DC CULLEN's information was based on nothing more than an anonymous letter. I nevertheless had no qualms in agreeing to the officer being given a copy of the MASON file as indeed he was shortly after his initial meeting with Mr. BUNTING. The term 'special enquiry' which I used in my original statement was probably loose terminology but relates to the fact that I understood the officer to be reporting on the matter to a senior officer. My overall impression upon meeting DC CULLEN when the MASON file was handed over was that his enquiries were not connected with Kincora

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: E.S. GillilandTO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT OF: Edward S. GILLILAND CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

or McGRATH's employment there but nevertheless the implication was that should anything come to light during the officer's enquiries which would have enabled the Board to take some action then the Police would have informed me or my colleague. At no time has any person attempted to put pressure upon me or persuade me to cover up or not inform the Police of any matter connected with my professional business.

E.S. Gilliland

Taken in the presence of Detective Superintendent HARRISON.

EXHIBIT No. 7

12.3.82 interview commenced 1000

- Q. How did you come to meet Mr. McCORMICK in the first instance.
- A. The Drug Squad were concerned about young people dabbling in the occult and I heard of McCORMICK is a person who exercised such people.
- Q. Are you certain that when you first heard from McCORMICK about GARLAND and McGRATH that you were not told their names.
- A. Mr. McCORMICK never told me anyones name at any time.
- Q. Mr. McCORMICK says he did tell the names to you when you first saw him.
- A. I don't think he did but I could be mistaken it is so long ago.
- Q. You mention in your statement of 30th April 80 that the man was a lay preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young boys. What was your interest in this information at this stage. Did you see the enquiry as a crime matter that might put an offender before the court on sexual assault charges - or did you have a different end product in view.
- A. I thought there was something sinister going on in relation to sexual offences.
- Q. By your account, after your ~~initial~~ JPC meeting with McCORMICK you went off to the Hendon C.I.D. Course, but kept this information in mind. After you returned you were apparently able to persuade McCORMICK to change his mind about releasing information and through McCORMICK met GARLAND on 1st March 1974 - why the change of heart on McCORMICK's part.
- A. I asked Mr. McCORMICK would it be possible to meet the person he had talked about so that I could find out the exact facts about the involvement of William McGRATH with sexual offences.

Interview recommenced 1450 12.3.82

I should like to make the following additional comments.

I had to reassure GARLAND's wife that it wasn't another occasion when nothing would be done to deal with McGRATH. I had to reassure Ray GARLAND to encourage him to supply information and that action would be taken. He was always reluctant when asked by me to come forward as a witness in any court proceedings. This was because of the new life he had made for he and his family. I was embarrassed by the fact that nothing seemed to be progressing towards positive police activity. I was always aware that Ray GARLAND had an axe to grind because of previous unsatisfactory business dealings with McGRATH.

Interview terminated 1510 12.3.82.

J.P. Cullen

R.A. Flenley

STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG.

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21 yrs

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Retired Police Officer.

ADDRESS: [REDACTED]

I declare that this statement consisting of 8 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 22nd day of April 19 82

G. Harrison D/Supt.

W. Meharg

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I refer to a previous statement made on 22nd July 1980. Prior to D/Constable CULLEN meeting me in 1974 about the McGRATH matter I knew of this officer just as one of my Drugs Squad officers. I don't remember the date he came to see me but it would probably be in 1974, I accept that as the date. The tenor of the conversation was that an informant of CULLEN's had letters from a man named William McGRATH who was in charge of a boys home named Kincora in East Belfast. The letters were in endearing terms and had reference to the informant's Christian Witness and that he should have no blockage as to his witness as a Christian. CULLEN said his informant believed that McGRATH may have been a homosexual. He possibly mentioned TARA and the Heritage Orange Lodge which I thought were one and the same. There was no mention of Para-Military organisations. In answer to the question "Why should a Detective Constable approach an Assistant Chief Constable on a matter such as this", I can say that it appeared DC CULLEN was seeking guidance. It was quite common practice for members of the Detective staff of all ranks to approach me regarding the performance of their duties. I was certainly amenable to such approaches. There was nothing

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS:W. Meharg.....

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN.

STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG

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memorable in the approach made by DC CULLEN, it was just another routine meeting, although an allegation of this nature if substantiated in any measure would have been regarded by me as a very serious one requiring immediate investigation - irrespective of the occupation of the person against whom the allegation was made. He provided me with certain papers and photographs which I described in my statement of 22nd July 1980. I took these home to study and saw DC CULLEN a few days later to give him advice. This was to find out if his source had been interfered with by McGRATH, no doubt to record a statement giving all the details and to furnish a report. This was to be submitted if he found out any useful information that might assist in proving that the allegations had any substance. At one of the meetings, after he had raised the matter with me, he informed me that the allegations had been investigated by the Welfare Authority and I instructed him to look into it and ascertain the result and to report back. Apart from the updating of his original report he may have told me the result of the Welfare enquiry which I understood to be that they were taking no action. My recollection is that the relevant papers were referred to or taken over by the Health Services Board and I asked DC CULLEN if he could obtain a copy of these papers.

It has been put to me that a file of papers known as the Harry MASON file, which I have now been shown, concerning another man employed at Kincora called MAINS, was posted to me. I never received that file, nor had any communication from DC CULLEN or anyone about it. I have been asked about a telephone call said to have been made by the Town Solicitor, Mr. YOUNG, on 28th September 1971, to me. I may have received such a call from the late Jack YOUNG, whom I knew through my church associations and officially, but it certainly wasn't about Kincora, homosexuality or complaints from boys. I did not pass on DC CULLEN's allegations about McGRATH to Special Branch

W. Meharg

STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3.

because I did not consider the matter related to terrorism or subversive organisations. I did not discuss DC CULLEN's allegations with any other officer, I felt I had dealt with the matter at that stage. The matter was being handled by the D/Constable and if there had been anything to substantiate the allegations I would have referred the matter to the Divisional Commander "E" Division, for investigation and report. I had never heard of McGRATH prior to DC CULLEN approaching me and have still never met him. As far as MAINS is concerned his name was never mentioned to me at any time until D/C/Inspector CASKEY informed me of the progress of his 1980 investigations.

During my career as a Police officer I have never personally investigated, or had experience of investigating homosexual offences. So far as I am personally concerned, my views on homosexuality are that if I had my way I would advocate or recommend that irrespective of age, persons concerned in acts of homosexuality, either in public or private should be prosecuted. I gave evidence to this effect to the Northern Ireland Advisory Commission on Human Rights, in the mid to late 1970's.

When discussing what action DC CULLEN should take in making enquiries about McGRATH I feel sure that I would have suggested that one obvious line of enquiry would have been to approach McGRATH's employers. I cannot say that I remember doing this but it is the sort of advice I would have given him. It is totally wrong to say that I told DC CULLEN not to investigate this matter. I was anxious that DC CULLEN should get some evidence to support CULLEN's informants belief that McGRATH was a homosexual, and if such evidence had been forthcoming, irrespective of its cogency, I would have directed the full investigation and report to be undertaken.

As far as my assessment of DC CULLEN's abilities are concerned, I considered that he had sufficient experience to carry out the

W. Meharg.

STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG.CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 4.

enquiries he was being asked to do. I had no reason to consider taking any action under the Emergency Powers available to the Police regarding para-military or terrorist acts because the information given me by DC CULLEN did not give any indication that any para-military forces were in any way involved. Had such information been forthcoming I would have discussed it, prepared a report, and passed the information to the Assistant Chief Constable, Special Branch, together with my papers relating to the TARA and Heritage Lodge. I am informed that DC CULLEN has a diary note showing that he spoke to me on 21st and 24th January 1976. I accept that this record is probably accurate and that he did speak to me, although I cannot recall what was said.

As previously stated I did not know Joseph MAINS and was certainly not aware that he had had a brother Tom MAINS, whom I knew as a colleague in the R.U.C. and who died many years ago. I have been told that I am believed to have attended the wedding of Mr. Clifford SMYTH. I did not attend, but it is possible that the informant has confused me with my brother Jim MEHARG whom I now know did attend the wedding. I know of Clifford SMYTH by name but I doubt if I could identify him if I saw him - I did know his parents for many years. My acquaintanceship with the Reverend Dr. Ian PAISLEY has been limited to official matters that he occasionally approached me about. At no time did the Rev. Ian PAISLEY mention directly or indirectly the question of homosexuality at Kincora, nor were the names of Mr. McGRATH or the other persons concerned that were referred to in the Court proceedings. On one occasion only did I have a meal at Mr. NESBIT's home, on a Sunday evening when Mr. PAISLEY was present, and as far as I can recall I have not had any other meals in company with Mr. PAISLEY. I have known Mr. Hubert NESBIT since I was a boy, I have known him as a friend through the years.

STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG

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together with other members of his family. I have known Mr. NESBIT through the 1940's and 1950's and have never heard any suggestion, prior to you mentioning it to me today, that he knew Mr. McGRATH and was suspected of being a homosexual. I find such a suggestion totally unacceptable and completely contrary to my knowledge of this Christian gentleman. It has been put to me that Mr. NESBIT had to intercede on my behalf to patch up a dispute between Mr. PAISLEY and myself that was supposed to have arisen through me kicking Mr. PAISLEY during a public order confrontation. The whole suggestion is nonsense and I have no knowledge of it, and there was never any question of me kicking Mr. PAISLEY.

In connection with enquiries into the McDERMOTT murder in September 1973, together with Detective Chief Superintendent MOONEY, I examined a statement made by a relative of the deceased confessing to the crime. It may have been some months after the body was discovered. We were not satisfied that the confession was genuine but looked carefully for corroboration from the person concerned that he was responsible for the murder. It was obvious that the suspect was not in possession of information that the real offender would have had, and was not supported by the forensic findings. The suspect eventually withdrew his confession - I can't recall what his explanation was for admitting the murder in the first place. I did not submit this matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions and there was no crime file prepared. The decision to release McDERMOTT was made by me without recourse to the Director of Public Prosecutions and in consultation with Detective Chief Superintendent MOONEY.

I have been told that McGRATH was a keen Orangeman. I am not, and never have been a member of the Orange Order.

I have been told that Joseph MAINS was a member of the Ruby Lodge, Freemaons, in Newtownards Road. I have no knowledge

STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG

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of the Ruby Lodge or of MAINS' connection therewith. My only knowledge of Mr. SCULAR is that I am aware that he is a member of the Police Authority for Northern Ireland and I have met him on two visits he has made with other members to Police Headquarters.

(signed) W. Meharg.

generate much idle speculation that there is some truth in the media's theorising about a cover up by the police.

POLICE 'COVER UP' ALLEGATIONS - INVOLVEMENT OF ASSISTANT
CHIEF CONSTABLE WILLIAM MEHARG

224. In November 1973, Detective Constable James Price CULLAN was a member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary's Drug Squad stationed at Donegall Pass Police Station. At that time this officer was aged 38 years, had 14½ years police service, and had been a dog handler in the Dug Squad for 2½ years.

225. He met William James Kendrick McCORMICK in November 1973 (KIMS 620) and was told of a man who was a lay preacher who used his influence to sexually abuse teenage boys. At that time, according to CULLEN, McCORMICK would not name McGRATH as the offender or GARLAND as the informant.

226. CULLEN's statement made on 30th April 1980 tells how he let the matter lie for a time whilst attending the Hendon CID Initial Detective Training Course. Upon his return on 1st March 1974, in company with Detective Sergeant Robert DUFF (SPS 116), he saw McCORMICK again and eventually met GARLAND. He was informed of McGRATH's involvement with GARLAND over the years. According to CULLEN's statement, this information, dealing exclusively with

McGRATH's association with GARLAND, and amounting to little more than an account of McGRATH's 'emotional block' indecent assault technique in so far as it involved GARLAND, was sufficiently important in CULLEN's estimation; for him to make a personal visit to Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG to pass on the information about an indecent assault committed some 19 years earlier.

227. Detective Constable CULLEN bypassed all the immediate supervisory ranks and reported directly to Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG on 2nd March 1974.

228. It appears that an approach of this nature was something that Mr MEHARG did not discourage. He considered that to have 'an ever open door' available to any of the junior ranks was a praiseworthy characteristic.

229. CULLEN's statement shows that MEHARG instructed him to make further enquiries and report any fresh information to him. CULLEN thereafter reported in writing what he describes as 'general information about associates, and background facts about McGRATH's political, religious and business activities'. He also submitted copies of the letters that McGRATH had written to GARLAND in 1962.

230. According to the statement, he first learned of McGRATH's employment at Kincora in January 1976. He passed this information to MEHARG on 21st January 1976 and saw him again on 24th January 1976. CULLEN, on MEHARG's advice, then spoke

with Mr Robert John BUNTING, the Assistant Director of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board. CULLEN states there was no evidence that McGRATH had been involved in any irregular behaviour at Kincora Boys Hostel. At this juncture, according to CULLEN's statement, GARLAND (whom he does not name as his informant) ceased supplying information and he received no further instructions from MEHARG.

231. CULLEN concludes by saying that the next development occurred on 24th January 1980, when Mr BUNTING telephoned him to draw his attention to an article in the Irish Independent Newspaper concerning Kincora. CULLEN then makes reference to obtaining a further copy of a file on Joseph MAINS (Harry MASON file) in order to pass it to Detective Superintendent CASKEY.

232. CULLEN made a second statement six weeks later and claims to have made a mistake in his first statement, when he said he did not know where McGRATH was employed until 1976, acknowledging that he knew in 1974 that McGRATH worked at Kincora. He makes a more detailed reference to the Harry MASON file, saying he obtained a photocopy of the file on 15th March 1976, and that he posted it to Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG. The file contained a list of boys' names who attended summer camp (he is probably referring to the list of names provided by BUNTING - see paragraph 258). He did not enter details concerning posting this report in the correspondence register (which he would normally be expected to do). He explains he deliberately omitted to do this for 'reasons of security'.

233. Statements made by McCORMICK (KIMS 626) and the record of what GARLAND said to Detective Sergeant ELLIOTT (KIMS 627) are rather vague but tend to confirm Detective Constable CULLEN's statements. Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG's (now retired) (KIMS 628-629) statement tends to corroborate much of what CULLEN says except that he refers to only one meeting with the officer and is quite adamant that he never received a copy of the Harry MASON file, said by CULLEN to have been posted to him in March 1976.

234. This aspect of the Kincora affair, involving an Assistant Chief Constable, who was certainly told of McGRATH's employment at Kincora was carefully examined.

235. McCORMICK was interviewed by Superintendent FLENLEY and officer reporting, and he confirmed that he had been instrumental in causing GARLAND to meet Detective Constable CULLEN (SPS 98-99).

236. GARLAND was also questioned (SPS 84-88). He at first insisted that McGRATH's sexual involvement with him amounted to nothing more than McGRATH putting his hand on his (GARLAND's) knee and his lower thigh. I asked him if his long campaign to expose McGRATH as a homosexual was based on nothing more than an incident in 1955 when McGRATH had put his hand on his knee. For a time GARLAND insisted that this was so, but eventually admitted that McGRATH had touched GARLAND's private parts, not only at their first meeting in 1955, but also for the next seven years until the time GARLAND attended the Bible College at Maidenhead.

237. Although admitting being involved in this way with McGRATH, GARLAND, who is a school teacher, rather stupidly maintained that whilst he naively concurred with McGRATH's wishes, he did not appreciate that he was indulging in acts of indecency.

238. GARLAND also introduced Detective Constable CULLEN to **UDR Captain N** a Captain (full time) in the Ulster Defence Regiment (SPS 117-119), who also told the police officer that he suspected McGRATH was a homosexual.

239. GARLAND's account of how he came to meet Detective Constable CULLEN was consistent with the statements made by McCORMICK and CULLEN. He insists that he told CULLEN that McGRATH worked at Kincora. He also told me that he suggested to CULLEN that he should interview the boys who were resident there, after CULLEN had told GARLAND that he could not do anything without proof. GARLAND also told CULLEN of McGRATH's involvement with TARA and the Orange Order.

240. We asked GARLAND if he had any information to connect McGRATH with any police officers. GARLAND named a policeman called PATTON as being an associate of McGRATH's and suggested there may be a link between McGRATH and a policeman named MEHARG. GARLAND said that MEHARG attended Clifford SMYTH's wedding and that Clifford SMYTH once resided at McGRATH's home.

241. GARLAND also admitted making an anonymous telephone call to the police, as detailed in paragraph 182 of this report.

242. GARLAND also provided the information given above to Valerie SHAW, which promoted her to take the action described earlier in this report.

243. Following this interview with GARLAND, Deputy Assistant Commissioner SMITH and I interviewed **UDR Captain N** **UDR Captain N** (SPS 117-119) and asked him to repeat what he had told Detective Constable CULLEN in 1974. It appears that the only evidence he was able or prepared to offer the police was his account of a conversation he had had with McGRATH in 1966-1967. It seems McGRATH had told him he believed that it was possible for two males to have a love for one another and to express it physically. McGRATH quoted the Bible on this subject and referred to David and Johnathan's (I Samuel 18, verses 1-3, 20 verse 42) love for one another. **UDR Captain N** concluded from this conversation that McGRATH was a homosexual.

244. Enquiries to trace PATTON, the police officer referred to by GARLAND as an associate of McGRATH's, showed he was a Royal Ulster Constabulary Reserve Constable, number R10062, from 6th June 1957 until 5th January 1981, serving at Donegal Pass Police Station. He was unable to continue in the Police Service due to illness.

245. I interviewed Mrs PATTON on 24th May 1982 and was informed that her husband died on 17th May 1981. This information was checked with the local registrar's records and confirmed.

246. Certainly, PATTON was not a person with any particular influence within the Police Service, and apart from GARLAND's account of his contacts with McGRATH, there is no suggestion that he was homosexually inclined.

247. Andrew Clifford SMYTH, a school teacher, was interviewed by Superintendent FLENLEY and myself (SPS 120-124). He stated that he had resided as a lodger in McGRATH's house for 8 years and knew McGRATH from 1965 until 1979. He admitted that he was a transvestite at one time and that McGRATH was aware of this. He was residing as a lodger in McGRATH's house when McGRATH ceased his business association with GARLAND and afterwards obtained employment at Kincora.

248. SMYTH was quite forthcoming in speaking to Superintendent FLENLEY and me, and referred to having been told by a person named Brian GEMMELL not to trust McGRATH, who was a homosexual and a liar. SMYTH put this to McGRATH, who denied the allegations and claimed that the rumours circulated by GARLAND had been investigated by a police officer from Strandtown Police Station. SMYTH was uncertain whether McGRATH referred to the policeman as a Superintendent. He also claimed that McGRATH told him that MAINS knew a policeman in Strandtown via the Masonic Lodge that MAINS belonged to. He was questioned about

Superintendent GRAHAM but said that the name meant nothing to him.

249. Police enquiries have revealed that Detective Constable John Joseph SCULLY (KIMS 680-683 SPS 125-131) stationed at Strandtown Police Station made enquiries about MAINS in 1977. His part in this enquiry is dealt with fully in paragraph 425-452.

250. Detective Constable CULLEN was interviewed by Superintendent FLENLEY and myself on 12th March 1982 (SPS 132-133 SP EX 7). He was asked whether he regarded the enquiry about McGRATH as a matter that might result in charges concerning sexual assaults or, if he was looking for a different end product (ie terrorist involvement). CULLEN said he felt that something sinister was taking place in relation to sexual offences.

251. When he saw GARLAND he was not given any information about indecent assaults other than those said to have taken place in the early 1960's. When asked why he sought out an Assistant Chief Constable to talk to about GARLAND's information, he said he did so because of the political implications. The outcome of CULLEN's meeting was that he was instructed to gather further information and to report back. It was pointed out to Detective Constable CULLEN that Kincora boys were often in trouble with the police for petty crimes. He was asked whether it occurred to him to ask the officers dealing with the boys to help in finding evidence of McGRATH's homosexual activities. CULLEN replied that he understood MEHARG's instructions to be to gather intelligence rather than to investigate. He did not make

enquiries of McGRATH's employers at that stage. The only enquiries he did make were through interviews with GARLAND and

UDR Captain N

252. Detective Constable CULLEN pointed out that there was considerable bombing in the Province and his police duties involved working long hours on matters quite separate from his interest in McGRATH.

253. He was asked if he had considered seeing boys who had been released from Kincora. He felt this did not come within his terms of reference and for that reason did not do so. He was questioned about the surprising mistake he had made concerning precisely when he first became aware that McGRATH was employed at Kincora (see paragraph 232). He explained that when the newspaper reports came out in January 1980 he was under pressure to produce a report quickly, and he became confused because he first visited McGRATH's employers in 1976 and assumed that it was then he had first learned of McGRATH's employment at Kincora. I then pointed out to Detective Constable CULLEN that his first statement showed that upon discovering McGRATH's place of employment, he went straight back to Mr MEHARG with this information. He was asked to explain why he said that, particularly as he was now admitting he had known of McGRATH's employment for two years. The only explanation he could offer was that he was confused.

254. He was asked if he had copies of the written reports he had submitted to Mr MEHARG, as indicated in his statement

('from time to time I submitted in writing general information etc.')

(KIMS 621). Detective Constable CULLEN explained he had only submitted one report, this was dated 21st March 1974 (KI EX 29-31), but that he had followed it up with various documents, ie McGRATH's letters to GARLAND.

255. CULLEN was asked why he had seen Mr MEHARG on 21st and 24th January 1976. His initial explanation in the statement made on 30th April 1980 was that he had done so when he discovered McGRATH was working at Kincora. This was now admittedly incorrect. CULLEN could offer no explanation for seeing Mr MEHARG on these occasions. CULLEN was asked why, after two years of knowing where McGRATH worked, did he suddenly decide to approach McGRATH's employers? He explained that he was disillusioned with the lack of action and decided to do something himself.

256. It was then put to CULLEN that by 15th March 1976 he had learned that MAINS had been subject of complaints from boys in 1967 and 1971 alleging indecent behaviour. He was asked what he did about it. He said he posted a copy file to MEHARG via the internal postal system. He was asked why he had departed from his usual practice of calling to see Mr MEHARG with this fresh and quite important information. He explained he had become embarrassed by the enquiry and felt he was imposing on Mr MEHARG.

257. He was asked what he did about the boys at Kincora. He replied, "Nothing". Detective Constable CULLEN agreed that after he had received the Harry MASON file from Mr BUNTING on 15th March

1976, he had received telephone calls from BUNTING asking if progress had been made. He found such questions embarrassing because nothing was being done.

258. He agreed he had been given a list of boys who had been discharged from Kincora between 1971 and 1976 but had not interviewed any of them. He was asked why he had obtained the list. He replied that it was to pass on to Mr MEHARG for directions.

259. It was put to Detective Constable CULLEN that after two years of fairly fruitless enquiries, in 1976 through the Harry MASON file, he was at last in possession of some encouraging information, ie that not only was McGRATH said to be a homosexual but that another member of the staff (MAINS) had been subject of complaints from boys. Detective Constable CULLEN said he felt that having informed Mr MEHARG, as far as he was concerned, the responsibility to initiate further investigation lay with that officer. He was asked why he hadn't followed up the posting of the copy of the file to Mr MEHARG with a further approach. He said he was too embarrassed to question such a senior officer about this matter, so he did nothing.

260. In reply to a further question CULLEN stated that nobody had put any pressure on him to cease his enquiries. He denied making any comment to the press but acknowledged that they had approached him.

261. Mr William MEHARG was interviewed on three occasions. You will recall conducting a preliminary interview with him in

company with Deputy Assistant Commissioner Mr Colin SMITH, and subsequently Mr SMITH saw him again with officer reporting. On a later date I obtained a written statement (SPS 51-58).

262. Mr MEHARG's version of the matters discussed with Detective Constable CULLEN accords with the Detective's statements, including an acknowledgement that CULLEN had told him that the allegations had been investigated by the Welfare Authority. No doubt this information was subject of discussion on 21st and 24th January 1976, when CULLEN met Mr MEHARG. Mr MEHARG denies ever receiving a copy of the Harry MASON file, or having sight of it prior to being shown it in 1980 by Detective Superintendent CASKEY.

263. Mr MEHARG was also questioned about the telephone call from Mr YOUNG, the Town Solicitor, as discussed in paragraph 115 of this report.

264. Mr MEHARG told Deputy Assistant Commissioner SMITH and I that he had never heard of McGRATH prior to Detective Constable CULLEN approaching him. He also stated he had never heard of MAINS until 1980 when Detective Superintendent CASKEY began his investigations.

265. In reply to another question, Mr MEHARG informed us that he had never personally had any experience of investigating homosexual offences but emphasised that he had strong anti-homosexual views, and felt that such acts, whether in public

or in private, should remain criminal offences in Northern Ireland. He gave evidence on these lines to the Northern Ireland Advisory Commission on Human Rights in the 1970's.

266. Mr MEHARG denied instructing Detective Constable CULLEN not to investigate this matter. He said he considered Detective Constable CULLEN to have enough experience and ability to carry out the enquiry he was being asked to do.

267. Mr MEHARG covered the question of Joseph MAINS being a brother of Tom MAINS, a Royal Ulster Constabulary police officer who died in 1968. Mr MEHARG said he was unaware of MAINS' relationship to his former colleague.

268. He denied attending Clifford SMYTH's wedding, but stated that his (MEHARG's) brother, [REDACTED], did attend a wedding (K2MS 458). Mr MEHARG said he doubted if he would recognise Clifford SMYTH if he saw him, but had known SMYTH's parents for many years. Mr MEHARG also denied ever being a member of the Orange Order. On the question of Free Masonry, whilst neither admitting nor denying any personal involvement with such organisations in general, he specifically denied being involved with The Ruby Lodge, of which Joseph MAINS was a member. Mr MEHARG's statement also covered other matters which are dealt with later in this report.

COMMENT

269. It is unfortunate that Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG, who for the best of intentions was always available to any officer seeking advice and direction on operational or other matters, did not direct Detective Constable CULLEN, who was a dog handler with the Drug Squad, to record all the information he had gleaned from GARLAND into a written report and pass it to the CID for enquiry and action. In continuing to liaise with Detective Constable CULLEN over this matter, he was acting not so much as an Assistant Chief Constable, but as a Detective Sergeant, with the disadvantage that unlike a Sergeant he had not worked sufficiently closely with Detective Constable CULLEN to fairly assess the officer's capabilities.

270. By becoming involved in the manner outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, he has provided ample scope for speculation as to his motives for not exercising his considerable authority to employ an officer of more senior rank than Detective Constable CULLEN on the task of investigating suspected homosexuality at a boys hostel.

271. When reviewing the evidence, it is clear that the two officers involved did little more than merely receive the information provided by GARLAND and [REDACTED] UDR Captain N. In Detective Constable CULLEN's case, he passed this information to Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG, who admits that he did nothing about it, beyond directing the officer to continue his investigation.

272. There is, of course, a question mark as to whether Detective Constable CULLEN posted a copy of the Harry MASON file to Mr MEHARG or not. His previous practice, after obtaining information, was to pass it personally to Assistant Chief Constable MEHARG, but when he departed from this habit, the copy of the file went missing. Although papers can go missing in any postal system, in this instance I think it would be wrong to unquestioningly accept that the papers were lost in the internal mail. The envelope containing the copy of the Harry MASON file was addressed to an Assistant Chief Constable whose name was familiar to everyone using the system. One can accept that letters can be delayed or misdirected, but within an internal system typical of the type commonly in use throughout the United Kingdom Police Forces, letters marked up for Assistant Chief Constables rarely go astray.

273. It appears to be an unacceptable coincidence that on the one occasion when Detective Constable CULLEN departed from his regular practice of calling to see Mr MEHARG personally, the alternative measures he took to get the papers to Mr MEHARG failed to deliver successfully.

274. There is no evidence available that can adequately settle the question of whether Detective Constable CULLEN, for reasons unknown, but which would be inconsistent with his performance during the previous two years, failed to post the copy of the Harry MASON file. Possibly he is being truthful about being acutely embarrassed by Mr MEHARG's inactivity, and therefore allowed the enquiry to lapse, as indeed it did until

revived by the newspaper article on 24th January 1980.

275. If the letter was posted, and was received by Mr MEHARG, it would certainly be an embarrassment to him now to admit that he had done nothing about Kincora, particularly if the information he had been given about McGRATH was supplemented by information about MAINS' activities in 1967 and 1971.

276. Detective Constable CULLEN, as will be evident from the inaccuracies in his statement dated 30th April 1980, can hardly be considered as a very reliable witness, although he impressed both Superintendent FLENLEY and myself as an apparently honest individual, although not very intelligent.

277. We examined Detective Constable CULLEN's diary (SP EX 8), looking in particular for the entries dated 21st and 24th January 1976. These entries appear to be genuine. At that time it was thought, because of comments made in Mr MEHARG's statements (KIMS 628-629) on 22nd July 1980, that he had not seen Detective Constable CULLEN in January 1976. When making the diary entries in 1976, Detective Constable CULLEN could hardly have anticipated difficulties with Mr MEHARG in 1980, and therefore the entries were vital in supporting his story. Detective Constable CULLEN had not worked this out for himself and appeared greatly relieved when the significance was pointed out to him. In the event, when seen by Deputy Assistant Commissioner SMITH and myself, Mr MEHARG accepted that he was told about a Welfare Department investigation (SPS 51-56), and he accepted that CULLEN had seen him in January 1976.

278. There is no evidence to point to any motive for the unsatisfactory performance of both these officers, no evidence to show any link between any of the defendants or indeed with any of the unfortunate victims of Kincora. Through a lack of awareness or a failure to recognise the possible significance of the information they had been given about Kincora, an enquiry similar to that commenced in 1980 might well have been initiated in 1976.

279. In making these observations, I am mindful of how easy it is to enjoy the benefit of hindsight when making critical comments about actions taken by people who were not in possession of information now widely known, but if the question is asked, 'What did the police officers do with the information at their disposal?' the answer is 'they did not take any positive action'.

ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL TO THE SOCIAL SERVICES ON 23rd JANUARY 1974

280. On 23rd January 1974, Colin McKAY (KIMS 615), a social worker, received a telephone call from an anonymous male caller, alleging that McGRATH had made improper suggestions to the boys at Kincora and had gone to live in the hostel for that purpose.

281. McKAY contacted his Assistant Principal Social Worker, Brian TODD (KIMS 613 SPS 134-135), who passed the message on to Mrs Mary WILSON. Her statement records that in addition to the allegations mentioned in McKAY's statement, McGRATH had also written a note making improper suggestions to one of the boys (SPS 136-139). Mrs WILSON visited Kincora on 29th January and

The Meharg/Cullen investigation 1974-1977

- 4.101 Suspicions of homosexuality concerning Mr McGrath next came to the Eastern Board's attention in February 1976. It is, however, necessary for us to refer to certain activities of the police which predate and lead up to this event. It must be emphasised that, in taking notice of these matters, we were not inquiring into the conduct or efficiency of the police since our Terms of Reference neither required nor empowered us to do so. We include a narrative of the police activities solely in order that the actions of the Eastern Board, after these suspicions were brought to its notice, can be considered in their proper context.
- 4.102 In November 1973 Detective Constable James Cullen of the RUC Drug Squad based in Donegall Pass was told by an informant, referred to as Informant A, that a friend of the informant's had been subjected to homosexual interference. D/Con Cullen then went on an extended training course in England, but on his return he contacted Informant A and arranged to meet his friend, referred to as Informant B (see paragraphs 4.53-4.57). On 1 March 1974 he met Informant B who told him that Mr McGrath had interfered with him when he was a teenager, that he had first met Mr McGrath at religious meetings, and that Mr McGrath had links with a subversive organisation. D/Con Cullen gave evidence that he had no knowledge of the May 1973 anonymous telephone call which we believe to have been made by Informant B. On 2 March 1974 D/Con Cullen made an appointment with and met Assistant Chief Constable William Meharg (now retired) at RUC Headquarters in Brooklyn, Belfast. He was instructed to continue his inquiries and to maintain a log and subsequently met Informant B again. At a later meeting with ACC Meharg he submitted letters which Mr McGrath had written to Informant B in the early 1960s. Informant B had handed over these letters in support of his allegation that Mr McGrath was homosexual. These papers were returned to D/Con Cullen some days later after ACC Meharg had examined them.
- 4.103 The only formal written report to ACC Meharg from D/Con Cullen at this time was a typed, 23 paragraph log dated 21 March 1974. The log recorded that Mr McGrath was employed as a warden (sic) in Kincora and that Mr Mains was the Superintendent (sic). It also referred to Mr McGrath's religious activities; to his domestic, financial and business affairs including the fact that he was married with a family; to his political activities, and to certain of his associates. There was no reference to homosexuality in the document.
- 4.104 In the course of his evidence D/Con Cullen referred to a number of other documents dating from 1974 and these were subsequently produced. These included an undated, typed log identical in content to the 21 March 1974 document save that a reference to a massage machine in the 21 March document was extended to refer to an attachment for fitting over the penis for stimulation and that three paragraphs, none indicating homosexuality, had been added. Another undated, manuscript log extended the 21 March document to a total of 54 paragraphs. This document contained a clear allegation that Mr McGrath had made sexual advances to young men and also references to activities of a religious, political and possibly paramilitary nature as well as to certain associates of Mr McGrath. A further manuscript document contained two paragraphs which indicated that Mr McGrath was involved in homosexual activity in the context of his religious and political contacts with young men. These documents reflected information supplied by Informant B. D/Con Cullen gave evidence that by early summer 1974 no further information was forthcoming, that he had no further instructions from ACC Meharg, and that his inquiries into Mr McGrath ceased at around that time. The RUC informed us that the original documents had not been in the possession of the Terry Inquiry investigators but that the information contained in them had been provided in a typed form.
- 4.105 Before dealing with the narrative of later events, we must record the terms of a conflict of evidence between D/Con Cullen and ACC Meharg as to what information was passed to the senior officer in 1974. It is not necessary for us to adjudicate on this conflict but it is relevant as background to the subsequent contacts between the RUC and the Eastern Board. Mr Meharg accepted that he was told that D/Con Cullen's informant had alleged that Mr McGrath was a homosexual, that he worked in Kincora, and that he was possibly connected with paramilitary activities. He also accepted that he read the letters from Mr McGrath to Informant B and D/Con Cullen's 21 March 1974 log and that he directed D/Con Cullen to get

made with MCGRATH's employers, the EHSSB. It is not clear why this was not done in 1974 as would have been expected if, as CULLEN alleges, concerns were expressed about a person working with children. The 21st March 1974 report, submitted by CULLEN to MEHARG, states that MCGRATH worked at Kincora; the 'innocuous nature' of this report has already been discussed above.

The MASON File

53. An initial meeting with Mr BUNTING of the EHSSB occurred on 19 February 1976. During the follow-up meeting in March 1976, BUNTING gave CULLEN a copy of a file of an investigation, previously carried out by Henry MASON, into allegations of abuse at Kincora. This is known as the 'MASON File'.

54. CULLEN states that he subsequently sent a copy of the MASON file to ACC MEHARG via internal RUC post; ACC MEHARG stated that he never received same. There are other queries and conflicts of evidence between CULLEN and MEHARG raised around the broader investigation. Additionally, queries were raised around the chain of command between CULLEN and MEHARG. These matters were considered by both the HUGHES Inquiry and the TERRY Review.

Summary regarding CULLEN and MEHARG

55. Based on the documents held by PSNI it is not possible to definitively determine the correct version of events. It does appear however, that in 1974 CULLEN (and quite possibly MEHARG) were aware of concerns around MCGRATH. Whilst not documented in his 21 March 1974 report, CULLEN

describes being aware of the homosexual behaviour of MCGRATH towards GARLAND and other young men, that he worked in Kincora and briefed MEHARG accordingly (in 1974). If CULLEN's dating of his handwritten notes is accepted (as per the HUGHES Inquiry), this is correct but leaves the question as to why he did not report/ record same formally.

56. This raises the question of what CULLEN's role or task was. During HUGHES CULLEN was adamant that he was not carrying out an investigation, rather he was gathering information or intelligence. It has been discussed above that this was surely not the role of a Drugs Squad officer. CULLEN's version is disputed by ACC MEHARG; during HUGHES, MEHARG was clear that he had instructed CULLEN to obtain evidence.
57. Given these conflicting versions, it seems fair to comment that CULLEN did not receive clear instructions or adequate directions from ACC MEHARG. That said, whatever CULLEN's objectives- either gathering intelligence or carrying out investigations, the end result was an ineffective response to the serious concerns he had been made aware of. This was potentially (and it is considered likely) a consequence of his lack of experience in such matters, as well as his somewhat cautious approach to the information, where he showed no obvious zeal or initiative. For example, CULLEN appears to have taken no proactive steps upon receipt of a list of Kincora residents from BUNTING; these boys could have provided CULLEN with the evidence MEHARG says CULLEN was tasked to obtain.

58. Equally, concerns exist as to the lack of management and direction provided by ACC MEHARG to CULLEN. MEHARG was considerably more senior in rank to CULLEN and, given his role and vast experience, the officer who was more likely to see the strategic significance and potential of the allegations. In HUGHES, MEHARG accepted that 'I had given him [CULLEN] improper directions and I regret that'.
59. There is explanation offered by CULLEN that he did not have sufficient evidence to proceed in carrying out a formal police investigation. In terms of the alleged homosexuality, there would have been difficulties in developing such a line of inquiry with a reluctant witness such as GARLAND. Nonetheless, a clear and comprehensive rationale, explaining the limited action taken in 1974 and the allocation of the investigation to a Drugs Squad Detective Constable Dog Handler, is not visible from the documents held by PSNI.
60. In current structures it would be the case that an officer conducting such an inquiry would be of appropriate experience and seniority and would receive appropriate supervision. It would now be a matter for a specialist Child Abuse Investigator, albeit such were not a feature of the RUC at that time.
61. It is also unclear what happened after 1976 and why the matter was not progressed to a more definite end; it appears from BUNTING's statement to the 1980 CASKEY enquiry that he believed that the matter was being dealt with by the RUC. Whilst it may be assessed that the EHSSB acted with considerable passivity in this regard, the RUC did not pursue matters to a conclusion either.

62. It is a professional observation that the disparate pieces of information held within the RUC and by other agencies were not being connected nor were the agencies co-ordinating their activities to safeguard children.
63. The documents held by Police indicate that this date (1976) is the first occasion on which the MASON File's existence is known to police and a copy of same is in the possession of any police officer. It is therefore appropriate to reflect on the contents of the MASON File at this point.

The MASON file is passed to the RUC (1976)

64. Documents held by PSNI indicate that in September 1967 two letters of complaint were sent by Kincora residents (**R 6** and **R 5** **R 5**) to Welfare Authorities. These letters contained allegations about consumption of alcohol and indecent assaults by MAINS.
65. In September 1967 Henry MASON, the Belfast City Welfare Officer, accompanied by a colleague Robert MOORE, interviewed Joseph MAINS. Whilst MAINS denied the allegations, it is clear that sufficient concern existed for a report to be submitted to the Belfast Town Clerk concerning the matter. It is not clear from the documents held by PSNI what happened in the intervening years, however in August 1971 a consolidated file of allegations (including a further allegation made against MAINS in 1971 by **R 8** , a Kincora resident) was compiled by Henry MASON and presented to the Town Solicitors Office with a recommendation that the matter be reported to the RUC.

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

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

TARA 1 File

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Kincora – Exhibit GC18

Person Profile Brief –

RUC Assistant Chief Constable William MEHARG MBE, OBE

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

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

1. Background

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

2. Source of Information

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

3. Personal Information

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

4. RUC Career

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

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

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

There are no known disciplinary cases against ACC MEHARG.

6 Reporting structure between ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN

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

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

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

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

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

7 ACC MEHARG and homosexuality

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

¹ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

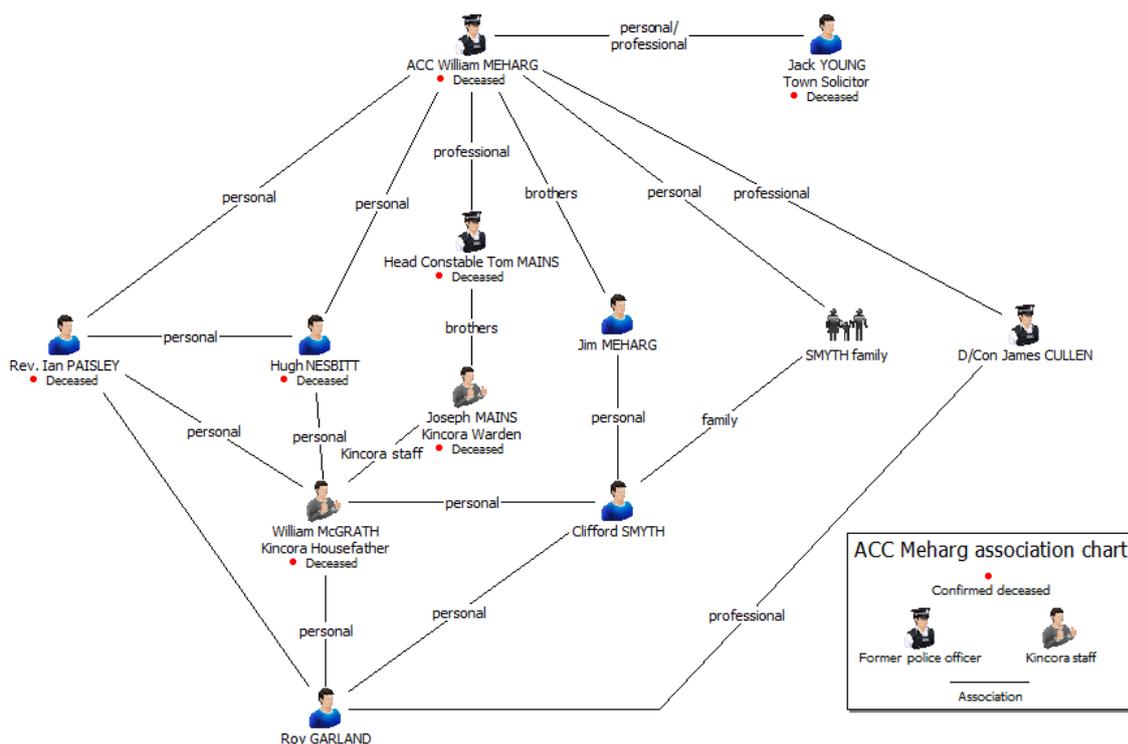
² *ibid.*

³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

8 ACC MEHARG association chart



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

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

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

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

⁶ *ibid.*
⁷ Statement of D/Supt Gordon HARRISON 27/05/1982
⁸ Statement of Hugh NESBITT 10/05/1982
⁹ Statement of William MEHARG 22/04/1982
¹⁰ Statement of [REDACTED] R 34 27/05/1980
¹¹ Statement of D/Supt Gordon HARRISON 27/05/1982

Keeping People Safe



Kincora – Exhibit GC19

Person Profile Brief –

Retired D/Constable James Price CULLEN, RUC 7994

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

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

1. Background

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

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

2. Source of Information

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

3. RUC Career- Key Dates

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

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

There are no known disciplinary cases against Detective Constable CULLEN.

4. Initial contact with Roy GARLAND

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

5. March 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980

⁵ Statement of William MEHARG 22/07/1980

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

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

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

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

6. 1976

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

⁷ Exhibit DBE16, part of C64/2/80

⁸ Exhibit DBE1, part of C64/2/80

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

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

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² Sussex Police Exhibit 8

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

¹⁴ Statement of Robert BUNTING 10/03/1982

¹⁵ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

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

6 Reporting structure between ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN

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

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

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

¹⁶ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/82

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

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

7 Additional Information

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

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

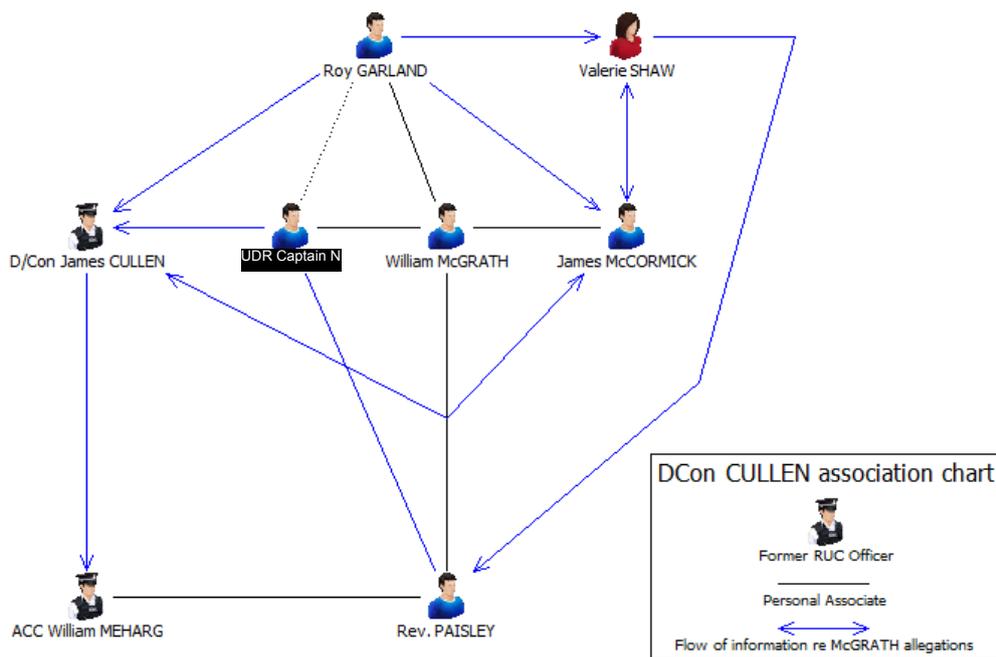
¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

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

²² Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

8 D/Con CULLEN Association Chart



The chart shows that D/Con CULLEN heard from three individuals about the allegations connected to William McGRATH, though “GARLAND was the person who supplied all the relevant information”.²³ The only person D/Con CULLEN passed information onto, in relation to the McGRATH allegations, was ACC MEHARG, though did have a conversation with James McCORMICK prior to meeting GARLAND for the first time. McCORMICK is a key individual in terms of being aware of GARLAND’s allegations against McGRATH; he himself had known McGRATH and assisted at religious meetings in his home. That said, despite his close association with a number of individuals central to the Kincora investigations, very little information is known about James (Jim) McCORMICK. In his two police statements²⁴, he provides very little information on himself.

²³ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

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

STATEMENT OF: Robert DUFF
AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Police officer
ADDRESS: Donegal Pass Police Station, Belfast.

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

Dated this 17th day of March 1982

R.A. Flenley Ch.Insp.

R. Duff

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

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

In 1972 I was posted to the Drug Squad operating out of Donegal Pass Police Station and remained there as a Detective Constable until May 1974. From my notebook I can say that on the 1st March 1974 I accompanied DC CULLEN to see a Mr. McCORMICK at Carryduff. I believe the visit took place during the morning and lasted several hours. I cannot remember the topic of conversation although the name McGRATH seems to mean something. I had not met Mr. McCORMICK before and have not seen him since. I am aware that following the visit DC CULLEN made a report to a senior officer at Headquarters and went there for that purpose. I believe the officer was Mr. MEHARG, Assistant Chief Constable. I cannot recall discussing the matter with DC CULLEN either before or after the visit.

R. Duff

Taken in the presence of Superintendent HARRISON.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS:

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

IT/1/2

2

A Q And were you out of Northern Ireland until in or about early February 1974?
A To the 9th February 1974.

Q When you returned to Northern Ireland did you do anything in relation to what you had been informed of?

B A I thought of what the gentleman had told me and after careful consideration I decided that I should contact this gentleman again and see if I could make contact with his friend who had told him this story to see if there was any substance in it.

Q And on 1st March 1974 did you go up to this gentleman's home in Carryduff again?

A Yes, by arrangement I went to the gentleman's home.

Q Did anyone go with you?

C A Detective Constable Duff accompanied me there.

Q And was there any other person present apart from the owner of the house and Detective Constable Duff?

A Another person was there - the person who he had earlier referred to who had told him the story. I spoke to him at the house for some time.

Q Was that person a student by occupation?

D A That is correct. He was then at university.

Q What information did he give you?

A He told me that a gentleman called William McGrath had interfered with him as a teenager, homosexually, and these meetings took place as a result of attending religious meetings and other organisations.

Q Did he indicate to you when this was?

E A He did. This was some time in the past.

Q Was that in the early 1960s?

A That is right.

Q Did he give you to understand that his association with William McGrath had ceased?

A That is correct.

F Q Did he say when?

A He told me; he did say when. Some time before this - my meeting with him. He had been in business with him and as a result of some dispute within that business they had parted company.

/Q On the 2nd ...

G

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Donegall Pass

CID Drugs Squad xxxxxx

21 March 1974

ACC McHarg
Crime Branch

1. Following my appointment with you Sir on the 2 March 1974 at your office I have made further enquiries relating to William McGRATH, 56/60 years (date of birth available later), 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
2. McGRATH is presently a warden in the 'Kincora Boys Hostel' owned by the Belfast Corporation at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The Resident Superintendent of the hostel is a Mr Joseph MAYNES.
3. Subject is a self styled lay preacher who, when my informant first met him, was holding meetings advertised as 'Campaigns of Challenge to Christians to dedicate their lives'. These occurred around 1955.
4. He also had close connections with the Young Peoples' Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that [redacted] had guaranteed a loan for Faith House.
5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existence but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
6. After leaving Finaghy in 1960 McGRATH bought a house at [redacted] which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (Tel. No. 669018). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGRATH. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2000 and sold them in 1967 for £12 500.
7. His next residence was at [redacted] Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5500 and it was later sold for £6000. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory to pay off debt to my informant. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland dated the 21 February 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to create this impression.

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Donegall Pass

CID Drugs Squad xxxxxx

21 March 1974

ACC McHarg
Crime Branch

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4. He also had close connections with the Young Peoples' Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that [redacted] had guaranteed a loan for Faith House.
5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existence but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
6. After leaving Finaghy in 1960 McGRATH bought a house at [redacted] which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (Tel. No. [redacted]). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGRATH. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2500 and sold them in 1967 for £12 500.
7. His next residence was at [redacted] Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5500 and it was later sold for £6000. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory to pay off debt to my informant. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland dated the 21 February 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to create this impression.

8. Later McGRATH moved to his present address at [REDACTED]
9. William McGRATH is married and has a family of three.
10. My informant had the opportunity of purchasing a small business in [REDACTED]. William McGRATH by very subtle pressures managed to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he would pay half the purchase price, which he never did. The business did quite well but McGRATH borrowed from his partner to the amount of £2000. McGRATH also started a sideline in carpets. This venture resulted in him incurring debts in my informant's name. Hence the later action to recoupe the money owed.
11. About 3 to 4 years past McGRATH advertised in the Belfast Telegraph under the 'For Sale' column. His adverts started 'Carpets Beautiful'. The subject termed himself as a carpet importer and was alleged to be importing carpets from Belgium. My informant was under the impression that the advertisements were of a sinister nature conveying a message other than the obvious.
12. Another line of business he was purported to be involved in was the buying and selling of second-hand furniture. This necessitated frequent visits to auction rooms etc.
13. It was also thought that for a time around 1970/71 he worked as a filing clerk [REDACTED] Estate Agents Office.
14. On a number of occasions when my informant was present McGRATH gave the impression that he was a qualified masquer. He said that he was in possession of a masquer machine.
15. Quite recently it is alleged he approached a person working in the Chemistry Business and asked if he could obtain arsenic or strychnine.
16. It is understood that William McGRATH originally comes from around Eleary.
- 17.
- 18.. [REDACTED]
18. Subject has also close connections with the British Israelites. Some known associates in this Religious body are:-

- 1.
2. It is alleged that McGRATH ruined them financially resulting in them having to find employment. He is said to have purchased a house at Wellington Park for them and through the deal their financial standing was undermined.

It is thought that _____ would be worth interviewing in relation to subject.

20. A lady called _____ was very friendly with McGRATH for many years. It is alleged that her present mental condition is due to pressures from McGRATH. I understand she has had treatment at mental institutions.
21. _____ works in _____ Operation Welfare Department of _____ and is believed to have obtained the job for McGRATH at the 'Kincora' Boys Hostel.
22. There is in existence a 'Loyalist' Committee' comprising of prominent loyalists. _____ (son) an Assemblyman, is passing on information to _____ (junior) 20 years, who is under influence of William McGRATH.
23. _____ 20 years approximately, _____ at a house beside a postbox (present address unknown) is said to be under the influence of McGRATH. It is alleged that he was in the Civil Rights or Republican movement and later was a member of John McGRATH Defence Association. He is now a member of the Young Unionists.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

KIN-114066

Sc2

A Division Donegall Pass Sub-Division
CID. Drugs Squad Station/Branch Date
SUBJECT INTELLIGENCE LOG. WILLIAM Mc GRATH

Finaghy
Nov 1990

(1). Intelligence of an unconfirmed ^{relative} relating to William Mc Grath, 50/60 years, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, and other people who have been associated in some measure with subject.
To: ACC. Meharg
Crime Branch

2. Following my appointment with you Sir on the 2 March 1974 at your office I have made further enquiries relating to William McGRATH, 50/60 years (date of birth available later), 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
2. McGRATH is presently a warden in the 'Kincora Boys Hostel' owned by the Belfast Corporation at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The Resident Superintendent of the hostel is a Mr Joseph MAYNES.
3. Subject is self styled lay preacher who, when my informant first met him, was holding meetings advertised as 'Campaigns of Challenge to Christians to dedicate their lives'. These occurred around 1955.
4. He also had close connections with the Young Peoples' Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that the had guaranteed a loan for Faith House.
5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existence but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
6. After leaving Finaghy in 1960 McGRATH bought a house at 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (Tel. No. [redacted]). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGRATH. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2500 and sold them in 1967 for £12 500.
7. His next residence was at [redacted] Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5500 and it was later sold for £6000. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory to pay off debt to my informant. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland dated the 21 February 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to create this impression.

8. Later McGRATH moved to his present address at 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.

9. William McGRATH is married and has a family of three.

10. My informant had the opportunity of purchasing a small business in 1964. William McGRATH by very subtle pressures managed to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he would pay half the purchase price, which he never did. The business did quite well but McGRATH borrowed from his partner to the amount of £2000. McGRATH also had a sideline in carpets. This venture resulted in him incurring debts in my informants name. Hence the later action to recoupe the money owed.

11. Until 3 to 4 years past McGRATH advertised in the Belfast Telegraph under the 'For Sale' column. His adverts started 'Carpets Beautiful'. The subject termed himself as a carpet importer and imported carpets from Belgium. My informant was under the impression that the advertisements were of a sinister nature conveying a message other than the obvious.

12. Another line of business he was involved in was the buying and selling of second-hand furniture. This necessitated frequent visits to auction rooms etc.

13. It is known that for a time around 1970/71 he worked as a filing clerk at Estate Agents Office.

14. On a number of occasions when my informant was present McGRATH gave the impression that he was a qualified massuer. He said that he was in possession of a massage machine which he claimed had an attachment for fitting over the penis for stimulation.

15. Quite recently it is alleged he approached a person working in the Chemistry Business and asked if he could obtain arsenic or strychnine.

16. It is understood that William McGRATH originally comes from around Bleary and in his early days lived in Earl Street, Belfast.

17.

18.

19. Subject has also close connections with the British Israelites. Some known associates in this Religious body are:-

1.

2.

It is alleged that McGRATH ruined them financially resulting in them having to find employment. He is said to have purchased a house at Wellington Park for them and through the deal their financial standing was undermined.

It is thought that [redacted] would be worth interviewing in relation to subject.

20. A lady called [redacted] was very friendly with McGRATH for many years. It is alleged that her present mental condition is due to pressures from McGRATH. I understand she has had treatment at mental institutions.
21. [redacted] works in the [redacted] Corporation Welfare Department of [redacted] and is believed to have obtained the job for McGRATH at the 'Kincora' Boys Hostel.
22. There is in existence a 'Loyalist' Committee' comprising of prominent loyalists. [redacted] an Assemblyman, is passing on information to [redacted] (junior) 20 years, who is under influence of William McGRATH.
23. [redacted] approximately, formerly living in [redacted], at a house beside a postbox (present address unknown) is said to be under the Civil Rights or Republican movement and later was a member of John McKEAGUES Defence Association. He is now a member of the Young Unionists.
24. Recently a person called [redacted] was killed in a car accident at Antrim Road, Belfast. He was described as a pro-loyalist Roman Catholic who it is alleged was responsible for forming a National Front Organisation at QUB. It was also suggested known that he was a Young Unionist at one stage.
25. There was the suggestion that a check should be done on [redacted] and is quite friendly with McGRATH.
26. My informant on one occasion was asked by McGRATH to go along to a person called [redacted] to warn him that the police were coming to search his house. When my informant arrived he was under the impression that [redacted] knew or that the police had already been there. It is thought that [redacted] has served a prison sentence. He is also alleged to have tried to commit suicide around 1970. McGRATH said that he thought that [redacted] was a communist in Loyalist organisations.
27. [redacted]

501

through a third party
writes.

(10) Source states that William McBrath ~~was~~ ^{made} gang teenagers from the organization, to his home for a ^{talk} ~~talk~~. The main topic of the talk ^{was} usually the need for loyalist leadership to-day. Then he proceeds to indoctrinate the vulnerable ^{impressionable} and idealistic young persons with the idea that they were potential leaders. In order to achieve this leadership he stressed the need for ~~the~~ physical, moral and mental stability. After a few ~~talk~~ meetings he ^{would} then introduce ~~the~~ a further characteristic, namely the need for sexual stability. Without sexual freedom, he declared, there could be proper ~~and~~ physical, moral or mental stability. The conclusion being that without sexual freedom one is ~~tensed~~ and "kayed up". This is what he termed as a "block". Another point covered ^{was} the need for propaganda and told his ~~last~~ pupil that every opportunity for ~~it~~ ^{getting} across this point of view should be taken, ~~and~~ whether it be Television ^{or} or radio news media.

(11) Source, a victim of McBrath's deception and manipulation stated that eventually Source was persuaded to undergo sexual perversions took place between McBrath & himself on ~~several~~ numerous occasions. A massage machine was used by McBrath for stimulating his subject. McBrath always stripped but before he did so he usually left the room, went upstairs and was heard moving about above the office where these activities took place. The office had no windows with a single bright light on the ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ centre of the ceiling. There were two locks on the door which were secured when the office was in use. The impression was that when McBrath went upstairs he was setting up photography or tape recording equipment.

JC 5

11

Alec. Meharg.
Crime Branch.

Please find attached a collation of information gathered over a period from February 1974 to the present time in relation to one William Mc Smith, presently residing at 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, and his connection with the former military organisation known as "TAXIT".

William Mc Smith presents himself as a ~~Christian~~ & Religious Personality of the Evangelical Protestant Faith, and politically ~~is~~ ^{purposeful} extreme loyalist views. There is also an association

~~with the religious body known as the British~~
with the religious body known as the British
Bible and seems to favour their viewpoint.
~~See attached~~ ~~document~~ No 1

It will be ~~can~~ discovered from the attached information that while he preaches morality his own morals are questionable.

Box S25

JCB

Reference _____

Information re William McSwath
1818 Upper N'ards Road, Belfast.

- (1) At the latter end of 1973 in conversation with Mr Mc Cormick, Sgt. Barryduff. Mr Mc Cormick, in passing, mentioned a matter relating to a friend who had been sexually abused and influenced by an anonymous person. At that stage he did not wish to disclose all the facts because he had received it in confidence.
- (2) On 10 week C. I. D Course Hendon to Feb 1974.
- (3) On return after thoughtful consideration of conversation, I returned to Mr Mc Cormick, to ask if he wished to make an official complaint.
- (4) Arranged meeting with injured party at Mc Cormick's home.
- (5) Informant explained that as a young Christian he attended meetings which Mc Swath organised.

Reference _____

(6) These public meetings progressed to private meetings in which in' Brath talked to the young men of "mental blocks." He would touch them on the privates and if they objected he would explain that they were tensed & keyed up and he called this a "mental block."

(7) From this approach he would explain that ^{they} would have no proper moral, physical or mental stability unless they had complete sexual freedom. This progressed to private contact with my informant and some other young men when he masturbated them and on occasions photographed my informant in the nude.

(8) Informant on one occasion was naked in a room without windows and two locks on door.

in' Brath was generally naked on these occasions. He used ^{various} nudes or porn. photographs to excite his ^{partner}

(9) Informant gave names and other information about people

CODE 18-78

Reference _____

who came under the influence of m^r Brath.

(10). During a conversation with informant mention was made about m^r Brath being employed at 'The Kincoira' Boys home. + that a person called Maynes who was the warden there had been investigated for interfering with young boys at a holiday camp.

(11) I made enquiries at the Eastern Health Board and talked to a Mr Bunting and also a Mr Galliland there. I was eventually given copies of letters etc which were related to the Health Board investigation into the allegations against Mr Maynes. His explanation was accepted and he was returned on his job at Kincoira.

(12) All the information was forwarded to Mr Melharg. No further enquiries were made.
N^r Bunt

CODE 18-78

Reference _____

- (13) Further talks with the informant revealed that Mr. Smith was in some respects very politically motivated and tried to influence the young men, that he came in contact with, into politics.
- (14) It was ~~not~~ revealed that Mr. Smith organized the TARA movement who are a para-military protestant organization who met in the Clifton St. Orange Hall under the guise of an lounge discussion group. Mr. Smith was known as the Commandant. Ordinary officers wore a Red Ribbon on Lapel. Mr. Smith wore a Green & Red one.
- (15) He brought some of the younger members to his home and talked of loyalist leadership to-day stressing need for moral physical & mental stability and after a few meetings added sexual stability. Most of the young men were very impressionable (informant said).

CODE 18-78

Reference _____

(16) Clifford Smyth was the
Admin. Officer of the TARA.
Informant was Intelligence Officer
(over route)
David Brown, Bangor was
admiral
also in Gentry - Warrant Officer
to Smyth of 1972.
& other names & address
available.

CODE 18-78



The Secretary
Committee of Inquiry into Children's Homes & Hostels
Castle Buildings
Stormont
BELFAST
BT4 3RA

THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY
Headquarters
Brooklyn Knock Road Belfast
Northern Ireland BT5 6LE

14 December 1984

Dear Sir

DOCUMENTS OF D/CONSTABLE CULLEN

I enclose herewith various further original documents from the papers of Detective Constable Cullen and Index the same below.

In general terms these documents (except for one) were prepared by D/Constable Cullen in March/July 1974. Documents JC5, 6, 7, are the rough paper upon which D/Constable Cullen wrote down the information contained therein as and when it was given to him by his informant. These are the documents from which JC1, 2, 3 were prepared and all the information contained in JC5, 6, 7 appears to be contained in JC1, 2, 3.

Document JC4 is a draft of a covering letter which is addressed to Assistant Chief Constable Meharg and which appears to be unfinished. This was also prepared in March/July 1974.

Document JC8 was prepared on or about the 25th January 1980 and is an unfinished rough first draft of the report prepared by D/Constable Cullen for the formal police investigation which commenced on 24/25 January 1980. This rough draft was started and prepared by D/Constable Cullen from memory at Police Headquarters without him having before him his papers which were at Donegall Pass Police Station.

These documents were found by D/Constable Cullen when he came across the documents now known as JC1,2,3 but these documents were not produced by D/Constable Cullen as it appeared that they did not materially add to the information already before the Tribunal in documents JC1,2,3.

With reference to the query by Mr Lavery QC at Day 32 (7.12.84) at page 64 (A,B) the documents prepared by D/Constable Cullen on 26.1.80 were directed to Mr Meharg as Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) this does not necessarily mean that they were in fact received by Mr Meharg although the documents were given to D/Constable Cullen's superior officers who were in charge of the Police Investigations then underway.

Yours faithfully



V P M LYNAGH
Legal Adviser

Reference _____

(6) These public meetings progressed to private meetings in which in' Brath talked to the young men of "mental blocks." He would touch them on the privates and if they objected he would explain that they were tensed & keyed up and he called this a "mental block."

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(9) Informant gave names and other information about people

CODE 18-78

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

JAMES PRICE CULLEN

STATEMENT OF

OVER 21

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]

D/CONSTABLE

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS

DRUGS SQUAD HQ, RUC STATION, DONEGALL PASS, BELFAST

ADDRESS

I declare that this statement consisting of 4 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 30 day of APRIL 19 80

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am a D/Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary attached to the CID Drugs Section, Donegall Pass, Belfast. About November 1973 I was in conversation with Mr Jim McCormick at his home at Carryduff. Our conversation was about matters relative to the occult. During our discourse Mr McCormick related an incident about a friend who had some time previous, allegedly been sexually abused and influenced by a man who Mr McCormick did not wish to name at that time. He did say, however, that the man was a lay-preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young teenage boys. On the 3 December 1973 I went to Hendon Metropolitan Police Training Centre, London, on a CID Course, returning on the 9 February 1974. When I returned I thought about my conversation with Mr McCormick and gave it careful consideration. I contacted him again and by appointment on the 1 March 1974 D/Constable Duff (now D/Sergeant Duff) and I saw Mr McCormick again at his home. The Injured Party (who will be referred to as the informant throughout the statement) was present. I spoke to the informant from 10.00 am to 1.15 pm when he alleged that a man, now known to me as William McGrath, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, had sexually interfered with him as a teenager. That the association was cultivated through religious meetings and organisations which my informant attended. Later the friendship grew

[Signature]
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

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TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

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my informant said he was invited to Mr McGrath's home where religion was discussed. At first my informant said that the sincerity of his beliefs were discussed and then McGrath would talk of an 'emotional block' which he said my informant suffered from. Later he said, McGrath touched his privates and he objected but McGrath pointed out to him that he was too tense and keyed-up. McGrath he said, "Termed this as an emotional block". My informant stated that he was prepared to assist the Police and supply all the information he could about McGrath and his associates. He objected to having another Police Officer present during his conversation. He made it clear that he did not want to be involved in any Court proceedings because he had broken all connections with McGrath, and was concerned about his family's welfare and his future. My informant said that he gave up his studies. Then in 1964 he purchased a small business in which McGrath became an equal partner by promising to pay half the purchase price. McGrath, he said, did not pay his share and borrowed money to the amount of £2,000 when the business prospered. He stated that the money was paid to him in 1972 when he took Court proceedings to recove the debt from McGrath. My informant told me that he had again resumed his studies at Queens University Belfast. On the 2 March 1974 I had an appointment with Mr Meharg, ACC Crime Branch, and made him aware of the information which I had received. Mr Meharg instructed me to further my enquiries and report to him again. From time to time I submitted in writing general information about associates and background facts about McGrath's political, religious and business activities but failed to obtain anything of a concrete nature by which proceedings could be instituted. Copies of correspondence from William McGrath to my informant while at College were also submitted. Mr Meharg returned all the papers to me, when no evidence of an up-to-date nature was forthcoming, to continue the investigation. In January 1976 I was again contacted by my informant who told me that he had reason to believe that William McGrath was working in the Kincora Boys' Home at North Road, Belfast. He said, that he though that a William Magowan, an employee of the Belfast Corporation Welfare

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER

James P. Cullen

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: JAMES PRICE CULLEN

AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] OVER 21 YEARS

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS. DETECTIVE CONSTABLE

ADDRESS DRUGS SQUAD, HQ RUC STATION, DONEGALL PASS, BELFAST.

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 19 day of June 19

Sgd D B Elliott D/Sergeant
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

Sgd James P Cullen
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I wish to refer to a statement prepared by me and handed to D/Sergeant Elliott on 30 April 1980. On reflection I now realise that I was aware as a result of the original meetings with my informant that McGrath was employed at the Kincora Boys' Home and that the Superintendent of that home was Joseph Mains. No allegation of misconduct at the home was made at that stage. When my informant contacted me again in 1976 - (January) it was to advise that he was concerned that McGrath was still employed at Kincora. As a result of this meeting and on instructions from Mr Meharg I contacted Mr Bunting regarding McGrath, Mains and Kincora. On 15 March 1976 I was given a photo copy of an internal investigation report which referred to Joseph Mains. The report included a copy letter signed by Joseph Mains giving an explanation with regard to an allegation. I posted this file through the internal police postal system to Mr Meharg. I had no contact with Mr Meharg on this matter since passing this document to him. The file was not returned to me. When I submitted the file a list of boys names who attended the summer camp was attached to the file. I did not interview any of these boys or anyone from Kincora Boys' Hostel. Enquiries made by me throughout were to establish intelligence in relation to McGrath. In my previous statement I refer to documents I received from Mr Meharg. These are the documents I handed to D/Sergeant Elliott on 7 February 1980 now exhibited DBE 1. As a result of

SIGNATURE of WITNESS Sgd James P Cullen

any information about acts of indecency from his source. He said that D/Con Cullen had told him that no indecent acts had taken place between Mr McGrath and Informant B. He also stated that he was not satisfied that Mr McGrath's letters to Informant B were of a homosexual nature.

Mr Meharg gave evidence that, if D/Con Cullen had told him that homosexual acts had taken place between Mr McGrath and Informant B, he would have had no hesitation in having the matter fully investigated. In the event, no crime file was opened and consequently no formal police investigation was initiated.

4.106 D/Con Cullen gave evidence that he told ACC Meharg that Informant B had alleged that Mr McGrath had attempted to touch his genitals when he was a teenager. This amplified Informant B's general allegation and any homosexual inferences which might have been drawn from Mr McGrath's letters to Informant B. As previously indicated, he referred in the course of his evidence to additional documents which contained allegations of homosexual activity by Mr McGrath over and above the alleged attempted indecent assault on Informant B. He stated that, although he could not say that ACC Meharg actually received these documents, the information contained in them was made known to him. When asked why he had not mentioned these additional matters in his original evidence, D/Con Cullen replied that he knew that more than the alleged indecent assault had occurred but that he could not remember the finer details and had only referred to matters of which he was absolutely sure. He had recovered the additional documents from storage in Donegall Pass station since he had given his original evidence.

4.107 We accept that all of the information contained in the documents produced by D/Con Cullen was available to him in 1974 and that these included allegations that Mr McGrath had been involved in homosexual activity with young men some considerable number of years previously. The letters to Informant B were ambiguous rather than overtly homosexual, though suspicious in the context of Informant B's direct allegation that Mr McGrath was a homosexual. The documents also contained references to political activity with strong hints of paramilitary associations, though no direct allegation of paramilitary activity. There was no allegation that Mr McGrath's homosexual activities involved residents of Kincora.

4.108 The relative importance of the homosexual element in D/Con Cullen's information, as compared with the paramilitary element, was unclear. It was, perhaps, unusual that a Detective Constable in the Drug Squad should have chosen to approach directly the Assistant Chief Constable (Crime Division), and for his subsequent inquiries to have been conducted under direct supervision, if allegations of homosexual activities many years previously were the prime concern. D/Con Cullen gave evidence that his decision was determined by the totality of the information which he had received and Mr Meharg accepted that the involvement of a paramilitary organisation or prominent people in the case would have justified this procedure. We are satisfied that the political and paramilitary aspects of Mr McGrath's activities were of considerable importance in the minds of ACC Meharg and D/Con Cullen and that the connection between his alleged homosexuality and his employment at Kincora was not their sole or main preoccupation. For the record, Mr McGrath was never charged with any offences of a paramilitary nature.

4.109 The Meharg/Cullen investigation, which had effectively lapsed by July 1974, was revived in January 1976 when Informant B contacted D/Con Cullen and expressed his concern that Mr McGrath was still employed at Kincora. Once again he made no allegation concerning homosexual activity involving Kincora residents. D/Con Cullen contacted ACC Meharg on 21 January 1976, met him on 24 January and was directed to make inquiries with Mr McGrath's employers, the Eastern Health & Social Services Board. This was to be the RUC's first approach to the Board arising from this investigation. On 19 February he met Mr Bunting, the Assistant Director (Family & Child Care Services), at the Eastern Board's headquarter offices in University Street, Belfast. We shall deal with the issue of what information D/Con Cullen gave to the Board about Mr McGrath later, but in the course of his 19 February meeting with Mr Bunting he mentioned in passing the fact that Mr Mains was the senior member of the residential staff at Kincora. This had been noted in the 21 March 1974 log and, although the point was raised by D/Con Cullen, the evidence was that no homosexual connotation was conveyed by him or received by Mr Bunting. Nonetheless, Mr Bunting drew D/Con Cullen's attention to the "Mason file" and showed it to him. It will be remembered that the "Mason file" referred only to Mr Mains. Mr Bunting was unaware of the January 1974 telephone call to Hollywood Road, the R15 complaints about Mr McGrath, and of the 1975 and 1976 rumours concerning Mr Mains.

IS 17/1

A

A That is correct, Mr Chairman.

Q Are those documents which you brought for the first time to the Tribunal yesterday afternoon?

B

A That is correct, Mr Chairman.

MR KENNEDY: I have no further questions, Mr Chairman.

Examined by MR TONER

Q Do you have before you, Detective Constable, copies of the documents which have been edited for the purposes of this Tribunal?

C

A Yes.

Q Before I come to deal with these documents can I remind you that under cross-examination by Mr Lavery yesterday you referred to a journal. Do you recall that?

A I do, Mr Chairman.

D

Q Is that journal the blue book which you have in front of you?

A Yes, Mr Chairman.

Q In general terms can you tell the Tribunal what is in that journal in relation to this Inquiry?

A I have recorded in brief meetings with Mr Meharg, and meetings with the Eastern Health and Social Services Board, and recording inquiries that I made, as well, just a brief detail that I have been making inquiries.

E

Q Have you had the opportunity to go through this journal and identify the various relevant entries in it?

A I have, Mr Chairman.

Q Could you go to the entry for 4 July 1974.

F

MR TONER: There are no copies of the journal, Mr Chairman, available or going to be made available at this point. The entries are in fact very short indeed, and I propose to deal with it simply by way of oral evidence, if that is acceptable to everyone.

Q When is the first entry in your journal relevant to this Inquiry?

A 4 July 1974.

G

Q What does that entry say?

A "Went with informant to meet other contacts re special investigation to obtain intelligence on suspects (permission of Detective Sergeant McBride to perform this duty)".

Q Can you tell us when is the very first entry in that journal?

A The first entry was 1 July 1974.

H

Q Did you have or have you ever had previous journals relating to periods prior to July 1974?

A Yes.

IS 17/2 A

Q Where are they or what has happened to them?

A In March 1977 there was a bomb at Donegall Pass police station. There was an oil tanker placed outside the station. There was a blast wall that covered the lower half of the station; our offices were just above that. And when the bomb went off it destroyed a lot of documents; it covered the place in thick oil soot. As a result of that many documents had to be destroyed and journals in lockers and things. It permeated right throughout the place. There was stuff that was saved that was inside other folders. The folders were simply taken off and the documents were retrieved.

Q Were any of the previous journals relating to the period prior to July 1974 retrieved by you?

A The only one I retrieved was this one here which was in a drawer in a desk.

Q Can you go to the next entry which is relevant to this Inquiry, 21 January 1976.

A Yes.

Q What does that entry relate to?

A "I talked to Mr Meharg (SEC on phone), later to headquarters to see Mr Meharg and to bring file.

Q Can you recall what file that was that is referred to there?

A I can't recall just what file that was.

Q Is the next entry of relevance 24 January 1976?

A Yes. It says, "Duty to headquarters (appointment with Mr Meharg)".

Q Is the next relevant entry 30 January 1976?

A Yes.

Q What does it say?

A It states, "Inquiries re HQ file for Mr Meharg".

Q What file is that that is referred to there?

A That would refer to the general inquiries in relation to the Kincora file and also it did relate to my further contact with the informant and the subsequent call at the Eastern Health and Social Services building with Mr Bunting.

Q Is that the Mason/Mains file that you are referring to?

A That would refer to the Mason/Mains file.

Q Is the next relevant entry 5 February 1976?

A That is correct.

Q What does it say?

A "Inquiries Castlereagh and Knock re headquarters investigation".

Q Is the next relevant entry 6 February 1976?

A Yes. It says, "Duty to Knock headquarters re file".

Q Does that mean that you would have gone up to headquarters on that day?