

# **INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995**

# WITNESS STATEMENT

# I, SIS Officer A, will say as follows:

- 1. I have been employed by the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) since August 1989 in a range of roles in the UK and overseas. I became a Deputy Director in 2012 and, since October 2015, have been Deputy Director responsible for compliance and disclosure matters. It is the longstanding policy of SIS that the identities of its officers, other than the Chief of the Service, are not publicly disclosed, for operational reasons and in order to ensure the safety of them and their families.
- 2. In my current role, I oversee the compliance of SIS operations with the law and other relevant guidance and directives. This role includes overseeing the Service's response to legal cases and disclosure requests related to a range of issues, including legacy matters in Northern Ireland. In this capacity, I provide assurance to C, the Service's Accounting Officer, that we are effectively meeting our legal obligations.
- 3. The Secret Intelligence Service, often referred to as MI6, was established in 1909 as the Foreign Section of the Secret Service Bureau. Until 1994, SIS did not have a statutory basis and its existence was not publicly confirmed. In 1992, SIS was formally avowed in 1992 and was put on a statutory basis with the Intelligence Services Act 1994.
- 4. The role of SIS, as set out in the Intelligence Services Act 1994, is to provide Her Majesty's Government with a global covert capability that facilitates the collection of secret intelligence and mount operations overseas to promote and defend the national security and economic wellbeing of the United Kingdom, and to prevent and detect serious crime.
- 5. Following the increase in the threat of Republican terrorism in early 1972, the Irish Joint Section (IJS) was established in response to a request for more information from the province by the Permanent Secretary in the newly established Northern Ireland Office (NIO), Sir William Nield. The IJS was established by the Security Service (MI5) and SIS, with jointly staffed offices in Belfast and London.

### SIS DISCLOSURE EXERCISE

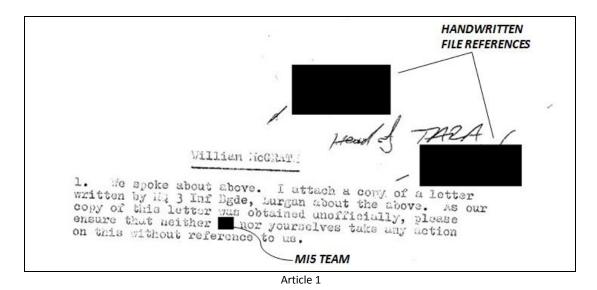
- 6. On 18 November 2014, Sir Jonathan Stephens (Permanent Secretary, Northern Ireland Office), in a letter copied to many Government departments, requested that the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) undertake disclosure searches for material that may be relevant to the Inquiry Into Historical Institutional Abuse 1922 to 1995 (HIA Inquiry) underway in Northern Ireland under the chairmanship of Sir Anthony Hart. The Inquiry was set up to 'examine if there were systemic failings by institutions or the state in their duties towards those children in their care between the years of 1922-1995'.
- 7. SIS has received requests for disclosure from the Inquiry. SIS takes its disclosure obligations seriously and I am satisfied that the searches carried out by officers in our compliance team constitute a reasonable and proportionate search for relevant material on the SIS corporate record. These officers, and SIS legal advisers, specialise in disclosure matters and regularly conduct searches of this type; they also consulted the SIS records management team to ensure a sufficiently broad search was conducted. I know that SIS officers have made the Inquiry aware of the capabilities, nature and operation of our file management systems. Given the passage of time, any SIS account of the period in question is reliant on our written record.
- 8. All material identified by SIS as potentially relevant to the HIA Inquiry has been made available in unredacted form for the purpose of undertaking its relevance review. SIS has also provided answers to all questions asked by the HIA Inquiry to their full satisfaction in relation to SIS activities in Northern Ireland and persons of interest to the Inquiry. This has resulted in requests to SIS to disclose material relating to these events. That material is disclosed in this witness statement. It primarily consists of open source material, as well as correspondence between MI5 and SIS, and MoD material. SIS has consulted MI5 and MoD prior to releasing material that originated from those departments.
- 9. Where the public disclosure of information would be prejudicial to national security and/or the safety of individuals concerned, it has been redacted with the agreement of the HIA Inquiry, but with the aim, as requested by the Inquiry, of making as much information publicly available as possible. Where redactions have been made, a gist of the redacted material has been included in the witness statement. The Inquiry has nevertheless been able to review the complete versions of those documents.
- 10. Certain redactions or gists relate to the use of cyphers or similar devices. SIS uses cyphers, codewords and nicknames for the protection of identities of people who are in some way involved with or of interest to the Service. They are used to distinguish a person but conceal the individual's identity. These may include, but are <u>not</u> restricted to, SIS officers, agents and contacts. These terms become part of SIS's permanent record their use is generally classified as SECRET or above. We have sought to provide the individuals' real names in place of the original cyphers.
- 11. Where possible, full copies of the original documents have been made available to the HIA Inquiry. These documents are referred to in the text of the SIS witness statement as "Exhibit x" and can be found in the document Appendix. Where it has not been appropriate to release original documents, relevant extracts have been included in the text of the SIS witness statement with the full agreement of the HIA Inquiry. These documents are referred to as "Article x". Should any further relevant material be identified, it will be made available to the Inquiry.

- 12. It is a longstanding principle of successive UK Governments that we 'Neither Confirm Nor Deny' assertions, allegations or speculation in relation to the security and intelligence agencies, or other parts of Government. This is known as the 'NCND principle'. This means that, as a general rule, the Government will adopt a position of NCND when responding to questions about whether the agencies are carrying out, or have carried out, an operation or investigation into a particular person or group; have a relationship with a particular person; hold particular information on a person; or have shared information about that person with any other agencies, whether within the UK or elsewhere. This principle exists for a variety of reasons, including the protection of those who work for and with the agencies, and the willingness to do so of those that may consider doing so in the future.
- 13. The current threat to the UK from international terrorism is severe, meaning that an attack is highly likely. The threat to Great Britain from Northern Ireland-related terrorism was raised on 11 May 2016 to substantial, meaning that an attack is a strong possibility; the threat to Northern Ireland is assessed to be severe. These levels are set by the Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre and the Security Service (MI5).
- 14. The protection of secret intelligence and operational intelligence activities is essential to enable SIS to continue to carry out its statutory national security functions, including but not limited to protecting the UK from the terrorist threat referred to above. There is a high degree of risk that SIS's current and future capability to operate secretly around the world would be impaired if information is publicly disclosed which is prejudicial to national security and/or the safety of individuals.

# **WILLIAM McGRATH AND TARA**

- 15. William McGrath was a prominent member of the protestant community in Northern Ireland in the 1960-70s and founder of the Tara organisation. Along with Raymond Semple and Joseph Mains, he was convicted in 1981 for offences relating to the systematic sexual abuse of children at the Kincora Boys Home in Belfast. He died in 1992.
- 16. McGrath's name appears in SIS documents primarily in relation to his prominence as a leading figure in Tara. Tara was a Protestant organisation founded by William McGrath in the 1960s. In October 1976, the security and intelligence agencies were considering the possibility of developing a source of reporting on the organisation. The SIS record on Tara includes documents obtained by Brian Gemmell from his Army records, newspaper articles, and correspondence between SIS and MI5.
- 17. In the course of the HIA Inquiry, SIS was made aware by MI5 of extracts from documents marked with SIS file references that relate to McGrath. SIS has conducted searches to identify the original documents and to make such material available to the HIA Inquiry for review.
- 18. The extracts begin with a document dated 18 April 1973 from Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland which describes McGrath as "Leader of the refurbished form of the TARA Brigade". A subsequent document reference (again from Intelligence staff in NI) dated 13 November 1973 reads "Subject "gets them young and preaches religion to them" which means that he preaches bigotry and anti-Catholic sermons". The final document reference on the MI5 list is

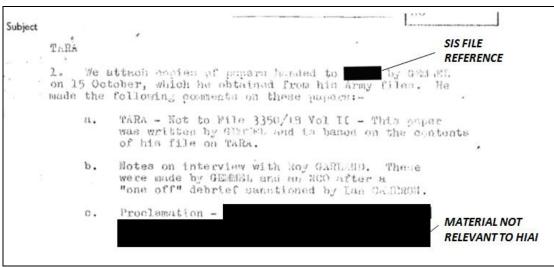
- dated 11 February 1977. There are no records to indicate that SIS was aware of McGrath's involvement in child sex abuse at Kincora prior to his conviction in 1981.
- 19. On 19 October 1976, an SIS officer based in London wrote a letter to MI5 on the subject of William McGrath attaching a copy of a letter originating from HQ 3 Infantry Brigade based in Lurgan (*Article 1*). In his letter, the SIS officer does not state how the document was acquired by SIS other than to say that it was obtained unofficially. MI5 was asked to ensure that no action is taken without reference to SIS.



20. The 4 page MoD letter that was enclosed is dated 28 January 1976 and also includes two newspaper articles published in the Belfast Telegraph and the Hibernia in October 1975 (*Exhibit 1*). The title of the letter is "EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS SECRET ORGANISATION - TARA" and contains sections on William McGrath, Tara, Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303 and Ian

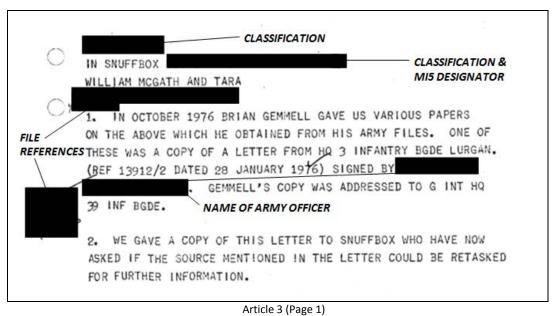
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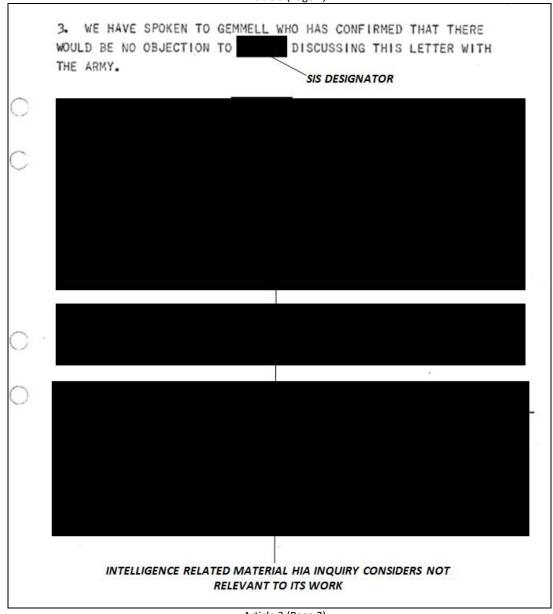
21. On the same day (19 October 1976), a UK-based SIS officer initiated a Minute (*Article 2*) for distribution within SIS Headquarters in London. The subject of the Minute is Tara and is a cover document for attached papers handed to SIS by Brian Gemmell on 15 October 1976. Gemmell is a former Captain in the Intelligence Corps who claims that he passed on information relating to William McGrath's involvement in sexual abuse at Kincora to Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland in the early 1970s.



Article 2

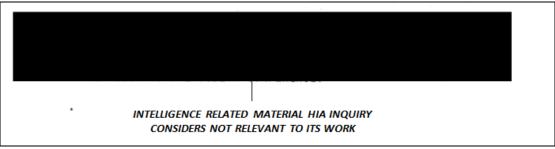
- 22. The SIS officer comments that the papers attached to his Minute were obtained by Gemmell from his Army files and comprise a document entitled "Tara" dated 14 October 1976 (*Exhibit 2*); notes on an interview with Roy Garland, made by Gemmell and an unnamed Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) following a "one off" meeting with Ian Cameron undated (*Exhibit 3*); a media article entitled "The Paradox that is Tara" (*Exhibit 4*); and a copy of the Tara proclamation (*Exhibit 5*).
- 23. Three months later, on 31 January 1977, an officer from a UK-based SIS team initiated a telegram addressed to Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland and copied to SIS London and MI5 (*Article 3*). The subject of the telegram was "William McGrath and Tara" and refers to various papers handed to SIS by Brian Gemmell in October 1976; in particular to the letter originating from HQ 3 Infantry Brigade, Lurgan dated 28 January 1976.
- 24. In his telegram the SIS officer confirms that a copy of the letter had been shared with MI5 who had asked if the source mentioned in the letter could be retasked for further information. The letter continues with the SIS officer saying that they had spoken to Gemmell who raised no objection to Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland discussing the letter with the Army.





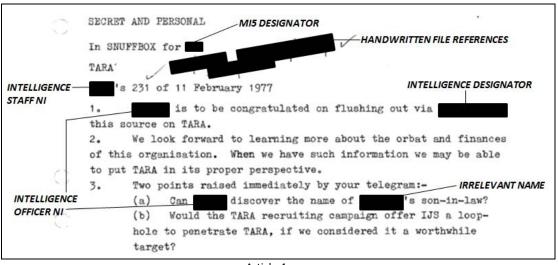
Article 3 (Page 2)

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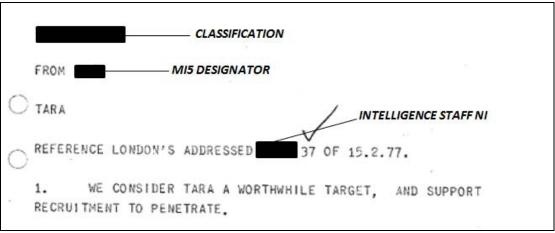
Article 3 (Page 3)

25. On 15 February 1977, an officer in SIS London initiated a telegram addressed to Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland and to MI5 on the subject of Tara (Article 4). Referring to a message initiated on the 11 February, the SIS officer begins by congratulating a member of the Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland for "flushing out" a source on Tara. The message continues with SIS London expressing interest in learning more about the organisation and whether Tara's recruitment campaign could offer a potential opportunity for the Irish Joint Section (IJS) to develop access into the organisation, if it was considered a worthwhile target.



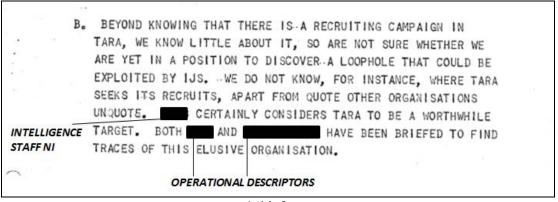
Article 4

26. MI5 responded on 16 February 1977 to confirm that they considered Tara to be a worthwhile target and supported recruitment to penetrate the organisation (Article 5).



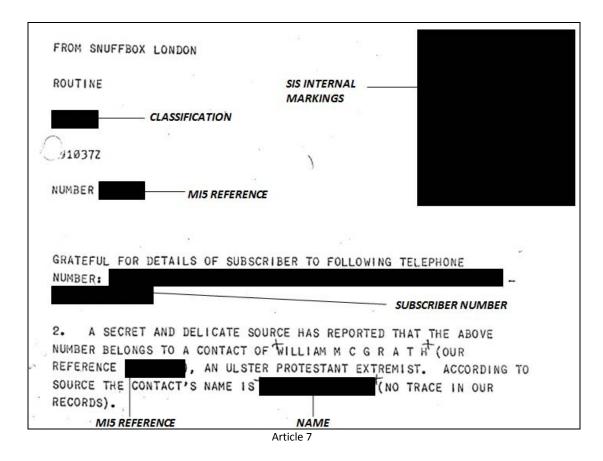
Article 5

27. On 17 February 1977, Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland responded by telegram to SIS London's question on whether the Tara recruitment campaign could be exploited by the IJS (*Article 6*). Paragraph 1B of their telegram indicates that Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland knew very little about Tara's recruiting campaign beyond knowing that one existed and were therefore not yet in a position to identify any opportunities for the IJS to exploit. However, they share MI5's view that Tara is a worthwhile target and that individuals had briefed to "find traces on this elusive organisation".



Article 6

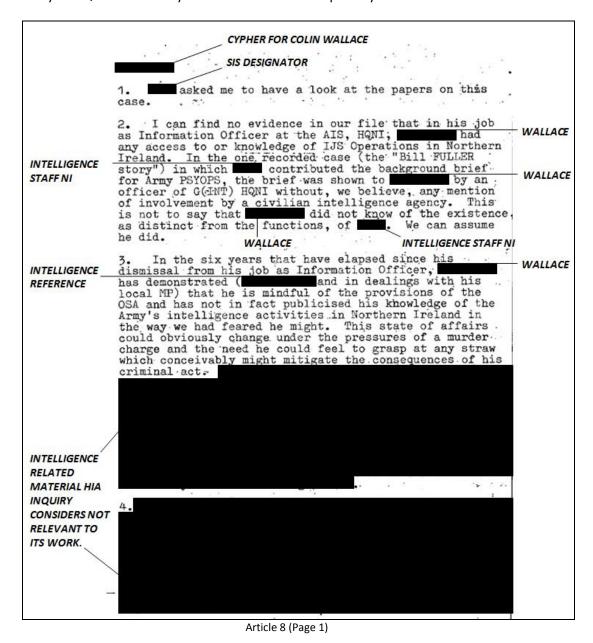
28. On 30 May 1977, an MI5 officer wrote to SIS in London to request information on the subscriber of an international telephone number, who is believed to be a contact of William McGrath (Article 7). A name provided by the source of the information produced no trace in MI5 records. This is the final piece of material in the SIS record on Tara.



## **COLIN WALLACE**

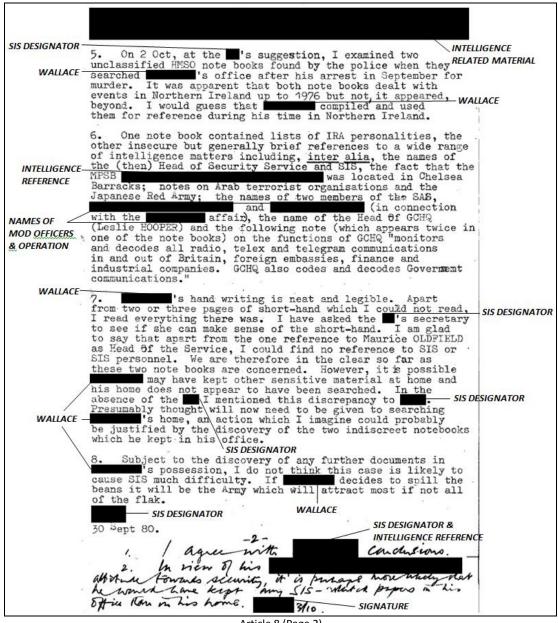
- 29. SIS records indicate that Colin Wallace was employed by the Ministry of Defence as a civilian information officer at the British Military's Headquarters in Northern Ireland (HQNI) from 1968 to 1975. In August 1974, he was investigated by the MoD on suspicion of leaking classified information to The Times correspondent Robert Fisk. This resulted in Wallace's resignation with effect from 31 December 1975.
- 30. In 1981, Wallace was jailed for manslaughter, serving 6 years in prison before being released in December 1986 after his conviction was quashed. Wallace has been the subject of a book written by Paul Foot entitled "Who framed Colin Wallace" and up to present day, has spoken publicly about his knowledge of events in Northern Ireland in the early 1970s, particularly with regard to allegations relating to abuse at the Kincora Boys Home.
- 31. SIS records relating to Colin Wallace begin in 1975 with the article published by Robert Fisk in The Times newspaper. The material comprises press cuttings, extracts from Hansard, information relating to Paul Foot's book and correspondence between Whitehall departments. The subjects covered relate to Wallace's resignation from the MOD, his appeal hearing by the Civil Service Appeal Board, his trial for manslaughter and his fight to clear his name.
- 32. On 30 September 1980, an SIS officer initiated a Minute to record his comments on papers he had been asked to review, which were found during a search of Wallace's offices following his arrest by police on manslaughter charges (Article 8). The papers were passed to SIS to check for any information relating to the work of the Intelligence Services in Northern Ireland and/or indication of any contact Wallace may have had with Intelligence staff based at HQNI. This was to enable SIS to create an accurate assessment of the overall

risk to Intelligence staff, agents and potential damage to operational work in Northern Ireland through information Wallace may have been exposed to whilst working with the Army at HQNI that he may then choose to disclose publicly.



- 33. The paragraph two the SIS officer begins by saying that there is no evidence in SIS records that in his job as Information Officer at the Army Information Service (AIS), HQNI, Wallace "had any access to or knowledge of IJS Operations in Northern Ireland." (The officer records that, in one case, SIS/MI5 contributed a background brief for a military operation which was later shown to Wallace by an Army officer based at HQNI. However, he believed that there was no mention by the Army officer of agency involvement.)
- 34. The Minute continues with the SIS officer commenting that in the six years that have elapsed since he left his job as Information Officer, Wallace had demonstrated "that he is mindful of the provisions of the OSA [Official Secrets Act] and has not in fact publicised his knowledge of the Army's intelligence activities in Northern Ireland in the way that we feared he might. This state of affairs could obviously change under the pressures of a murder charge and the need

he could feel to grasp at any straw which conceivably might mitigate the consequences of his criminal act."

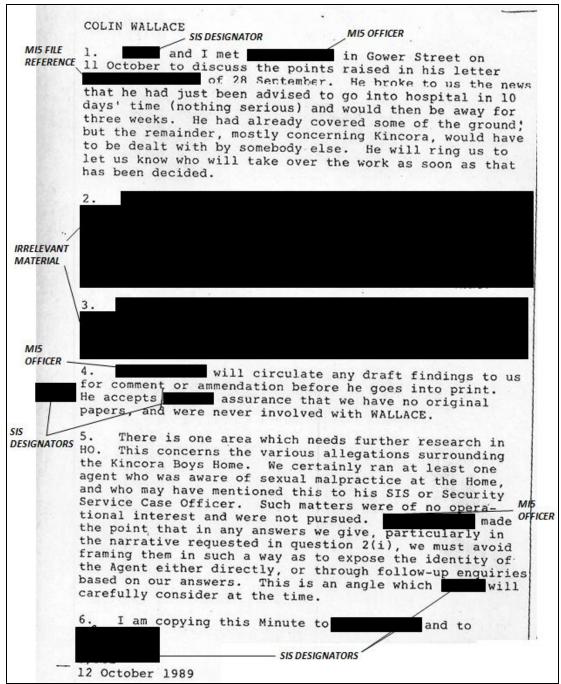


Article 8 (Page 2)

- 35. In paragraph 5 of the Minute the SIS officer refers to two note books that he was asked to examine, found by police when they searched Wallace's office after his arrest in September for murder. He writes "It was apparent that both note books dealt with events in Northern Ireland up to 1976 but not, it appeared, beyond." It was assessed that that Wallace compiled and used the note books as a reference during his time in Northern Ireland.
- 36. Continuing his description of the notebooks, the SIS officer wrote: "One note book contained lists of IRA personalities, the other insecure but generally brief references to a wide range of intelligence matters including, inter alia, the names of the (then) Head of Security Service, and SIS." Further references include "notes on Arab terrorist organisations and the Japanese Red Army; the names of two members of the SAS" and "the name of the Head of GCHQ

(Leslie Hooper)." Wallace also made notes in both notebooks about the functions of GCHQ and that it codes and decodes Government communications.

- 37. Drawing a conclusion to the relevance of the notebooks to SIS, the officer writes that "apart from the one reference to Maurice OLDFIELD as Head of the Service, I could find no reference to SIS or SIS personnel. We are therefore in the clear so far as these note books are concerned". He adds that subject to the discovery of any further documents in Wallace's possession "I do not think this case is likely to cause SIS much difficulty".
- 38. One month later, on 9 October 1980, an officer in the Ministry of Defence wrote to various Government departments with a more detailed description of the notebooks recovered by police during a search of Wallace's offices (**Exhibit 6**). The officer comments that much of the information in the notebooks could have been gleaned from a careful reading of newspapers and from conversations with journalists in Belfast in the early seventies.
- 39. Wallace's reasons for keeping notes are far from clear but the MoD officer surmises that he (Wallace) "may either have wanted to pass it on to other pressmen perhaps Fisk or may even have planned some sort of book on terrorism for which there are the rough notes". Neither officer from SIS or MoD, tasked with reviewing the notebooks, has made any reference to Wallace making notes relating to abuse at the Kincora Boys' Home.
- 40. On Kincora, the first document in SIS records where Colin Wallace's name appears is an article published in the News of the World on 21 March 1982. The title of the article is "I'll expose top men's vice ring says killer" (**Exhibit 7**). In the article, Wallace, who at the time was serving a ten year sentence for manslaughter, is described as holding "the key to a growing sex scandal involving top members of the Establishment".
- 41. On 12 October 1989, an SIS officer drafted a Minute to record details of a meeting with an MI5 officer to discuss MI5/SIS input into questions on Colin Wallace which Cabinet Office had requested be answered (Article 9). The questions related to Wallace's duties in Northern Ireland, his transfer to HQNW District in 1975, his resignation from the Civil Service and proceedings at the Civil Service Appeals Service, his conviction for manslaughter in 1981 and Wallace's allegations on Kincora and that he was prevented from providing information which he possessed to official investigations and inquiries into Kincora. When addressing questions relating to Kincora, the SIS officer commented that this is one area in which SIS needed to conduct further research. In paragraph 5 of the minute, the officer commented: "We certainly ran at least one agent who was aware of sexual malpractice at the home and who may have mentioned this to his SIS or Security Service Case officer. Such matters were of no operational interest and were not pursued."
- 42. No material has been identified on the SIS record that provides any information relating to the material reviewed by the SIS officer in October 1989 on which his comments in paragraph 5 of his Minute are based. Extensive searches conducted by SIS for the HIA Inquiry has failed to identify any material that enables SIS to identify the agent or the time period to which the SIS officer is referring.



Article 9

### **JAMES MILLER**

- 43. On 6 August 2014, an article was published in the Belfast Telegraph reporting that Brian Gemmell had received information about child sex abuse at Kincora from three people (Exhibit 8). The names of the individuals were James Miller, Roy Garland and Jim McCormick.
- 44. Searches conducted by SIS on the three names mentioned in the 2014 Belfast Telegraph story identified a newspaper article dated 29 March 1987, in which Barry Penrose of The Sunday Times stated that: "[James] Miller claims that the Intelligence services had known

- about the activities at Kincora for a number of years and believes the boy's home was used to entrap men who would be blackmailed into providing information." (Exhibit 9).
- 45. Following publication by the Sunday Times, Miller was interviewed by two government officials on 2 April 1987. During that interview, he explained that he had contacted Penrose because of his concerns "about the degree of publicity Colin Wallace was receiving." Notes of the interview, containing Miller's account of his dealings with Penrose and Liam Clarke of the Sunday Times was found in SIS records (Article 10).
  - 2. Miller, who was in a contrite mood, gave a full account of his dealings with Barry Penrose and Liam Clarke of the Sunday Times. In brief, in February this year Miller became concerned about the degree of publicity Colin Wallace was receiving. He was particularly incensed at a Penrose story in the Sunday Times which he felt supported Wallace's allegations that the Security Service had "framed him". Miller contacted Penrose by telephone early in February and during that month they had a number of telephone conversations. Miller, who is a talkative and gullible individual, thought that he was refuting Wallace's statements, but it is clear now that Penrose was simply drawing him out on other subjects, namely:
    - a. The 1974 Loyalist Worker Strike.
    - b. Allegations that Harold Wilson had been a communist agent.
    - c. The 1974 Dublin bombing.
    - d. The 1973 killing of Tommy Heron, the UDA E Belfast Commander.
    - e. Allegations regarding the Kincora Boys Home.
  - 3. Penrose contacted Miller on Friday 20 March to say that he proposed to publish a piece on Sunday 22 March about Wallace, and wanted to include a small amount of what Miller had to say on the subject. He also wanted Miller to speak to Liam Clarke, the Sunday Times "Irish expert", which he did later that day. Miller became concerned that he might have said too much and asked for the article to be read out to him over the telephone before publication. This was not done and after several calls on Saturday 21 March, having received the assurances that his comments would be a very small part of a larger article, he agreed to its publication.
  - 4. Miller was genuinely shocked when he read the story produced by the Sunday Times and phoned Penrose on Sunday 22 March to remonstrate: this cut little ice with Penrose. Miller has not spoken to Penrose or Clarke since but his family

Article 10 (Page 1)

- 46. Miller was particularly "incensed" at a Penrose story in the Sunday Times which he felt supported Wallace's allegations that the Security Service had "framed him". He had subsequently contacted Penrose by telephone and they had a number of conversations in February 1987 in which Miller thought he was refuting Wallace's statements.
- 47. During his interview with the government officials, Miller said "that although he admitted to Penrose that he had had a brief acquaintance with McGrath from days in the TARA brigade and, and had heard rumours that the man was homosexual, he had "no knowledge"

whatsoever of the Kincora home and the entrapment story, which he learnt about after his departure from Ulster."

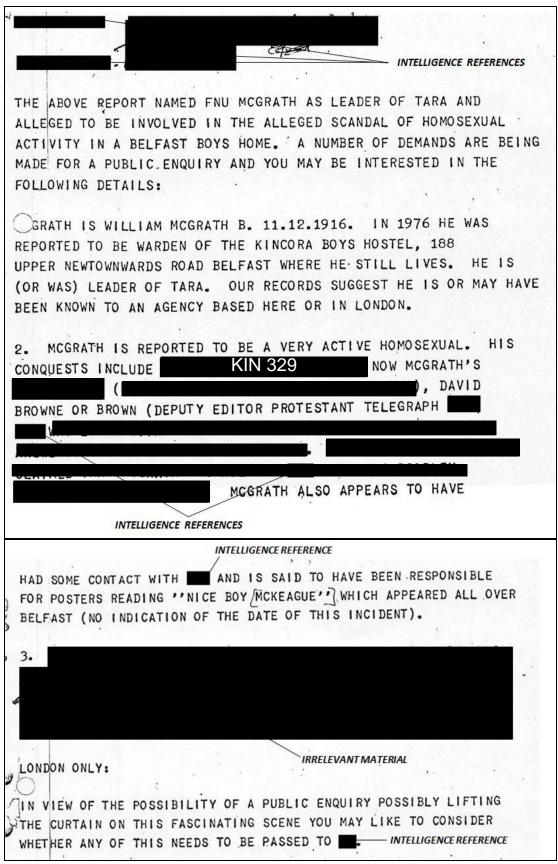
have received a number of further calls from Clarke attempting to elicit further details. Clarke has also implied that unless the family co-operate there would be "a number of journalists on their doorstep". On 3 April Miller received a letter from Penrose, the text of which is attached. Miller has firmly stated to us his intentions not to speak to the press again but would like to take some action to counter what has been reported. He has talked of asking his solicitor to take the matter up with the Sunday Times and it is possible that he could sue for libel. We have however instructed him to do nothing until we have considered this matter further.

- 5. According to Miller, he did not make the two principal allegations in the Sunday Times article of 22 March. His comments were taken out of context and twisted to suit the theories being postulated by Penrose and his associates. He also maintains that the article published on 29 March in the Sunday Times is untrue and he did not speak again to Penrose as was stated. Miller has never met Penrose or Clarke and has received no payment whatsoever.
- 6. Miller said that although he admitted to Penrose that he had had a brief acquaintance with McGrath from days in the TARA Brigade, and had heard rumours that the man was homosexual, he had no knowledge whatsoever of the Kincora home and the entrapment story, which he learned about after his departure from Ulster. These remarks he said were the sum total of what he told Penrose about McGrath and the home.

Article 10 (Page 2)

## **JOHN McKEAGUE**

- 48. John McKeague was a prominent Ulster loyalist and one of the founding members of paramilitary group, the Red Hand Commando. Information published on-line links McKeague's name to William McGrath and Tara, and to his involvement in the Kincora Boys Home scandal. McKeague died from gunshot wounds on 29 January 1982.
- 49. Searches carried out by SIS identified a report initiated by the Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland to SIS London dated 13 February 1980 (Article 11). The report begins by referring to individual named McGrath (first name unknown) as the leader of TARA and to his alleged involvement in the scandal at a Belfast Boys Home. The report states that there are demands for a public inquiry and that SIS London may be interested in details of information held on William McGrath.
- 50. Information provided by Intelligence staff in Northern Ireland from their records confirms that, in 1976, McGrath "was reported to be warden of the Kincora Boys Hostel" and "our records suggest he is or may have been known to an agency based here or in London". The document continues with McGrath's reported activities and individuals with whom he is associated. One of the activities that McGrath is said to be responsible for is creating "posters reading 'Nice Boy McKeague' which appeared all over Belfast". No date is given for this incident.

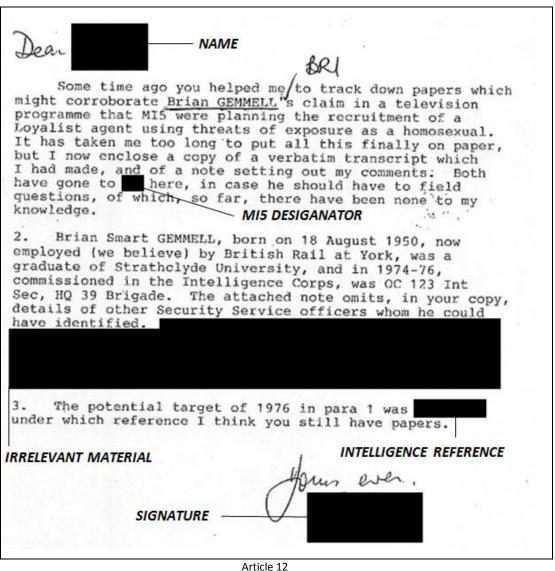


Article 11

51. Further searches identified correspondence originated by MI5 relating to a programme broadcast by the BBC on 1 June 1990. The programme was an interview with Brian Gemmell

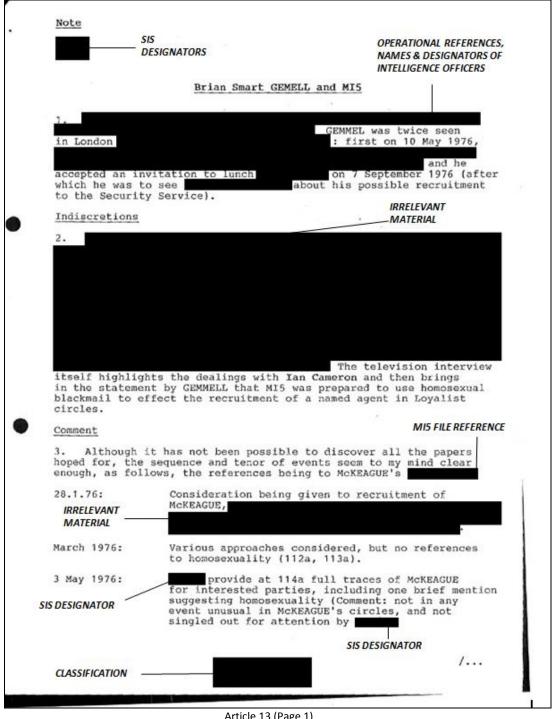
in which he claimed that MI5 were planning the recruitment of an agent using threats of exposure as a homosexuality. The correspondence includes a covering Minute, a note by the MI5 officer and a verbatim transcript from the BBC programme.

- 52. On 16 October 1990, an officer in MI5 sent a letter to SIS London relating to Brian Gemmell and claims he had made during a BBC Public Eye programme broadcast on 1 June 1990 (Article 12). Attached to the MI5 letter was a note containing comments made by the MI5 officer, entitled "Brian Smart Gemmell and MI5" and verbatim extracts from the Public Eye programme.
- 53. In the opening paragraph of his covering Minute, the MI5 officer refers to assistance provided by SIS to track down papers which "might corroborate Brian Gemmell's claim in a television programme that MI5 were planning the recruitment of a Loyalist agent using threats of exposure as a homosexual." The officer then provides a short background summary on Gemmell, who was thought to be employed by British Rail at York at that time (in 1990).



Article 12

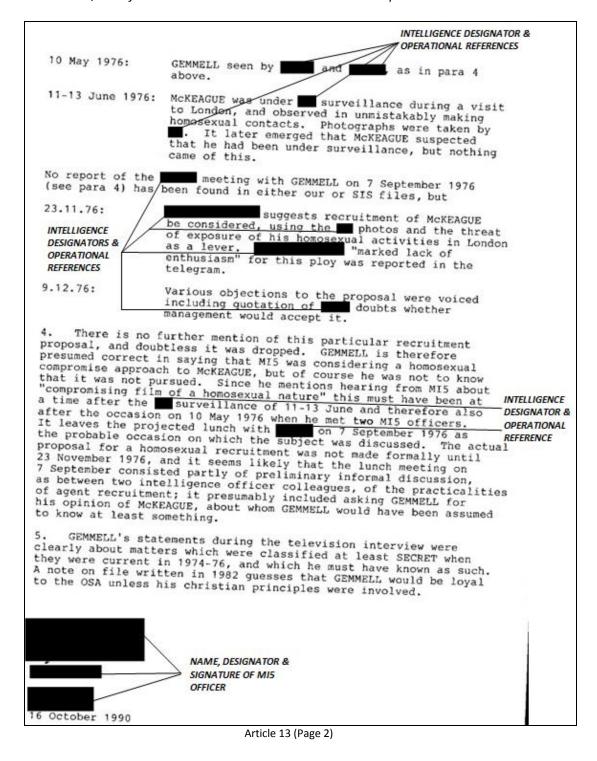
- 54. The note attached to the covering letter (Article 13) begins with the MI5 officer saying that Gemmell was seen twice in London by UK based SIS officers, who introduced themselves as members of the Security Service. Both meetings took place in 1976; the first in May and the second in September.
- 55. The note continues with the MI5 officer commenting that "the television interview itself highlights the dealings with Ian Cameron and then brings in the statement by GEMMELL that MI5 was prepared to use homosexual blackmail to effect the recruitment of a named agent in Loyalist circles". The officer indicates that it has not been possible to discover all the papers hoped for before lists his understanding of the sequence and tenor of events, which refer to John McKeague.



Article 13 (Page 1)

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56. When referring to the events dated 23 November 1976 and 9 December 1976, the MI5 officer comments that consideration was given to the suggested recruitment of McKeague, using the threat of exposure of his homosexual activities in London. However, various objections to the proposal were voiced and doubts expressed whether management would accept it. The officer reinforces this in paragraph 4 by saying "There is no further mention of this particular recruitment proposal, and doubtless it was dropped. GEMMELL is therefore presumed correct in saying that MI5 was considering a homosexual compromise approach to McKEAGUE, but of course he was not to know that it was not pursued."



- 57. The MI5 officer observes that the probable occasion at which the recruitment proposal may have been discussed with Gemmell was the meeting on the 7 September 1976. Searches conducted by SIS to identify a write up of the meeting with Gemmell has reached the same findings as the MI5 officer in October 1990: that no record of the meeting appears to exist.
- 58. The final document in this sequence of correspondence from MI5 is the verbatim transcript of the interview with Brian Gemmell on the BBC Public Eye programme broadcast on 1 June 1990. For the purpose of the broadcast, Gemmell is referred to as "James" or "J" and the interview begins with questions relating to Kincora (Exhibit 10).

### SIR MAURICE OLDFIELD

- 59. Sir Maurice Oldfield, GCMG, CBE, served as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service from 1973 until retirement on 31 January 1978. He was born in Derbyshire on 16 November 1915, spending his formative years in Bakewell before attending Manchester University, where he gained a First in History in 1937 and an MA in 1938 for research into the position of the clergy in Parliament in the later Middle Ages. In the same year, he was elected to a Fellowship at Manchester University. In 1940 he enlisted in the Army, serving as a Sergeant in Field Security in Egypt, Palestine and Syria before being commissioned in 1943. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1945 and continued to serve in the Military until March 1947. On leaving the Army, Oldfield embarked on a career in the Foreign Service, occupying a succession of posts in London, the Far East and Washington. In 1973, Oldfield was appointed Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), a position he held until retirement on 31 January 1978.
- 60. On retiring from SIS, Oldfield accepted a Visiting Fellowship at All Souls College, Oxford, where he continued his early work on the medieval clergy. The following year, he was offered the role of Security Coordinator in Northern Ireland; an appointment announced by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on 2 October 1979. Oldfield's role was to assist the Government by improving the coordination and effectiveness of the fight against terrorism in Northern Ireland.
- 61. Shortly after his appointment as Security Coordinator, HMG received information to suggest that Sir Maurice may be homosexual. Rules on Positive Vetting (PV) at that time meant that homosexuality was considered a factor that would compromise someone's security status. This led to a review by MI5 of Sir Maurice's vetting clearance in March 1980, at which he admitted that he had engaged in homosexual activities throughout his career. As a result, his security clearance was withdrawn and he was replaced as Security Coordinator in June 1980. After a long illness, Sir Maurice Oldfield died in London on 11 March 1981.
- 62. SIS is aware that, after his PV was withdrawn, MI5 conducted an investigation into Oldfield's involvement in homosexual activities during his career in government service. This was in order to assess whether Sir Maurice may have been compromised in his role in a way that would be damaging to national security. SIS was not involved in the MI5 investigation and holds no record on the work carried out by MI5 investigators. However, SIS is aware that MI5 investigators concluded "that there was no evidence whatsoever to suggest that national security had been compromised."
- 63. On 19 January 1982, the Sunday Telegraph published the first of two articles by columnist Auberon Waugh including references linking inquiries into the alleged Belfast homosexual

prostitution scandal with an "immensely distinguished public servant, now dead" (Articles 11 & 12). In the second article, published on 29 January 1982, WAUGH was more specific and mentioned Sir Maurice Oldfield, a former Chief of SIS, by name. SIS has reviewed all the material it holds on its former Chief and has identified no material to indicate that Sir Maurice Oldfield had visited Northern Ireland during his SIS career or to associate him with the Kincora Boys' Home, other than articles published in the media. Both the Sunday Telegraph articles have been made available to the HIA Inquiry.

- 64. On 23 April 1987, in a written statement to the House of Commons, the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that the Security Service (MI5) had conducted a lengthy and thorough investigation into Sir Maurice Oldfield's homosexual activity to examine whether there was any reason to suppose that national security may have been compromised. The conclusion was that, though Sir Maurice Oldfield's conduct had been a potential risk to security, there was no evidence or reason to suggest that security had ever been compromised. I understand that MI5's statement to the HIA Inquiry provides details of the security investigations into Sir Maurice Oldfield carried out by investigating officers from that agency.
- 65. On 12 February 2016, whilst reviewing MI5 material, the HIA Inquiry made SIS aware of a second hand account from 1983, which reported that a former member of SIS had told another individual that Sir Maurice Oldfield's removal from Northern Ireland related to events at Kincora. Searches conducted by SIS established that the former member of SIS who made the allegation had retired in April 1970, 13 years before the comment was made. Further searches conducted by SIS into the officer's allegation or the circumstances in which it was made found no material on the SIS record. It is my understanding that MI5 concluded that it was a senseless allegation. The officer concerned died in March 1985.

## **CONCLUSION**

- 66. This statement is a full and accurate disclosure of the SIS material deemed relevant by the HIA Inquiry. I have seen nothing to indicate any involvement on the part of SIS officers in abuse at the Kincora Boys' Home, or in any attempts to cover it up.
- 67. SIS does not exploit children or vulnerable adults for operational purposes, nor tolerate their abuse either by their staff, or those that work on their behalf or in their support including SIS agents. In dealing with cases of child abuse or exploitation, our guiding principle is, as is set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and in the Children Act, that the best interests of the child should always prevail.

Signed	SIS Officer A	
	SIS Officer A	
Date	27 MAY 2016	

EXHIBIT 1 (Page 1) CLASSIFICATION Copy No 2 6 4 Copies Readquarters 3 Infantry Brigade British Forces Post Office 801 See Distribution Lurgan 3691 Brt TELEPHONE 28 January 1976 THE SEC EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS SECRET ORGANISATION - TARA Reference: (5) (J) Your letter SF/704/INT dated 6 Jul 74. Your letter SF/712/INT dated 5 Jun 75. HE DESK PROTTE: SETTINE REGIST: Y BIT Very little is known about TARA, but some useful information has crome wich may be of value to you. The following points will be covered: Personality of William McGRATH. b. TARA. "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1307." 0. 102 11: d. Involvement of PAISLEY. This information comes from three contacts. be graded F3 and in parts F2. Our assessment is that it might WILLIAM MOGRATH William McGRATH, 118 Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST, is the leader of TARA. de used to live at 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST and prior to that, at 75 Wellington Pk, BELFAST. He originally came from Earl St where his father had a Barber Shop. He had little formal education and worked as In 1941 when McGRATH was still in his mid-twenties, he formed a group called the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emanoipation Crusade. He then embarked on an evangelical preaching career around churches and mission halls. oper ted from a large mansion at 25 Orpen Pk, BELFAST, but this is now Faith House, a Bretheren Old Peoples Home. He had an office in DUBLIN thought to be connected with the organisation. Mention has been made of two politico/religious visitors whom it is believed had contact with McGRATH prior to 1969:

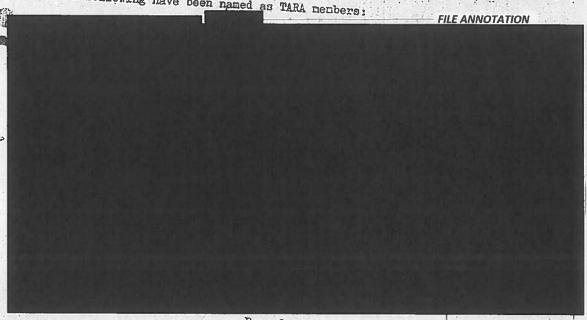
> INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY THE HIAL

Page 1 of 6

EXHIBIT 1 (Page 2) CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT McGRATH joined the Orange Order around 1964 and widehed his audiences by BY THE HIAI

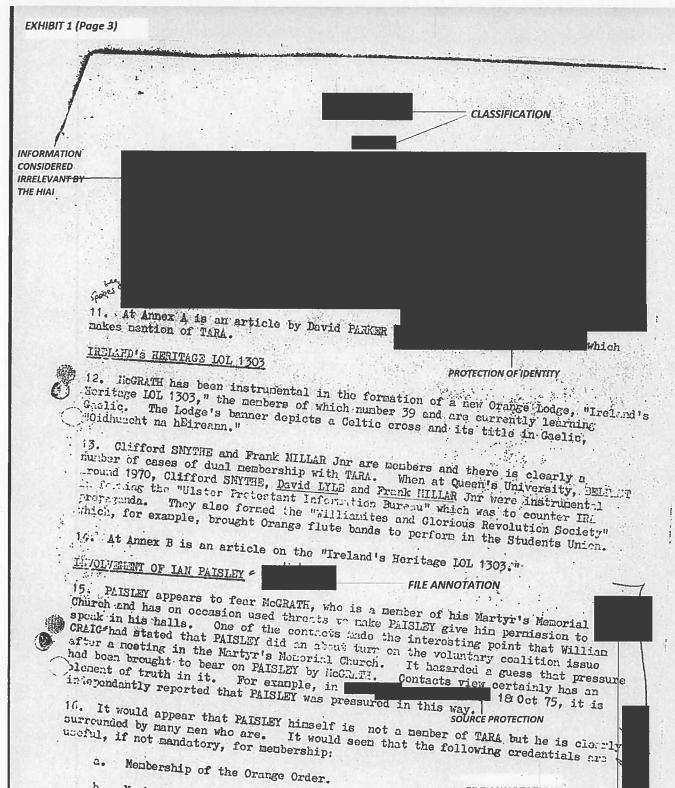
- McGRATH is a homosexuel and raises a practice of seducing promising young ner. They include David BROWNE, Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph and Clifford SMITHE, who at one time lived in NeCRATH's house and is now secretary of the HONG
- Two of the contacts gave distinct impressions that NeGRATH was somehow associate with Communism. McGRATH is said to have attended a Revolutionaries Conference in DUBLIN in the mid-sixties at which 3 representatives from Eastern Bloc countries were present. This association may account for his financial position. are very obscure, but he managed to live in sineable mansions in SELFAST even though his only visible means of support was the sale of second-hand carpets from his house! McGRATH is currently described from the 1975 NELFAST Street Director as a Welfare Officer. He is thought to be running some form of boys' home.

- One of the contacts stated that in about 1964, TARA first began to be man hard in the context of a "ginger group" within the Orange Order, but it never real got off the ground until 1969 (prosumably with the advent of the troubles), a room in Clifton St Orange Hall was obtained. This was ostensibly for meet of an "Orange Discussion Group," but was in reality to organise and train Time.
- 9. One of the contacts felt that TARA night have had some weapons but it only ever saw one. McGRATH's policy was that officers did not handle weapons and should remain "clean." At one stage it talked about men having been in action.
- 10. The following have been named as TARA members:



Page 2 of 6

INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY THE HIAI



Membership of PAISLEY's Martyr's Memorial Church. CONCRETOR

b.

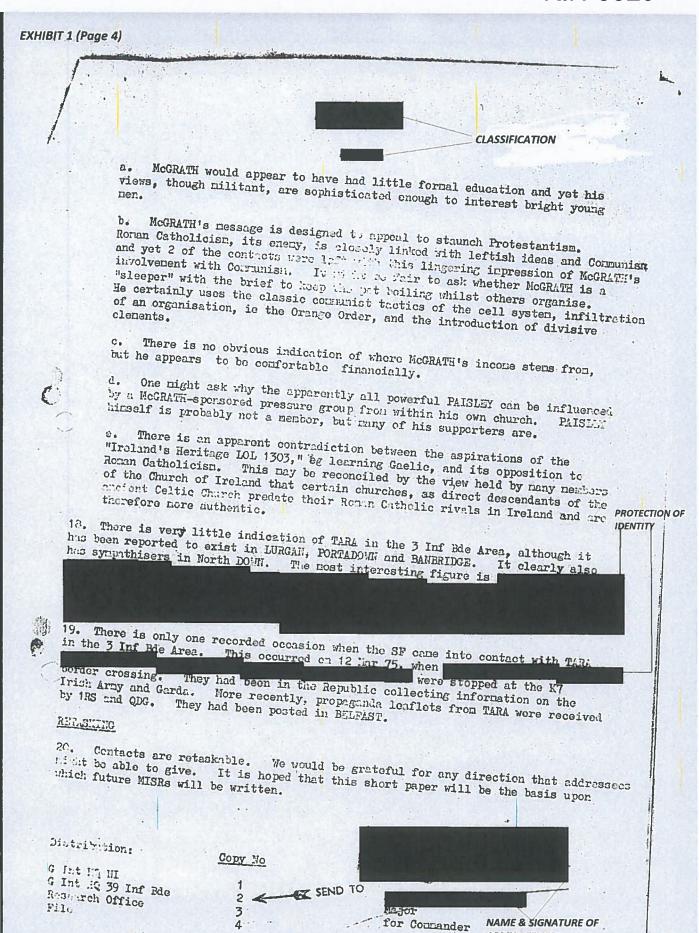
Membership of DUP.

17. The picture is confused. time so are. Perhaps the most interesting aspect is the many contradictions You are in a better position to assess the information

Page 3 of 6

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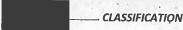
CLASSIFICATION

Page 4 of 6

ARMY OFFICER

EXHIBIT 2 (Page 1)

Sote to file



14 October 1976

# TARA

## HISTORY

- 1. TAMA first came to notice in 1964 as a ginger group, within the Orange Order, who campaigned for greater political action against Republicaniam. organisation was established in 1969 when a room in Clifton St Orange Hall, Belfast, was obtained. This was ostensibly for meetings of an "Orange Discussion Group" but was in reality to organise and train TARA members. When the organisation was first set up it had support from the County Grand Loage of Belfast and the Grand Orange Loyal
- The organisation was formed out of a small but militant fundamentalist Protestant movement devoted to political and religious opposition to Roman Catholicism. members argue the ascendancy of the Protestant faith over Catholicism and claim it
- It first came to recent public notice in Jan 1972 with the issue to the press of an unsigned proclamation of intent. It was about this time that William McGRATH formed TARA on its present day lines. The choice of name is strange as it is the name of a seat of ancient kings of Ireland, but it does symbolise the belief of TARA members that the whole of Ireland should be part of the United Kingdom - under a Protestant leadership.

- Sources indicate that the TARA membership is small, possibly 300 Province wide and about 70 activists in Belfast. There is evidence that a number of the members are sexually deviant; William McGRATH the past OC almost certainly is bisexual and there were nomesexuals in his immediate circle of TARA associates. The organisation has always relied on tight security and information regarding its members was closely guarded. Some members have been lientified and it is believed that the organisation has members and contacts in positions of influence throughout the Province in local politics, the Orange Order and commercial life. A number of members are known to be in the TAVR,
- One ex-member of TARA, membership had been falling drastically and the organisation went public to create a myth about their size. (In 1973 a split had occurred within TARA and a lot of members who were opposed to the low-key profile left and joined the UVF). A senior members TARA, recently claimed that although not a large organisation, it was able to operate through pulling strings. This is believed to be factual.
- In 1975 it was reported that many of the older members of the UDA were anxious to oin TARA. Some had been in TARA prior to the formation of the UDA but left to join the new organisation. They later considered TARA to be the more respectable of the two organisations, with a much stricter vetting procedure than the UDA and stronger ties

# CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

- Conditions for entry to TARA includes
  - Applicants must have no criminal records A. ..
  - They must be members of the Orange Order. B.
  - They must be proposed by someone who is already a member. Applicants are C. carefully vetted and the time lapse between application and acceptance can be up to six months while the applicants background is negotiated.

Page 1 of 3

EXHIBIT 2 (Page 2)



- They must be of soher character and stacks background.
- Ownership of a personal weapon is descable. E.

# ROLE AND AIMS

- In a civil war situation it ... probably TARA leaders and would come to the fore and find their way into a receisional Government, for no steer reason than the calibre of personnel involved. One source has indicated that one of its aims is planning and
- In 1973 they were believed to be triming for purchase by the UVF. The influencial businessmen of TARA were able to use their erms and ammunities alo dister commercial contacts and expertise in bringing the arms in a though they were not to interested in using them themselves. It is possible that TARA are a procurement role for members of the UUAC (possibly from Europe).
- TARA, unlike the other Protestant organisations does not issue many statements in the press but more recently they have been publicly su porting firect rule. They have stated that "As Unionists, we completely reject the suggesting that continued government by the Parliament of the United Kingdom is in any way and occuptable and we will oppose any attempt to render continued direct rule unworkable".
- TARA is described as the "hard core of Protestant resistance". It is a defence and planning organisation for use only in a doomsday situation.
- It is believed that the TARA current active role is that of intelligence gathering. They are known to operate contacts in the loyalist palitical parties, the Eire Defence Ministry, possibly Provisional Sinn Fein, Wister Defence Association, Ulster Volunteer Force, Red Hand Commandoes, lister Defence Regiment and the RUC. Intelligence is collated to assess the invasion potential of the Eire Army, the Protestant and Catholic paramilitaries strengths and intention and left wing involvement in Ulster. organisation is believed to have a records system of sorts, probably located

# WEAPONS

TARA members probably have access to a large quantity of personal legally held weapons and may have a sealed dump somewhere in the Province. It is believed they were considering an arms purchase in 1975 and members have discussed the possibility of obtaining arms from Israel and South Africa.

# Salu CTURE

In addition to the units in Belfast, TARA has units in the following areas:-14.

Armagh Lurgan Portadown South Derry and to a lesser degree Fermanagn and Coleraine.

The units sourced as operating in perfast are platoons in Newtonabley, Finaghy and

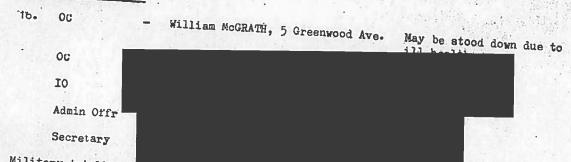
It was reported that the group was formed into platoons or approximately 20 men. Each platoon was believed to have an OC, a sergeant, a Quartermaster and an IO, but it is now thought that the organisation is run on a looser command structure. Dues of 50p is now thought that the organisation is run on a looser command structure. Dues of pop per month (1974) were collected; one half of the dues go to a central fund and the other

EXHIBIT 2 (Page 3)



half to the platoon. If the platoons require stores they draw from the central fund. Due to inflation the 50p was probably increased.

# MAJOR PERSONALITIES



Military intelligence and RUC Special Branch records have acout 30 names of members or former members of the organisation in the Belfast area.

The 'raison d' entre' of TARA seems to be the establishment and defence of a Protestant Ulster with the complete exclusion of the Roman Catholic Church. Their policy has always been based on the idea of the supremacy and purity of the Protestant faith and a change of direction is unlikely. Although Unionist, the greatest TARA d ving force is Protestantism.

Page 3 of 3

as an annual state of the state

The state of the s Washer of an uncover with Roy Charlemo as That menter left (272)

Garland introduced to McG when he was approx 15 (20 years agg) McG at the time Christian/

Evangelical crusader. Held meetings at McGs attended also by C.S. UDR Captain N

McG.

McG.

proposed they should forms group as these youngsters all had makings of becoming PMs etc.

They first formed groups called "cell" however McG thought this sounded rather red and

They held meetings between themselves and McG would single them out after meetings. McG attempted to seduce them by claiming to show them emotional freedom, to this end he made them feel guilty by admitting to masturbation, therefore showing up their guilt complex. This is important to emphasise as it is the very beginning of McGs hold on them.

Garland Smith & UDRCapan N members of Young Unionist (YU). At one (YU) meeting addressed by McIlroy merchant banker gave card to R, G 'INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION". R.G. believes McIlroy helps TAKA with finance.

Also with finance Clarence Hogg, Capt Hogg (UDR) TARA one time treasurer erranged finance for printing machine. Current involvement of McIlroy & Hogg not known.

McG suggested to C.S., R.G., bearing, that they should join LOLs. R.G. joined Irish Heritage Lodge & became master (it had very few members). The idea was to put motions to the various lodges which would gain momentum when they reached the Grand Lodge. One such motion put by R.G., framed by McG was that Ulster should prepare a processed Govt now "IRISH"

The idea that TARA when it was first formed (early 70) was an elite, is laughable according ... A.G. who claims to have been 210 to McG. Recruits were accepted by personal recommendation, there was no vetting as such. When training etc was talked about, but, R.G. never saw any weapons. Many : :: le became dissilusioned after joining either with McGs unsavoury reputation; or with all the talk and no action. The Christian overtones did not go down well with % of recruits.

Thomas Clarks (FMNK) is supposed to have parried out surveillance on McG for several months and concluded that he ?

Amongst persons attended early meetings of TARA R.C. mentioned elderly man named Dickworth. (Presumably John Dilworth)

+ Frank pootsie Millar is amongst persons currently involved with TARA and is reported as

Worthington McG is still on TARA scene and is now also Sec ? of Irish Heritage Lodge. Robert MacFarland, Monkstown previously of Premier Dve is currently an official in TARA & claims to have been given info regarding IMA/FIMA from SF at a meeting in Russell Court year (Min) He is thought to own a business on the N'Ards Rd, and was an asso-

R.G. claims that McG was responsible for spreading rumours of J.D. McKeagues homosexual activities, having posters posted around Belfast "NICE BOY McKeague". According to R.G., McK knows that McG was responsible for this.

R.G. believes that current aims of TARA will have moderated, as CS is close to McG also David Brown, but nevertheless, their basic aim remains to keep RCs down by force if necessary

R.G. believes that although I.P. knows of McG nefarious activities he would be better to take action because the expose would also effect CS therefore doing DUP no good. further believes that McG has knowledge of Paisleys involvement with the UVF in early 70.

The present para militaries still regard TARA with degree of respect as they still have members like CS whose standing in society makes them privy to such info which would not

As IO of TERA CS seeks info on various aspects of mil Int i.e. Southern Irish Army. does found on Bateson & Simpson were destined for CS. Among Names & tel Nos listed on . Sake Son are Worthington, McG, T Passmore, Jean Coulter.

CS currently IO TARA, wife Scots therefore has connections in Scotland believed to have RARA members in Scotland. Visits England and meets Phylis Raffern (Nat Front). R.G. states that CS is a transvestite who has assistance from McG regarding afore .. problem.

akin to those of the Orange, and more particularly to those of the



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The Vorthern Breland setuation has through any best strange are Kuita drough and end populate in person year, but one of professes in Kerney and Kuita and the same in the country of the person of th

# PROCLAMATION

the people of Northern Ireland, we address cursel on to these who wish to preceive for ALL THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND, that heritage of faith and freedom that has been almost extinguished in a large part of our land and which is threatened with extinction in this North-West corner of whater.

The aim of the energy is the destruction of our Protestant faith. This they, hope to achieve by creating a total war situation in which the Eire Army will cross the border to unite with the provisional and Regular I.R.A. who are already in our midst. Plans are in existence for this purpose. What has happened in our Province during the past few years is not just a series of age-leng campaign to subjugate and subdue the Protestant people of Irsland. This is an essential propartation for the campaign against the Protestant character of the British Threne. This situation will continue to grew in the an, boy and girl in our land. For such a conflict our Protestant people ill-prepared. In proparation for the day of little centain things are

- (1) Our Protostant districts must be brought back to normality in the shartest possible time. Danage rust be repaired. The whole place cleaned up. Every fire, shop, office, factory and street must be bright and shining, showing to the world that Protestantian stand for at least, cleanliness and order and industrious living.
- (2) Our children must be sent to Sunday School and Church. If your Minister is not a true Protestant Let him moved and put a man of God in his place. Those men are paid to preach the Protestant faith in its purity. Don't let them take their mency under false prateines. It is not sufficient that your children have been born Protestant they must be taught the fundamentals of their faith. There are many good Minister Wour heart in prayer to God through Christ, at your Bench, Denk or in people. The Car or the Home. The people that pray are an invinceable
- (3) Law and Order, must prevail. Hi-jacking, Robbery, Illegal Drinking Clubs and an utter disregard for other people's property are no part of the Protestant may of life. People who indulge in these activities must be exposed for the criminals that they are.
- (4) Victinisation and intididation must stop. It serves no cause to burn a man's home or destroy his place of work. Each person must be allowed to live and work in peace and security in keeping with the dignity of man.
- (5) Ascessination must stop. Many of the victims have not been politically ective. Their death had no political significance or effect. Capital
- (6) If the spirit of rebollion arises in an individual or a community, all the strength of the Lanful Authorities must be used to crush it

-2-

the state of the s

- (7) Reximum co-operation and support must at all times be given to the Army and Police. If wrong political directions are given to the Security Forces resulting in unacceptable action by then, we must do everyting possible to cool the cituation. The only time he would eppose the Security Forces would be in the event of them forcing us into a United Ireland. If we get now and act rightly this alteration will never crise. It is our task to educate the Forces as to the nature of the centilet and the rightness of our cause, so that in the final battle the Army and police will be fighting side by side with us against a common fee, namely Remanism and Communism.
- (8) We must campaign now for integrated education. All Reman Catholic centres of education must be closed. Religious education must be provided only by Frangelical Protestants.
- (9) The Reman Catholic Church must be declared an illegal organisation. History proves that is a conspiracy against the fortunes and liberties of mankind. For generations this evil thing has blighted our land. It must be destroyed, so that our vellow countrymen who have been deceived by it, will have an opportunity of entering into an eternal relationship with God through Christ and of discovering their common identity with us. The indivisible enchess of the irish prople will then become a reality.
- (10) Conflict is inevitable. We would not choose this path but the forces of Romanism and Communism will. It is imperative therefore that every Presstart chould be presented to bear arms so that all our resources may be in a state of remainers to it placed under the command of the proper Authorities in the hour of need. We are not leaking for trigger-happy Gunnen but we are anxious to neet responsible uen and ans propared to defend their hearth and hone and the cloricus liberty that has come to us in the Gospel of our Lord Josus Christ. A basic knowledge of Guns and lalliation, of Fielderaft and Strategy can be acquired quite legally in the privacy of one's hene from books available in Public Libraries or which can be legally bought. This basic knowledge will bake it possible for the great wass of law-abiding Protestants to be quickly absorbed into Her Lajesty's Forces as the orisis develops. Eany of our people can of course find a place now in the U.D.R. or Police Roserve. We need non of conviction, men of high principle, men of courage and of faith who are prepared to resist to the death if necessary, every attempt from whatever source, to unfurl the bunner of the evil one over this fair Province of ours. If you think you measure up to these demands we will be glad to hear from you.

The situation is dark. The enemy is strong. Great and grievious difficulties will have to be faced, but all is not lost! Ulster is God's anvil on which is being forged the future not only of Ireland, but of all the British people of which we are proud to form a part. Knowing this we throw down the challenge to a desperate fee - hanner away, ye hostile bands, your hanners break, God's anvil stands!

Issued by the Tara - The Hard Core of Protestant Resistance : Resistance with Responsibility!

WE HOLD ULSTER

THAT IRELAND HIGHT BE SAVED AND THAT BRITAIN BE REFORM!

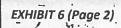
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FIVE OF YOU SHALL CHASE AN HUNDRED AND AN HUNDRED OF YOU SHALL FUT TEN THOUSAND TO FLIGHT: AND YOUR ENTRIES SHALL FALL BEFORE YOU BY THE SWORD FOR I WILL ESTABLISH MY COVERART WITH YOU.....AND I WILL CUT OFF THE NAMES OF THE IDOLS OUT OF THE LAND AND THEY SHALL HO MORE BE REMEMBERED.....FOR

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-3539 EXHIBIT 6 (Page 1) 10 = 9 OCT 1980 CLASSIFICATION D/DS6/7/44/18 HANDWRITTEN ANNOTATIONS PS/PUS Copy to: · PS/DUS (Army) PS/DUS (CM) MA/VCGS AUS(GS) NIO - Mr Mayne CPR J C WALLACE As you suggested in your letter of 3 October (DRK/80/1170), Mr Sheldon's secretary rang me earlier today to arrange for me to look over the notebooks the police took from Wallace's office after his arrest. There are two, both HMSO issue, one a large notebook; the other a shorthand book. The large notebook relates just to Northern Ireland. It contains a number of lists: the names of 50 or so top PIRA and OIRA operators in 1973; 35 top UDA and UVF men; 40 other leading protestants. There is also a collection of addresses of Republican front organisations and of others more or less sympathetic to the IRA course; together with lists of Republican and Protestant newspapers and propaganda sheets and of other examples of the underground press. Finally, it contains a brief account of , who seems to have joined the WRAC in 1971 and then become involved with the Provisionals in 1972. The rest of the book is empty. IRRELEVANT NAME The shorthand note book contains nothing about Northern Ireland but is densely packed with information about international terrorism and government plans and organisations aimed at countering it. It contains quite detailed accounts of actual terrorist incidents around the world - mainly Arab hijackings as well as the Munich Olympics attack on the Israeli team, and the Hans Martin Schleyer kidnapping. There are lists of Arab terrorist groups and an account of what each stands for together with a note on the Japanese Red Army. There is an outline of HMG procedures for using troops in civil contingencies the CCU is mentioned - and in support of the police. There is a discussion of the State of Emergency measures adopted by the Heath Government and of the Committee under Lord Jellicoe and later Lord Carrington which oversaw them. JIC and GCHQ are mentioned and then heads of MI5 and MI6 and the DGI are all named, as is intelligence co-ordinator at No 10. Addresses of MI5 and MI6 buildings in London are listed. There are also some names of members of the Israeli Intelligence agencies. Police computers in GB are listed and their locations given. Finally there are two mentions of the SAS: that they were stood by in the and they helped in the NAME OF NAME OF INCIDENT by in the The names of the two SAS soldiers concerned are given, as is that of the head of INCIDENT --- INTELLIGENCE DESIGNATOR -Much of this could have been gleamed from a careful reading of newspapers

5. Much of this could have been gleamed from a careful reading of newspapers and from conversation with the journalists who came to Belfast in the early seventies - the books seem to date mainly from about 1972-3 though they continue at least until 1977 (Schleyer was murdered in October 1977; the two SAS incidents were in and it, until well after he left Government service. Why Wallace wrote it all up in this way is far from clear. He may either have wanted to

1 of 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_CLASSIFICATION





pass it on to other pressmen - perhaps Fisk - or may even have planned some sort of book of his own on terrorism for which these are the rough notes. While none of it is particularly helpful, it is largely the sort of thing which does leak out from time to time in the pages of 'Time Out' or the 'New Statesman'. There is no reference in either book to any "dirty tricks" in Northern Ireland.

6. I understand from Mr Sheldon's secretary that he plans to hang on to the books and that a number of people from other Government Departments will be looking them over. I certainly see no reason why we should return them to Wallace but, equally, I do not think there is anything in them that journalists specialising in these subjects would not already know.



DS6c MB Ext 2237

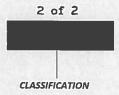


EXHIBIT 7 (Page 1)

Publication (NEWS OF THE FORLD

Date 21" MAR 1002

\* To include filling / indexing instructions as nacessary

11/77



A CONVICTED killer holds the key to a growing sex scandal involving top members of the Establishment.

Golin Wallace, serving ten years for manslaughter, is throatening to expose the guilty men. He says he knows the names of MPs, larryers, civil servants, councillors and policemen involved.

. Wallace has told friends of a secret list of 60 men in the homosexual vice ring centred on Kincora House, a school for deprived children in Bollast.

The ring was smashed at the end of last year when three stail members were Jalled for offences against boys. Now the Government has ordered an inquiry into why it operated undetected for 20 years.

Wallace had access to the secret file when he served with the Army Information Service in Utster.

Now Delfast independent MP Gerry Fitt has demanded that the list should be neade public. He also wants Wallace to be allowed to give evidence to the inquiry.

The killer has, I enderstand, refused to give evidence to a preliminary police probe. He wants guarantees that he will he able to give a full account of what happened, the people involved and rajor to secret papers.

Then, he says, he is prepared to "blow the lid" off the whole Kincora affair.

Wallace has told triends that he saw the list at Army HQ in Listurn. The names were on three lools-eap sheets.

. The file is said to be made up of pen pertraits of people involved and details of roles they played.

# Burned

The list includes names of MPs who visited Uister before the scandal was first exposed two years 480.

Senior civil servants seconded from London to Beliast are also named, plus local politicians who used the vice ring or know about it and took part in the cover-up.

And detectives have reopened inquiries into the death, nine years age, of 10-year old. Brisan McDermell whose burned and horribly mutilated body was found in a Bolisst river.

WALLACE was Jalled for 10 years last March for killing his assistant's husband in the it's a Knock-out case.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

Kincora: How three men alerted MI5 officers to home's dark secret... and still nothing ...

EXHIBIT 8 (Page 1)

# Kincora: How three men alerted MI5 officers to home's dark secret... and still nothing was done to stop the child sex abuse

By Liam Clarke

Published 06/08/2014



Kincora Boys' Home in the 1970s

The Belfast Telegraph can name three people who gave information about child sex abuse in Kincora to British military intelligence only to see any investigation blocked for years by MI5.

Last night Brian Gemmell, a former captain in military intelligence, confirmed that he had passed on information from three men - James Miller, Roy Garland and Jim McCormick - to a senior MI5 officer named Ian Cameron. All three information sources were completely opposed to the abuse and wanted it ended.

Mr Gemmell, an officer in military intelligence at the time, was trying to gain an entrée to Tara, a secretive Protestant paramilitary group headed by William McGrath. Until late 1971 McGrath's second-in-command in Tara was Mr Garland.

Kincora: How three men alerted MI5 officers to home's dark secret... and still nothing ... **EXHIBIT 8 (PAGE 2)** 

"I had been aware that McGrath was a child abuser since the 1940s," Mr Garland said.

He first became aware of it when McGrath, a born-again Christian, was carrying out a mission in Faith House. The premises in Belfast's Orpen Park has now been converted to an old people's home and has no connection with its role in McGrath's day.

A second source of information on McGrath was Mr Miller, an Englishman and former soldier who had settled in Northern Ireland.

He worked as a military intelligence and MI5 agent. In 1971 Mr Miller, who is now dead, was infiltrating Tara for the intelligence services and had reported his suspicions to his handlers.

He was told to drop the issue, and shortly afterwards he was expelled from Tara.

"I can tell you exactly what happened," Mr Garland said. "A number of UVF men were attending the meeting and they said that Miller was working for British intelligence. McGrath said: Tell him to go', so I went over and told him: 'I am sorry, you have to go,' and showed him out."

Mr Miller went on to join the UDA at his handler's request.



The third source was Mr McCormick, an evangelical Christian, who set up a meeting between Mr Garland and Mr Gemmell in 1974. Mr McCormick said at the meeting that there were three child abusers working at Kincora.

"I had been trying to bring this out for some time," Mr Garland said. "I had already given an account to police in Strandtown and the UVF had warned me that I was under threat of death as a result."

He and Mr Gemmell remain friends to this day, but at the time Mr Gemmell had his own agenda.

Kincora: How three men alerted MI5 officers to home's dark secret... and still nothing ... **EXHIBIT 8 (Page 3)** 



His first move was to report it to Cameron, an MI5 veteran who was working under the cover of a political adviser in the Northern Ireland Office.

"Ian Cameron was very much a father figure to me at the time," Mr Gemmell said.

"I was in my mid-20s and he was in his early 60s. He was normally a very nice chap, but he reacted very strongly.

"He told me that MI5 did not concern itself with what homosexuals did and he ordered me to stop using an agent I had within Tara, who we had codenamed Royal Flush."

However, Mr Gemmell was aware of efforts to recruit John McKeague, a loyalist paramilitary and abuser of teenage boys, as an informant, so he knew Cameron was lying.

The refusal to investigate Kincora led to Mr Gemmell severing his relations with the intelligence services when he left the Army two years later.

"It was a profession in which lies and cover-up were tools of the trade. As a Christian, I could not make that separation between private and professional morality," he said.

Two previous Government inquiries, the Terry Inquiry and the Hughes Inquiry, concluded that there was no military intelligence knowledge of child abuse at Kincora. Mr Gemmell was not interviewed by either of them.

# Background

The First Minister Peter Robinson, Amnesty International and politicians across the board have called for the possible role of the intelligence services in covering up child abuse at Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast to be investigated as part of a UK-wide inquiry. On April 3, 1980, three members of staff at the home - William McGrath, Raymond Semple and Joseph Mains - were jailed for the systematic sexual abuse of children in their care going back to the early 1970s. Rumours have persisted that the abuse ring went further and included prominent people, both here and in the UK. It has been claimed that the security services were prepared to blackmail key figures as a means of controlling elements within loyalism and unionism as the Troubles flared.

MI5: new claims of political interference

# tees calls

MERLYN REES, the former home secretary, called last night for a royal commission or similar judicial inquiry into allegations that MI5 attempted to destabilise the Wilson government in the mid-1970s.

mid-1970s.
Last week James Callaghan, the former prime minister, and Rees increased pressure on Mrs Thatcher to investigate alleged "dirty tricks" operations. tricks operations. Callaghan's surprise intervention followed a Sunday Times report about James Miller, a former MIS agent who claimed that the security service helped to promote the Ulster workers' strike in 1974 in a plot to discredit and undermine the Wilson government.

Callaghan said The Sunday Times report broke new ground, outside the scope of the limited inquiry into MI5 activities he had instituted in 1977. Rees told The Sunday Times: "In view of the allegations that are being made there is a need now for an urgent royal commissionstyle inquiry.'

New claims by Miller this week are likely to add further weight to demands for an inquiry. Miller, an Englishman recruited by the security service in Northern Ireland in 1970, casts doubt on the conclusions of an official conclusions of an official inquiry into the sexual abuse of inmates at the Kincora boys' home in Belfast.

The inquiry, chaired by Sir George Terry in 1983, who at the time was chief constable of Sussex, concluded "there is no evidence that army intelli-gence had knowledge of homosexual abuse at Kin-

Rumours that Kincora was a sex "honeytrap" used by MIS to compromise intelligence targets, including Loy-alist politicians and para-military figures, have app-eared since the early 1980s. The stories have always been

dismissed by the authorities.
However, Miller claims
that the intelligence services
had known about the activ-

# by Barrie Penrose

ities at Kincora for a number of years, and believes the boys' home was used to entrap men who would be blackmailed into providing information.

Miller has revealed that his first task for the intelligence services was to spy on William McGrath, a former housefather at the Kincora

McGrath, who was jailed for his part in the abuse of 13 children in his care between 1973 and 1979, once headed the Tara Loyalist paramilitary organisation. Miller says that McGrath's sexual tendencies were common known dencies were common know-ledge inside Tara.

Miller said: "My MIS case

officer later told me to Jeave McGrath to them and I understand they used the information to recruit him as an informer." Last night McGrath confirmed that he beau Millar has would ret knew Miller but would not comment on any other aspect

Miller's claims are borne Miller's claims are borne out by an official army briefing paper signed by Colin Wallace, a former army intelligence officer who was attached to MI5 operations in Ulster during the 1970s. The document is dated November 8, 1974, a period when McGrath was employed as housefather in Kincora. housefather in Kincora.

The paper makes clear that



Rees: seeking royal commission

army intelligence had inside knowledge of young boys being sexually exploited at the home seven years before the Kincora scandal broke publicly. Wallace's detailed four-page report was seen by several senior officers at

army headquarters.
Headed "Tara - Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated with the Homosexual Community in Belfast", the report was requested by Lieutenant-Colonel Brian Dixon, then chief of army intelligence who worked closely with MI5 at the Royal Ulster Constabulary headquarters of Constabulary headquarters at Knock in west Belfast.

According to the document, "allegations were made as early as 1967 and there is also evidence that assaults may have taken place as early as 1959". It concludes: "I find it very difficult to accept that the RUC has consisthat the RUC has consis-tently failed to take action on such serious allegations unless they had specifically received some form of policy direction. Such direction could only have come from a very high political or police level."

Despite Miller's and Wallace's specific warnings, McGrath was still employed as a housefather at Kincora between 1971 and 1979. And it was not until 1981 that he was jailed for four years on

was jailed for four years on 18 counts of abusing boys.

In Ireland, Wallace has leading the was eventually instructed to use the Kincora information as part of a black propaganda operation against propaganda operation against prominent Loyalist politicans under the codename "Clockwork Orange 2". It was this operation, says Wallace, which was widened to include smear tactics against national politicians in all three political parties. all three political parties.

Last night, Rees, who was the Northern Ireland sec-retary in the mid-1970s, said he had no first-hand know-ledge of Kincora. "But it does tie in with conversations I heard at the time. This whole affair must be investigated."

2 9 MAR 1987

MI5: a success as travelling agent is jailed

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EXHIBIT 10 (Page 1)

# CONFIDENTIAL

# NOTE FOR FILE



# PUBLIC EYE: Kincora - The MI5 Connection

# BBC2 1 June 1990 (Verbatim extracts)

This programme is summarised at 37a. The following is a more detailed account of the contribution-made by "James", an Army intelligence officer, identified positively by us as Brian GEMMELL. Mike Taylor the interviewer is referred to below as 'T' and GEMMELL as 'J'. The text which is not within quotation marks is that of the narration, and the extracts begin with the question why nothing was done to pass on to the RUC the information said to have been available about homosexual goings-on at Kincora.

# Verbatim (UNCLASSIFIED)

- 1. Why was nothing done? To answer that question it is vital to trace what happened to the information provided by Roy Garland to Army intelligence. We are able to do this because we have located the more senior of the two Army officers who met him. This officer claims that the information was passed on to MI5 with, he believes, disturbing consequences ..... For reasons of personal security we have concealed the identity of the Army intelligence officer. We shall call him "James". James agreed to speak to us because Kincora has worried him ever since the day he met Roy Garland. He is a born again Christian and the affair still troubled his conscience.
- 2. James went to Northern Ireland at the end of 1974. He found that the new priority was to gather intelligence on Loyalist paramilitaries and politicians as well as on the traditional enemy, the IRA. To improve Loyalist intelligence we can confirm from James' evidence that TARA was targeted by British Intelligence and that James was one of those who did the targeting. He developed one particular source who was on the inside track of the Loyalist political leadership. This source was not William McGrath. A bond developed; they were both Christians and the relationship proved fruitful. In this particular case, because of the nature of the intelligence, James says that he reported directly to a senior MI5 officer who was stationed in the Province.

COMFIDENTIAL

EXHIBIT 10 (Page 2)

3.

- T ."What do you get?"
- "I got blown out of his office. He was rude to me, he tells me that the kind of information I have submitted is not proper intelligence, that we as intelligence officers do not dabble in homosexual affairs. These moral matters are nothing to do with us. He vilifies my report and tells me to cut off the contact. I can remember him saying to me words to the effect of "get rid of him, break the contact, just get rid". I am surprised because we had a pretty good relationship going up until then. He blows me out of the office."
- "So he tells you to forget the homosexuality and to forget all the sexual business. It has got nothing to do with you, it is not the kind of thing that intelligence services deal in, forget it completely?"
- "To be perfectly honest I find the whole thing surprising. It was a strong line to me. Lay off any matter of sexuality, put aside these contacts, do not continue to dig up this kind of material in future. It is very clear, finito."
- T "Perhaps he was right; after all, all you were bringing him were allegations, gossip and rumour; there was no evidence."
- J "Yes but that is our job. The only way you can start to find out what real intelligence is, is to start with gossip and rumour and try and get the information that corroborates it."
- 5. What heightened James' bewilderment was a meeting he says he had in London with MI5 about the Loyalist para-military leader John McKEAGUE. McKEAGUE was shot dead by the INLA in January 1982. It was this encounter that made him even more sceptical about the moral outrage he claims was expressed by the senior MI5 officer. McKEAGUE was an alleged homosexual who was said to have founded a loyalist assassination gang called the Red Hand Commandos. James says he met the two MI5 officers in London. They wanted to explore with him as an expert on Loyalist intelligence the chances of turning McKEAGUE into an informant using his suspected homosexuality as a lever.
- J "According to them they have some compromising film of a homosexual nature of John McKEAGUE which they wonder could it be used to make Mr McKEAGUE cooperative as an informant."
- T "Are you sure they are suggesting or asking your advice on using Mr McKEAGUE's alleged homosexuality as a way of blackmailing him into cooperating with the Security Service?"
- "I don't think that the word blackmail was actually ever used in our discussions. Enticing, encouraging, putting pressure on; I'm quite certain about that."
- T "Does it surprise you when you are asked that kind of question involving the alleged homosexuality of a person?"
- J "Not really, I am more surprised at the protestations that intelligence forces do not deal with a thing like that."

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- T "What particular intelligence was he looking for from you, from your source?"
- "Intelligence largely of a political nature on the Protestant side, I think was where his largest interest lay, but of course you couldn't be picky. When I went back to him with information I gave him everything that I could remember and everything, apart from trivia, that I thought relevant. We got to know one another. He was a considerably older man than me. He treated me in a friendly way, in a fatherly way. He gave me encouragement."
- 3. James was already cultivating his TARA source when he heard through Christian contacts that someone else wanted to talk to him about the organisation. That someone was Roy GARLAND.
- J "...However there are sexual overtones to all this: when Mr GARLAND begins to accuse Mr McGRATH of a selection of sexual perversions."
- T "Does Roy GARLAND mention KINCORA?"
  - J "Yes he tells me that at that stage McGRATH has a position in KINCORA and that KINCORA is a boys' home, he's very concerned about that."
- T "Does he mention KINCORA by name or does he just say boys' home?"
- J "I believe it's by name, I can't remember exactly but I believe it's by name. He doesn't know exactly what is going on but we are putting 2 and 2 together and making 4 when history shows that we should have made 6."
- "Does he say that he believes that boys or young people are being abused in the boys' home?"
- J "I think he says he believes it but he doesn't know it to be true."
- T "No evidence?"
- "I do not think he has been into the boys' home, put it that way."
- T "Are you concerned at the allegation?"
- J "I am concerned at the allegation. Yes."
- T "Did you believe him?"
- J "I believed that Mr GARLAND believes he is telling me the truth. It obviously has to be investigated and enquired into."
- 4. James wrote a report of his meeting and sent it up to his army superiors as a matter of routine. He says it was then passed to MIS who shared the same building at Army Head Quarters. Next thing he knew James was summoned to see the senior MIS officer.
- J "I can't honestly say I was expecting 3 gold stars but I went up feeling fairly positive, expecting a normal meeting."

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EXTRACT 10 (Page 4)

- "What is your reaction when you hear that William McGRATH and two other men had been found guilty of abusing young people at KINCORA?
- "Horrified. Horrified more at myself and at the whole security system. I feel guilty to a degree that I did not actually stand up and say that something ought to be done about this now, but as I said to you earlier that is the kind of thing where an investigation should begin. But I didn't."

(Here follow the sections (para 4-11) of the summary at 37a dealing with the RUC, the enquiries etc).

- 6. But the most profound doubts are still held by the person most directly involved in the events we have unravelled this evening: the army intelligence officer who set them in train: James. "Why are you speaking now, publicly, about this matter?"
- "We are not talking here about great national secrets, we are talking about covering up a matter concerning a moral issue of the gravest importance: the abuse of young men, and of officials knowing about it and of officialdom apparently, for some reason, doing nothing. That's something that not only shocks and horrifies me that's something that will shock and horrify in every part of our society. And I believe that this issue and this is the only issue that I am talking to you about this issue has to be brought out into the open. And we have to say these three most difficult words in the English language: "We were wrong", either because it was bungled, or because there is a more sinister or more conspiratorial reason for covering it up, and I don't know what was the reason but I do know that it was covered up, because I put the information in and nobody did anything about it".

SIGNATURE & DESIGNATOR
OF MIS OFFICER

Ext 87515 19 July 1990 Extract from the Sunday Telegraph dated 17.1.1982

Auberon Waugh's Column

TWENTY YEARS ago it started to be fashionable to say that Britain was being throttled by its old public school ties. Professor Richard Hoggart, that doughty champion of working-class literacy, has been saying it again, bless his old soul. Let us examine how things have gone since people started listening to him.

Since October 16, 1964, there have been five Prime Ministers. Not one of them went to a Headmasters' Conference School. Nor, until Sir Geoffrey Howe came along, had any of our Chancellors of the Exchequer since that time, unless one counts the tragically brief service of Iain Macleod. Yet if anyone had to put a finger on the date when things started to go seriously wrong for this country, I should have thought that Harold Wilson's arrival on October 16, 1964, was as good as any.

as any.

Public schools were once open to the criticism that they created a secret, often homosexual network—although if inquiries into the Belfast homosexual prostitutions scandal lead. as I rather fear the, may do, to an immensely distinguished public servant, now dead, it may be noticed that he was not a public schoolboy, either.

In any case, it is now proposed to inculcate a "positive" attitude to homosexuality in the State curriculum. All in all, I should judge it a good time to draw the old school the a little tighter.

# SUNDAY

PETER WALKER, the horrible former protege of Grocer Heath who still hangs around in the Conservative government as Minister of Agriculture, takes a half page in The Observer to explain his determination to go on gassing badgers.

Where cows are suffering from bovine tuberculosis, he says, badgers are often found to be similarly affected. But even Lord Zuckermann acknowledged in his notorious report that nobody knew whether cows catch it from badgers or the other way round. Walker does not

mention this point,

Zuckermann's possible motive for urging on the destruction of the British badger population is often discussed. There are no badgers in South Africa, where he was born, unless one counts the African Honey badger or Ratel, which is really a so of weasel. To get its honey it farts

the bees nest until all the bees are enseless. Perhaps his parents wiped out he true badgers in South Africa

re little Solly arrived.

Or perhaps there is a more sinister explanation. There can be no doubt that Zuckermann is frequently mistaken for a hadger as he wanders around London 200 and this may account for his hatred of them. Peter Walker's motives, I imagine, ue more complicated. He feels that the nore badger's sets left empty, the better his chance of using one as a bunker or polt-hole for small, lower-class conservative parties when the nation eventually comes o its senses and sweeps me to power.

body's doing it. Even Mark Boxer has had a baby, although that probably has nothing to do with the latest craze. There is a move afoot to allow any female to have any male imprisoned for life on her own unsupported information to the police. Thank god for the Thames Valley Constabulary.

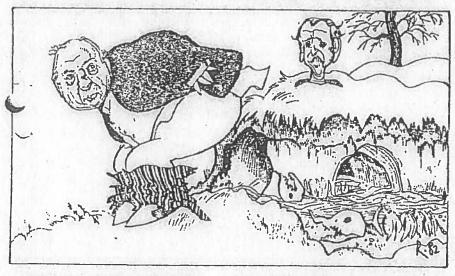
It is hard to know what to suggest for these unhappy women apart from a change of diet. Professor Malcolm Lader, a leading authority on psychiatric drugs, writes in MIND that convenience foods can lead to epilepsy, schizophrenia and many other forms of madness.

But while so many women insist on eating nothing but fish fingers and frozen peas, I feel we might encourage the move by GLC teachers to insist that there should be lessons on the "positive" aspects of homosexuality in every school curriculum. It may not be so much fun, but anything else would be too dangerous.

### TUESDAY

A MORE gallant officer and gentleman than Major Charles Vuron Coleville Booth-Jones never drew breath. He was my Squadron Leader in the Blues in Cyprus. Shoulder to shoulder we faced the screaming hordes of Gyppoes, fuzzy-wuzzies and slant-eyed fanatics demonstrating against British rule but Charles for one never flinched

Now I learn that this same Major has been beaten up by the Wiltshire police at Wylye Horse Trials. Three policemen



It won't work. I shall appoint Lord uckermann my Minister of Agriculture ad instruct him to go round farting into I hadger sets which seem unoccupied. 'alker shall not escape,

# IONDAY

N FXCELLENT BBC television proamme on The Police restores my condence in this admirable body of men, at no sooner is it over than we have to atch a ghastly female from Women gainst Rape with hysterical, stony eyes nouncing them all over again.
Rape scents to be the "in" thing. Every-

pinned him to the muddy ground for fifteen minutes with his wrists handcuffed and his legs tied together. His crime was to have suggested a more intelligent way of organising the traffic.

After two witnesses of good character had testified that they saw a policeman approach him from behind and punch him in the back, he was fined £100 by Salishury magistrates for assaulting the police. The prosecution also claimed he had said the police inserted a pill into his mouth in order to dehydrate him, although he denied saying this.

would not be in the least surprised. The Wiltshire police, unlike their

# KIN-3552

and Symerset, has always struck me as after sods. No doubt the modern policeman needs these pills for the war on left-wing schoolieachers, supporters of Mrs Shirles Williams, Women against Rape and Lesbians in Publishing.

But if they start using them against a ione Major at Horse Trials, we may have to take the law into our own hands and travel around everywhere with our own stock of dehydrating pills and handcuffs, I for one find the idea most distasteful.

## WEDNESDAY

WHEN MAURICE Oldfield died last year it was officially announced that he had died for health reasons—the same, in fact, as caused him to resign from being head of security in Ulster a few months earlier. At the time, I expressed my doubts about this and said that I thought the old boy had probably been murdered by members of the Secret Intelligence Service, which he headed for several years before his relirement in 1977.

Normally when SIS officers murder each other it is the result of some poofish quarrel or lover's tiff inside the Service. On this occasion it may have been a misguided desire to protect the good name of the Old Firm. I gather that members of the rival-and slightly more respectable-Home Security Service had been breathing down the necks of their glamorous colleagues in the SIS about various wild allegations being made in Belfast.

If these had received a thorough air-ing and Maurice's name had been dragged through the mud, it would have been a poetic revenge for what the SIS pooftahs had done to the reputation of my old

chief Roger Hollis.

Today Jim Prior makes an official announcement that nobody in the Northern Ireland office, no policemen and no politicians are involved in inquiries about a homosexual ring of Belfast youths taken into care. Just the same, he has decided that the inquiry will be conducted in private. So perhaps we shall never know the guilty men.

# THURSDAY

ONE MILLION five hundred and eight thousand and forty six morons now buy the Daily Star. Perhaps nearly half of that number even "read" some of it. It has a higher percentage of young "readers" than any other national newspaper except, l suppose, Beano.

The good news is that it is losing buckets of money. Lord Maffews has to scatter millions and millions of pounds in bingo money among its ignorant yobbo "readership" before they will consent to take it to their sheds at the end of the

garden.

The bad news is that all the newspapers now face ruin as a result of this halfwitted competition for "readers". If the leadership of the National Union of Journalists were more than a collection of creepy lower-class power maniacs and left-wing fanatics-it would organise nationwide pressure to stop any newspaper offering any prizes whatever to its loathsome "readers". They have done nothing whatever to deserve it. Then journalists might be able to undertake urgently needed refurbishment of their stately homes, repair their works of art

1.	E - CLASSIFICATION
Restrictive/Privacy	
	No. REFERENCE Date 19 October 1976
Date received	OCV 76
	E - ADMIN ANNOTATION Action taken
E - ADMIN ANNOTATION	
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Addressed to	
Copied to	
References	
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Subject	

TARA

- by GEMMEL We attach copies of papers handed to on 15 October, which he obtained from his Army files. He made the following comments on these papers:-
  - TARA Not to File 3350/18 Vol II This paper was written by GEREEL and is based on the contents of his file on TARA.
  - Notes on interview with Roy GARLAND. I were made by GEMMEL and an NCO after a "one off" debrief sanctioned by Ian CAMERON.
  - Proclamation GEMEL believes that C. may have had a hand in the drafting of this (and we would agree).
- 2. These papers provide useful material F - INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY HIAI

E - CLASSIFICATION

Note to file 3350/18 Vol II

14.October 1976

# TARA

THE PARTY AND THE

# HI STORY

- TAMA first came to notice in 1964 as a ginger group within the Orange Order, who campaigned for greater political action against Republicanism. A base for the organisation was established in 1969 when a room in Clifton St Orange Hall, Belfast, was obtained. This was ostensibly for meetings of an "Orange Discussion Group" but was in reality to organise and train TARA members. When the organisation was first set up it had support from the County Grand Loage of Belfast and the Grand Orange Loyal Institution.
- 2. The organisation was formed out of a small but militant fundamentalist Protestant movement devoted to political and religious opposition to Roman Catholicism. Its members argue the ascendancy of the Protestant faith over Catholicism and claim it to be the national religion.
- 3. It first came to recent public notice in Jan 1972 with the issue to the press of an unsigned proclamation of intent. It was about this time that William McGRATH formed TARA on its present day lines. The choice of name is strange as it is the name of a seat of ancient kings of Ireland, but it does symbolise the belief of TARA members that the whole of Ireland should be part of the United Kingdom under a Protestant leadership

# MEMBERS OF TARA

- 4. Sources indicate that the TARA membership is small, possibly 300 Province wide and about 70 activists in Belfast. There is evidence that a number of the members are sexually deviant; William McGRATH the past OC almost certainly is bisexual and there wer homosexuals in his immediate circle of TARA associates. The organisation has always relied on tight security and information regarding its members was closely guarded. Some members have been identified and it is believed that the organisation has members and contacts in positions of influence throughout the Province in local politics, the Orange Order and commercial lifes. A number of members are known to be in the TAVE, RUCE and UDR.
- 5. One ex-member of TARA, B-PROTECTION OF IDENTITY claimed that membership had been falling drastically and the organisation went public to create a myth about their size. (In 1973 a split had occurred within TARA and a lot of members who were opposed to the low-key profile left and joined the UVF). A senior member of TARA, B-PROTECTION OF recently claimed that although not a large organisation it was able to operate through pulling strings. This is believed to be factual.
- 6. In 1975 it was reported that many of the older members of the UDA were anxious to loin TARA. Some had been in TARA prior to the formation of the UDA but left to join the new organisation. They later considered TARA to be the more respectable of the two organisations, with a much stricter vetting procedure than the UDA and stronger ties with the Orange Order.

# CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

- 7. Conditions for entry to TARA includes
  - A. Applicants must have no criminal record
  - 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 applicants background is negotiated.

# CLASSIFICATION

- D. They must be of sober character and statue background.
- E. Ownership of a personal weapon is desirable.

# ROLE AND AIMS

- 8. In a civil war situation it is probably TARA leaders who would come to the fore and find their way into a irravisional Government, for no other reason than the calibre of personnel involved. One source has indicated that one of its aims is planning and preparation for Doomsday and its aftermath.
- 9. In 1973 they were believed to be bringing arms and assumption into Ulster for purchase by the UVF. The influential businessmen of TARA were able to use their commercial contacts and expertise in bringing the arms in authough they were not interested in using them themselves. It is possible that TARA has a procurement role for members of the UUAC (possibly from Europe).
- 10. TARA, unlike the other Protestant organisations does not issue many statements in the press but more recently they have been publicly su porting direct rule. They we stated that "As Unionists, we completely reject the suggestion that continued government by the Parliament of the United Kingdom is in any way unacceptable and we will oppose any attempt to render continued direct rule unworkable".
- TARA is described as the "hard core of Protestant resistance". It is a defence and planning organisation for use only in a doomsday situation.
- 12. It is believed that the TARA current active role is that of intelligence gathering. They are known to operate contacts in the loyalist political parties, the Fire Defence Ministry, possibly Provisional Sinn Fein, Ulster Defence Association, Ulster Volunteer Force, Red Hand Commandoes, Ulster Defence Regiment and the RUC. Intelligence is collated to assess the invasion potential of the Eire Army, the Protestant and Catholic paramilitaries strengths and intention and left wing involvemnt in Ulster. The organisation is believed to have a records system of sorts, probably located Deserver.

# **B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY**

# .EAPONS

TARA members probably have access to a large quantity of personal legally held weapons and may have a sealed dump somewhere in the Province. It is believed they were considering an arms purchase in 1975 and members have discussed the possibility of obtaining arms from Israel and South Africa.

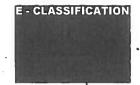
# ....UCTURE

14. In addition to the units in Belfast, TARA has units in the following areas:-

Armagh
Lurgan
Portadown
South Derry
and to a lesser degree Fermanagn and Coleraine.

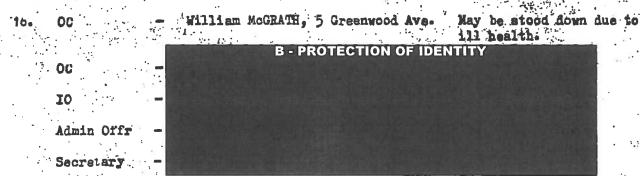
The units sourced as operating in Belfast are platoons in Newtonabbey, Finaghy and East Belfast.

15. It was reported that the group was formed into platoons of approximately 20 men. Each platoon was believed to have an OC, a sergeant, a Quartermaster and an IO, but it is now thought that the organisation is run on a looser command structure. Dues of 50p MIS Doberan Month and add Management of the charge of the property of the party of the party of the contract of the other contracts of the party of t



half to the platoon. If the platoons require stores they draw from the central fund. Due to inflation the 50p was probably increased.

# MAJOR PERSONALITIES



Military intelligence and RUC Special Branch records have about 30 names of members or primer members of the organisation in the Belfast area.

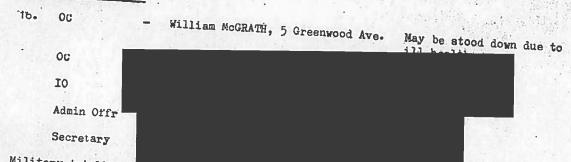
The 'raison d' entre' of TARA seems to be the establishment and defence of a testant Ulster with the complete exclusion of the Roman Catholic Church. Their policy has always been based on the idea of the supremacy and purity of the Protestant faith and a change of direction is unlikely. Although Unionist, the greatest TARA ding force is Protestantism.

EXHIBIT 2 (Page 3)



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Page 3 of 3

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CLASSIFICATION

The state of the s Washer of an uncover with Roy Charlemo as That menter left (272)

Garland introduced to McG when he was approx 15 (20 years agg) McG at the time Christian/

Evangelical crusader. Held meetings at McGs attended also by C.S. UDR Captain N

McG.

McG.

proposed they should forms group as these youngsters all had makings of becoming PMs etc.

They first formed groups called "cell" however McG thought this sounded rather red and

They held meetings between themselves and McG would single them out after meetings. McG attempted to seduce them by claiming to show them emotional freedom, to this end he made them feel guilty by admitting to masturbation, therefore showing up their guilt complex. This is important to emphasise as it is the very beginning of McGs hold on them.

Garland Smith & UDRespain N members of Young Unionist (YU). At one (YU) meeting addressed by McIlroy merchant banker gave card to R, G 'INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION". R.G. believes McIlroy helps TAKA with finance.

Also with finance Clarence Hogg, Capt Hogg (UDR) TARA one time treasurer erranged finance for printing machine. Current involvement of McIlroy & Hogg not known.

McG suggested to C.S., R.G., bearing, that they should join LOLs. R.G. joined Irish Heritage Lodge & became master (it had very few members). The idea was to put motions to the various lodges which would gain momentum when they reached the Grand Lodge. One such motion put by R.G., framed by McG was that Ulster should prepare a processed Govt now "IRISH"

The idea that TARA when it was first formed (early 70) was an elite, is laughable according ... A.G. who claims to have been 210 to McG. Recruits were accepted by personal recommendation, there was no vetting as such. When training etc was talked about, but, R.G. never saw any weapons. Many : :: le became dissilusioned after joining either with McGs unsavoury reputation; or with all the talk and no action. The Christian overtones did not go down well with % of recruits.

Thomas Clarks (FMNK) is supposed to have parried out surveillance on McG for several months and concluded that he ?

Amongst persons attended early meetings of TARA R.C. mentioned elderly man named Dickworth. (Presumably John Dilworth)

+ Frank pootsie Millar is amongst persons currently involved with TARA and is reported as

Worthington McG is still on TARA scene and is now also Sec ? of Irish Heritage Lodge. Robert MacFarland, Monkstown previously of Premier Dve is currently an official in TARA & claims to have been given info regarding IMA/FIMA from SF at a meeting in Russell Court year (Min) He is thought to own a business on the N'Ards Rd, and was an asso-

R.G. claims that McG was responsible for spreading rumours of J.D. McKeagues homosexual activities, having posters posted around Belfast "NICE BOY McKeague". According to R.G., McK knows that McG was responsible for this.

R.G. believes that current aims of TARA will have moderated, as CS is close to McG also David Brown, but nevertheless, their basic aim remains to keep RCs down by force if necessary

R.G. believes that although I.P. knows of McG nefarious activities he would be better to take action because the expose would also effect CS therefore doing DUP no good. further believes that McG has knowledge of Paisleys involvement with the UVF in early 70.

The present para militaries still regard TARA with degree of respect as they still have members like CS whose standing in society makes them privy to such info which would not

As IO of TERA CS seeks info on various aspects of mil Int i.e. Southern Irish Army. does found on Bateson & Simpson were destined for CS. Among Names & tel Nos listed on . Sake Son are Worthington, McG, T Passmore, Jean Coulter.

CS currently IO TARA, wife Scots therefore has connections in Scotland believed to have RARA members in Scotland. Visits England and meets Phylis Raffern (Nat Front). R.G. states that CS is a transvestite who has assistance from McG regarding afore .. problem.



KIN-30145

# STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: BRIAN SMART GEMMELL	
AGE OF WITNESS [if over 21 enter "over 21"]	OVER 21
OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: EX ARMY CAPTAIN	(NOW SALES MANAGER)
ADDRESS C/O ARMY HEADQUARTERS, NORT	HERN IRELAND.

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

16

day of

July

1982

(Sgd) G CASKEY D/SUPT

SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom statement was recorded or received.

(Sed) B S GEMMELL

SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I wasa Captain in the British Army Intelligence Corps and I was stationed in Northern Ireland from December 1974 until December 1976. I resigned my commission in June 1977. When I first arrived in N Ireland I was posted to 123 Intelligence Section 39 Infantry Brigade. I was Officer Commanding 123 Section and remained with this section for my period in N Ireland. Towards the end of my service there I was appointed Staff Officer, Grade 3, on the Brigade Headquarters Intelligence staff. My particular responsibility was to collate and disseminate intelligence on Protestant Para-military groups. It was well into my tour that I met Roy Garland through James McCormick of Carryduff. I got to know Mr McCormick through my interest and association with Evangelical Christian Groups in N Ireland. The question of Tara was raised at one stage and that its leader William McGrath was a homosexual pervert. It was Mr McCormick who actually spoke to me about this and he suggested that I should speak to Roy Garland who was ex Tara and Garland was trying to expose Tara and McGrath. I was introduced to Garland by McCormick and I remember the gist of what he said. Garland was afraid of McGrath and he mentioned that McGrath owed him a lot of money and also owed other people money. He told me how McGrath had recruited young boys into his

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) B S GEMMELL



BRIAN SMART GEMMELL STATEMENT OF:

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

circle of influence and it was partly religious and partly sexual masturbation being the main theme - how McGrath had spoken to small boys about this subject. This occurred back in the 1960s and Garland was one of these boys. Some of it developed into homosexuality and I believe that this also included Garland. I recollect Garland saying something about McGrath pursuing him after Garland got married and this was causing him distress and that it might break up his marriage. I met Garland on two occasions, first in McCormick's house and again in 39 Brigade Headquarters. Sergeant may have been present on the second occasion. At this meeting I had an Intelligence file on Tara and spoke to Garland on this subject and the various personalities connected with this group. Again McGrath's homosexual tendencies, his background and all aspects of Tara were discussed. Although I can't remember if it was named I do know that Garland told me about McGrath being in charge of a boys' home. However I do remember going to the Newtownards Road area looking for this home. I went there to get the picture in my mind as to what we were working on. I remember seeing a large detached house which I thought it was. I did not go into this house. I remember that Garland was quite outraged that McGrath should be in charge of a boys' home. I didn't feel too happy about it myself especially for potential victims and the fact that McGrath was presenting an evangelical front. Garland led me to believe that the Rev Ian Paisley was aware of McGrath's activities. I made a written report of my second meeting with Garland. I believe that this was a four side MISOR, which would have been graded SECRET - UK eyes A. Because of the political implications surrounding Tara the information was only passed to Headquarters N Ireland and retained at 39 Infantry Brigade HQ. After this interview I was debriefed by the Assistant Secretary (Political) in his office at HQNI. I believe it was on a Saturday morning just prior to lunch. The Assistant Secretary, Mr Ian Cameron, was told by me the details of the interview I had with Garland. I believe that the interview I had with the Assistant Secretary was either tape recorded or his secretary, a female, took notes. When I told Mr Cameron about the homosexual involvement of various persons in Tara he reacted very strongly and said that we did not want to be involved in this kind of thing. He was abrupt to the point of being rude and instructed me to terminate my enquiries concerning Tara and in particular to get rid of another informant with whom I had been associating. This other informant was not throwing any light on the subject in question, ie the homosexuality. However other events took place shortly afterwards which resulted in the

# OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE - PERSONAL

RESTRICTED

# STATEMENT CONTIN

STATEMENT OF:	BRIAN SMART GEMMELL	 CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3
	•	 KIN-30147

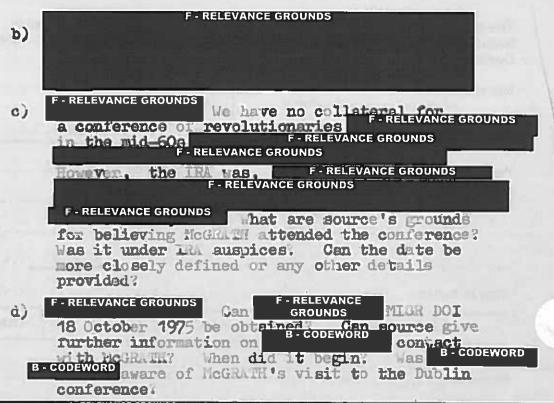
Assistant Secretary reversing his decisions and allowing me to pursue the enquiry concerning Tara through the other informant. I can't remember any other specific information regarding McGrath and the boys' home. As I said I had only two meetings with Garland and it was he who gave me this information about McGrath and the home.

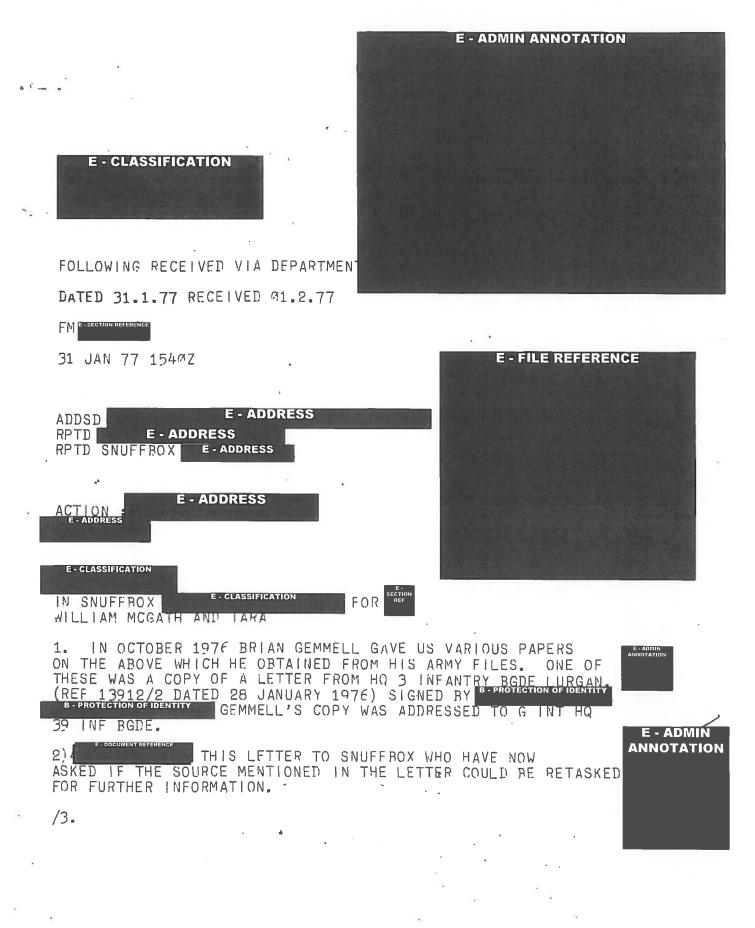


# TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS	F - RELEVANCE	GROUNDS
	Signed	
	Classification .	E REFERENCE
For S.3. Tels. use	Originators No	Date
Milliam McGRATH and T	E - DOCUMENT REFERENCE	E-ADMIN ANNOTATION 19 October 1976.
		ANNOTATION 19 October 1976.
raised several questi be re-taskable, plea information can be so	se wourd you enounte the line	1976) said to er further
	F-RELEVANCE GROUNDS ELEVANCE GROUNDS in London a	
4 The question	ns are as follows:-	
and da	te of contact with McGRATH	according

- 2 -

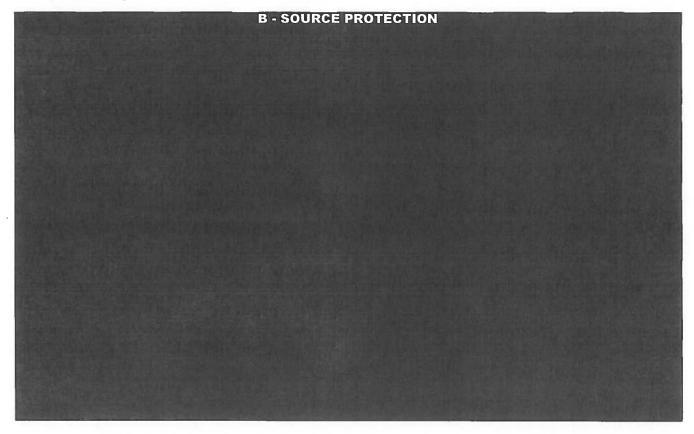




PAGE TWO

# E - CLASSIFICATION

3. WE HAVE SPOKEN TO GEMMEL WHO HAS CONFIRMED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO OBJECTION TO DISCUSSING THIS LETTER WITH THE ARMY.



PAGE THREE

**E - CLASSIFICATION** 

**B - SOURCE PROTECTION** 

E - SECTION REFERENCE

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-105204NOVATION E - CLASSIFICATION F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS FOLLOWING RECEIVED E - SECTION REFERENCE FROM RECEIVED 3.2.77 DATED 2.2.77 **E - ADMIN ANNOTATION** ROUTINE E - SIGNATURE CLASSIFICATION F - RELEVANCE **GROUNDS** E - SECTION REFERENCE BT F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS F - RELEVANCE RPTD SNUFFBOX **GROUNDS** ACTION ADDRESSEE ONLY E - SECTION **B** - SOURCE PROTECTION IN SNUFFBOX FOR REFERENCE WILLIAM MCGATH AND TARA OF 31 JANUARY YOUR TEL WE WOULD PREFER NOT TO RAISE THIS MATTER WITH 3 BDE. WITHOUT SEEING THE CORRESPONDENCE TO WHICH SNUFFBOX REFERS. WE DO NOT KNOW PRECISELY WHAT THE LETTER WAS ABOUT NOR TO WHOM IT WAS SENT (OTHER THAN G INT 39 BDE.) NOR DO WE KNOW WHO THE SOURCE WAS. WITHOUT THESE DETAILS, WE CANNOT BE SURE THAT HON! RECEIVED A COPY AND WE WOULD PREFER NOT TO RELY ON GEMMELL'S ASSURANCE THAT IT WOULD BE IN ORDER FOR TO RAISE THE MATTER WITH 3 BDE. COULD WE HAVE A COPY OF THE LETTER AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT CORRES-

PONDENCE PLEASE?

SENT AT 04/10007 GROUNDS
QSL 4 1000 BY F-RELEVANCE
GROUNDS

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL E-ADMIN ANNOTATION

IN ANNOTATION KIN-105205

E - CLASSIFICATION

Loose Minute

copied to:

E - FILE REFERENCE

E - SECTION REFERENCE COPE TO E - FILE REFERENCE

I attach a note summarising the background to our projected investigation of RIS involvement with the Protestant Extremists in Northern Ireland.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

E - SECTION REFERENCE

4 February 1977

E - CLASSIFICATION

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

E - CLASSIFICATION

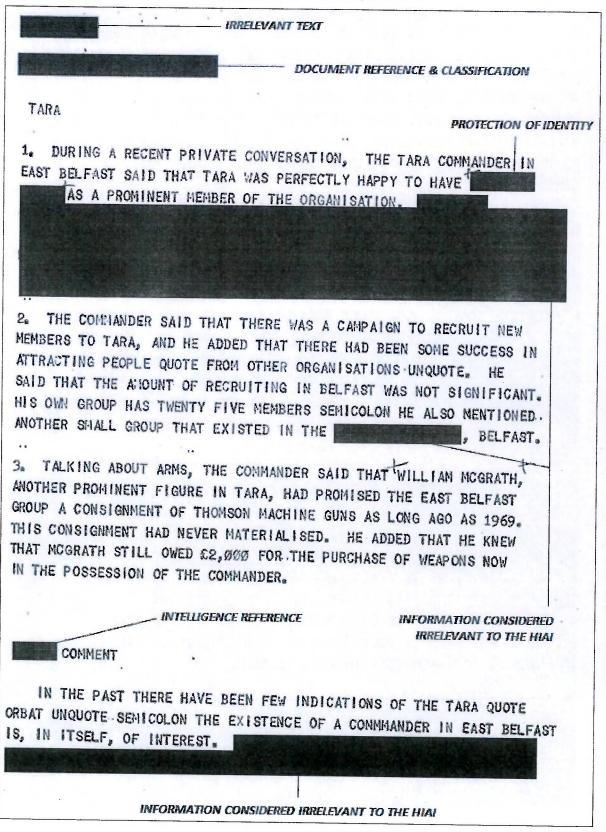
- RELEVANCE GROUNDS INVOLVEMENT WITH PROTESTANT EXTREMISTS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS - text from other side another doc is showing through F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS - text from other side another doc is showing through F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS is presumed to have an interest in prolonging the emergency in Northern Ireland. In certain circumstances this aim could be furthered by influencing Protestant Extremists to heighten sectarian tension through violence or by opposing proposals for compremise political settlement.

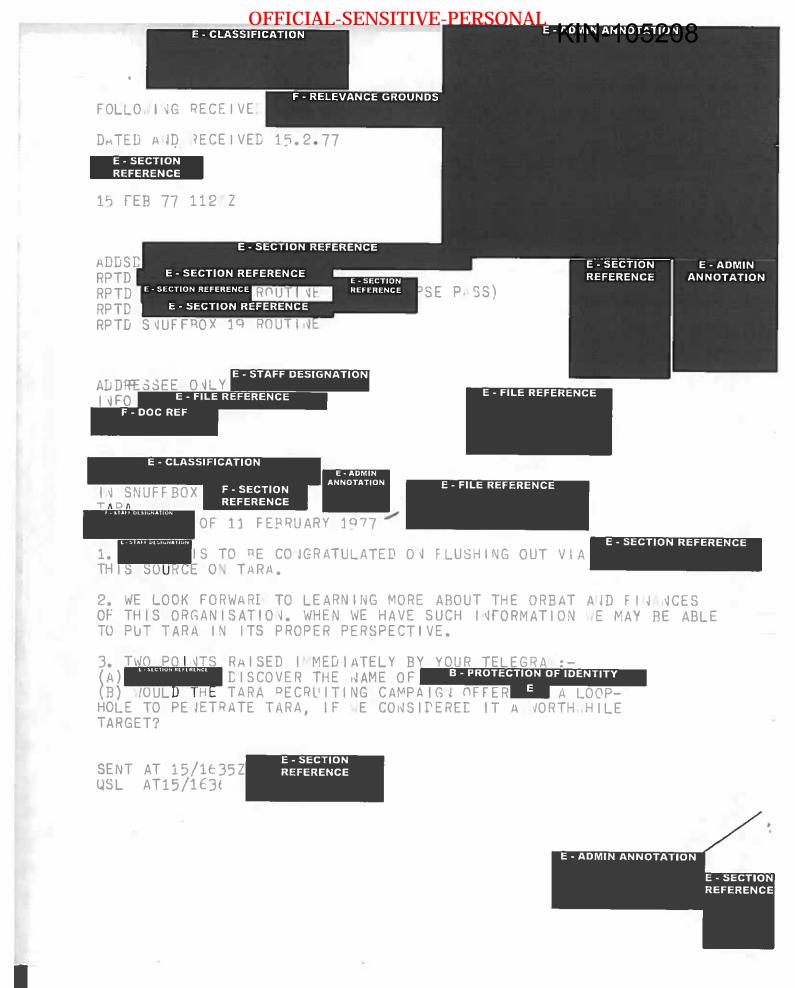
F-RELEVANCE GROUNDS - text from other side another doc is showing through settlement. F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS A number of allegations of involvement have been made; they can be summarised as follows:-F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS a) F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS i. F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS 11% 111. iv. b) source reported that the Rev William McGRATH, Leader of TARA, attended "conference of revolutionaries" in the mid-1960s. tatives were also present. McGRATH as said to have some hold over PAISLEY. F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS c)

E - CLASSIFICATION

# Document 8 - 11 February 1977



Page 18 of 18



OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-10500 OFFICIAL

# TELEGRAM FOR DESPATCH

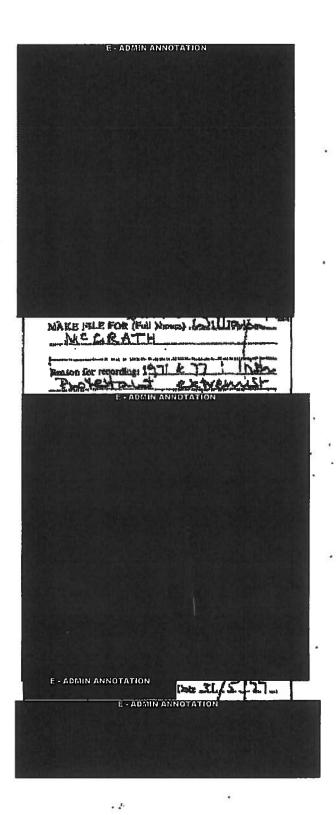
F - RELEVANCE GROUP	NDS F-RELEVAN	F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS			
Signed  (Acalema Director of Bernard Projection of IDENTITY  Date 16-2-77 Section	hove ONLY) (Authorised Officer)	. Section			
Precedence PRIORITA  EL SECTION REFER  To:	Security Classification	E - CLASSIFICATION			
	File Nos	FILE REFERENCE			
For S.3. Tels. use	Originators No	Date			
Reference your letter our telegram	No				

# TARA

**E - ADMIN ANNOTATION** Reference E-SECTION REFERENCE DOCUMENT DE 15.2.77 addressed

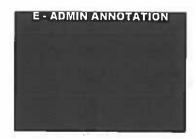
1 We consider TARA a worthwhile target, and support recruitment to penetrate.

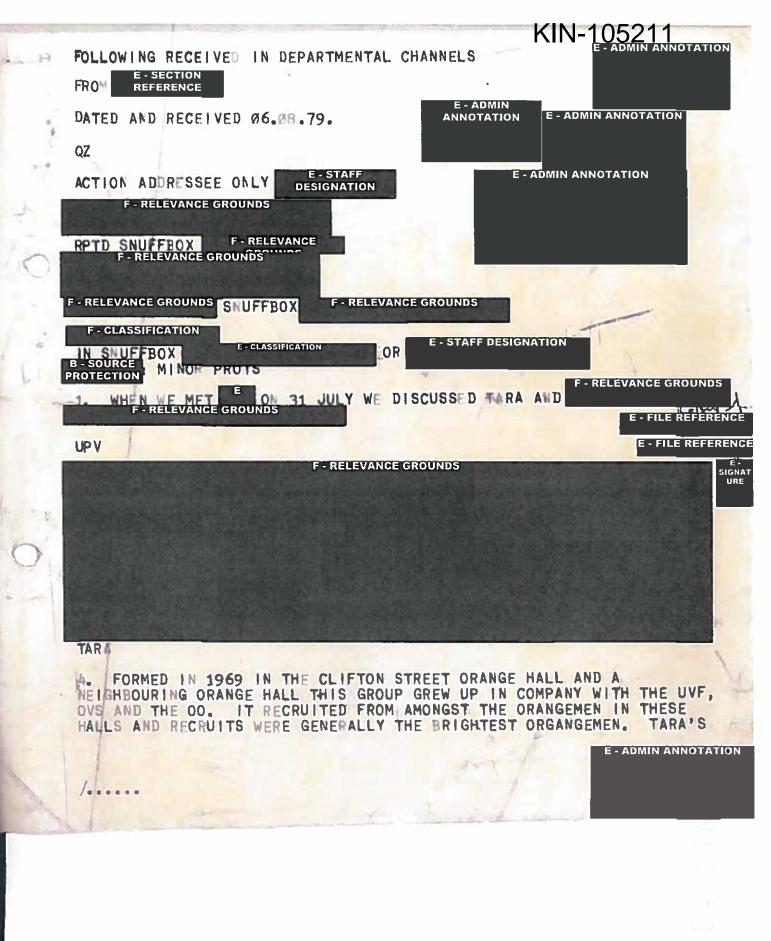
E - ADMIN ANNOTATION



# OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-105210

	E - AD	MIN ANNOTATION
E-FILE REFERENCE  E-FILE REFERENCE  Original in File No.:  Original from: Letter from REFERENCE  Extracted on: 16 June 1977	EXTRACT  Name:  Vol: 1 Serial: 80a  E - SECTION REFEREN	Receipt Date : 15 • 6 • 77
B - SOURCE PROTECTION		
milit ry or misstlon - the Ida and the maintena ship had been predomin; a few meetings, held in Foreart, the Duy servant; he talked knowl or isagined highly place were no DUB, activit	dedicated to the everthrouse of the Union. Its activity	nos ober- onded e l rosl re
E. I the cuininal is in the fills	RELEVANCE GROUNDS	





OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-105212

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

PAGE TWO E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE

E - CLASSIFICATION

RAISON D'ETRE WAS ARMED STRUGGLE WITH PIRA AND THE SOUTHERN ARMY ATTEMPT TO UNITE IRELAND BY FORCE. TARA DIFFERS FROM THE OTHER LOYALIST GROUPS IN AS MUCH AS IT STRESSES THE SOUTHERN DIMENSION THE BATTLE FOR THEIR SOVEREIGNTY INTO THE SOUTH. EVENTUALLY MOST TARA MEMBERS LEFT OR JOINED THE MORE DEFENSIVELY MINDED UVF AND TARA WITHERED TO ITS PRESENT QUOTE MICROSCOPIC UNQUOTE SIZE.

ARE BASED IN BELFAST AND HAS BECOME A GROUP OF THINKERS RATHER SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT (EG. WITH REGARD TO THE POPES VISIT) AND TO MOVES. TO HELP WITH THIS WORK THEY APPEAR TO HAVE AT LEAST ONE DUDIE FRIEND UNQUOTE CLOSE TO THE CENTRE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

\*3,5 -5 07/0829Z

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

QSL 7/0930 A

- RELEVANCE GROUNDS

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

# OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL KIN-105213

	E - CLASSIFICATION	E - ADMIN ANNOTATION
Extract for File No.	EFERENCE	Name
	FERENCE VOL	Serial Dated
Original from DCI Stormont Re	E - SECTION REFERENCE	Receipt Date . 25 10.79
Extracted on 25.1.30.		Responsible Desk

Extract from Protestant Ruc wi Report

1.	GRADED	C3	DO 1	15.10.	79	((C))			
A MAN	NAMED	- RELEVANCE		FRELEVANC	F - REI	LEVANCE GROUNDS	BEL	FAST,	
F - RELEVAN	CE GROUNDS	S ALSO	OC TH	E TARA	BRIGADE		is a second		
COMME							*	1	18
				F - RELEVAN	CE GROUNDS				

C. VERY LITTLE HAS BEEN HEARD OF THE TARA ORGANISATION IN RECENT YEARS:

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS