

PECIAL BRANCH



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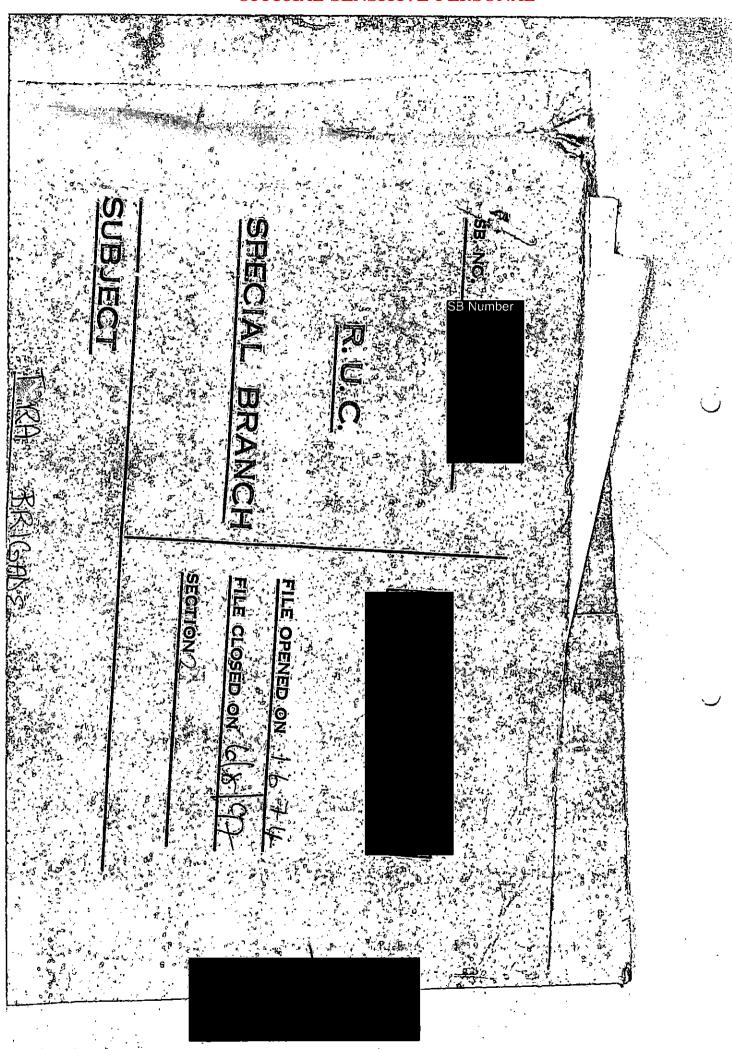
SECTION 1

SUBJECT

TARA BRIGADE

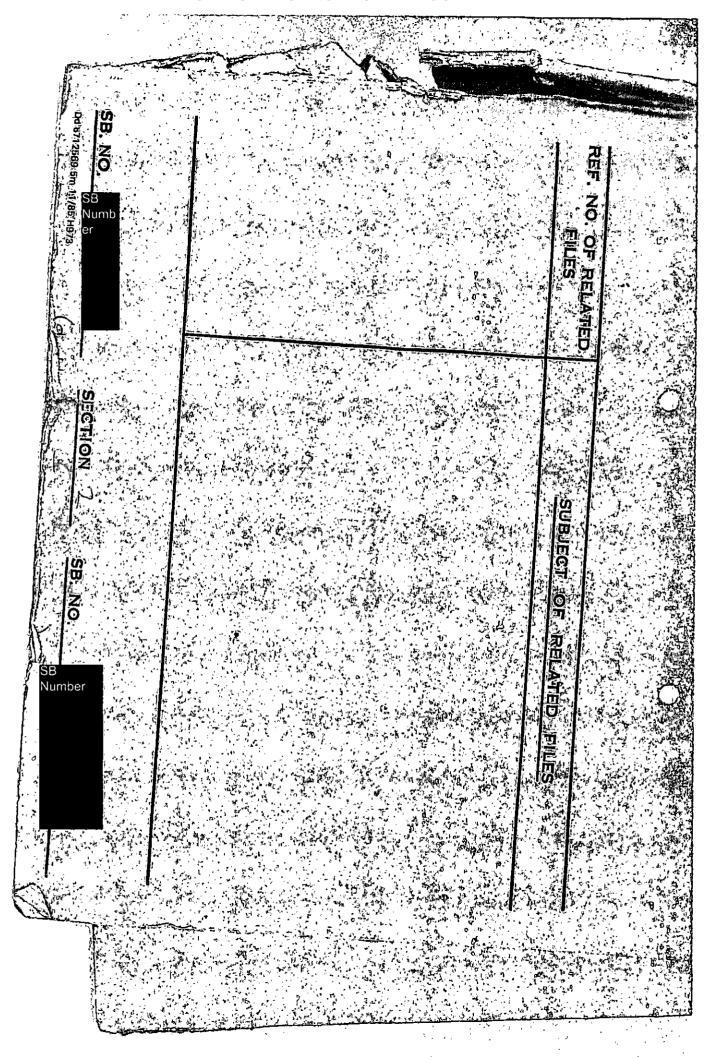
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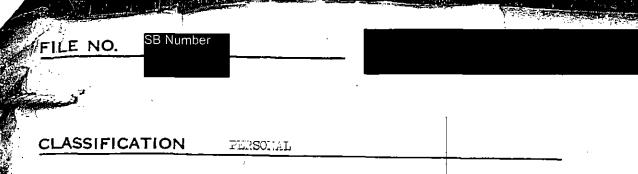
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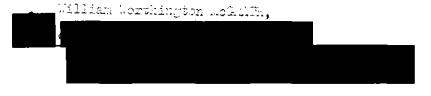
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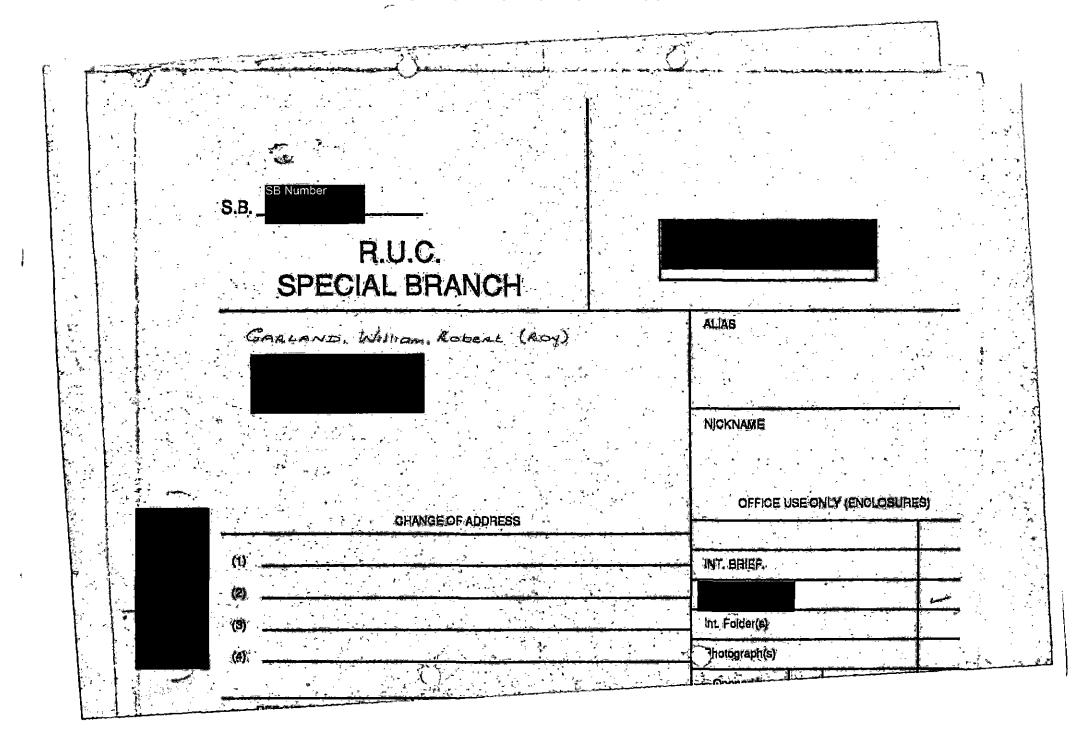
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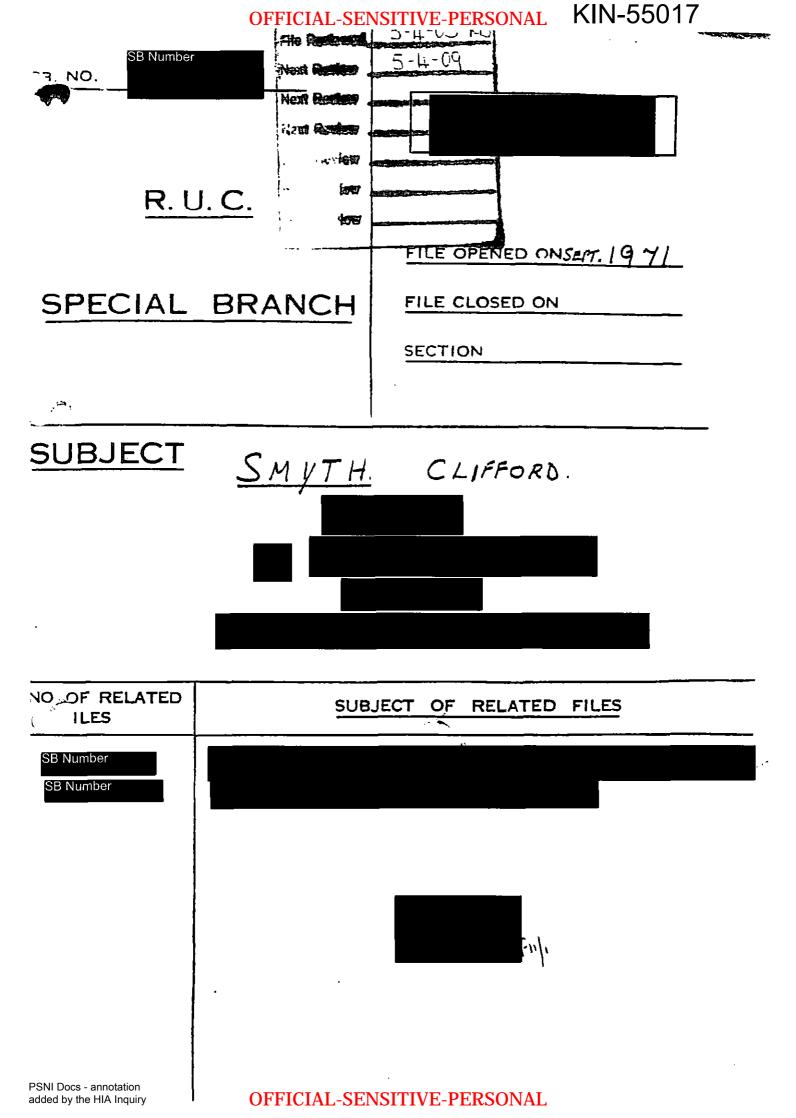
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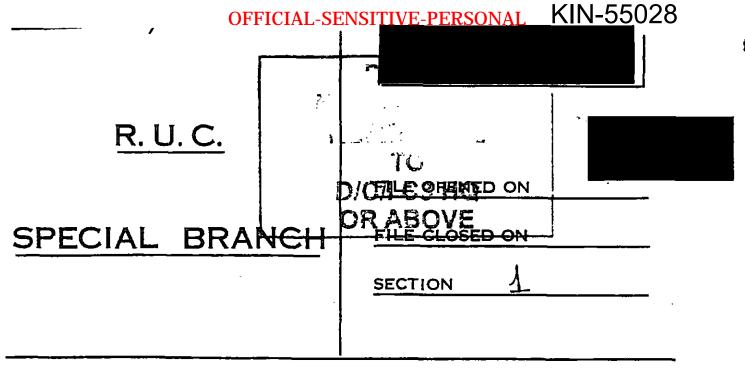
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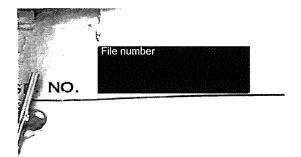


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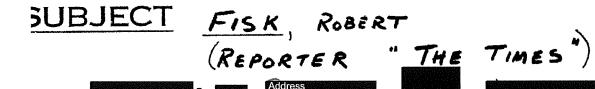
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OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL SB Number ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY PAL JA Division C1 Sub-Division/Department CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SECT Station/Branch 4.2.80 Date SUBJECT HRIEF OUTLINE OF THE ORGANISATION KNOWN AS TARA AND SOME OF ITS PRINCIPLE MEMBERS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF C1(A). To Superintendent C1(1) 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 as 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 them evolving in N Ireland. A variety of organisations came into being ie. LAW, Vanguard, par military groups etc. There were reports at this time about dual membership of some of these organisations by some reported member Tara. support for the Security Forces.

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

At this time there was a report which identified WILLIAM McGRATH as the O/C of Tara, his assistant as FRANK MILJAR 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 ensuared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the IRISH EMANCIPATION CHRISTIAN FELLOUSHIP, 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

Form 51/1

Number

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'.

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 soben character and stable background.

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VER A PERIOD of five years

FER A PERIOD of five years the British Army in Ulser has taken part in what can only be described as "dirty tricks" (see Page One), aimed sonictimes at politicians and achisters as well as its natural or my, the IRA, conding to our sources. The Suntay Times has found that several of the medents it has ingreduated have delined and fagicated folice enquiries; that fillse army reformation arone stage sermins; inharmassed the Government; and that the use of explosions aimed at alligible of the proposition of the briterest anti-fill cannot be fore 1974 directed against terrorist organisations during some of the briterest anti-fill cannot be propositionals during the release of internees in early 1974; and those which were aimed at Custer politicians.

The weighbridge at Killeen

12/77/5

THE MOST serious incident we have examined took place in November, 1974, when a team of 40 paratroopers was flown from Beilfast by helicopter into Bessbrook 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 out of the camp at night, divided into ten patrols of four men each and scattered along the border dressel in army camouflage, to spend four or tive rights 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.F.308, which were given to the "demolifion expert" in his feur-mulpatrol.

Achough the Army has legitimete reasons for using expluents.

patrol.

Authough the Army has legitimate reasons for using explosives—howing up the small 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 concusion" and discredit the IRA who would almost certainly be blamed for the explosions. The loud bares might also lure terrorists out of cover.

in the explosions. The loud barres 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 toid not to cause "loss of life" or damage to property, and, if possible, to let bomis off "in the middle of fields."

Almost inevitably, however, one team exceeded its brief and blew up a weightridge earn the small town of Kinteen, Bessbrook police 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," no "fleepilaned" explasions. A tree, part of a wail, a tin hut and a milk churm were amonast the targets. "Explosions were going of all the disport aime, said a Forkilli geliee spokesman. Only the 'verification of the fleepilaned" explasions. A tree, part of a wail, a tin hut and a milk churm were amonast the targets. "Explosions were going of all the disport aime, said a forkilli geliee spokesman. Only the 'verification' in adverse to setting off apparently point'ess explinants than selves to be that did not adverse to setting off apparently point'ess explinants than army tollear has told the sounding in a team of paratroper, who would commit "unexplained" be maintened breaking at an intilisence bredien; at any hot paratroper, who would commit "unexplained" be maintened breaking in both a flag paraently be better that the lead of sonding in a team of paratroper, who would commit "unexplained" be maintened breaking in both a flag paraently in both. A section of more predictable allegation is that blanning inflances of decally excurrance of causers of the paraently excurrance in the paraently in both and the paraently excurrance in the paraently and the paraently excurrance in the paraently excurrance in the paraently in both and the commit and paraently excurrance in the paraently in both and paraently excurrance in the paraently excurrance in the paraently excurrance in the paraently excurrance in the pa

added by the HIA Inquiry

The army's secret war in Northern Ireland

The exploding tree othe bogus letters o the figures that misled the Minister o the political smear that led to a libelaction



laudable sentiments from a non-existent group

Special report by David Blundy

an instruction from headquarters. Northern freshed to all army units which said that too many civilians had been acreated by the agmy for the position of a few Younds of ammunition. This, on the surface, which is surface as single from possession of even a single from the surface of the sur

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 investibiled the strange case of Jaskie Hurchinson, a member of the UDA, who claims that three rounds of ammunitim three rounds of ammunitim pace planted on him by an army parrol in the summer of 1976. Haldinson who lives of the Protestant Sharkill Road was driving his Flat 124 car when he was stopped at an army rehode check post in West Belfart. White ones soldier checked his identity with the army's central computersine car was thoroughty servered.

The hub caps were taken our was thoroughly secured. It is not and the back sear refineed flucidinson sold the arms for all nothings. When the arms for all flucidinson sold the arms for all flucidinson was a member of the LDA his car was searched again. According to flucionson the soldlers exament of these rounds of 22 arms, as the brack of a manufacture of the conditions of the soldlers exament on the soldlers exament on the condition. Despite flucidinson's as a manufacture of the was taken away for our nown questioning the was taken away for our nown poince exidently feer of the chileson's story for shorter after wards he was released, if has not been charged.

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and been correct.

A colouitally serious course chains by army is that parry's have control equipment or well-per seried entitle the reservation school from terrorists, in serious tand two refedents in which they we from and equipment cropp by me army were our regulation from

The first heident was in Jone, 1972, when two solders in plan clothes criving in gonarage car high a Tournous said a Tournous spin matheresean to show of the pro-

There is no reason to suppose the incidents we describe have anything whatever to do with the Provisional IRAA/The but soldiers were charged with the illegal powers acquirted after Belfast magnetizes court had heard for their they had been tearing the guard had it in the back of their car when a gunman shot at them.

The second incident was in January, 1974, when an army pared a hot and critically wounded a Belfast factory worker. William Black, as ne walked into his own cottage in Santileid, jest ontside the city. The wearon used was an army issue Sterling submachine run, out. The Samlay Times, learnt lest week, litted with a silencer, a piece of equipment the army has consistently defiled possessing.

ment the army has consistently denied possessing.

TOWARIDS the end of 1974 a committee consisting of representatives from the Northern field of the Army, and the Royal Ulster Constantiary met at Starment Caste and discussed among other things, ways of discrediting postscients lodged hintide to Gavernamen policy.

The chairment of the committee was Manual Cadings, called in by Ifacold Wilson to take over the Northern twined politic relations and in the wake of the Clister Worker, teducal strike in May ford Order members included devid in Der the Army's white furture manual continuous of the Army's three furture manual of the Army's faster of the Parcy Total who was trained in Brage.

The ways three furture manual of the Army's faster of the Parcy Total was a present and processing and warrage at Fort Bragg.

and care array, Induced the Policy Cost who was trained in psychological warrare at Fort Bragg. USA: X.

According to Median not all the ideas put his were serious years decided. If I was the a new paper's editorial conference, he said. I some of the ideas thrown up more be daft and a were eventually appear in the paper.

paper. You embles to the sources maintain that, relianting a series of meetings can be commoned into early 1975, the Committee into early 1975, the Committee into early 1975, the Committee in a case of the committee and police of the committee in the committee of the possible political consolutions.

and the property and the report of the first party after positive point.

Consequences.

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In early July, 1974, Rees ordered the release of a trickle of internees. On July 9, journalists were given an Army briefing at Army headquasters at Lisburn in which a recent upsusce in volonce was binned directly on the release of a group of 65 internees. "Army intelligence rights suggest that well over half of any min released are reinvolved, whether voluntarily or not, in violence within a couple of months of zetting out." a spokesman riported.

In data according to The Sonday Tiples's sources, these flames were a complete flee flames, were a complete flee flames, the flames of the reports actually out the figure at less than 20 per cent. But these months did not reach either the Secretary at State for Northerm Ireland, or Manisters at Westmander, Joe Haunes, the Prime Manister's Press Secretary at the time, say, that the figure for removed cane it of internees given to the Cabanet was more than 30 per cent. "We felt fleet contacts in the Army were working against as," he bild me.

The Ministry of Defence said and only how,

The Ministry of Defence said ask week it depends on "how you minippet resinvolvement. If you have beek to shooting and hombiar than the figure might be be beek to shooting and hombiar than the figure up asked sequite low. But if you naked security with known members of a paramiltary group then it would be quite high, probably 30 per centur move."

At the time the influencements of

this by indicating that Season.
Twomey, head of the Provisione
IIAA was not to be arrested a
seen by the Army.
Details were leaked to the

seen by the Army.

Defails, were leaked to the Press and to Panalny and accurations that the British Government was pussifooting around the provisional feaders. At fic, Rees denied that such a summar had ever existed. Later, however, he discovered that it has been discovered that it has been wrong. Two was damaging to the Government, and until now no one he established the source of the Southern Ireland Office marrained that it had been written by a junior officer who has imply got it wrong. However, ince such summaries archecked and approved by arm checked and approved by arm headquarters, it is difficult to be lieve that senior army officer did not know of the Hwotie report.

The homosexual who wasn't

THE GENERAL charge that th army used black propaganu against Ulster politicians habeen made before. We now hay been made before. We now have a state of the army to discredit the Reverand lan Patisey leader of the Democrate Unionis Party, and William Craid, head of the Vanguard Party. Two of the Vanguard Party, The specific from the Sunda Times and The Isia Times attended an army bridge of the Vanguard party. There is no reason to suppose the incidents we describe have anything unalever to do with the committee or its alleged report.

PERHAPS the most controversal population of the Army is that it faistined statistics at one stage in an attempt to discredit government policy. Many sentor offers an individual of the army is that it faistined statistics at one stage in an attempt to discredit government policy. Many sentor offers an individual of the army is that it faistined statistics at one stage in an attempt to discredit government policy. Many sentor offers an individual of the army contended that large numbers of released internees would go straight back to their paramititary units.

The habits of extinction of 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 unsured in volence was bitmed directly on the release of a group of 65 internees. "Army intelligence proports suggest that well over him to members in our proportion of the recent of the contains of the organisation. One members of the organisation of the contains of the organisation of the release of a group of 65 internees. "Army intelligence proports suggest that well over him to be a proportion of the recent of the contains of the organisation of the organisation of the organisation of the proportion of the recent of the discrediting members of the organisation of the contains of the organisation of the organisation of the proportion of the recent of the discrediting members of the organisation of the proportion of the recent of the contains accurate the proportion of the recent of the discrediting members of the organisation of the proportion of the recent of the discrediting members of the organisation of the proportion of the recent of the discrediting members of the organisation of the proportion of the recent of the proportion of the proportion of the recent of the proportion of the recent of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the recent o

the sunnary names is called "a homosexual and has conned many people into membership by threatening them with revealing homosexual activities which he had initiated. He is also thouant to owe more allegiance to the Red Flby than to either the Union Jack or the Tricolour." The purpose of the army briefing was clear; to link Passey 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 think excluded in Belfast.

culated in Belfast

The Sunday Times has one document which the source at the Northern Ireland Office claims to identify positively as an army forcer, The leafler, which purports to be the work of an oranisation of Covenanters, was show thr source claims, by off the army's Ir. Policy Unit who claid their own work. The a landable atlack of lence of the paramility is atlant, the UDA and claims that the Covenances have the motto Truth, freedom have the motto Truth, freedom.

isations, the Obligation cities, that the Covenances have the motto "truth, freedom and loyalty" and represent the Prutestant working class. Unfortainablely no such organisation

fortunately so such organization can be traced anywhere in Northern Ireland, or its secretary, "Mr. Wilson."

Our source also says that another example of forgery is a seques of interes which the army source is in the such that it is not because of the second from civilians in Londanderry, Ond latter which the army claims of have received is signed. Therefore the dather was a factoristic that it is a factorist of the factorist of the successive it was written by the army.



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TARA

The name TARA is supposed to be derived from the place name where the ancient high kings of Ireland were erowned. 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 probstantism 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 retored, '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

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-55049

- 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 condemmed 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 SMITH 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 records a search carried out by police at the home of COLIN WYATT (To yrs). A quantity of arms and ammunition were recovered together with some literature relating to 'Tara'. Wyatt a Disc 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.

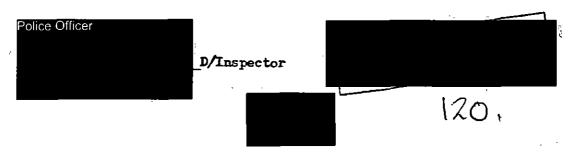
Finally little has been heard of the Tara organisation for some time until an article appeared in HIBERNIA dated 25/10/79 which stated that there was now a link between Tara and the National Front who were about to re-establish themselv in Belfast.

CONCLUSION

- There has been a large amount of press speculation about fara 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 allegation 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 is the foregoing summary are attached.



1

Assistant Chief Constable '5'

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 188 Upper Newtonnaris wood, Belfast, formerly employed as House Father at Mincora Boys Mostel. To has been charged with two other former staff at the nostel - Joseph Malko, 51 years, Comber Hood, Dundonald and Raymond SEMPLE, 59 years, Fortwilliam rarade, Belfast, with a total of 28 offences including buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault.

McGHATH first case 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 Beancipation Crusade, a pro-loyalist organisation which had a strong anti-Roman Catholic policy.

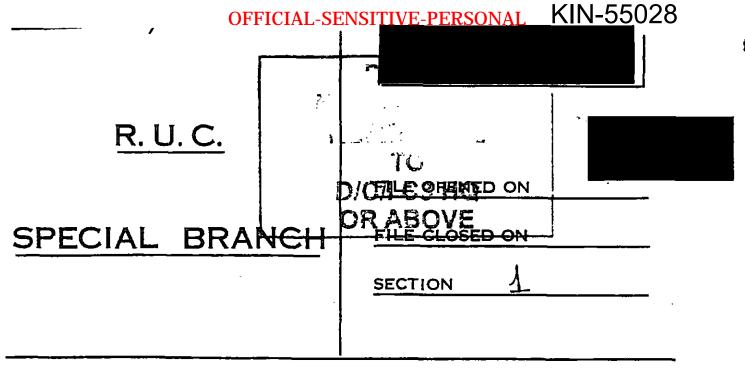
During 1973 leaflets, poster and public amnouncements in the press on behalf of an organisation based law resulted in information being received that McClaff was UC of same. His assistant was reported as Frank MILLAR, born to 0.2. 50 Northwood laive, beliast, now an Independent Unionist Councillor, Clifford 30775 formally connected with the DDF was reported to have been an Intelligence officer and lavid 50.5%, later killed in a road accident, who in 1973 was expected to be retestant Telegraph was reported to be administration of the rotestant Telegraph was reported to be admi

There is no fount that over the years modeled has had contact with prominent persons within all atr ads of the unionist came eg

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- 2. Leter lobinson, to A:
- 3. walter villiams, drame order
- A. William Grair, former M.

Superintendent 23

9 April 1901



SUBJECT

KINCORA BOYS HOME SCANDAL

NO. OF REL	_ATED		SUBJECT	OF	RELATED	FILES	
	*	FOR PREVIOUS	PAFERS	SEĘ	SB Number	- M	iffer of the
						 	-1
				اد شارم و کست		<u> </u>	
	,						

opened 13/01/82



SUBJECT: KINCORA INVESTIGATION

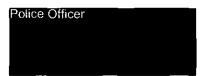
SUPERINTENDENT E3

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

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

- 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.
- Army involvement by way of any intelligence or reports made available to Special Branch.

Treat as Urgent.



CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT for ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE 'n'

19 February 1982

1001 18-77

Refe 5/1

SUBJECT: KINCERA INVESTI AND IN

SUPERDOENIET, E3.

The undermantioned persons now serving terms of imprisonment were formerly employed at Mincora Boys' Home -

1. Villiam ModRATH, born 11.12.1916. 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Selfast. Employed as a House Fether.

Subject first came to the notice of the RLU juring 1946 when he appeared on the platform at a rally organised by Rev PATSLIY in the Ulster Hall, Falfast. Subsequent enquiries revealed that he was Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancitation Crusade, 15 Wellington Park. Belfast, a pro-Loyalist organisation.

On 9 February 1973 Police received information reported that another prominent Loyalist in selfst, traest salar of the new styled United Ulster Unionist Party, believed that ModRATH 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 reported that subject held the rank of Commenting Officer in the Fara 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 enshared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. It also stated that the Irish Emancipation Grusade was being used by FourATH as a 'front' for TARA.

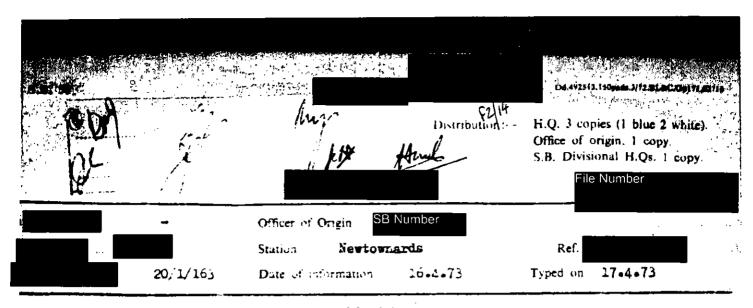
Between 0630 hours on 25 May 1975 and 0630 hours on 24 May 1973 a male caller on the Rotophone named William Mc19ATH, 188 Unper Newtownerds Road, as a Social Worker at Mincora and amongst other allegations stated that he practiced various kinds of homosexual perversion (see copy of Robophone message No.2024 attached). This was the first occasion on which it was known to Special Branch that subject was employed in Mincora 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

reported that McGFATH 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 Commender, Special Branch, New Scotland Tard and Director and Controller of Intelligence, Stormont Castle.

born 29.10.1956, living at Kincera 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 housafth. This matter was reported to SB Headquarters jointly by FINOC 'E' and a Special Branch Officer SB Number who stated that McGRATH was employed as a House Father at Kincora. Any allegations which TEMPLETCH might have made at that time about McGRATH's homesexual activities at Kincora were not reported to Special Branch.

CODE 18 77



REPORT

T 1

T OF REPORT

TARA

The T A R A group wrich became public as ammounced in the Press on 11.4.7) is formed in platforms of 20. All membership is from within the Grange Order. Each platform has I Sergeant, a Quartermaster and an Intelligence Officer. Dues of 50P per month are collected — one half of the dues go to a Sentral Fund and the other half to the platform. Platforms, if requiring stores, could draw from the Central Fund.

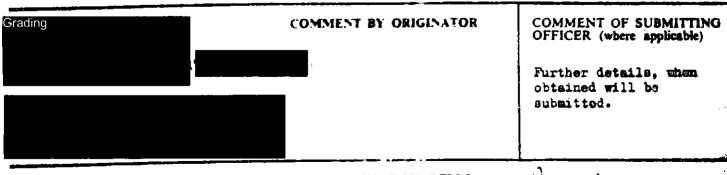
The C.O. of TARA is Milliam McGRATH. 3 treemmount avenue, Upper Newtownards Fost, Belfast. His assistant is Frankie MILLAR who lives on the Shore Road.

The forzer Intelligence Difficer is Chifford SMYTH, D.U.P. PAYE Rep.
The Administration Officer is David EMOWN, close associate of PAISLEY SB
and deputy editor of Protestant Telegraph. who resides in Bangor.

An exempler of TARA is UDR Captain N, 20 years, Work Study Engineer with IN EBNI, 2 Four Winds Drive, Carryduff. He is now a frequent speaker on Vanguard platforms, although is still a mumber of the Young Unionist Party. He joined TARA believing it to be a sincere organisation but learnt that it was otherwise.

The C.U. McGRATE is a reputed bomosexual and he is alleged to have kept managed and the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the Irish Emancipation Christian Pellowship, wellington Para, Selfast as a front for TARA. Membership has been falling drastically and they went subject to create a myth about their size.

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.



COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

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interest.
It to which
I mind by other sources.
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

SB Number

Jean Downsted

KIN-55077

File Number

ile Number

the C/Supt

Divisional Commander. E Division.

d.30

25.5.73

276/3 Thore appears to be a vice ring which is control in Wm. McGrath. 188 Upper Newtownards Road, who is employed as a Social Worker at Kinsora Boys Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road. Hearath fractions various kinds of homosomal porversion, but is known to be indulging in other kinds of porversion as well. He is deeply involved in underground politics and boys of his are involved in all shades of Unionists Politics, most of these young men would have been insolved in perversion with his personally and he is not adverse to pressurising than into adopting policies according to his political objections which are unknown. Its has contact with certain local MPs who are known for their homesmality and it is thought this is the lever used to obtain his 100 as a Social Worker. He has contects throughout N. Ireland and also in London and beyond. He is constantly in finencial difficulty. He leads a secret Militant Organisation known as "TAKE", he is widely known among Loyalists and others, but mainly because of the shape and danger attached to exposing him and the repercussions he is allowed to continue. His methods of dealing with boys is to suggest homesmal activities will cure a variety of complaints, McGreth claims the boys are suffering. Once allow Hourath to get his bands on thes they are wide open to exploitation, commilly, politically and financially.

Hele Caller.

Received 1505 bours 23.5.73.

PROBLEM PROBLEM OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

Please days this information to be investigated and report regults.

bony to SB Buyon

Reference

-:-

During May 1977 McGBAIH in a letter to the Chief Constable on behalf of TARA recommended the resding of a booklet enclosed with the letter. Nothing further was resorted on subject from that date until the present scandal broke in the gress in 1980.

GCMMMMT: The foregoing is not a summary of the contents of ModRATH's PF.

2. Joseph WAINS, born 31.7.1929, -5 Jomber Road, Lundenald, Warden at Kincora.

During enquiries as a result of Robothone message No.2024 dated 23/24 May 1973 MAINS was interviewed by uniform police. Apart from this interview and subsequent report to Divisional Johnsonder '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 SEMPLE, born 6.1.1922, 39 Fortwilliam Farada, Felfast. Deputy Warden at Mincora.

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

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

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

Police Officer

D/CHIEF INEPECTOR

4 March 1932.

Refe

5/102

SUBJECT: KINCERA INVESTI AND IN

SUPERINCENSET, E3.

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CODE 18 77

PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

15 Vallington Par Bolfast.

(D.O.3. 11.12.1916; Secretary of the Christian Fellowship & Irish Emancipation Crusado; 7. 7.1966 - Enquiry to D/Constable

platform at one of the Rev. Paisley's rallies in the Ulster Hall. See BCS. 127 Followship 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.

McGRATH, William Worthington 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast.

3.0.B: 1950. Occ: Shop Assistant.

5.11,1969 - Per 1.G. Reference Number - an amon. letter has received by the I.G. regarding with who wears a badge with the letters U.V.F. thereon. Sec BCS.5/11 77.11.1969 - To I.G. - a/n is the person concerned. There is no political signifiance See BCS.5/11



Subject:- Aronymous letter received by The Inspector General on 5th November.

Special Branch Office, B.W.C. Station, Castlerough, Belfast.

24th Rovember, 1969.

SB Number

pictrict Inspector,

In compliance with imposer Comerciae C.E.S/9194/211 dated Sell-1969 and Commissions's Dec.S/21 come 11.11.1969. I have to report that discreed paid careful empirica have been made regarding the young non mentioned in the encapseum letter received by my authorities, and the following is the results-

is the young non-concerned. He has been employed for the post 2 years as modio and Television Suppliers.

Scarath is of the Protestant faith, level and truntworthy. Es is not suspected of being a number of any lilegal organisation or the Communist

I visited the above rentioned premires where McGra h works on the protect of locking at a tage recorder. I got into a fric. By convernation with his regarding recent troubles. At the time I was talking to heCrath he was verying the U.V.I. badge as described in the letter received by the inspector General. I told his of my identity and asked him if he was a nember of the said organization. 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 him my 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

I contioned Medrath about wearing this badge and told him that the organization known as the bloter Velmitter heree was new an illegal organization and by searing came he would bring himself unfavourably under notice and may cause offence in certain parts of the City. He applegized for wearing the badge and told me he would remove it from his coat, which he did in my processes

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

_0/Gorge, 5789.

Subject:- Amonymous letter received by The Inspector General on 5th November,

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

SB Number

24th November, 1969.

District Inspector, Delfact 'A".

In compliance with Inspector Coneral's dated 5.11.1969 and Commissioner's 503.5/11 dated 11.11.1969. I have to report that discreet and careful enquiries have been made regarding the young man mentioned in the enonymous letter received by my authorities, and the following is the result:-

William Worthington McGrath, 4 Greenwood Avenue, Relfast, 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 tage recorder. I got into a friendly convergation with him regarding recent troubles. At the time I was talking to McGrath he was searing 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. budges 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.

_D/Sergt. 5787.

15 Vallington Par Bolfast.

(D.O.3. 11.12.1916; Secretary of the Christian Fellowship & Irish Emancipation Crusado; 7. 7.1966 - Enquiry to D/Constable

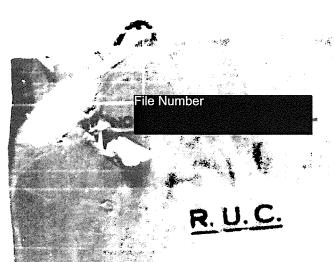
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PECIAL BRANCH



FILE OPENED ON TUNE 74

FILE CLOSED ON 31.5. 74

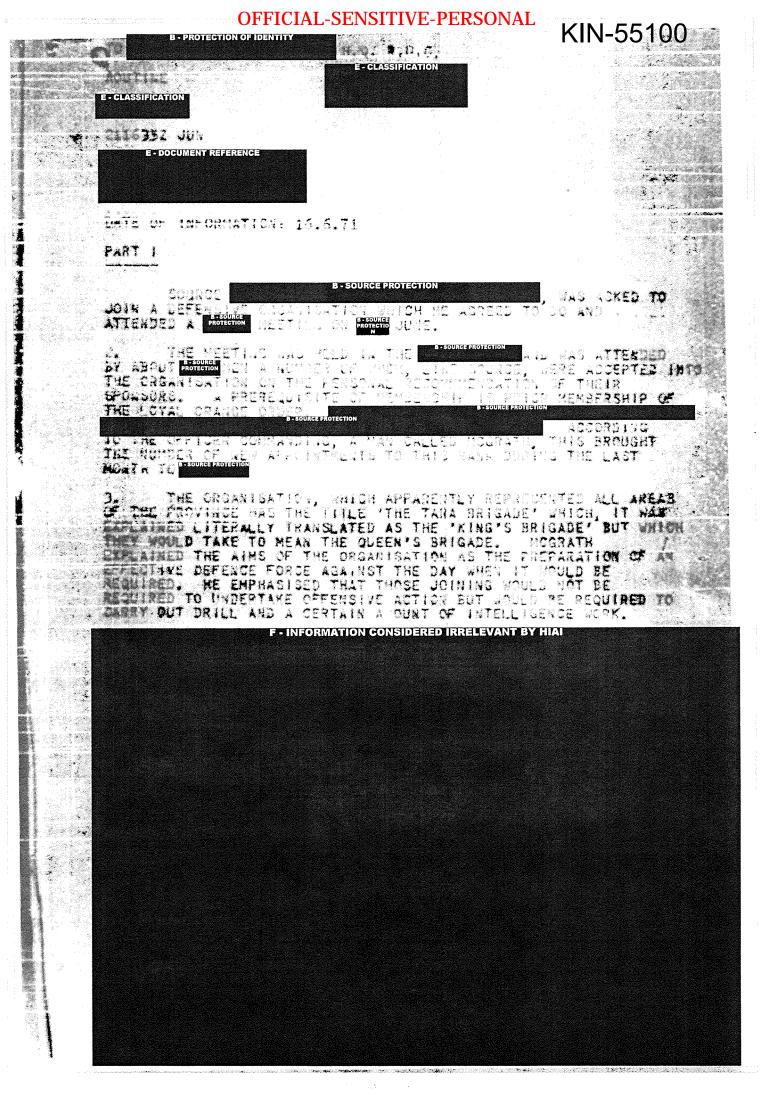
SECTION 1

SUBJECT

TARA BRIGADE

MEF. NO. OF RELATED	SUBJECT OF RELATED FILES
	FILE CLOSES SEE SECTION 2
and the second s	File Number

File Number



PLEASE SETAIN ON

ajen Ten kindi

File Number

The Reput Eleter Constabulary, "Breeklyn", Knook Beed, WITH. my GLE

31st August, 1971.

All Secolal Breach Offices.

In recent times we have hed intelligence to the effect that a Protestant/ Legalist organization knows as the "Inra Brigade" exists in the Province. is reported to operate on a platoon basis each with a membership of tuenty including a platoom sergeout and three N.C.O.s in charge respectively of transport, finence and weapons.

A preroquisite of membership of this organisation is prior membership of the Legal Orange Order and now records must be sponsored. The main aim has been described as "the properation of an effective defence against the boy whom it would be required and those joining it have been told they will not be required to predertake offensive action but would have to carry out drill and a cartain amount of intelligence work.

Shathers of this organisation are required to assertibe a fixed our, every with, of which a certain percentage goes towards the purchase of arms and their one warpone (referred to as weeking mechines, seving mechines and other domestic applicacous); these bring stored in de-contralised planes.

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

Areas where we have been told that platoons of the "Tern Brigade" already exist are Newtonwards (fully organised), hellyosatle, Rathesole, Larne, Corrichfergue and Ballymons.

Most of those involved in this organisation are described as middlefamily men, majory from the middle class, and there appears to be so existing the second original extension of them. The average age of persons being present the second original extension of the second original extension or the second original extension or the second or the second original extension or the second or the second original extension or the second or the secon to platoon sergeent is said to be between the late thirties and early fifties and includes members of the U.D.R. and ex-Servicemen, professibly ex-deny-

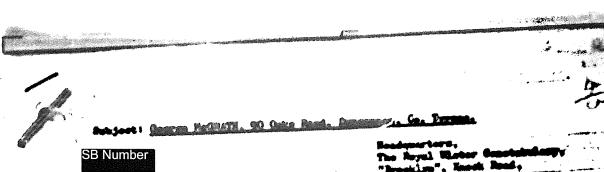
It is not known if the attached leaflet, which is being widely circulated, is a Tara product but it fits in with the foregoing description. There is also some similarity in reports reaching us of other groups of Protestant vigilantees. and Defence Asseriations being formed.

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

The security of this nigute and its contents should be envertelly entergonated and nothing done which might jeopardice SB4

Special Brach.

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL



SPECIAL BRATIGH

"Brooklym", Knock BUINT. my als

That begand, 1971.

Special Branch, Description of the last of the

Recent intelligence indicates the existence of a new Protected 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 be identified with the V.S.C. Associations or any of the other well known legalist

The organization is reported to exist in various areas of the Province and the 'officer commending' is a men called NeCharle.

It has been suggested that this person might be identical with George Ref 90 Cuke Read, Designation, but when the room of the attacked photograph of Coorge McGRATH be commented that McGRATH, the 'efficer commented that McGRATH, processed upon the comment of that HeCRATH, the 'efficer commenting backs organization had similar features but hed thisser hair on top, approaching backs weren glasses and is about 90 years of age. His remaining hair is a light such endows and he is thismer 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 H of Dangamen 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 that have learned, for emmple, does he travel 'far-afield' with any regularity, with have learned to presently associating in other words is there snything to indicate the first beautiful associating. he is the person we are endeavouring to identify.

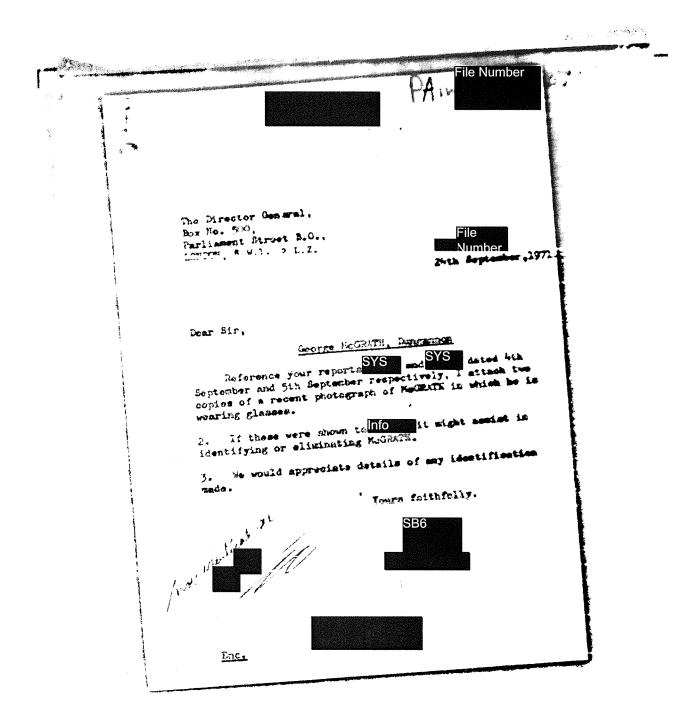
Turn your thoughts also to the fact that if he is the leader of the 'Group' you are likely to have a strong local brunch of this organization. Is there are sign of 157

In your report let us here a full description of Pedicits and if at all y a recest photograph. Officer

A.C.C., Special

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

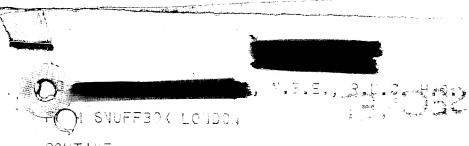
L___



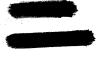
KIN-55114

Part I E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE Report No..... Section and Officer of origin. Action copy to REPORT The Pera Brisade e-bocoment REFERENCE Sixted 15.5.71. Further to . The remort number 2. Attached to this report are two photographs, nine two copies of each; the one marked (a) is of George February B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY one marked

B-PROTECTION OF IDENTITY Amund has confirmed, on being shorm these photographs, His comment on that (a) was that the George McG [WH, the commanding officer of the Tara Brigade, had much thinder hair 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. E - ADMIN ANNOTATION Part II COMMENTS BY SECTION OF ORIGIN I he taking over a copy of this conort for the D. of I. and H.S.B. R.U.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



ROUTINE



10.

REPORT NUMBER:

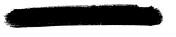
DATE OF INFORMATION: 2 TH COTOBER 1971.

PART 1

1. REFERENCE S.B. R.U.C. LETTER DATED 24.2.71

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

FART 11



PART III

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

COPY TO D. a. I.

SEN BY

RECEIVED BY

PA PaJ

Markings

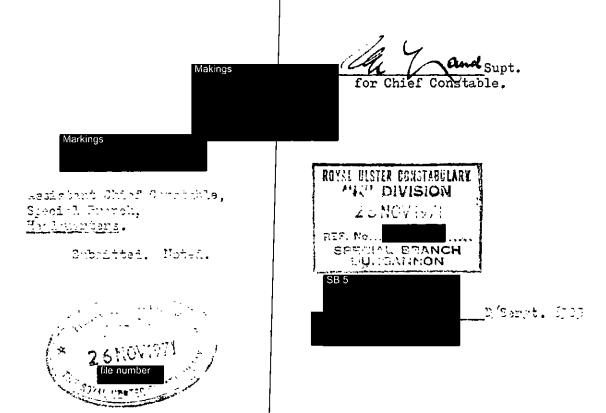
Headquarters,
Royal Ulster Constabulary,
'Brooklyn', Knock Road,
BELFAST,
BT5 6LE

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 Norther Ireland.

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



0

furder park

ESELF 1-

her belonds

File Number

Rendesertors, The Repul Motor Countebulant, "Breeklys", Basek Busel, Bill-St. .

Jod Documber, 1971.

Superintendent, Special Branch, Belfact. S/Shief Empreter, Special Branch, Sallymone. S/Surgeant, Special Branch, Americ. S/Jurgeant, Special Branch, Superinten.

Elth further reference to this office File Number and Not August, 1971, the fullering additional material has seen to bank regarding the membership and activity of the Para Brigain.

Please give this material year immediate attention and report on the contents in so far an it efforts your particular area. Care should be taken that any anquiries undo are not likely to endanger the source of the intelligence.

"Enough products of the Tara Brigade are:

CAMBLICATHERS - Besty EADS, (Sorgness)
Figh Maidle, (Comporal)

RATEGOCILE - Dugh WATKIRE .

A brother-in-les of RATKIRE is said to be the Commander.

SB Number SE PROSTOR, (Sergeast) Number SB Number

BALLTERNA - 7 OF MELAN.

A person called Andy DCDELAS from Henksteen is on the Command Staff and is probably responsible for mireless and Communications.

Other nembers of the Brigade are the Deputy Meter of Greage Loige 1296, mass unknown, and two plateen segments JARIMON and BRIM.

plateous are now probably up to their strongth of 20 mm or now but that the strongth of others is not known:

There are other platoens but no is as yet still enumer of their leastion. no primate of the probable strongth of the brigade so at June. 1971 was 470 and judging from the instance in hirought of Carried ways. In the cole and haryville Strongt platoens since that date he would estimate that this number has now probably doubled.

... / A mosting

A morting of the Bost Anistin Stars plateons was baid at Bongston in countries of tot Heresborn, 1971 to discuss Making up such plateons. The formation of makes annals was considered.

In addition to those already continued, additional plateons of the brigade are reported to exist at thicknessey, Revterments, InDigensitie, Large

The Commendant of the expendention is said to be a Goorge Rolling Research Officer Clifford Sarah.

Superintendent For Chief Constable.

100 M

CHESHIRE CONSTABULARY

Porm 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.

- 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 leafle contains a massage for the Protestants of England. It is boldly headed "ULSTER'S BATTLE TODAY WILL BE ENGLAND'S EATTLE TOWORKER". Briefly the message claims that Ireland is being attacked by Catholics so that Ireland 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
- 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 ser, to Cheshire, Manchester, and R.U.C. Special Branches.

Detective Consultation Manchester & Salford Police

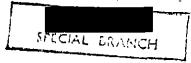
Submitted: Firminist for the information of between Superintendent Sharing

Detective Inspector

THE TATE OF NOTITIVE POLICE SUPERINTENESS

added by the HIA Inquiry

Subject: Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emencipation Crusade.



SB Number

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

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
CYPICE
SPECIAL EMANCH
13 JAN1972
REF. 12.
R.U.C. ETLFAUT

Supt.

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

Transmitted for inquiry and report.

STEER STATE OF STATE SPECIAL BLANCH

17 JAN1972

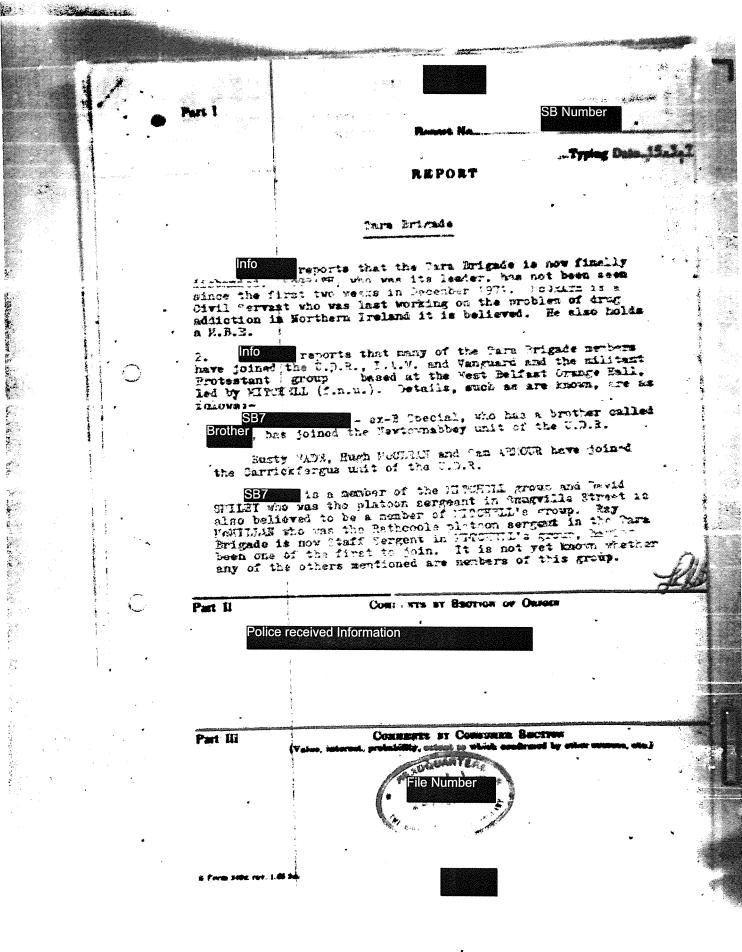
Superintendent, Special Branch.

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

NI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry



File Number

the "hare brigade" 100 Just 1-

ped Mater &

My GLE

6th April, 1972.

File Number

Deportate Special Branch, milesta.

pare #1 ...

Info received The following information

The Three Brigade he now finnily distanted. Houselft who was its looker has not been soon since December, 1971. Henry of the member; have joined in U.B.R., bakel, and Vanguard and the military group based at that Balfact transport. Its by MITCHEL (f.n.s.). formation for informations.

a sember of the Mitchell Group has joined Hostonschies

Parid SMILE, Address Street, Selfart has also joined Machell's Street.

The he said to have recomity acquired a sten gen.

Buy ReWillis who was the Ratherele Plators Surgerest in Mitchell's Group.

These members who knew joined tip U.B.R. claim that they are using it for training, perticularly for suspen training, and that if it came to the erusely they would be propored to term on their Gritage."

Ma I wood

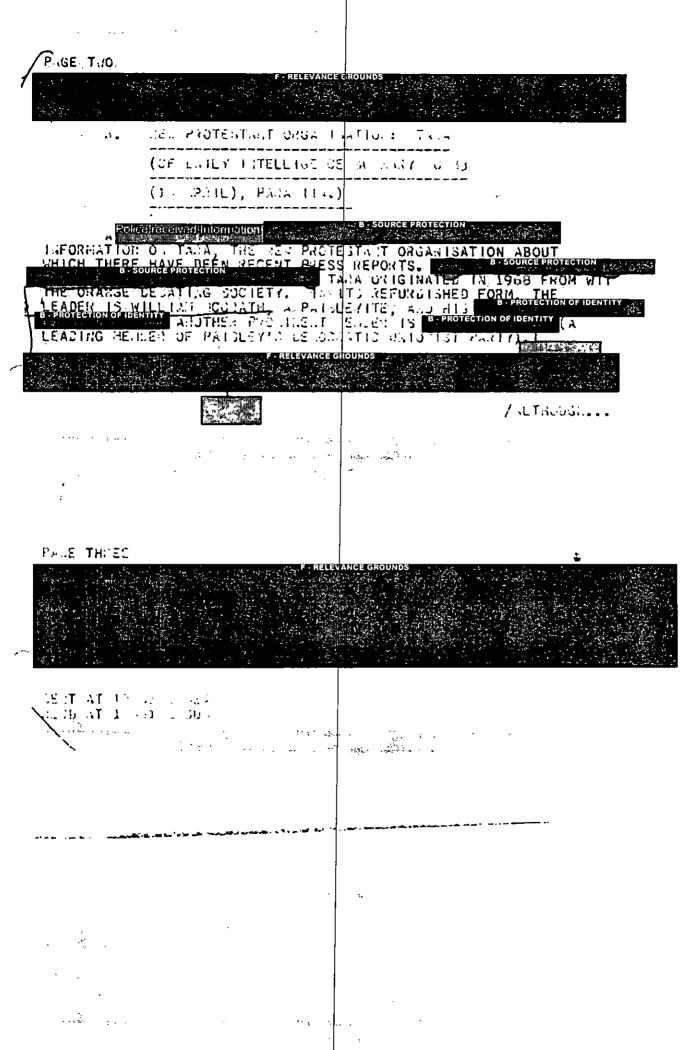
parer departmentation for Chief Communication.

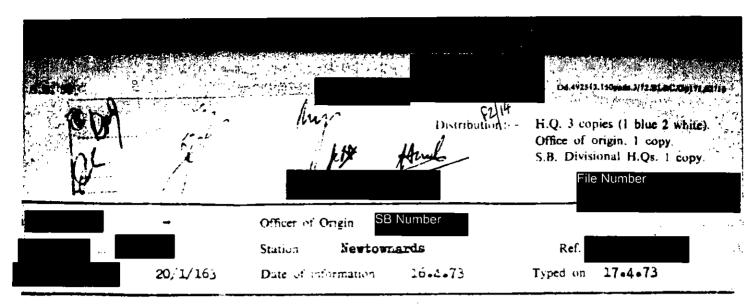
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	F.1/63
	erl S. IVI, 10 of the warasfinigade, seemel to
	He was formerly a any order of Egheley, Praig
and Fowell, whereas now he has	started sreaking at D.W.F. neetimes, the leaf

one being at Carmiolniergus on Churcis, 17th February.

1





REPORT

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T OF REPORT

TARA

The T A R A group wrich became public as ammounced in the Press on 11.4.7) is formed in platforms of 20. All membership is from within the Grange Order. Each platforn has I Sergeant, a quartermaster and an Intelligence Officer. Dues of 50P per month are collected — one half of the dues go to a Jentral Fund and the other half to the platform. Platforms, if requiring stores, sould draw from the Central Fund.

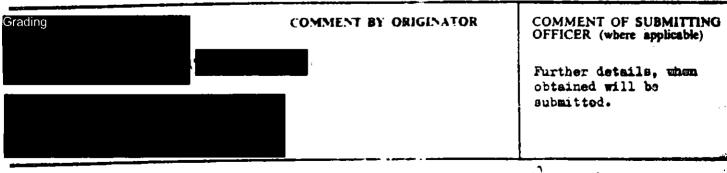
The C.O. of TARA is William McGRATE. 3 treemmount avenue, Upper Newtownards Fog!, Belfast. His assistant is Frankie MILLAR who lives on the Shore Road.

The forzer intelligence difficer is Uliflord SMYTH, D.U.P. FIXE Rep.
The Administration Officer is David EROWN, close associate of PAISLEY and deputy editor of Protestant Telegraph. The resides in Bangor.

An exempler of TARA is UDR Captain Note years, Work Study Engineer with ZM ERNI, 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.U. McGRATE is a reputed ***mosexual and he is alleged to have kept makes ensuared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the Irish Emancipation Christian Pellowship, wellington Park, Selfast as a front for TARA. Membership has been falling drastically and they went Lubric to create a myth about their size.

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.



COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

SB Number

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interest.
It to which
I mind by other sources.
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

ARREX C TO 1127 G DATED 18 APRIL 1973

TERBLITCHICE SUMMARY: PROTESTANT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

EXT. LA PROTESTAIRS (GENERAL)

- t. Both Political and Para-military Protestant groups continue to be confused on how they should combine to oppose the White Paper. The concensus is still that a political solution is possible; however, unless it is shown that demands can be may democratically it is unlikely that organisations that continue to prepare for a military solution will remain tetally 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 thouselves temporarily with less apparent power during this political phase of extreme Protestant activity.

VISTER DEFENCE ASSOCIATION (UDL)

- 3. The West Belfast WDA, with its attempts to infiltrate local community associations and its 'charitable' organisations acting as 'fronto', has taken another step closer to being an Ulster 'Wafie'. Reliable reports have been received that Harding Suith has been attempting to rove into the removal business as well as trying to buy some shops. West Belfast WDA are also reliably reported as going into the taxi business and into the packing and selling of potatoes.
- 4. Samuel Tweed, the only willtant Protestant leader wanted by Security Forces for arriver under Special Powers Ack Section II, is said to have been promoted Hajor General. Only Herron is senior to him in East Belfast now. In January 1972 Tweed was reported as having assumed responsibility for all militant VDA activities in East Belfast; before this he was thought to be involved in the assaurantions attributed to the Young Newtons (para 6 to Annex C to HQMI Sunrary 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.

TAME DINGGER

5. The new Protestant organisation discussed in paragraph 4 of last week's Sumary is probably after all, only the re-energence 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 heGraph as the Balfast Brigade Commender and Clifford Smyth as his intelligence officer; ReGrath is said to homosexual, he and Smyth share a house. Tare training is reported as being held in the Cliften Street Orange hall, Belfast under the guine of uniorange Discussion or Group. Little threat is offered by this group at present.

RED HAND GROUP (PSIC)

6. On 12 April a cor was reported leitering in the Carilledaysov area. Later that day this case car driven by Robert Milton, a senior member of MRS in Banger, was involved in an accident. The owner of the dataged car who turned up at the garage was Jakes Wilson (Of Modelook RMC), however, it was registered in the none of John McKoaque (the detained leader of RMC) and his sister Jean Poore (see para 7 to this arrow). Wilson tried to bribe the medicade not to report the incident to the ESC. An attempt had been made to alter the mader of the car with black tage. Since Filter has been reliably reported as having contact with VSC, and because of VSC's base, alliance with RMC, it might be the this up a priscient into the result of the PSC, at will be resulted to the this up a priscient into the result of the Caucalio buildings in County Lowe.

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

Form 38/36[a]

644 526 395

KIN-55077

File Number

ile Number

the C/Supt

Divisional Commander. E Division.

d.30

25.5.73

276/3 Thore appears to be a vice ring which is control in Wm. McGrath. 188 Upper Newtownards Road, who is employed as a Social Worker at Kinsora Boys Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road. Hearath fractions various kinds of homosomal porvorsion, but is known to be indulging in other kinds of porversion as well. He is deeply involved in underground politics and boys of his are involved in all shades of Unionists Politics, most of these young men would have been insolved in perversion with his personally and he is not adverse to pressurising than into adopting policies according to his political objections which are unknown. Its has contact with certain local MPs who are known for their homesmality and it is thought this is the lever used to obtain his 100 as a Social Worker. He has contects throughout N. Ireland and also in London and beyond. He is constantly in finencial difficulty. He leads a secret Militant Organisation known as "TAKE", he is widely known among Loyalists and others, but mainly because of the shape and danger attached to exposing him and the repercussions he is allowed to continue. His methods of dealing with boys is to suggest homesmal activities will cure a variety of complaints, McGreth claims the boys are suffering. Once allow Hourath to get his bands on thes they are wide open to exploitation, commilly, politically and financially.

Hele Caller.

Received 1505 bours 23.5.73.

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Please days this information to be investigated and report regults.

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KIN-55078

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

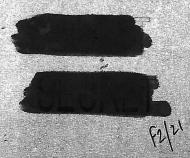
Division Mountpottinger. Sub-Division Strandtown. Station/ Branch 4.6.77 SUBJECT Annoymous Information Peccived or Line.

> On 4.6. a vr. . house father at Fincora for cont. The Call regarding a Social Norther test : % No. Grath Acron metry to Come to the vol we since August ing and in the Mains Mr. Crash is the contact of command has deep religious come 3- 14-6 mein the Orange Order. Wr. toine is the state of the secutioned in About Tithor was be Part in the state of the state As message . That . " the trial distinction, before he came to the booter to min in the servet business and lost \$2000 in that bord-on, by water in outside that this information com from the crank sed that although Mc. Grath



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Division Mount Constabulary Sub Division Station/ Branch Date Date

To Inspector, Strandtown

Kincora Boys Hostel, Unper Newtownards Rd. regarding at Social Worker at the hostel named Wm. Mc.Grath
Apparently Mc.Grath has been employed there since August;
1971 and is aged 55 158 years. According town. 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 parversion as mentioned in above T'Phone conversation, soing on and if there was he would be sure to hear of it.

On 4.6.73 I snoke to Mr. Mains, bead house father

As regards Mc. Grath's financial difficulties, beforehe came to the hostel he was in the carpet business and lost \$2000 in that business. Mr. Mains in catisfied that this information came from some crank and that although Mc. Grath is not popular with The boyeat the hostel he is convinced no one there would be capable of this. Mr. Mainschass no age of who might have passed this information on the grand of the capable of the same to be same to be same to the capable of the capable o

Const # 56/3

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ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

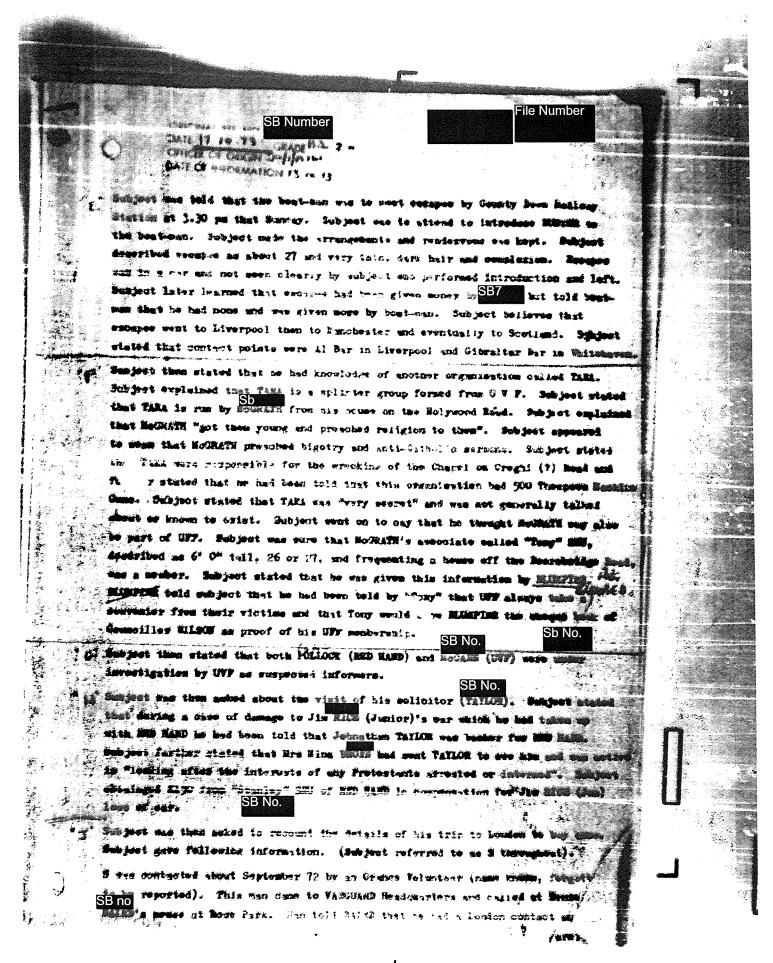
11 711	Division
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	Line.

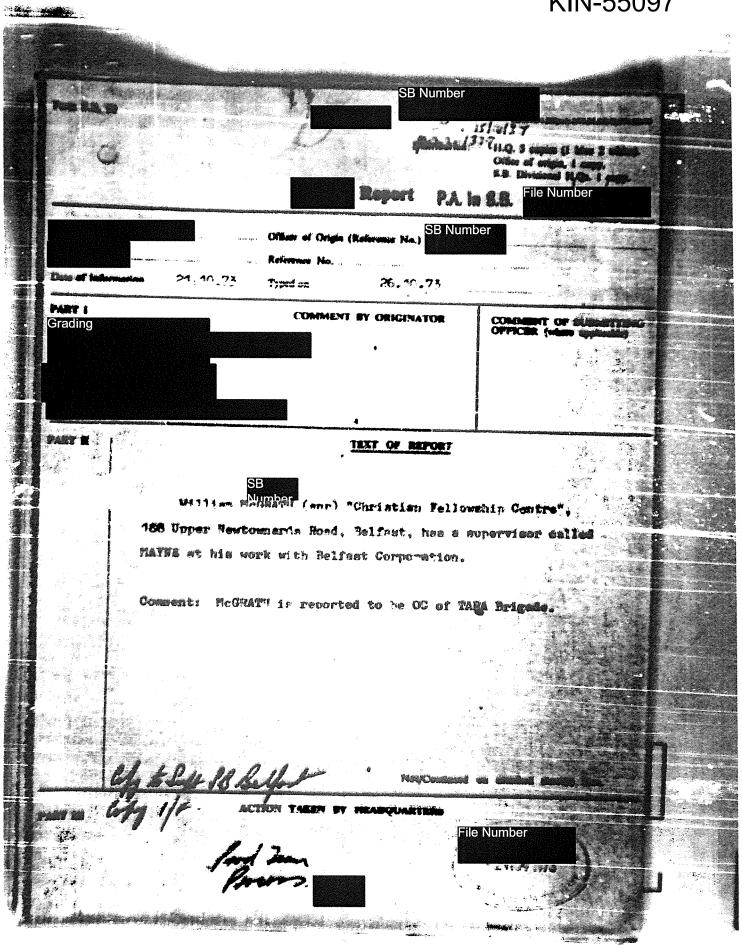
On 4.6.73 I spoke to Mr. Mains, head house father at Kincora Boys Hostel, Upper Newtownards Rd. regarding a Social Worker at the hostel named "m. Mc.Grath Apparently Mc.Grath has been employed there since August 1971 and is aged 55 - 58 years. According to Mr. Mains Mc.Grath is a very decent type of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

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Brikoug const., 34/3.

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国的	ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY	
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THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

Brooklyn Knock Road Belfast Northern Ireland BT5 6LE

Telephone Bellast 650222 Telex 74482

Director Comerni Box 10500 Parliament Street BO LOUDON STRA ZLZ

Dear Sir

has recently been received at this office to the effect that B-PROTECTION OF DENTITY to visit Ameterdas on a date uninoun. He will stay with E

Villian repercent data of birth: 11 December 1916, occupation - Eccial Worker, Lincorn flostol, Bolfest; began a being the Officer Community, Tara Brigade in Northern Iveland. Tara Brigade in Northern Iveland.

Intelligence on this group, which is believed to have close links with the Ulster Volunteer Force and the Grange Order, show that it was doment for some time prior to the 11 April 1975 when it had a public emmoundement in the Freez of its re-format to the 11 April 1979 when it had a public ennouncement in the Frees of its re-former Little threat is offered by this group at procent and while it has claimed a large membership throughout Northern Ireland it is in fact a small group of people operation in Bolfast with a very small membership.

The purpose of KcCMin's virit to Losterdam is not known and there is no record at this office of $^{\rm B-PROTECTION OF IDENTITY}$



Yours faithfully

Please reply to the Chief Constable

Your reference

Our reference

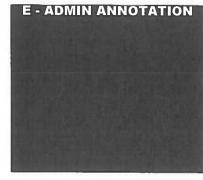
22 Lovember 1978

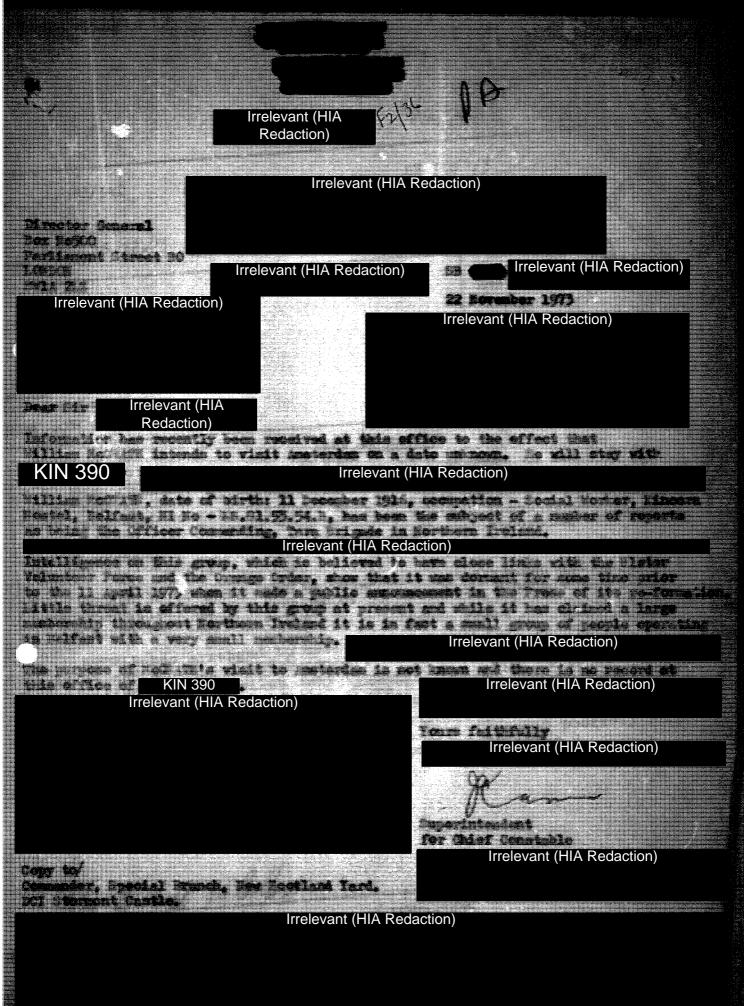
Superintendent for Chiof Constable

Copy to/ Commander, Special Dranch, Now Scotland Tard. DCI Stormont Castle.



E - CLASSIFICATION





OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-55117 Officer of Origin (Reference No.) COMMENT BY ORIGINATION COMMENT OF SURMITTENS OFFICER (where applicable) William MedRATH intends to visit Amsterdam (date unknown). We will stay with KIN 390 thull-Not/Continued on attached should No. ACTION TAKEN BY HEADQUARTERS



Subject: Tara Brigade

SB 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.

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-55046

Acc Aleftas

L'BJECT: TARA BRIGADE

Hod Dam



Assistant Chief Constable Special Branch

25.

Reference Headquarter's SB Number

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

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

Irish Emancipation Crusade.

SB Number

SB Number

2) Francis W A AGNEW, DOB 16.8.1942,

(3) Frank MILLAR, DOB 27.9.1954,

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.

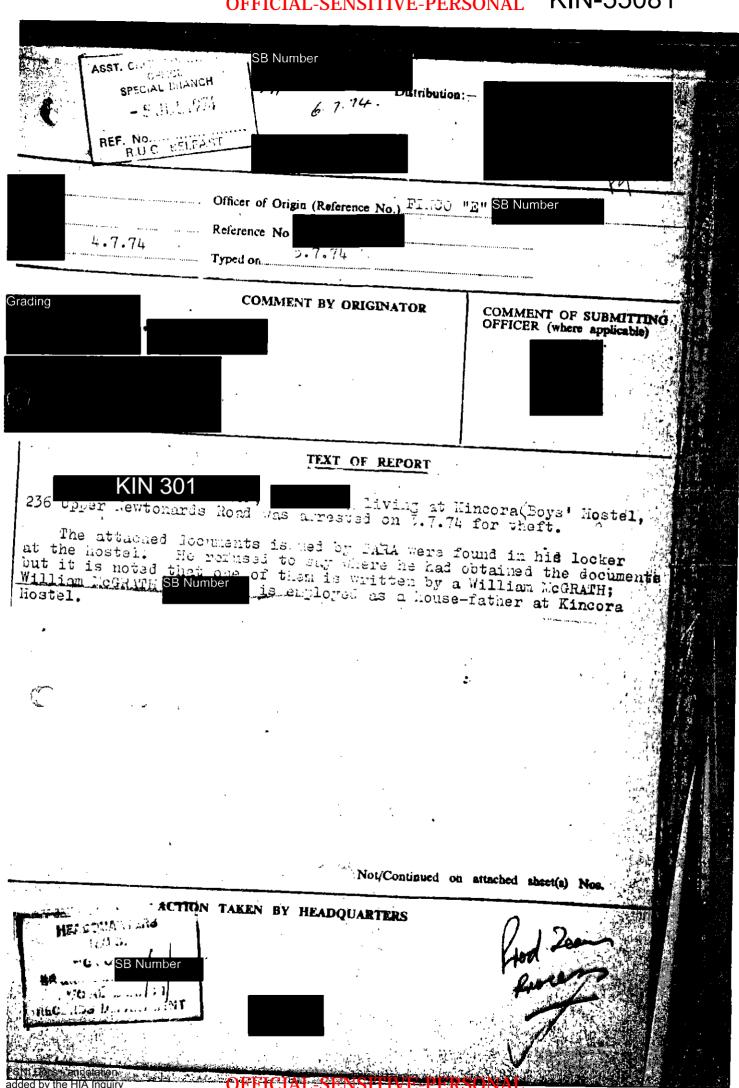
The delay in submitting this report is regretted.



Police Officer

Superintendent
for Chief Superintendent
Special Branch

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL



FOLLOWING FOR RUC HO KNOCK

FROM SNUFFBOX LONDON

ROUTINE

E -CLASSIFICATION

970800Z

9 - DOCUMENT REFERENCE

37

E - CLASSIFICATION

135.

FOR THE ATTENTION OF

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

FORMATION OF LIVERPOOL UVF,

EFSOURCE PROTECTION

SUGGESTS THAT THE LIVERPOOL UVE HAS 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 BEFAST. AND TO COME FROM THE UPPER
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.

WE HAVE A TRACE OF WILLIAM MCGRATH, BORN 11.12.16 OF 198 UPPER, NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, BELFAST, E-PERSONAL CONFIDENTIALINEO AS BEING ONE TIME O/C OF THE TARA BRIGADE. AS THESE DETAILS COULD DESCRIBE THE FOUNDER OF THE LIVERPOOL OUTFIT, AS HOULD BE INTERESTED TO LEARN, PLEASE, WHETHER YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION TO SUGGEST THAT THE TWO PERSONS ARE IN FACT IDENTIFIED. THE TIME THE TWO PERSONS MAINTAINED LINK, WITH THE TIME THAT THE TWO PERSONS MAINTAINED LINK, WITH THE TIME THAT THE TARESTED TO HAVE

BT

. W FOLLOWING FOR SHUFFELK ... -DIV FROM RUC HIL KNOCK ROUTINE E · CLASSIFICATION

CI. (62) AK

THIS IS NOT AN SYS REDACTION - ? SB NUMBER?

SYS 2. MILLIAN WORTHINGTON WORRATH, BOR C1.10.1.11, 18 1 BASE FOR OPERATIONS POPIL ST ENGLA LIVI.

10 1970 IT WAS LEAR IED FROM Police received information TARA CRICI, ATED IN 1918 FRO THAT THE LEADER MAS MIS MOSTATH.

IN 1975 IT WAS LEASTED FRO Police, received Information

THE RE-BIRTH OF THE UVF IN 1972.

HENTONNAPDS ROAD, RELEAST, FIRST OF EITH 119 FIRSTOF HENGRE WAS ORGANISER OF THE CHRISTIA FELLI. 5-12 OF THE ALL INISH ELLINOUPATION SPUSADE AT 10 WELLINGTON PARK, BELFAOT. THE PHALOSOPPY OF THIS GROUP 18 '' ULBTER HAS BEST ATTACHED EL CROST TART INSLA I TALAT SECOMS A

C. A MATERIOSE OF LATER BEING SET CHARLES B · PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

HAS ACTING AS SECRETARY.

THAY GORTH MISTOR MO-GRATH WAS SECRETARY OF AN OF THE LUIST PEUCLOMENT THE GAEL IC MAKE OF OIDREACHT MAH'EIREAT. (IRELANDS HEBITAGE) L.C.L. NO. 1389 AND THAT TITS MEKBERS KERE ON THE LOCKOUT FUR - PRELIC TEACHER.

THE ABOVE MAY GIVE SO E RACKSPOUND IN THE ACCRATHING THO ARE REGARDED AS BEING SCHEMHAT ECCENTRIC AND UNSTABLE, PERCATS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED THAT MOGRETH SERVOR IS A HOMOSEXUAL THOUSE WE HAVE LITTLE TO CONFIRM. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE BEGINNING OF

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

MESSAGE ENDS

GR 327

SB Number

OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE - PERSONAL

RESTRICTED

Heference No 2024 KIN-30343

SUBJECT: - ANOMYRIOUS INVALLATION RECENTED IN CONTIDERTAL PARAPHONE LINE

Divisional Commander, 'E' Division.

Headquarters
The Reval Ulster Constabulary
Brooklyn
Knock Road
EMLERST
ET5 6LE

I give hereunder a precis of information received on confidential telephone line during period 8.30 am/xxx on 23.5.73 to 8.30 am/xxx on 24.5.73

276/3 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 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 ha 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.

Male Caller.

Received 1505 hours 23.5.73.

Please cause this information to be investigated and report, results.

Chief Superintendent for Chief Constable

Copy to/

4.C.C. Special Branch

A. C. C. 'C'

KIN-114062

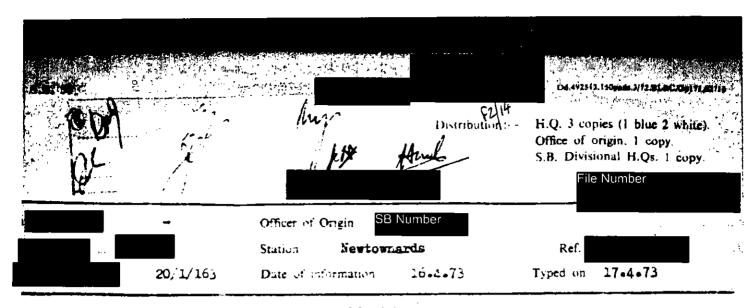
ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

11 711	Division
	dtown. Station/ Branch 1.6.73 Date
Stran	Annoymous Information Received on Confidential Telephone
SUBJECT	Annoymous intormative he seement
	Line.

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 "m. 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 proversion as mentioned in above T'Phone conversation, joing on and if there was he would be sure to hear of it.

As regards Mc.Grath's financial difficulties, beforehe 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 information with The boycat the hostel he is convinced is not popular with The boycat 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.

Brikoug const., 34/3.



REPORT

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T OF REPORT

TARA

The T A R A group wrich became public as ammounced in the Press on 11.4.7) is formed in platforms of 20. All membership is from within the Grange Order. Each platform has I Sergeant, a Quartermaster and an Intelligence Officer. Dues of 50P per month are collected — one half of the dues go to a Sentral Fund and the other half to the platform. Platforms, if requiring stores, could draw from the Central Fund.

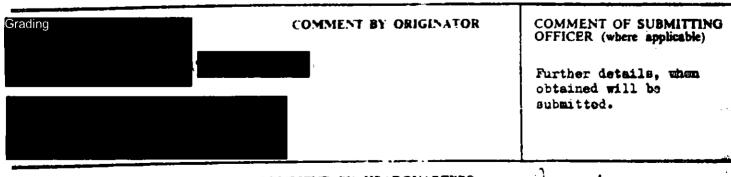
The C.O. of TARA is William McGRATE. 3 treemmount avenue, Upper Newtownards Fog!, Belfast. His assistant is Frankie MILLAR who lives on the Shore Road.

The forzer Intelligence Difficer is Chifford SMYTH, D.U.P. PAYE Rep.
The Administration Officer is David EMOWN, close associate of PAISLEY SB
and deputy editor of Protestant Telegraph. who resides in Bangor.

An ex-member of TARA is UDR Captain N. 20 years, Work Study Engineer with ZM 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.U. McGRATE is a reputed bomosexual and he is alleged to have kept managed and the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. He used the Irish Emancipation Christian Pellowship, wellington Para, Selfast as a front for TARA. Membership has been falling drastically and they went subject to create a myth about their size.

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.



COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

SB Number

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interest.
It to which
I mind by other sources.
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

OTELCIAL SENICITIVE DEDCOMAL

Jean Jean James

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

- 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.

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 incessently 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-1599

1 <u>977</u>		
Oct	D/Con SCULLY raises	A number of meetings were held between RUC and Social Services
	concerns to Social	to discuss concerns. A weekly monitoring system was introduced at
	Services re: relationship	Kincora to highlight "untoward" daily events.
	between Richard KERR	
	and Joseph MAINS.	

- 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 XIN 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 ensuared 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 R 12, KIN 43, Clinton MASSEY, R 10, KIN 285, KIN 42, HIA 532/B1/R13 and KIN 217. Of these residents, R 12,

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

- 141. In 1973 little was known about the complex dynamics of child abuse and paedophile offending. The significant resource pressures (as described by 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 <u>missed opportunity</u> 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.

N-40708 OCD 25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-153 -Box 10 Valerie Claridge SHAW. STATEMENT OF: Over 2l years AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Missionary OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Belfast. Tel. ADDRESS: 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. 29th March Dated this 19 82. day of G. Harrison D/Supt. Valerie Shaw SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom SIGNATURE OF WITNESS statement was recorded or received.

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. 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

Valerie Shaw.

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Form 38/36

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CONTINUATION PAGE NO: _

home at Belmont and he told me that McGRATH was a homosexual, that he had run a house called Faith House in Finaghy. 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 The young men remained in normal Catholic Church. 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 Imet 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 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

D-25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statemy and 156-Ctaridge SHAW
STATEMENT OF:

CONTINUATION PAGE NO:

word with Dr. PAISLEY on the subject of Mr. McGRATH was in June 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 Presbytory 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 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 is 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 Ibelieved 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 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.

(Pland)ded by the HIA Inquiry,

OCD-17-(381pg) Kincora Phase I Part II Statements pages 361-739 - Box 19

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT	OF:	VALERIE	SHAW	CONTINUATION PAGE NO:	2.
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'phoned me and asked me if I would be prepared to meet the Session of the 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. Foster told me to be careful and not by 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

Form 38/36[a]

637 637 934 777

STATEMENT OF: MRS VICTORIA FLEX	1ING			
AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]	OVER 21			
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: HOUSEWIFE				
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 2nd day of	June. Victoria Flaming			
(Sgd) D/Constable S G Preater	(Sgd) Victoria Fleming			
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.	SIGNATURE of WITNESS			

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

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) Victoria Fleming

Form 38/36 . (Plain) 1969-2

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AGE OF WITN	ess [if over	21 enter "	over 21"]	OVE	21'	
OCCUPATION O	F WITNESS:	RETIR	ED			
ADDRESS:	ADDRESS:					
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 t	his 2	nd	day of	Jı	ine Son lo) Ben FLEMIN SIGNATURE of	1980 i .
(Sgd.) S G PREATER, D/Constable.			(Sgo	l.) Ben FLEMIN	G.	
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom			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.

SIGNATURE of WITNESS:

(Sgd.) Ben FLEMING

Form 38/36

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statement was recorded or received.

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STATEMENT OF: ANDREW STEWART HILLIS
AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"] 10VER 211
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: SERGEANT
ADDRESS: RUC HEADQUARTERS, KNOCK, BELFAST.
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 4th day of July 1980
(Sgd) D B Elliott, D/Sergeant (Sgd) Andrew S Hillis
(Sgd) D B Elliott, D/Sergeant (Sgd) Andrew S Hillis SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom SIGNATURE of WITNESS
statement was recorded or received.
Town a Company to the shad to Discountify Durant at DUC Hardward and
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
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Form 38/36 (Plain)

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KIN-40715 OCD 25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1 153-Box 10 Andrew Stewart HILLIS STATEMENT OF: Over 21 yrs AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Police Sergeant (Fingerprint Branch) OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: . R.U.C. Headquarters, Knock. ADDRESS: I declare that this statement consisting of pages, each signed by me is true to TO BE COMPLETED the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in HEN THE evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to TEMENT HAS prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not EN WRITTEN believe to be true. March 82 Dated this day-of 19 G. Harrison D/Supt. Andrew S. Hillis SIGNATURE OF WITNESS . SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received. 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.

Form 38/36

PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS:

D-25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statemy and 156-Ctaridge SHAW
STATEMENT OF:

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word with Dr. PAISLEY on the subject of Mr. McGRATH was in June 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 Presbytory 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 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 is 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 Ibelieved 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 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.

(Pland)ded by the HIA Inquiry,

OCD-25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-153 -Box 10 John Malcolm GRAHAM. STATEMENT OF: Over 21 yrs. AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Office Manager OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: ADDRESS: I declare that this statement consisting of pages, each signed by me is true to 2 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. day of 19 82 7th April. 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

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PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: John M. Graham

STATEMENT OF:	John M GRAHA	<u> </u>	
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OCCUPATION OF WITNESS:	Office Manag	er	
ADDRESS:			
best of my knowledge a at a preliminary enquiry	nd belief and I make it or at the trial of any p it anything which I kno	pages, each signed by m knowing that, if it is tend erson, I shall be liable to by to be false or do not b	lered in evidence prosecution if
Dated this	6 day of	Solu Witre	19 60
1. Rower	-n. over	John W. Tre	elicen.
RUC Station as an C	office Manager. I n	employed at North Que	l Ulster
•		t now remember the e	
-		rirement I called wit	h Miss
Shaw at her home in		I think	
		to believe that a ma	
_		ome on the Newtownard	
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	-	Free Presbyterian Mod	
	• •	out it. Miss Shaw m	
	•	assist as she believe	
-	-	ormation given by Mis	
confidential and as	sured her I would	pass it on to the pol	ice of the
J		time I pointed out to	
before the police of	could take any action	on they would need to	obtain e v idenc
upon which to act a	and this would requi	ire time and would ha	ve to be
handled very delica	ately. I also info	rmed Miss Shaw I was	retiring from

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OCD-25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-153 -Box 10 John Malcolm GRAHAM. STATEMENT OF: Over 21 yrs. AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Office Manager OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: ADDRESS: 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. day of 19 82 7th April. 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

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PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

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SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: John M. Graham

25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statemath 150 Alexand GRAHAM STATEMENT OF:

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:	AS JAMES CA		
AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21	enter "over 2	*OVER 2	
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS:	RETIRED	POLICE OFFICER	}
ADDRESS: C/O RUC STAT	TON, KNOCH	ζ	
I declare that this statement to the best of my knowledge and tendered in evidence at a prelimina be liable to prosecution if I have to false or do not believe to be true.	belief and lary enquiry wilfully state	make it knowin or at the trial of	ig that, if it is f any person, ! shall
Dated this 12th	day of	MAY	19 80 .
(Sgd) G Caskey, D/C/I	(s _t	gd) T J Carlisl	Le
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.		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.

CICALATUDE - CHUTAIECC.	(Sgd)	T	J	Carlisle
SIGNATURE OF WITHESS:				

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Continuation Page

Page No. . 87.

Part II Page 659 491. Mr Granam, 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

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

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, aged 50 years, a Draughtsman, of

Belfast.

Pages 664-666

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

Part III Exhibit No WMcG/ Pages 365-367

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.

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TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

WITNESS STATEMENT O F

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						
I declare that this statement consisting of l 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 18TH day of Chicago 198						
Sil among						
SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom SIGNATURE of WITNESS						
statement was recorded or received.						

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.

statement was recorded or received.

STATEMENT OF:	Thom	nas James CA	ARLISLE		
AGE OF WITNES	SS (if over 21	enter "over 21"):	Over 21	years	
OCCUPATION OF	WITNESS _	Retired Pol	ice officer		
		. Station, Kı			
the best of a evidence at	my knowle a prelimin if I have w	ary enquiry o	f and I make or at the trial	pages, each signed it knowing that, if of any person, I sl which I know to be	it is tendered in hall be liable to
Dated this	30th	day of	March	19 82	
G. Harrison D/Supt.				T.J. Carlisle	
SIGNA	TURE OF MEL	MBER by whom		SIGNATURE OF W	ITNESS

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.

Form 38/36

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ain)
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

STATEMENTERRYTINKATION BASE

CD-25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1753-Box 10 James CARLISLE STATEMENT OF:

KIN-40717

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: $\frac{2}{2}$

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.
- 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 $14\frac{1}{2}$ years police service, and had been a dog handler in the Dug Squad for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 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 tehn tells how he 'et 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

KIN-72892

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MISS SHAW BYTMR KENNEDY

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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

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.

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.

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

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 happend. 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.

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.

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.

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

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MISS SHAW BY MR KENNEDY

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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?

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?

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.

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?

A Yes.

 ${\tt Q}\,$ 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.

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?

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.

Q Did he know that you had copied them?

A Oh yes.

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MISS SHAW BY MR KENNEDY

- Q Informant 'B' gave you this information as a result of an introduction A you had made by informant A That's right.
- Q He was a friend of his? Yes.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 verylikely still to be carrying out the same kind of, well almost brainwashing as he did with the young men of another place.
- 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?
- A I spoke to her out of two worries; one because 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.
- This was about when, can you tell us, that you spoke to Miss Johnston? I know it was after I left the Church. I knew it was around 1976/77.
- Q And that was after you had been around a considerable number of other people, isn't that right? A That's right.
- Seven other people? Q
- I couldn't tell you exactly how many
- Public representatives and clergymen and people like that? Yes. A

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

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Did you not go through with it?

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

THE CHAIRMAN: That was 1980?

Yes.

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

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.

That was in March of 1980?

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

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.

Yes.

Did you know that?

Yes. Α

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?

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.

That was in January 1980?

Α Yes.

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

I think it was about November, December of 1979.

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

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.

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?

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.

Q . When did you learn this?

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

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KIN-72899

BY MREKENNEDY

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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?
- 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.
- 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?
- 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?
- 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.
- 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.
- Q Does that mean that after 1974 you felt that you were not free to make us 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?
- 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.

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KIN-72905

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MISS SHAW BY MR GILLEN

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.
- 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?
- A She sort of made -- let me know that she did not want to discuss it any further withme, 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?
 - 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?
- 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.
- At this stage had you spoken to Miss Johnston?

 A No.:
- When you say "the steps"you had taken, do you mean the other people to whom you had made complaint?

 Yes.
- 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.
- 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 ---
- 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.

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

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KIN-72906

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MISS SHAW BY MR GILLEN

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

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?

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? Possibly three-quarters of an hour.

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

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

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

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 Kincora. 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....

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KIN-72907 SHAW

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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.

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

A Yes.

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 ...

THE CHAIRMAN: Was he retired by then?

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

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KIN-72933 BY MR P SMITH

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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?

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Q I just want to ask you

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MISS SHAW BY MR WEIR

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.

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.

- Your concern was purely that a person of those proclivities as evidenced by the letter should be so employed?

 A Yes, that was correct.
- 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.

O. Is the position that as a result of whatever Contact 1 did, McGrath then did not take part in the service?

No. McGrath did take part in the service.

Q He did? A He did.

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.

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? Yes.

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 I 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.

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.

Q What sort of things were you being promised?

A Well, that "I'll talk to you". I had suggested other people who...

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-72945

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MISS SHAW BY MR WEIR

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

And she came back with a message from her father that Yes. ٨ he was at his meal and would telephone me back, which he did not do.

Did you have an subsequent contact with him about it? MR WEIR: No.

Did he ever get in touch with you again? Q

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

From press statements that he made.

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

That was from the newspapers? THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. Also, I think he said at one time he had suggested a joint approach with Contact 1.

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

No.

And you never heard from him again? Q

No.

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? Well ---

You must have asked yourself that question often? 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 Another reason was that I knew that Witness B had the matter. 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 --

May I ask, who is "us"? 0 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.

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I do not went 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.

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.

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.

— 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 coursein 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.

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 ...

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.

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.

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

Keneral Suk. MARllyon Sussep Pance # PEB. 1985
Re: SUR. GRAHAM/MISSSHAW'S GUIDENCE
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3. And Harrison was speeking from coalimporary
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OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

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) Dat 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.

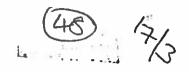
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Yours faithfully

2 Chinn

Secretary to the Inquiry

Appointed by the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland in pursuance of powers conferred on it by Article 54 of and Schedule 8 to the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972.



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

5 March, 1985

Committee of Enquiry into Children's Homes and Hostels

Mr. S. Quinn Castle Buildin Stormont Belfast BT4 3RA

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,

John m. Lochaus.

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.
- 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

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 :-
- 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.
- 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 inaibility 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!

- Kincora or other boys¹ 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.
 - activities endeavoured but could not establish the existence of any paramilitary organisation connected with the homosexual misconduct in any boys' home or of any attempts to recruit persons to a paramilitary 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 idealogical 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						
AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"].						
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS D/CONSTABLE						
DRUGS SQUAD HQ, RUC STATION, DONESALL PASS, 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 30 day of

APRIL

19 80

SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received

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. Curconversation 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 C/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 as the friendship grea

SIGNATURE of WITNESS

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Form 38/36 . ..

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STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

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STATEMENT (0F: '	JAMES	PRICE	CATTEN	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 am 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 Milliam 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 Welfere

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER TOWNS & COLLEGE

Form 38/36[a]

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STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF. JAMES PRICE CULLEN CONTINUATION PAGE NO:
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Road, Newtownabbey, was instrumental in Department. 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 ! 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 hoys attending the Summer Camp were supplied. I forwarded the file to Mr Mehar 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 Heharg in relation to my enquiries. Because no further information was forthcoming I did not pursue my enquiriec. On the 24 January 1980 I received a telephone call from Mr Bunting, Eastern Kealth 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 - Lanes P. Carelle

Form 38/36(a)

622 32 Section

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-10758

OCD-17-(381pg) Kincora Phase I Part II Statements pages 361-739 - Box 19

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF:	JAMES PRICE CULLEN	cc	ONTINUATION PAGE NO	ti *
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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, is 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 Hains 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 LOWER TO COLLEGE.

Form 38/36{a}

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: JAMES PRICE CULLEN
AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21") OVER 21 VENDS
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS. DETECTIVE CONSTABLE
ADDRESS DRUGS SQUAD, HQ RUC STATION, DONEGALL PASS, 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 19 day of June 19 .
Sgd D B Elliott D/Sergeant Sed James P Cullen SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom SIGNATURE of WITNESS statement was recorded or received.

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 informent 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 Menarg. I had no contact with Mr Meharg or 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 Yr Menarg. 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 Sed James P Cullen

Form 38/36 (Plain)

O BE COMPLETED WHEN THE MATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

624

KIN-114122

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

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

KIN-114123

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

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.

KIN-114124

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

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

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



Fre (News This place is like a tomb without you! When I got back here last night as I was turning the bry un its door I thought Wouldn't it be lovely if had Missed his train and was in the room waiting for me" What a weather, Thought! alas when I afend the door there Its well were sted not was no deme with me to it was almost 120 when I got home. I don't how how it which you telling you what I did but it must have taken a lot out of me for I fast don't know how I got through the meeting last hight I was really "washed out"

today I feel as weah as a hitten Please do not let what I told for ocaly Too much of your Thought list it affects your studies, for you have gut to get equilled for the big turk ahead! I would value your special frager for tomorrow morning and had afternoon! I cannot very silver Them I am not afraid to die ! Eternity is so real and as you work supery in your letter so much fast with fresh It that death for one would be like steffing un from one room into another. - by Fathers House on high. Home or the Soul How hear at time, to jack's forseeing eve the volden gaterafear! ah! Then my spirit paint, to ree The land I love the bright inheritaine of Saints Josusalin above!

he I am not afraid to die but ? do want to go on living! There is no much get to be done! And I have yot a very dear wife whom I would like to I stend by and three children I would like to lead into the "hout Rine" and then there is you ! How I would hate to be. a called away without reemy you equifted a and in the thick of the battle! The if I could only tell you all that is one To long heart for yore, but that must awant Is The finds Will & Truce! I am ne gratiful for for a spending so much twine with me here. It is has made all the deperence to my visit. It is a wordered produce to beatload you to whave in a live as some and as he jure & good as yours. I will very humble dos because it. You can be arrived that Ila my thoughts are with you all the time, the first of the second of the



by Dewest havin Ray Just a very herrived hate. And helson my next door heighbord will take it to the past for me. I've just received you lively letter a gift of Fix. Oh dear, you've guess how I feel at this especially after you received my two litters. I don't know what to say to you both, I am deeply humbled at the Lord's goodhers a your obedience bless youl as I said, my read has grown less - + Low your gift will beep towards His real read. You thew I would willingly pay this \$12 back of, I just don't Whow what I to say! Had I Khown you were in heed yourselves - I would here have written that 1st. letter!

FREEDOM

SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

WHAT IS IT P

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We testeve 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 bills 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 worth-

All this may seem out the tote 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?

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 people? Can our cities not be cleaned 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)

U LORL, 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 make for strife:
Free from the things that wound Thy heart.
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 tlan
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.

Gad Save Ireland!

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

MANY of on have some the old some and prayed the petition, but what are we doing to bring if allows 2. St. Patrick saved our land from pagandam; Father Matthew checked the interpretance, but who is going to save us from the present onrush of evil—daily our newspapers add to

The list.

It is true pur chlurches 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 last and pray but the Lord said to them through this Prophets.

When we multiply prayer I will not hear, for be clean, take away the evil of your devices from my me to do posteriely. Learn to do well seek indigment, relieve the oppressed."

What dollr its Lord require of thee? Verily to do judgment, and to love mercy, and to walk

carefully with God. (Micals 6: 8)
Many Mohammedians 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.

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 gress 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 deceits, 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 the 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 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 life." Romans 5. 9 and 10. She also proved. 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 leperbecause 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. The peace the joy, I sought so long.
The bills till too 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, essing and cursing. Choose therefore life." blessing and cursing.

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 Douby 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!

Frowning Christ King!



the One who give His Son to die for us. We must know Him as the One who slowe can forgive

our sin and assure us of a home in Heaven. We pust know Him as the One who dwells within us mithe daily round and common task.

There are those in our midst who would give us the forms and ceremonles, but who would withhold from us the living Christ. These are the enemies of Ireland I If our country is ever to take her rightful place among the nations of the world, she must be filled with a people who linve unhundered access to God! The Irish Himancipation Crusade exists for the purpose of enabling the Irish nation to re-discover its God! mabling 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 freland? There are those who would divide our land, who will tell you that because this literature comes from the north-east corner of but 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 Antrina 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 posses-sion; hide it away fom 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 led 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.

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.

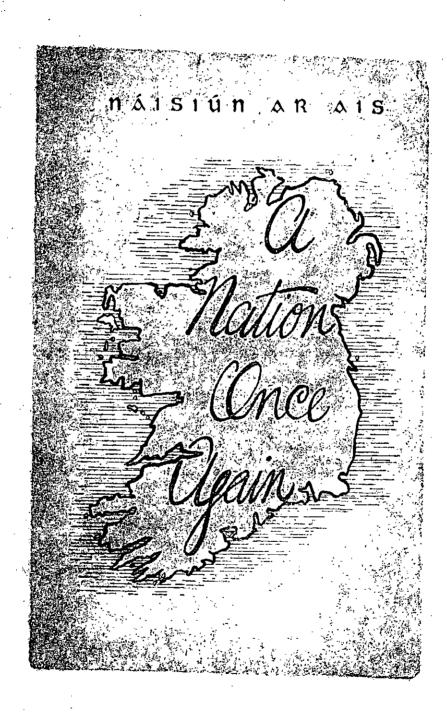
A nation that forgets God cannot survive.

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!

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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 Tatoo 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 then 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 Castlerea, 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" (--I.etter from Pope Honorius III to his legate in 1221). "There is something very singular," says O'Driscol (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 delided, may give place to one

He calls them schiamatio but the character of these Irish Celtie 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 11

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 screeu:—

"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 heen 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,

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 eatch the faintest whisper of our prayers.

A prison warder 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 luaithidh Dia an La!

Eva Stuart watt.

ECHIESTISTOS DIBLIN

N.B.—All quotations from Holy Scripture, indicated by italics, are from the Roman Catholic version, either Douay, West-minster or Ronald Knox's

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ander the apreciment to less man × 4-5-4 3 ne must also pay . /4 enough to make up that sum unless the court intermines that a smaller sum would be equal to the owner's loss. national dehoes a partitle to the owner's loss.

3. If the goods have been damaged owing to the hirer having failed to take reasonable care of them, the owner may suc 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

t£ /43: /6: has been paid, then, unless 1. 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.

2. 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—

(a) the whole of the goods, on condition that the hirer pays the balance of the price in the manner ordered by the court; or

(b) a fair proportion of the goods having regard to what the hirer has already

★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 agreed at
- that the particulars relating to stated in this schedule are correct
- C. that before he signed this agree
 - (i) he saw a written statemer itself) of the cash price of with the cash price stated

(ii) he had examined the good are in every respect suitab!

(iii) his attention was drawn to leaf and it was made clear. (a) to exclude any conditio

for any particular purp

(b) where the goods are sec stated to be let as such the statutory condition. able quality, and

(c) where the goods are new the defects specified in the condition as to merchadefects;

(iv) he carefully examined the g ment in selecting them and this agreement as not being the owner liable in any way : purpose for which he require in the goods, save only, wh as are not specified in this sch

- e hirer, the goods and insurance
- I in the space below—-

therwise than in the agreement roods which corresponds exactly is schedule;

I is satisfied that they were and his purpose;

ise 2 of the terms printed overa that the effect of that clause is warranty that the goods are fit

-hand and are so described and this schedule, to exclude wholly the goods shall be of merchant-

ad are stated to be let subject to chedule, to exclude the statutory de quality in respect of those

and relied upon his own judgally aware that he cannot treat and cannot hold goods are not in fact fit for the em or in respect of any defects e goods are new, such defects

SIGNATURES OF PARTIES

Vi	Curry
·	yo CARPLANT LTD
,	Bolfast .
T LIM	• •

This document contains the erms of a hire-purchase agreement. Sign it only 1 you want to be legally bound by them.

Signature of Hirer

The goods will not become ye property until you have made all the payments. You just not sell them before The goods will not become yo

KIN-114141.

OCD-291- (19pg) - re OCD 291 additional materials any elong titled by

25th August, 1969

SECOND SCHEDULE

Particulars of the goods

1969 New Rotaprint R75 Hachine.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Hire Purchase

The _____ price is £ 431...8...0

Total Purchase

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Particulars of the Customer

Mr. William McGrath,

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Particulars of the Promissor s

-Keyburn,

Mr. Millim A. Garland,

Adult Indepo lant litness (lot a relative)

Name & Address:

Altress to 2. May burns Squaling Ann Friend Bedford House Bedford St Belfort

Com accorded Stand

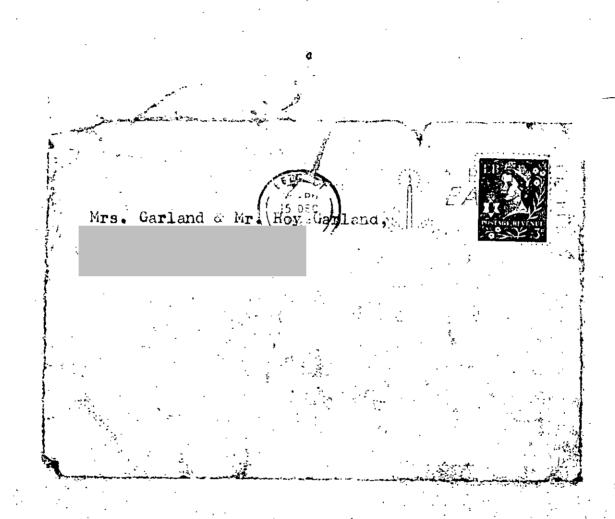
My Wear What has come over to think that you started your last letter with my Wear Buly! Still it was very mere and it made me feel more clau ever that I belong marke this is another indication that you are finding more freedom! However it wont be long till we can frewe that!! It seems such a long time since we saw each other. I am looking forward more than ever to being with you again, no doubt own time to gether will go all too quickly. There is no much to task about Lat I wont bring any of it sate this letter I know you wont have much time this week to think deeply!

I just cout below that this so my last letter to you before I see fore. I am at it late and early to try and get my desh cleared before they and get my desh cleared before in Ireland there were be no chance of me getting it chance! It's I don't byect!

Nell on Sat.

four as we

William hi brach.



STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF	AIIT	IAM MEHA	RG			
AGE OF WITNESS (if	over 21 enter "ov	/er 21"]	'OVER 21'			
OCCUPATION OF WITH	NESS. ASSI	ED TMATE	ief const <u>ab</u> i	LE		
ADDRESS:	ADDRESS: RUC HEADQUARTERS, BROOKLYN, 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	22nd (day of	JULY	19	80 -	

SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

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 Callen, 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 (DRE 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/Chlef 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:

Malus Gi

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TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

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OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-10764

______ CONTINUATION PAGE NO __2___

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STATEMENT OF: WILLIAM MEHARG

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

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 DEE 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

Constable Cullen was sent to me. I did not receive this file.

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

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STATEMENT OF:	ROBERT J BUNTI	NG CONTINUATION PAGE NO:	3
SIA LEMENT OF:		CONTINUATION FAGENCE	-

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 Frincipal 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 WAKER: (Sgd) R J Bunting

Form 38/36[a]

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT	ROBERT JOHN BUNTING
AGE OF WIT	NESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"):
OCCUPATION	OF WITNESS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SOCIAL SERVICES
AOORESS	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 (Sgd) R J Bunting

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

I am Assistant Director of Eastern Health and Social Services Board. The Head Office is 65 Universuty 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 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 dervices officer for the development and management of Residential and Day Care Services in the District. The Assistant Frincipal Social Worker for Residential and Day Care Services has a responsibility for supervision of Kincora Hostel. Mr Higham 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

Form 38/36

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF:	ROBERT J BUNTING	CONTINUATION PAGE NO.	2
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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 housefather - 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

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STATEMENT OF:	ROBERT J BUNTI	NG CONTINUATION PAGE NO:	3
SIA LEMENT OF:		CONTINUATION FAGENCE	-

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SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT WAKER: (Sgd) R J Bunting

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STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT J BUNTING CONTINUATION 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 Culls 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.

RΒ

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) R J Bunting

Form 33/36(a)

619 Bills By C. . . .

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
Eastern Health and Social Services Board,

TO BE COMPLETED WHEN THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN 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 of MEMBER by whom starement was recorded or received.

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 ampresponsible 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 Cistricts. In each District, there is a District Social Services Officer who is professionally responsible to me for the celivery 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 of Director of Social Services responsible for the planning, development and monitoring of the family and childrane services throughout the Board's area, told me of conversations he had rad 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 romosexual activity, he had told Constable Cullen that there had been an investigation by the former City Welfare Officer (Mr. R. Mason) of alleged

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Form 3E/36 .

630 ...



STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT	OF:	Ecward S	. Gillilanc	CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

for Mr. Bunting to call at Police Feadquarters 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 cally 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 Dundonals House with Dr. Hayes and Mr. Wilde of the Department of Health and Social Services and Assistant Chief Constable Mehang and Chief Superintendent Mooney of the Roya! Dister Constabulary. It was confirmed by the police representatives that, following initial investigations, enquiries involving allegations against members of the staff of the Postel 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 uncertook to serve the precautionary suspensic notices on Mr. Mains, Mr. Semple and Mr. McGrath on Tuesday, 4th of March, 1960 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.

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Form 38/36[a]

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 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

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.

further his homosexual tendencies. He told the D/Constable that

McGrath was employed in Kincora Boys' Hostel.

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.

Form 51/2

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 SCOULAR, 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 _______, 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.

·	STATEMENT OF WITNES	SS						
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	STATEMENT OF: JAMES P CULLEN							
ì	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 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.							
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	Dated this 17th day of August	19 82						
	(Sgd) S R Mack, D/Inspector	(Sgd) James P Cullen						
	SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom	SIGNATURE OF WITNESS						
	statement was recorded or received.							
	I remember sometime between 1974 and 197	6 talking with Roy Garland						
	This would not have been the first time							
	I remember vaguely Roy Garland telling m							
ł	Holland which McGrath had connections w	ith. I think he said that						
1	this group were arranging holidays for y	oung people from Northern Ireland						
ŀ	in Holland. At no time did I tell Garla							
i	went to Holland and that a Policeman fol	lowed them. I have no knowledge						
	of any visit by McGrath, Smyth, or any po	oliceman to Holland.						
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	SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd)	James P Cullen						
Form 38/36 (Plain)	448							

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STATEMENT OF:	WI	LLIAM MEHA	RG		
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the best of mevidence at a	y knowled prelimina I have wi	ge. and belic ry enquiry (ef and I ma or at the tr	pages, each signed by me ake it knowing that, if it is ter rial of any person, I shall be ing which I know to be false	ndered in liable to
Dated this	·21st	day of	June	19 82	
(Sgd) S E C	ooke, Ins	pector		(Sgd) W Meharg	
SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom			· ·	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)

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STATEMENT OF:	W	ILLIAM MEHAF	RG	<u> </u>	··
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OCCUPATION OF	WITNESS: .	EX ASSISTA	NT CHIEF COM	NSTABLE	
ADDRESS: C/G	RUC HEA	DQUARTERS, K	NOCK		
the best of revidence at	ny knowle a prelimin if I have v	edge and belie nary enquiry o	of and I make for at the trial	pages, each signe it knowing that, of any person, I which I know to	if it is tendered in shall be liable to
Dated this	7th	day of	July	19 82	•
(Sgd) G Cas	skey, D/S	uperintenden	i t (S	Sgd) W Meharg	
SIGNAT	URE OF ME	MBER by whom		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 appraised 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.

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Form 38/36 (Plain)

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) W Meharg

Page No. 139

THE NESBITT STORY

Part III Ex EGM1 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 EGM1, contains 3 pages and is entitled the 'Nesbitt Story'. According to Moloney's statement there were 2 sources of information in respect of this document. The document would appear to have been the result of an investigation carried out by the Irish Times journalists, into the activities of a man named Hubert NESBITT and his relationships with Senior Police Officers, political and paramilitary figures.
- 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.
- 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.

Page No. . 141

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.

Part II P 391 P 291 521. 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.

149 Page No.

Since 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.

Part III Ex EGM9 Ps 1-5

- 551. It is advisable to read this document EGM9 before reading this report further in relation to the Garland allegations.
- The first allegation is that Garland complained to Constable Cullen at Donegall Pass in 1971 about McGrath at Kincora and that Cullen was not interested in his complaint. Garland is alleged to have said that he thought that D/Constable Cullen was "a bit of a Paisleyite".
- Jim McCORMICK, a Vet and Lay Preacher, from Carryduff, who said he would take some steps to get something done about McGrath at Kincora.

Part II Ps 10-15 554.

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.

Page No.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

OCD 25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-153 -Box 10

statement was recorded or received.

STATEMENT OF:	Robert John BUN'	TING	· .	
	(if over 21 enter "over 21"):	Over 21		
OCCUPATION OF V	VITNESS Assistant Dir	rector, Eastern	Health and Social Services 444611 Home Baileys Mills	
I declare that the best of me evidence at a	y knowledge, and belie preliminary enquiry of I have wilfully stated	ef and I make iter or at the trial of	ges, each signed by me is tr knowing that, if it is tender any person, I shall be liab hich I know to be false or do	ed in ole to
Dated this	10th day of	March.	1982	
R.A. Flenley	Ch.Insp.	R.J.	Bunting.	
SIGNATU	RE OF MEMBER by whom		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

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PSNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry

Robert John BUNTING STATEMENT OF:

CONTINUATION PAGE NO:

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 Unless DC CULLEN had contacted me originally I would of upon. 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. Bunding.

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.

Edward S. GILLILAND

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	Dated this	llth	day of	March		19 82	
	R.A. Flenley	Ch.	Insp.	·	E.S. (Gilliland	
· ·	SIGNAT	URE OF MEI	MBER by whor	n	SIGN	ATURE OF WIT	NESS

statement was recorded or received.

STATEMENT OF:

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. overall impression upon meeting DC CULLEN when the MASON file was handed over was that his enquiries were not connected with Kincora

> E.S. Gilliland SIGNATURE OF WITNESS:

SNI Docs - annotation added by the HIA Inquiry STATEMENT OF: ______ Edward S. GILLILAND

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: _

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.

PSNI Docs - annotation Formu38/36/the HIA Inquiry 283

12.3.82 interview commenced 1000

EXHIBIT NO. 7

- 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.

J.P. Cullen

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 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

OCD 25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-153 -Box 10

statement was recorded or received.

STATEMENT OF:	Willian	MEHARG	· -			, ,
AGE OF WITNESS	(if over 21 er	nter "over 21";	Over 21	yrs		
OCCUPATION OF V	WITNESS	Retired Po	olice Officer	·		
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evidence at a	y knowledg preliminar I have will	e and belie y enquiry	ef and I mak or at the tria	pages, each signe it knowing that all of any person gwhich I know	t, if it is , I shall	tendered in be liable to
Dated this	22nd	day of	April	19	82 [.]	
G. Harrison	n D/Supt	•		W. Meharg		
SIGNATU	RE OF MEME	BER by whom		SIGNATURE	OF. WITNE	SS ·

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 The letters were in endearing terms and had East Belfast. 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 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

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PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

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SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: W. Meharq.

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CD-25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-152 PARG CONTINUATION PAGE NO:

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 This was to find out if his source a few days later to give him advice. 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 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.

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

RS 138736 - annotation

added by the HIA Inquiry

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informed me of the progress of his 1980 investigations.

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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

During my career as a Police officer I have never personally investigated, or had experience of investigating homosexual 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

OFFICIAL/SEMSBERVETEMERSONAL:

William MEHARG.

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: STATEMENT OF:

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 paramilitary 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. 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

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STATEMENT OF: William MEHARG

CONTINUATION PAGE NO. 5.

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

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STATEMENT ECONTINUATED SCHOOL

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> of the Ruby Lodge or of MAINS' connection therewith. knowledge of Mr. SCOULAR 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.

STATEMENT OF:

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 $14\frac{1}{2}$ years police service, and had been a dog handler in the Dug Squad for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.
- 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 tehn tells how he 'et 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.
- 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.
- 23¹⁴. 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 verious 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 thse 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, 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

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 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.
- 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 on 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. ${\hbox{\it D/Con}}$ 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 activies, 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

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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

Keeping People Safe



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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 second and grew up in the second 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
- 16/09/1980- 19/01/1981- Medical absence
- 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" 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". MEHARG gave evidence to this effect, to the Northern Ireland Advisory Commission on Human Rights in the mid-1970s.

³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

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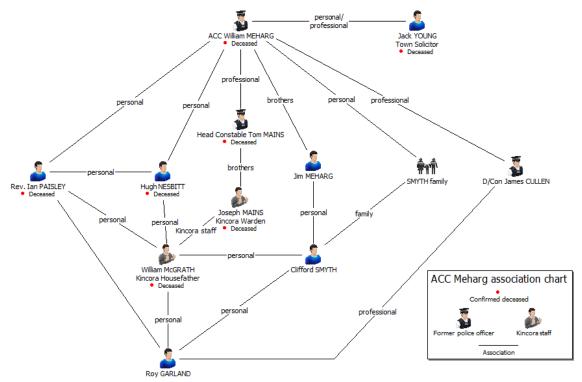
¹ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

ibid.

⁴ ibid.

⁵ ihid

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 boys¹¹". 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 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 **1**st **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 **2**nd **March 1974**, D/Con James CULLEN met with ACC MEHARG at RUC HQ and "made him aware of the information I had received". According to MEHARG, CULLEN told him that William McGRATH was employed as a warden in Kincora and "may have homosexual tendencies". CULLEN claims that, despite knowing details of McGRATH's employment, "no allegations of misconduct at the home [KINCORA] were made at this stage". 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 N⁹, 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 Toronto 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" This contact appears to have prompted CULLEN to seek a meeting with ACC MEHARG; CULLEN has recorded in his Police Journal 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.

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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.

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

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

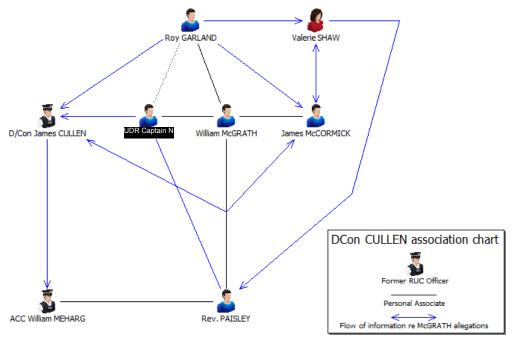
¹⁹ ibid.

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

OCD 25-(169pg) Sussex Police Statements 1-153 -Box 10 Robert DUFF STATEMENT OF: Over 21 AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Police officer OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Donegal Pass Police Station, Belfast. I declare that this statement consisting of pages, each signed by me is true to E COMPLETED the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in WHEN THE evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to ATEMENT HAS prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not BEEN WRITTEN believe to be true. 17th March 19. 82 Dated this day of R.A. Flenley Ch.Insp. R. Duff SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom SIGNATURE OF WITNESS statement was recorded or received. 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:

<u>o</u>rm 38/36

ain)
PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

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KIN-72124 CULLEN BY MR TONER

A 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?

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?

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?

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.

Did he indicate to you when this was?

A He did. This was some time in the past.

Q Was that in the early 1960s?

A That is right.

 ${\tt Q} \quad \ \, {\tt Did} \,\, he \,\, give \,\, you \,\, to \,\, understand \,\, that \,\, his \,\, association \,\, with \,\, William \,\, McGrath \,\, had \,\, ceased? \,\, \cdot$

A' That is correct.

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 ...

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KIN-50671

Thidelineid when

A

Lonegall Pass

CID Drugs Squad XXXXXX

21 March 1974

ACC Lichard Crime Dranch

- 1. Following my appointment with you Jir 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. PoskATR is presently a warden in the 'Kincora Boys Rostol' owned by the Belfort Corporation at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The Resident Superintendent of the hostel is a Er 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 Andrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpon Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that have stated that have stated that have stated that have been stated that have stated the st
- 5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Trish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existance but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
- 6. After leaving Finachy in 1500 McG.MTH bought a house at which was used as a headquarters top the above organisation. (Feb. Ho. 665018). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McG.MTH. We 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 Newtownards Hoad, Belfast. The papelhane 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, Horthorn Eroland 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.

A

Lonegall Pass

CID Drugs Squad xxxxxx

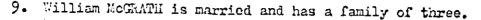
21 March 1974

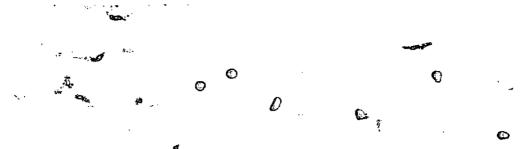
Thidelmend with later.

ACC Lichard Oring Dranch

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- 5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Trish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existance but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
- 6. After leaving Finachy in 1640 McGMATH bought a house at which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (Feb. No. 1888). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGMATH. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2500 and sold them in 1967 for £12 500.
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- 10. By informent had the opportunity of purchasing a small business in . William EcCRATH by very subtle pressures managed to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he would pay helf the purchase price, which he never ild. The business did quite well but EcCRATH normowed from his partner to the amount of 12000. McGRATH also started a bideline in carpets. This venture resulted in him occurring debts in my informants name. Hence the later action to recoupe the money owed.
- 11. About 3 to 4 years past McGNTH 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.
- 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 washing.
- 15. Quite resently it is alleged he approached a person working in the Chemistry Business and acked if he could obtain arsenic or strychnine.
- 10. It is understood that William McGRATH originally comes from around Dieary.

18....

18. Subject has also close connections with the British Israelites. Some known associates in this Regigious body are:-

3

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 McGKATH for many years. It is alleged that her present mental condition is due to pressures from McGKATH. I understand she has had theatment at mental institutions.
- 21. works in poration Welfare Department of Lend is believed to have obtained the jou for LowAVIII at the 'Nincora' Boys Lostel.
- 22. There is in existence a 'boyalist' Cormittee' comprising of prominent loyalists. (son) an Assemblyman, is passing on information to (junior) 20 years, who is under influence of William McGMAM.
- 23. 20 years approximately, at a house boside a postbox (present address unknown) is said to be under the influence of McGAATH. It is alleged that he was in the Civil Righth or hepublican movement and later was a member of John McGAATH. Abefore Association. He is now a member of the Young Unionists.

	A	Division	Donegall.	Pass	Sub-Division	ţ
cip	Drugs Squad	Station/Branci	ير		Date	ورمل سي
SUBJECT	INTE	ILIGENCR	£0 €	- WILLIAM	nc GRATH	(V. 10)
	·					\\var_h
	W. I.	illian in	Brath,	50/6 8 yrs.,	188 Upper 1	l'ards
To	c: ACC Meharg	vad, Selfa assosialed	in son	ne measure	188 Apper A le ato have	d.

- Following my appointment with you dir on the 2 March 1974 at your office I have made further enquiries relating to William McGHATH, 50/60 years (date of birth available later), 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Beliast.
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- 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. ______). 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.
- 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.

OCD-312-(36pg) Exhibits UC1 to Box \$25 moved to his present address at 188 Upper Newtownards Road . Belfast.

> 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.

- 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.
- 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.
- It is known that for a time around 1970/71 he worked as a Estate Agents Office. filing clerk at
- 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.
- It is understood that William McGRATH originally comes from around Bleary and in his early days lived in Earl Street, Belfast.

17.

18.

Subject has also close connections with the British Israelites. Some known associates in this Religious body are:-

OCD-312-(36pg) Exhibits JC1-8 DBE16 - Box S25

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 sould be worth interviewing in relation to subject.

- 20. A lady called 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 the Corporation 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.

 passing on information to (junior) 20 years, who is under influence of William McGRATH.
- approximately, formerly living in , 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 was killed in a car accident at Antrim Road, Belfast. He was described as a prologalist Roman Catholic who it is alleged was responsible for forming a National Front Organisation at QUB. It was also suppose known that he was a Young Unionist at one stage.
- 25. There was the suggestion that a check should be done on and is quite friendly with MCGHATH.
- 26. My informant on one occasion was asked by McGRATH to go along to a person called

 , to warn him that the police were coming to search his house. When my informant arrived he was under the impression that knew or that the police had already been there. It is thought that has served a prison sentence. He is also alleged to have tried to commit suicide around 1970. McGRATH said that he thought that was a communist in Loyalist organisations.

27.

OCD-312-(36pg) Exhibits JC1-8 DBE16 - Box S25 503 A.C.C. Melang. House Branch. H. Q. (1) Fellowing my appointment with pany on the 2 march 1974 at your office the distinct information the first the section of have madel further enquires relating to. Welliam m - Anath; 56th boys. (Det of Birth the amilable later), 188 upper Nantomardo Rosed, m' broth is presently so warden in the Kincora Boijo Hostel. cured by the Belfast Corporation.

Boijo Hostel. cured by the Belfast Conformation.

The superintendent of the Hostel And The Assignment of the Hostel And The Superintendent of the Joseph may b). Land of the series of the (3) religion a self stifled lay greades who, when my informant first met him, was halling meetige. advertised as lampages of Bhallenge to Christian bookdanto their lively These occurred around. (4) He also had close connections with the young People's Eshrichian Fellewship, 269 anthem Level, Selfest (FAITH HOUSE) which later moved to.
premises from as FAITH HOSE, CRIEN PARK. FINAGHY, BILLITET. Subject lift there It In 1960. He was reputed to have detect. had quaranteed a loan for Faith Flerence

KIN-114069

KIN-114065 اردیا

though a third forty (10) Some states that William in breth for the Ateenagas from the organisation, to his home for algo III. The main topic of the talk sea usually loyalist leadership to-day in more indoctrinate the vulnerable, and idealistic young its with the idea that they were potential leaders. to achieve this badership he stressed the read, An physical, moral and mental stitility ens in meetings he other introduces in a characteristic , namely the need for sexual stability. Without sexual freedown, he dollared, there could not be The conclusion being that without sexual freedows one is toused and kaged up. This is what he times as a "block" another point covered has the need for propaganda and told his the pupil that every opportunity for the speniore ofther across their point of west should be taken, whether it be Tolkvision of Holler news media.

(11) Source, a creation of the lovally deceptions and manipulation stalled that eventually Barrers parsuaded to undress.

Sexual perversions took place between his broth & humself, on terms numerous occasions. A massage machine was used by in Grath for shoulding his subject.

My brath always stropped but before he did so be quowally left the room went upstars and was beard moving thout above the affice where these activities took place. The affice had no windows with a single bright light on the loss which were secured when the office was in use, I the moreover was the secured when the office was in use, I make moreover up photography or laps recording equipments.

Jc 5

Continuation Page

Page No.

A/cc. Mehorg.

Please find attacked a collation of information gethered over a period from Jebrua 1974 to the present time in relation to one William me South, presently residing at 188. Upper Newtownerds Road, Befast, and his connection with the porce miletary organisalis known as "TARA".

Sellian in Earth prevents humself to a levery the stand of the Brangebeal fact, and politically to extraine long about wiers. There is also can association

solh the religious body known as the Touteh By rallite on discens to favour their erecipoint,

It will be be de discovered from the attacher information that while he preaches morality his own morals one questionable.

KIN-114091

JCB

principle of the state of the s

Information ne Nellum mi broth 18 lepper N'ands Roas, Belfast

conversation with Mr in bornick Net, barryduff. Mr he bornick in passing, mentioned a matter relating to a friend who had been sexually abused and influenced by an anonymous person. It that stage he did not worth to doclose all the facts because he had necessed it an confedence.

- (2) Ohn to week C. 1. D Course Hendon to Feb 1974.
- (3) On neturn after thoughtful consideration of souversation of souversation I returned to some m' bornick. to ask if he wished to make an official complaint.
- party at M' bornicks have.
- (5) Informant explained that as a spring bhoustian he detended westings which his brak organised.

CODE 18-78

(6) Those public meetings progressed to provale meatings in which In brail talked to the young over of newal blocks." touch them on the prevaler and if they objected he would explain that they were tonsed + keyed up and he called this a mestal black (1) From this approach he would Syplam that award have no proper moral, physical or medal Stability unless they had complete Sexual freedom . This progressed to provale contact with any informant and some other young men when he masterobated their and on according photographed my (8) Informant on one occaseur was maked in as soon without wendows , and two looks are door in thath was generally naked and these coccasion for such his (9) Informant gave names and sakes enformation about people

Reference

29

who came under the influence of an Sorath. (10). Garing a conversation with suformant mention was made st The Kinevia Boys home . + that a person Called Maynes who was the worden there had been investigated for interfere with young boys at a holiday (11) I made enqueries at the lastern Health Board and talked to a per Buty and also a ther I exer Galleland there. eventually given copies of letters et which were related to No Health Board meastigation into 16 allegations agand her His explanation maynes. tous accepted and he was retimed in his job at Kimora, (12) All the information was ; forwarded to him mehate to Not builds inquires whemade.

(13, Tuther talks with the informent revealed that me south was in some respects very politically protecoled and treed to influence the young man, that he came in contact with, sale politics. (14) It was at revealed that M' Grath organised the TARA movement esto are a para military protestant organisation. who met on the blefter &. Change Hall under the guese of an longe discussor gros m' brath was prown as the Commandant. Ordinary appears wore a Red Rebbin In brath wore a Green & Redone. USI He lorought some of the younger members to his home. and talked of loyelist leadership to - day stressing need for moral Physical & mental stately and after a few meetings added somuel stability. Thost of the young onen vere very supressionable (enforment Soia)

(16)	Clifford Sony the was the
	admin affect of the TARA.
	Informant was Intelligence Offers (man out)
	David Brown, Bongor Was
	adjutad
	beo in Goulous - horrant affects
	V ather names & address
	and latte

Secretary 2

THE ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY Headquarters Brooklyn Knock Road Belfast Northern Ireland BT5 6LE

The Secretary

Committee of Inquiry into Children's Homes & Hostlels Castle Buildings

Stormont BELFAST BT4 3RA

14 December 1984

Dear Sir

DOCUMENTS OF D/CONSTABLE CULLEN

I enclose herewith various further original documents from the papers of ${\sf Detective}$ Constable Cullen and ${\sf Index}$ the same below.

In general terms these documents (except for one) were prepared by D/Con stable 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 kgiven 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 rought 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 wre 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

CODE 18-78

(6) Those public meetings progressed to provale meatings in which In brail talked to the young over of newal blocks." touch them on the prevaler and if they objected he would explain that they were tonsed + keyed up and he called this a mestal black (1) From this approach he would Syplam that award have no proper moral, physical or medal Stability unless they had complete Sexual freedom . This progressed to provale contact with any informant and some other young men when he masterobated their and on according photographed my (8) Informant on one occaseur was maked in as soon without wendows , and two looks are door in thath was generally naked and these coccasion for such his (9) Informant gave names and sakes enformation about people

Reference

29

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

JAMES PRICE CULLEN						
AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]						
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS D/CONSTABLE						
DRUGS SQUAD HQ, RUC STATION, DONESALL PASS, 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 30 day of

APRIL

19 80

SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received

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. Curconversation 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 C/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 as the friendship grea

SIGNATURE of WITNESS

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Form 38/36 . ..

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STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

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STATEMENT (0F: '	JAMES	PRICE	CATTEN	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 am 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 Milliam 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 Welfere

SIGNATURE OF STATEMENT MAKER TOWNS & COLLEGE

Form 38/36[a]

621 825 821 3 3

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,
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 Sed James P Cullen SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

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 informent 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 Menarg. I had no contact with Mr Meharg or 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 Yr Menarg. 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 Sed James P Cullen

Form 38/36 (Plain)

O BE COMPLETED WHEN THE MATEMENT HAS BEEN WRITTEN

624

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 Holywood Road, the R15 complaints about Mr McGrath, and of the 1975 and 1976 rumours concerning Mr Mains.

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A That is correct, Mr Chairman.

 ${\tt Q}$ Are those documents which you brought for the first time to the Tribunal yesterday afternoon?

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?

 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.
- 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.
- Q Have you had the opportunity to go through this journal and identify the various relevant entires in it?

 A I have, Mr Chairman.
- Q Could you go to the entry for 4 July 1974.

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? 4 July 1974.
- 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.
- Q Did you have or have you ever had previous journals relating to periods prior to July 1974?

 A Yes.

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DC CULLEN
BY MR TONER

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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?
- 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 inquries 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?

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL