

Index card Working Aid for William McGRATH - Card 1 (Front)

Leader of the refurbished form of the TARA Brigade qv.
 (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 18 April 73 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)
 He was a contact of Harry LLOYD qv. foreign card.
 Believed to be involved in shipping arms to Ireland.
 (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 29 Nov 73 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)
 He runs the Christian Fellowship Centre qv.
 (Same ref. as above)
 Subject "gets them young and preaches religion to them" which mean that he preaches bigotry and anti-Catholic sermons.
 Possibly also a member of the UVF.
 (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 13 Nov 73 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)
 Add: 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
 Occ: Boys Hostel warder, at Kinross Boys Hostel, Belfast.
 He runs the Irish Emancipation Crusade, 4 Greenwood Av., Belfast, which sent threatening letters to Birmingham firms. Reported to be Homosexual.
 (Same ref. as above.)

William McGRATH
(photocopies of cards)
sent over 24/5/77

E-ADMIN NOTATION
 a
 E-ADMIN NOTATION

E-ADMIN ANNOTATION

Index card Working Aid for William McGRATH - Card 1 (Reverse)

Card SMITH qv. man of homosexual relationship between subject and Frank MILLAR qv. Int.
 Card 74 SMITH is said to be living with subject.
 (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 28 Feb 75 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)
 (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 31 Mar 75 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)
 He is a member of Paisley's Party's General Church.
 He is no longer leader of Tara Bde as of recent illness.
 (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 3 Oct 75 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)
 Born: 11 Dec 1916
 Son: Worthington-McGRATH qv.
 He first came to notice as organiser of the Christian Fellowship Centre & Irish Emancipation Crusade at 15, Wellington Park, Belfast. The philosophy of this group is "Ulster has been attacked in order that Ireland may become the base for operations against England".
 1968 Founder of CO of the Tara Brigade qv.
 1970 Set up Tara Bde in L'pool which became UVF in 1971.
 Subject & his son are apparently regarded as somewhat eccentric & unstable. He is still head of Tara.
 (Snuffbox (E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 20 Jan 76 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE)

Index card Working Aid for William McGRATH - Card 2 (Front)

CARD 2

McGRATH William

He has long made a practice of exploiting other peoples sexual deviations and DARA is vulnerable on this account. PAISLEY has expressed strong animosity towards subject.

E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 13 Feb 76 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE

He is strongly anti-communist & has accused the RHC of having communist tendencies. Believed to be secretary of Orange Lodge (LOL) 1303 named "Ireland's Heritage". He was looking for a Gaelic teacher for the lodge.

A letter (att. to ref) from subject was published in the Newsletter in Jan 77 attacking the IRA, Catholicism & the Eire gov. as all trying to end protestant faith in Ireland.

E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 2 Feb 76 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE

Sae ref. for write-up on subject & The Tara Brigade.

E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 19 Oct 76 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE

The Tara E. Belfast CO said that subject had promised the E. Belfast group a consignment of guns as far back as 196

Index card Working Aid for William McGRATH - Card 2 (Reverse)

but it never materialised. He added that he knew that subject still owed £2,000 for the purchase of weapons now in possession of the CO.

E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE of 11 Feb 77 - E-DOCUMENT REFERENCE

E - CLASSIFICATION

Colin WALLACE**Questions for which Cabinet Office require
Intelligence/Security Service Answers**

2(b) v In connection with WALLACE's duties relating to covert release of information: Who gave him the information which he allegedly passed to the media:- (a) the Army, (b) The Security Service (incl SIS) (c) the RUC.

vi Who was aware that such activities were going on (i.e. covert release of material) (A) other staffs at HQNI (b) MOD (c) NIO (d) Security Service (incl SIS) (e) RUC.

2(c) The decision to transfer Mr WALLACE to HQNW District in Jan/Feb 1975. In particular:

(i) the evidence that he had been involved in a series of leaks of classified documents/information to the media especially Mr PISK including evidence from Secret technical sources. (Comment: Security Service did an investigation and are said to have issued a Box 500 Report but this has not yet been traced).

2(e) The Decision to dismiss Mr WALLACE/accept his resignation at the conduct of proceedings at the Civil Service Appeals Service (CSAB). In particular:

(ii) The private briefing given by MOD to Mr Jock SHAW about the earlier leaks. The Security Service was consulted about this briefing.

2(f) Mr WALLACE's allegations that MOD/Security Service blocked subsequent appointments for him. In particular:

(iii) Army refusals of NV clearance by the Security Service.

2(g) Mr WALLACE's 1981 conviction for manslaughter. In particular:

(ii) his allegation that he was framed and that Mr LEWIS was in fact murdered by an agent of the Security Services (incl SIS).

21

2(h) Mr WALLACE's allegation about the KINCORA Boys Home. In particular:

(i) The dates on which allegations of criminal homosexuality at Kincora first became known to (a) Social Service Staff (b) RUC (c) Security Service (d) Army.

Comment: We are to do a narrative about Kincora to determine whether or not we/SIS were involved at the extent to which this story had any truth. Including answers to all these questions.

(ii) The dates on which criminal investigations and proceedings were initiated.

(iii) The suggestion that criminal investigations were delayed through (a) incompetence or (b) a deliberate decision in order to enable the Security Agencies/RUC to apply pressure to individuals connected with extremist/terrorist organisations especially Mr McGRATH and (indirectly) Dr Paisley.

(iv) The suggestion that there was a subsequent cover up of those affairs and that important new information was withheld from the TERRY and HUGHES Enquiries.

2(i) Mr WALLACE's allegations that he was prevented from giving information which he possessed which was relevant to the various Kincora enquiries. In particular.

(iv) the extent to which the concern may have prevented the authorities from giving assistance which Mr WALLACE might plausibly have considered he required (e.g. over releasing identities or names of members of Security agencies).

Comment: We are to do a narrative on this point to clarify our reasons for refusing the names to inquirers and to WALLACE, though the latter should know anyway.

(vi) the extent to which the allegations of Mr WALLACE and others can be said to have been fully investigated by (a) the RUC. (b) the TERRY Enquiry (c) the HUGHES Enquiry (d) other Government agencies.

E - CLASSIFICATION

Correspondence to this address must be under double cover. The outer envelope should be addressed to
The Secretary PO Box 500 London SW1P 1XH and not to any individual.

E - SOURCE PROTECTION

E - FILE
REFERENCE

PO Box 500
London SW1P 1XH

phone 01-388 2212 ext.
01-491 4481 ext.

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

10 November 1989

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

Don Leitch

WALLACE

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

E - ADMIN
ANNOTATION

1. I enclose herewith answers to questions 2(h) and 2(i) concerning Kincora.
2. We have checked our files on HOLROYD to make sure that nothing exists on those files which might be relevant to WALLACE.
3. HOLROYD was MIO in J Division at Portadown from February 1974 until his removal to hospital in August 1975. He thus did coincide, but on 22 May 1982 in a statement made to Captain [REDACTED] RMP in connection with Supt. Caskey's (RUC) investigation of the Kincora affair and his own allegations of intelligence misconduct he is recorded as saying: "I am not acquainted with Colin Wallace". He further stated that he had never been officially aware of "Kincora", nor had he ever passed on any rumours.
4. HOLROYD only became associated with WALLACE in early 1984. He does not himself appear to have contributed to WALLACE's own case.

E - SIGNATURE

RECEIVED

14-13
- 6-11-89

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

L V Appleyard Esq
Cabinet Office

Copied to: A/G Ruckart Esq, Hd Sec (NATO/UK) (C), MOD
D M Auckland Esq, Home Office

E -
CLASSIFICATION

Question 2 (h) (i)

The dates on which allegations of criminal homosexuality at Kincora first became known to (a) Social Service Staff (b) RUC (c) Security Service (d) Army.

Social Services Staff. We have no knowledge of any official report made to Social Services staff.

RUC. The RUC appear to have started their criminal enquiry as a result of the "Irish Independent" report on January 1980.

Security Services. According to the Indexes of the Security Service Northern Ireland central records in Belfast, the Security Service first learnt of William McGRATH in 1973. This was a mention in an intelligence report of September 1973 from the Army liaison officer at RUC HQ and was apparently based on RUC Special Branch information. This stated that McGRATH was a boys' hostel warden and "apparently homosexual" and that he ran the loyalist organisation, TARA. There are two later reports - one in November 1973 was simply to say that McGRATH was a social worker at Kincora Hostel, and the other in March 1975 gave the full address of the hostel, saying that McGRATH was the warden. Only the last letter still exists it was based on a report to the Security Service from HQ 39 Brigade who had been given background details on leading loyalists by an RUC informant. The latter had interviewed Valeria SHAW (PAISLEY's assistant) who had said of McGRATH that he had had a homosexual affair with Roy GARLAND. There is no record in the letter alleging homosexual activities by McGRATH at Kincora.

The only other record relating to this period is that an Army intelligence officer, Captain GEMMELL recalled in 1982 that he had passed intelligence in 1975 to his directing officer in the Security Service, Ian CAMERON, on McGRATH. Whilst GEMMELL believed he had told CAMERON that McGRATH was both a homosexual and was warden on Kincora where he had recruited other homosexuals to help him, CAMERON's recollection is that GEMMELL did not mention the boys' home, but merely McGRATH's homosexuality. CAMERON also believed that talk about homosexuals was merely gossip which he saw no need to pass to the RUC. GEMMELL states that CAMERON told him not to pursue the matter of McGRATH's homosexuality. CAMERON in July 1982 also believed that talk about homosexuals was merely gossip, which he saw no need to pass to the RUC. GEMMELL states that CAMERON told him not to pursue that matter of McGRATH's homosexuality:

Footnote: The post of Assistant Secretary Political (ASP) was held by Mr I D CAMERON, a Security Service Officer seconded to the NIO and located at HQNI as the representative of the DCI, himself a Security Service Under Secretary. CAMERON was accredited to the GOC NI and CLF and his function in this context was to assist in the coordination of intelligence by giving advice and some direction to the military intelligence.

Figure 23D

c. Kincora Boys Home (29 March article). The reference to "new claims" by [REDACTED] about the Kincora Boys Home was pure fabrication. The implication that [REDACTED] had made further revelations to PENROSE since the 22 March article was false. 604 had indeed been questioned by PENROSE about the Kincora scandal but had told him honestly that he knew nothing about this episode except what he had read in the newspapers. His OFFICIALS had never given him any reason to suppose that his were interested in the place. He told PENROSE that he had fleeting contact with William McGRATH in the latter's capacity as a leader of the TARA Brigade. But [REDACTED]'s membership of TARA was short-lived; he resigned from the organisation when it became clear that he was under suspicion as possible Security Forces infiltration agent. Though there had been speculation in Loyalist circles that McGRATH was a homosexual, [REDACTED] did not know him well enough to comment on these allegations, and was unaware at the time of his "housefather" role at Kincora. The reference to Lt Col Brian DIXON, described as Chief of Army Intelligence at Knock RUC headquarters, meant nothing to [REDACTED]. He had never known anyone of that name.

Extract D from Official Minute of 06 April 1987 re interview with MILLER

88. It seems clear from what MILLER told the officials that he had no information of any abuse being carried out at Kincora, no knowledge of McGRATH's paedophilia and no knowledge of his employment at Kincora Boys' Home. The account provided privately to officials by MILLER differs dramatically from what was published by journalists Clarke and Penrose.

89. Despite extensive searches of papers we have been able to find only a single document which provides any support to the allegation published in *the Sunday Times* article of 29 March 1987.

90. We located a letter written by Mr MILLER dated 07 April 1972 in which he reported having been told by an associate that the Tara Commanding Officer, whose name was given as McGRATH, "had been accused of assaulting small boys". (See Figure 24: Mr MILLER's Letter, 07 April 1972 – Extracts.)

Figure 24

Have been told by the TARA C.O. Mcgrath had been accused of assaulting small boys and that he could not account for any girl that had been handed to him over a period of twelve months.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

F - INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY HIAI

Mr MILLER's Letter, 07 April 1972 - Extracts

91. However, Mr MILLER did not provide McGRATH's first name. He did not indicate anything about McGRATH's sexuality or employment, and he did not expand

E - ADMIN
ANNOTATION

F - INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY HIAI

B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY

Plone been told by the TARA C.O. McGrath had been accused of assaulting small boys and that he could not account for any cash that had been handed to him over a period of twelve months.

F - INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY HIAI

F - INFORMATION CONSIDERED IRRELEVANT BY HIAI

E - FILE REFERENCE

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

E - ADMIN ANNOTATION

D - MI5 OFFICER

Report of Interview by [REDACTED] of MO on 28 March 1980

I interviewed MO in my office on 28 March. I first explained to him that I had been charged with reviewing his PV and urged him to be perfectly frank with me. Subsequently, at a sensitive point in the interview, I promised not to reveal unnecessarily to other people the details of his private life which he gave me.

MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT

4. Early on in the interview MO was encouraged to provide an outline history of his sex life. He produced the details with a very natural reluctance.

MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT

MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT

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MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT



MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT



F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

F - RELEVANCE
GROUNDS

He had had no homosexual relations in

F - RELEVANCE
GROUNDS

at the

time when

F - RELEVANCE GROUNDS

It was quite impossible for him to have any such relations from the time that he took up the Irish appointment and was placed under guard.

MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT



MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT



MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT



MATERIAL NOT RELATED TO NORTHERN IRELAND AND WHICH HIAI CONSIDERS IRRELEVANT



/...

31. I formed the view that MO gave me truthful answers on matters of significance. We parted on reasonably amicable terms.

E - SIGNATURE

D - MI5 OFFICER

E - STAFF DESIGNATION

2 April 1980

HIA REF: []

NAME: []

DATE: []

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of Ronald Mack

I, Ronald Mack, say as follows to the Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse (Northern Ireland) 1922 to 1995 (the HIA Inquiry)

1. I retired from the Royal Ulster Constabulary in 1993, by which time I had attained the rank of Detective Superintendent and Department Head of Greater Belfast Regional CID.
2. During 1982 and 1983 I was part of the RUC Kincora Phase II Inquiry led by Detective Superintendent Caskey. I understand the HIA Inquiry has access to all the police papers relating to it and that these record my involvement in the investigation.
3. I want to put on record that the direction from the then Chief Constable of the RUC, Sir John Hermon, was that no stone was to be left unturned, and that is how what was an extensive investigation was conducted.

4. I have been shown an article published in the Belfast Telegraph on the 23rd January, 2015 and written by the now deceased journalist Liam Clarke. The article carried the headline "Sex Assault Tory MP visited Kincora boys' home, claim retired detectives". The article can be found at exhibit 1 to this statement.
5. I have also been shown page 13 of a 26 page report written by Dr. Niall Meehan about Dr. Morris Frazer. The relevant page can be found at exhibit 2 to this statement.
6. I confirm that I was one of the RUC investigating officers who was involved in what led to the prosecution and conviction of Dr. Frazer in England in 1972. I confirm that I did give evidence to the GMC in relation to Dr. Frazer in 1973.
7. I have been informed that the HIA Inquiry is not investigating matters relating to Dr. Morris Frazer save to the extent that he was in any way involved with matters connected to Kincora Boy's Hostel. I can say that at no time during my involvement in the RUC investigation into him, nor my subsequent involvement with the RUC investigation into Kincora, was there any basis to connect Dr. Morris Frazer to Kincora
8. My attention has been drawn to Dr. Meehan's statement in footnote 26 on page 13 of his report that I was one of the two retired detectives that featured in Liam Clarke's article of the 23rd January, 2015 referred to in paragraph 3 above.
9. I confirm that I did speak to Liam Clarke and that I am the "Officer Jones" he was referring to. My former colleague Samuel Edward Cooke was the "Officer Smith" he is referring to.

10. I confirm that I did not tell Liam Clarke that a Tory MP was a visitor to Kincora.
There is no basis for such a statement.
11. The RUC Phase II investigation did look at claims relating to 4 individuals in the NIO. None of them were Tory MP's. I have been shown the relevant pages from the investigation (KIN 20095 to 20099, 20554 to 20556 and 50612 to 50617); they can be found at Exhibit 3 to this statement.
12. One of NIO individuals, Peter England, had been the subject of an allegation that he had sexually assaulted a colleague called Stephen Hewitt.
13. Peter England had died before he could be interviewed.
14. We did interview Stephen Hewitt. He confirmed he had not been sexually assaulted by Peter England.
15. None of this had anything to do with Kincora.
16. We did interview John Imrie who worked in the NIO between 1972 and 1973. He denied any homosexual activity. He disclosed having been convicted in England in 1979 for [REDACTED] and explained the circumstances in his witness statement.
17. Again this had nothing to do with Kincora.

18. I was involved in interviewing Joss Cardwell along with Detective Superintendent Caskey. I have again been shown the relevant documents relating to that part of the investigation (KIN 20080 to 20083 and 20504 and 5); they can be found at exhibit 4 to this statement.

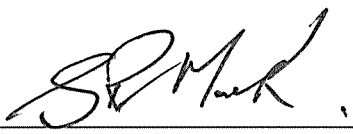
19. No individual ever made an allegation against Joss Cardwell during the police inquiry. I understand from the HIA Inquiry that no subsequent allegation has been made against him either. The journalist Chris Moore had brought up his name during the RUC Kincora Phase II inquiry.

20. I, as all the detectives involved in the investigation did, agreed with the conclusions reached by Detective Superintendent Caskey on behalf of the RUC and as expressed in the Phase II report. There was absolutely no evidence of a paedophile ring involving establishment or prominent individuals operating at Kincora or anywhere else within the purview of the police inquiry. The allegation was also entirely inconsistent with what the victims of Mains, Semple and McGrath, and the other former residents of Kincora, had to say.

21. A great many allegations had been made through the media about the involvement of establishment or prominent figures at Kincora that consequently had to be investigated in the Phase II Inquiry. Where they could be investigated they were found to have no basis in fact.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Signed .

Dated 14th. June, 2016.

WITNESS NAME: RONALD MACK

DATE: 14th June 2016

The Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse 1922 to 1995

KINCORA

Exhibit 1

Sex assault Tory MP visited Kincora boys' home, claim retired detectives

By Liam Clarke

Published 23/01/2015



The former Kincora boys' home on the Upper Newtownards Road in east Belfast

At least one Tory MP visited Kincora during the 1970s when it was riven with sexual abuse by staff of boys in their care, it has been claimed.

The allegation was made by two retired detectives who were part of a team which investigated the east Belfast boys' home in the 1980s and successfully prosecuted three members of staff for sexual abuse.

The names of the police officers are being withheld for security reasons. They are instead referred to as officers Smith and Jones.

Both are known to the Belfast Telegraph and we have established that they conducted the inquiry. Both are also willing to help any inquiry into Kincora either here or in England. They revealed that the MP died before they could arrange to interview him.

Officer Jones was the more senior of the two and did most of the interviews, while Officer Smith prepared files and conducted some interviews. They both said that none of the former Kincora residents they interviewed were taken out of the home for sex parties as has sometimes been claimed.

Officer Jones revealed that he had also interviewed Joshua "Joss" Cardwell, a unionist politician who was chairman of the committee responsible for children's homes.

The former detective said: "Mr Cardwell answered the door a happy man. 'Well Inspector, how can I help you?' he asked and I told him I was here about the Kincora investigation because he had visited the home. He said it was something to do with his work and he was entitled to inspect it. He turned from a happy man to an absolute nervous wreck and I was arranging for him to come to the station."

Mr Cardwell took his own life before this could take place.

The officer added: "A Conservative MP was coming over to the Northern Ireland Office quite regularly and has since died. We were told by criminal records in Scotland Yard London that he had a conviction many years ago for indecent behaviour or something in a gents' loo against another boy but his death meant we never got a chance to question him."

Both men also interviewed Colin Wallace, the army whistleblower who raised the alarm about Kincora when he worked here in the 70s. The RUC officers said he had been unwilling to tell them anything.

Mr Wallace produced papers to show that he had been threatened with prosecution if he said too much.

Judge Anthony Hart, who is conducting an inquiry into Historical and Institutional Abuse here, has requested all relevant government documents on Kincora by the end of this month.

Factfile

In the 80s three staff at Kincora Boys home in east Belfast were jailed for a catalogue of sex abuse. Colin Wallace, an army information officer with access to intelligence, tried to make this public in the 70s but was subsequently wrongly imprisoned. He alleged that MI5 warned him off. The suspicion is that an intelligence agency was using the scandal to recruit and protect agents. Abuse at the home is to be investigated by the Historical and Institutional Abuse Inquiry.

Further reading

Operation DeathEaters: Anonymous calls for activists to help expose international paedophile networks

Case must be included in UK probe, says lawyer

Kincora: Amnesty welcomes move not to prosecute witnesses

Kincora: Let the inquiry chairman do his job

Kincora Boy's Home: Inquiry is a betrayal of the abused

MI5 officers 'won't give evidence' in Kincora sex abuse probe

Kincora probe detectives had to ask Ian Paisley if he was gay

Kincora: MP Keith Vaz backs call for east Belfast home to be included in UK-wide inquiry

Kincora: MI5 knew about it but did nothing, that much is certain

WITNESS NAME: RONALD MACK

DATE: 14th June 2016

The Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse 1922 to 1995

KINCORA

Exhibit 2

these matters become, in effect, a matter of national security?²⁵

It can be revealed here that an official ‘cert[ificate] of conviction’ was sent to the ‘N[orthern] Ireland Hospitals Authority’. However, the certificate was dispatched one year late, on 11 May 1973, according to a handwritten note on the Bow Street Magistrates’ Court record. That was one week after reporting of Fraser’s US arrest, when Fraser was already suspended. The note appeared beside the verdict of Fraser being bound over not to re-offend for three years.

Aside from the very important matter of the secrecy of Fraser’s 1972 conviction, journalists might therefore have investigated:

- a) Why was the Northern Ireland Hospitals’ Authority not informed in May 1972 of Fraser’s conviction?
- b) Why was the authority not notified after police began inquiries into Fraser’s August 1971 abuse?
- c) Who decided to inform the authority in May 1973 and why then?
- d) How could a ‘single sordid sexual episode’ have occurred when two men were accused of abusing two boys simultaneously?
- e) Who was the third man and third boy in the flat where the abuse took place;
- f) How was that finding credible since Fraser engaged in abuse in the US;
- g) Why was the US case ignored by the GMC?
- h) Why was Fraser’s UK conviction ignored in the US?
- i) Why was Fraser not brought back before a UK court after his February 1974 US guilty plea?
- j) What was the outcome of the US case?

Journalists might also have examined developments in Fraser’s views before and after detection of his sexual abuse of a 13-year-old in August 1971, and his May 1972 conviction. Fraser began to reinforce British propaganda about the IRA using children during that period.

Had they investigated the GMC meetings journalists would have discovered that RUC officer Reginald (Ronnie) Mack gave evidence at the July 1973 GMC hearing on Fraser’s conviction for indecent assault. What was Mack’s role and why did the RUC fail to tell Fraser’s employers about Fraser’s abuse and conviction? What task, if any, was Fraser expected to perform in return?

Mack served later as part of a 1983 investigation under Sir George Terry, former Chief Constable of Sussex, into child sex abuse in the Kincora Boys’ Home. It was widely regarded as a whitewash.²⁶

We will now examine some possible consequences of the failures noted here.

²⁵ Indeed, why was a freedom of information request refused in 2015? Mick Browne, James Hanning, ‘Northern Ireland authorities refuse to reveal details of paedophile with links to former government adviser on national security grounds’, *Independent* (Lon.), 11 July 2015, at, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-authorities-refuse-to-reveal-details-of-paedophile-with-links-to-former-government-10382746.html> (accessed 21 Feb 2015).

²⁶ Colin Wallace confirmed that Mack was one of two RUC officers who interviewed him as part of the Terry Inquiry, about Wallace’s Kincora child sex abuse allegations (personal communication, 28 February 2016). See, Liam Clarke, ‘Sex assault Tory MP visited Kincora boys’ home, claim retired detectives’, *Belfast Telegraph*, 23 January 2015. One of the anonymous officers in this report is Mack. Ed Moloney, Andrew Pollack, ‘Kincora report denies cover-up, exonerates RUC’, *Irish Times*, 29 October 1983.

WITNESS NAME: RONALD MACK

DATE: 14th June 2016

The Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse 1922 to 1995

KINCORA

Exhibit 3

Continuation Page

Page No. 96

BRITISH OFFICIALS IN NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE

349. On or about 18 March 1982, Mr W D FLACKES, Political Correspondent of the BBC, telephoned Mr David GILLILAND, Director of Information Services for the Northern Ireland Office. Flackes said that 4 former officials of the Northern Ireland Office had been concerned in homosexual activity and that 3 of them were believed to have been involved in homosexual offences against children.

Part II
Ps 276-277

350. On 21 April 1982, Mr Gilliland was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and in a written statement, alleged that Flackes named the 4 officials as:

Mr Peter ENGLAND

Mr Brian WATKINS

Mr Leslie IMRIE

Mr Peter BELL

351. He stated that in the course of the telephone conversation with Flackes he formed the impression that Flackes had been reading from a document. This document alleged that Sir Maurice OLDFIELD's Private Secretary, prior to becoming Private Secretary, had been the subject of an attempted indecent assault by Peter England. The document also alleged that Assistant Chief Constable Meharg was responsible for extracting files in relation to Kincora and that one of the files was in the possession of the UDA.

Continuation Page

Page No.97

Part II
P 278

352. Mr William D Flackes was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 6 April 1982 on the basis of this information which had already been in the Detective Superintendent's possession since 29 March 1982. Flackes declined to make a written statement but said he did not have a document as alleged by Mr Gilliland nor did he know of the existence of any such document. He stated that the information concerning the 4 officials was common gossip and had been for years. He had no knowledge of any criminal acts and nothing to indicate a vice or prostitution ring.

P 279

353. Flackes, when re-interviewed, was asked if he could elaborate on the information concerning Mr Meharg. He stated in an interview with Inspector Cooke on 2 July 1982 that he had no evidence in respect of the allegation against Mr Meharg. He stated that this was just a rumour circulating among journalists and others. He declined to make a written statement.

Ps 280-281

354. On 7 April 1982, Stephen Geoffrey HEWITT, a Civil Servant, attached to the Northern Ireland Office in London, was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott. Hewitt stated that he was appointed as Private Secretary to Sir Maurice Oldfield in 1979. He also stated that in 1976/77 he met Peter England in the course of his official duties. He denied ever being assaulted by England. He knew no one who might have been involved in homosexual activity in Northern Ireland.

Continuation Page

Page No. 98

Part IV
P 30
Part II
P 282

Ps 283-284

355. Peter Tiarlas Earl England was employed as a Senior Civil Servant in the Northern Ireland Office from 18 November 1974 to 13 November 1976. He died on 24 August 1978. A copy of the Death Certificate is attached to Part IV and a statement from D/Sergeant Elliott at Part II refers.
356. In London on 7 April 1982, Mr Peter Neville Bell a Civil Servant in the Northern Ireland Office, was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Sergeant Elliott. He denied involvement in homosexual activity in Northern Ireland and dismissed the allegations as 'absolute and complete rubbish'. He knew nothing about England's sexual activities and had no reason to believe anything other than that he was a happily married man. Bell stated that he was attached to the Northern Ireland Office in Belfast from July 1975 until September 1976 when he was posted as a Principal to what is now the Constitutional and Political Affairs Division of the Northern Ireland Office. Part of his official duties was involvement with the Homosexual Law Reform in Northern Ireland including the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order. He was also involved in a case which had been brought before the European Commission and later the European Court of Human Rights, by a homosexual in Northern Ireland.
357. Bell stated that his involvement in this work may be the reason for these wholly unfounded rumours. He stated that he is the holder of a Provisional Licence which enables him

Continuation Page

Page No.99

only to drive a 50 cc motor cycle. He knows of no person possessing anything which could be described as a 'flashy Mini'. He also knows of no one amongst his colleagues who was or might have been involved in homosexual activity.

Part II
Ps 285-290

358. John Lawrence Leslie Imrie was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack and D/Sergeant Elliott on 26 April 1982 and subsequently forwarded a written statement to the police on 28 April 1982. He stated that he was employed in the Northern Ireland Office in Belfast from 9 October 1972 until 31 October 1973. He denied being a homosexual or being involved in any homosexual activity in Northern Ireland. He admitted a conviction in 1979 in London which related to an allegation of [REDACTED] He said his defence of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] had not been accepted. He was conditionally bound over for one year. Imrie, in his statement supplied a list of social and official contacts in Northern Ireland inferring that these people could vouch for his integrity. It was not thought necessary to interview any of these people.
359. Mr Brian Watkins is the present Deputy Governor of Bermuda. He has not been interviewed in relation to this matter.
360. Mr William Meharg has refuted the suggestion by Flackes that he 'abstracted' files in relation to Kincora. When interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey on 7 July 1982 he stated that he did nothing whatsoever to block a 1976 Enquiry as alleged in the Irish Times on 12 January 1982. He also said that he did not at any time make any papers, official or otherwise, available to the UDA.

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Continuation Page

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Part II
P 292

361. On 6 July 1982, John McMICHAEL, a representative of the Ulster Defence Association was interviewed by D/Inspector Mack. In a short statement he stated that to the best of his knowledge the UDA never had at any time possession of police files or police documents in relation to the Kincora Investigation or matters surrounding it.

CONCLUSION

362. It is considered that this report, from paragraphs 147 to 361 has dealt with the allegations published in the Irish Times on 12 January 1982 and includes the KIN 183 case and others referred to by BBC Reporters, Mr Moore and Mr Flackes.

363. Apart from the recommended charge against [REDACTED] in paragraph 282 and the separate investigation in respect of Sergeant Tester, no evidence was found that British Officials in the Northern Ireland Office, policemen, Justices of the Peace, or businessmen and boys in care, were involved in a homosexual prostitution or vice ring.

364. None of the persons known to have committed or alleged to have committed offences in the KIN 183 case come into any of these categories.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

STATEMENT OF: STEPHEN GEOFFREY HEWITTAGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21") OVER 21 YEARSOCCUPATION OF WITNESS: CIVIL SERVANTADDRESS: C/O THE NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE, LONDON

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

Dated this 7th day of April 1982(Sgd) D B Elliott, D/SergeantSIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.(Sgd) Stephen G Hewitt

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am a Civil Servant employed by the Northern Ireland Office. I joined the NIO in May 1975 and remained in London until May 1976, when I moved to Stormont Castle, Belfast. I worked in the Law and Order Division and my boss was the late Mr Peter England. In May 1977 I became Private Secretary to Mr Ray Carter who was the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the NI Office. I remained in that post until September 1978 when I returned to the London Office. I returned to Northern Ireland again in October 1979 as Private Secretary to Maurice Oldfield. I returned to the London Office again in July/August 1980 and took up a post in Personnel Management in the London Office which is my present position. During the period May 76 to May 77 I met Mr England in an official capacity on a regular basis and thereafter met him from time to time until he left the NIO some time in 1978 to return to the MOD in London. It has been suggested to me that I was on one occasion assaulted by Mr England. No such incident ever took place. I have never visited any Welfare Establishments in Northern Ireland in a private capacity although I accompanied Mr Carter to various local authority establishments on many occasions as his Private Secretary. I have visited numerous bars in the Bangor and Crawfordsburn area with my colleagues in the NIO and with my girlfriend of that time who was also employed by the NIO. I have never been into a bar in Northern Ireland on my own. I have no reason to suppose that Mr England was a homosexual or ever engaged in any homosexual activity. Mr England was widely respected by his

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) Stephen G Hewitt

Continuation Page

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JOSS CARDWELL

287. BBC Reporter, Mr Moore, in the course of interviews with D/Superintendent Caskey remarked that a Mr Joshua CARDWELL, known locally as 'Joss', may have visited Kincora outside his capacity as Visiting Officer for the EHSS Board and may have attended religious meetings held by William McGrath and that his name had been written in the Kincora Visitors' Book.
288. It will be seen in the statement of David Patrick Morrow that Moore made an enquiry from him in relation to Mr Cardwell.
289. On 23 March 1982, Mr Cardwell was interviewed by D/Superintendent Caskey and D/Inspector Mack and he was asked if he had visited Kincora Boys' Hostel outside official visits and if he had ever taken boys out of the hostel. The Kincora Visitors' Book, Exhibit number PJM3, was produced to Mr Cardwell. Mr Cardwell stated that he had been a Belfast City Councillor for the past 26 years and in his capacity as such had been connected with Welfare Services for over 20 years. It should also be stated that Mr Cardwell was a Justice of the Peace.
290. Mr Cardwell further stated that part of his duties included, on behalf of the Belfast Welfare Committee, visiting homes for children and elderly persons in the Belfast area and that following these visits, he would make a report to either the Welfare Committee or the Welfare Officer. After re-organisation of the Health Services in 1973, such visits were made on a rota system.

Part II
Ps 149-153

Ps 238-239

Part III
Ex PJM3
(not
attached)

Continuation Page

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291. Mr Cardwell confirmed his signatures in the Kincora Visitors' Book but could not explain an entry dated 5 May 1969 when the name 'Jos Cardwell' was printed. He said it was not his writing and that he spelt his name 'Joss'.
292. He denied that he had ever taken boys out of the hostel or had them in his home. He also stated that prior to the newspaper allegations in 1980 he was only aware of one minor matter which had been brought to his attention by Mr Robert MOORE, now Director of Social Services in the Southern Area. Robert Moore was a Children's Officer at the time and told him that "Some person had put a hand below a blanket". As Robert Moore did not make this sound serious or give any details, Mr Cardwell made no further enquiries about the matter. He stated no complaints had been made to him of homosexual misconduct in any children's home in the Belfast area.
293. He denied the suggestion that he had attended religious meetings held by William McGrath. He also said he never knew the Kincora staff - Mains, McGrath or Semple - to be homosexuals.
294. Mr Cardwell stated that although he knew Mr Henry MASON the City Welfare Officer until 1973, he was not aware that Mason had conducted an investigation into Mains' behaviour at Kincora.

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Page No. 82

295. Mr Cardwell claimed that one evening about 5 weeks prior to the date of this interview, Mr Moore of the BBC called at his home, [REDACTED] Belfast, and said he would like to have a talk about Kincora. He also stated that he received a telephone call from someone representing a Dublin newspaper on the same subject. Mr Cardwell said that he told both members of the press he would not discuss the matter.

Part II
P 240

296. When he was seen on 15 April 1982, Robert Moore, Director of Social Services, could not recall the incident referred to by Mr Cardwell.

Part III
Ex PJM3
(not attached)

Part II
P 241
P 242

297. The Kincora Visitors' Book was produced to Joseph Mains by D/Sergeant Elliott at HM Prison on 5 April 1982. He confirmed that the name 'Jos Cardwell' entered on 5 May 1969 had been printed by him. It would appear on this occasion that Mr Cardwell had omitted to sign his own name.

P 243-244

298. On 25 April 1982, Mr Joshua Cardwell was found dead in the garage of his home. The full circumstances of his death were investigated by D/Sergeant S WILSON of Strandtown Police Station. A crime was not suspected.

P 245

299. An Inquest held at Belfast on 28 July 1982 found that Mr Cardwell had died in his garage as a result of Carbon Monoxide poisoning from the exhaust of his car.

Continuation Page

Page No. ...83.

300. At this point it should be stressed that throughout police enquiries into misconduct at 3 Belfast Children's Homes visited by the late Mr Cardwell, no allegations were made against him by any boy nor was there any suspicion of any misconduct by him.

Part II
P 246

301. On 2 July 1982 D/Superintendent Caskey re-interviewed Mr Chris Moore of the BBC as to the basis for his remarks. Moore would not reveal the source of his information and reiterated what he had said in the course of his previous interviews.

REV HUTCHINSON/ KIN 236 ALLEGATION

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302. On 2 July 1982, BBC Reporter Christopher Moore, told D/Superintendent Caskey that he had information that the Rev Samuel HUTCHINSON, a Presbyterian Church Minister of [REDACTED] had met a KIN 236 on 4 October 1975 who was then a resident of Kincora Boys' Hostel. Moore stated that he had seen a document which showed the date and time of the meeting at the Albert Clock at Belfast City Centre.

303. Moore refused to reveal the source of this information.

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304. The Rev Hutchinson, Minister of Gilford and Clare Presbyterian Churches since 1966 stated when interviewed on 21 July 1982, that he never knew a boy named KIN 236 of Kincora Boys' Hostel but had met, around 1960, a [REDACTED] who later became a Minister of the Methodist Church.

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: JOSHUA CARDWELLAGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: BELFAST CITY COUNCILLORADDRESS: [REDACTED]

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 23rd day of March 19 82

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Supt

(Sgd) J Cardwell

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am presently a Belfast City Councillor and have been for 26 years. In my capacity as a Councillor I have been connected with the Welfare Services over 20 years and I am at present a member of the Personal Social Services Committee of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board. Prior to re-organisation of the Welfare Services in 1973 I was a member of the Belfast Welfare Committee to which I was elected in approximately 1958. Being a member of Belfast Welfare Committee entailed attending a monthly meeting at Belfast City Hall. Part of my duty was, on behalf of the Welfare Committee, to visit homes for the elderly and children's homes in the Belfast area. These visits were made periodically to various homes and I would make a report to the Welfare Committee or the Welfare Officer. I can't remember whether I made all my reports in writing. When elected to the Personal Social Services Committee in 1973 I continued to visit children's homes on a rota system. I think it would be safe to say that in the Belfast Welfare Committee we took it in turns to visit the homes. I have been shown the visitors book of Kincora Boys' Hostel which is exhibited PJM3. It can be seen in this book that my signature appears a number of times. I can vouch for these signatures. I can't explain the entry of 5/5/69 where the name "Jos Cardwell" is printed in block letters. That is not my writing and anyhow I spell my name "Joss". It is unlikely that I would visit the hostel without signing my name. What I always remarked about Kincora was it was always spotlessly clean and seemed to be well looked after by the staff. I knew the warden, Joe Mains, by calling at the hostel and also Semple. I can't recall ever meeting McGrath at the hostel. If there are rumours or innuendoes

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) J Cardwell

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: JOSUA CARDWELL CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

about that I visited the Kincora Hostel outside my official visits they are totally untrue. I never took boys out of the hostel or had them in my home. Up until these complaints came to notice in the newspaper in 1980 I only knew of one minor matter which was brought to my attention by Mr Robert Moore, now the Director of Social Services in the Southern area. Mr Moore was the Children's Officer at the time and he told me that some person had put a hand below a blanket. He did not make it sound serious, and I did not follow up with questions to him. To my knowledge he did not say where or when this happened, or who was the victim, if any, or who did it. I don't remember where he told me of this. No person, either in the Social Services or member of the public ever made a complaint to me of any homosexual misconduct in any Children's Home in the Belfast area. That also includes boys in care. Had I received such a complaint I would have reported it straight away. I never knew Mains, McGrath or Semple to be homosexuals. I can't ever remember meeting William McGrath at any time. I visited Bawnmore Home and Williamson House on the same principle and nothing ever was brought to my attention that would have suggested misconduct by members of the staff. I know Henry Mason, the City Welfare Officer until 1973. I was not aware that he conducted an investigation into Mains' behaviour at Kincora. I was not shown any report of such nor was it raised at any meetings I attended. I did not attend any religious meetings held by Mr William McGrath. Whilst I have dealt with a number of matters relying on my memory I am quite specific that I had nothing whatsoever to do with misconduct involving either boys or staff in children's homes. One evening, five weeks ago, Chris Moore of the BBC, called at my home and said he would like to have a talk with me about Kincora. I told him I was not discussing the subject. I got a phone call from somebody saying he represented a Dublin Paper. I did not discuss the subject which again was Kincora. I don't think there is anything else I can add.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) J Cardwell

HIA REF: []

NAME: [ROBERT BUNTING]

DATE: [23rd June 2016]**THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995**

Witness Statement of Robert Bunting

I, Robert Bunting, will say as follows: -

1. Further to a request from the Inquiry to file a statement with regard to the use of Kincora Hostel (Kincora) for younger children, I would wish to provide the following by way of context and explanation. As I wish to refer to my first statement, I now attach it as Exhibit 1 to this statement.
2. Kincora was established by Belfast Welfare Authority (BWA) in accordance with section 96 of the CYP Act (NI 1950) and opened on 6th May 1958. In the initial proposals for Kincora found at KIN 1118, it is clear that the boys were expected to contribute to the running of the hostel by way of maintenance, preparing meals etc. It was aimed at preparing them for independence which meant that auxiliary staff would not be required to the same levels of Children's Homes.
3. Hostel accommodation was for persons who had reached compulsory school leaving age [see section 96 of 1950 CYPA & section 121 of the 1968 Act]
4. In 1950 the upper limit of compulsory school age was 14 years. However, this was changed to 15 years in Sept 1957, just before the Hostel opened and to 16 years in April 1973.
5. As far as the Welfare Authorities and the Boards were concerned hostel provision was for young persons of working age and this was the basic criterion for admission.
5. The Children's Officers were managerially responsible for all admissions to care and would have been aware that younger children had to be accommodated in the hostels, usually in an emergency and on a short stay basis, because of the

inadequacy of the residential provision, particularly for Protestant children, during the 1950s and into the 1960s. Also relevant was the increased demand for residential care, which in the case of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board (EHSSB), continued into the 1980s. Appendices 7 RUB 5689 and 8 of my first statement 11th November 2014.

6. The Inquiry is aware that the Welfare Authorities began to develop homes and hostels during the 1950s and of the deficiencies in the system, particularly with regard to age and gender, which I sought to address as my first priority as Children's Officer, in 1972 and is outlined in Appendix 2 of my first statement. The system of small group homes (maximum 12 places) which I developed, based on my research of residential provision in the UK at that time, eradicated these basic flaws and is now the preferred form of residential care (4/6 places) throughout the UK, to deal with troubled young people. I received considerable assistance from the Ministry of Home Affairs, particularly Mr Stirling and Miss Forrest, which assisted in ensuring that the Welfare Authority would meet 50% of the costs
7. The Inquiry is also aware that there were resource issues in relation to the provision of the family and child care services, which affected residential care both in relation to BWA and the EHSSB. These Authorities had , Board Members and Welfare Committee Members who considered that the material standards were too high, when compared with working class family care in the community. Also, that you did not necessarily need a professional qualification to care for children.
8. In addition, there was always a focus on the cost involved. This was a particular concern of the Board Members of the EHSSB in relation to the per-capita maintenance rates and the cost of improving the monitoring arrangements, recommended by the Board's Working Party in Feb 1983 (KIN 77543) . Both related to the introduction of a business culture in the Health Service in England, by the Conservative Government, along with annual efficiency savings and staff were very aware that Boards had to ensure their services were cost effective.
9. Most importantly, there were considerable difficulties, already well known to the Inquiry, in recruiting and retaining a qualified, competent workforce, which was essential for ensuring a satisfactory standard of care. This was the core issue for us throughout the timescale covered by the Inquiry and continued until a strategy to professionalise the service was agreed with NIPSA and funded by the Department. The outcome in the later nineties was that we had the highest standard of care in the UK and Lord Warner, who had been commissioned to review the provision in

England, visited the EHSSB in the mid 90's, to discuss the effectiveness of our small group home system.

10. From 1969 Care staffing levels in Children's Homes and Hostels were based on the Castle Priory recommendations regarding appropriate levels, related to the Group the home was in. This grouping system took account of the care needs and behaviour of the children, which the staff had to deal with.
11. The welfare authority Homes were in Group 3, the lowest grouping, apart from the residential nurseries which were in a higher Group. This did not reflect the troubled children staff were having to deal with and the nurturing that they needed. Consequently, with the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I moved the Homes and Hostels into Group 2 This happened some time in 1973/74 which I believe increased the staffing levels and the salaries of the Officers in Charge and Deputies - For the reasons identified in paragraph of this statement, this did not occur in Kincora.
12. The Castle Priory recommendations were first produced in 1969 and subsequently revised in 1972. (RUB 40921) These are referred to in the EHSSB's Working Party report on Monitoring Arrangements dated February 1983 (KIN which recommended that a reappraisal of staffing levels in homes, including Children's Homes, should be undertaken by the Board on the basis that these had not been revised since 1972. This was subsequently taken up by the Department (KIN-76201 and KIN-76205) This indicates an establishment of an Officer in Charge, Deputy and four Houseparent's, for a 12 bedded Children' Home which is a ratio of 1:2.
13. The Department issued staffing guidelines in April 1974 as follows:
 - Residential Nurseries - 1 staff member to 1.5 children
 - Hostels – 1 staff member to 3.5 Young people
 - Other Children's Homes – 1 Staff member to 3 children

Reference Appendix 5, page 3, para 3.82 of my first statement. IN light of these guidelines in which duty hours of staff were accounted for, and in accordance with Group 3 of the Castle Priory Recommendations, Kincora was, at least by 1974, adequately staffed.

14. While I believe staffing levels had been increased it did not mean that we were able to immediately improve our staffing, because of the difficulties already referred to and most homes had vacancies for long periods.

15. In relation to the Hostel the number of places as far as I am aware was nine until an extension was built in the mid 1960s for Mr Mains, when it increased to ten.
16. In October 1971 when I became Children's Officer, there were three members of care staff, the most recent being appointed in June 1971. My predecessor Mr Moore, recalls that there was great difficulty recruiting staff and it would appear that there were two years prior to Mr Semple's reappointment in 1969, when Mr Mains was the only member of Care Staff, with staff from other homes taking charge at weekends and during his summer holiday.
17. In 1971 the staffing establishment was for an Officer in Charge, Deputy and a Housefather. As this was a small Hostel the Officer in Charge as well as being responsible for the administration and team management, participated in the care of the boys. In larger Hostels this post was mainly team management as was the case for Fieldwork Senior Social Workers and was allowed for in additional care staff.
18. As part of the reorganisation in 1972, approval had been obtained to use either Kincora or Ettaville as a Hostel for both genders and it was decided that this would be used for the most troubled adolescents as the small group Homes could accommodate adolescents up to the age of 18. A multi-disciplinary team approach, similar to the Residential Assessment Centre, was planned and the existing staff, while they could apply for the post were unlikely to be successful, particularly the Kincora staff as none of the staff had the necessary qualifications. The other Hostel was to be adapted for use as a small Group Home. This development was to commence in 1974 consequently I did not increase the staffing establishment for the Hostels at this time.
19. However, following reorganisation October 1973, the EHSSB inherited the most needy areas of County Antrim i.e. the new estates adjoining West Belfast, and in addition, Lisburn, one of the County's largest provincial Towns, with new housing estates. There was no statutory residential care provision for these areas. Also, there was no statutory residential care provision for the Downpatrick area apart from a Family Group Home.
20. The inadequate provision combined with the increased demand for residential care meant that the EHSSB was unable to proceed in 1974 with the changes to the hostel provision and probably contributed to the very short term admission of some young children. However although the increase in staffing did not take place in Kincora as per other Children's Homes, it was kept under review and the level of staffing was maintained in accordance with Group 3 of the Castle Priory recommendations.

21. Reorganisation also created considerable operational problems particularly for the EHSSB, because of its size and the high level of childcare need. As a consequence the board operated largely in crisis mode for the first few years, in relation to childcare.
22. I have already referred in my first statement to the flaws in the new organisational structure, which was based on the Seeböhm recommendations and replicated the structure for England and Wales, apart from senior specialist managers at HQ. Prior to this reorganisation in England the local authority Children's Departments were responsible for the family and childcare services and the other social welfare services were provided by the Social Welfare Departments. My English friends who were in senior management positions in the children's departments described it as a "shambles," because a generic model for both management and practitioners, had been introduced and staff, as was the case in Northern Ireland had not been properly prepared for their new roles. The DHSS (London) eventually acknowledged that this was not the best structure for children's services as is evidenced through the new structure which eventually emerged in which there was a return to specialisms with child care and education services being combined into one department.
23. We had the added complication of being integrated with the Health Service and a new system of management. Referred to as corporate management, was introduced. This had the effect of creating semi-independent districts. The generic structure meant that, in relation to the F CC services there was a PSW for Fieldwork services and a PSW for Residential and day-care services in the districts. This meant that the CO and two ACOs in Belfast in the welfare structure, were replaced by 6 PSW's for the Belfast districts. This greatly increased the liaison and coordination required within and between districts, particularly in relation to residential care which was a shared resource within the Board with the attendant risk to ensuring that the right decisions were being made
24. If reorganisation had not taken place in 1973, then it is unlikely that the three perpetrators would have been working in residential care after 1974. While the EHSSB accepted the plan regarding the hostel provision and kept the implementation under annual review it was not possible to implement it because of the high level of demand for places for Protestant children and adolescents, which continued until 1979, appendices 7 and 8 of my first statement, and despite the additional small group homes which had been developed the first two becoming available during 1974/75.
25. I was Children's officer with effect from 1st October 1971 until 30th September 1973. Paragraph 6 of the Board's overview statement at KIN 1085 is in accord with my

perception of admissions during this period, that some children, who had not attained the upper limit of school leaving age, were being placed in Kincora. Where young adolescents and younger children were admitted it could only be as a short stay emergency placement, as evidenced in paragraphs 8 & 9 of the Board's overview statement and at KIN 12012 and 12013. The latter document illustrates an occasion whereby I in my role as Children's Officer approved the placement of HIA 123 and his younger sibling for two nights when they were aged 12 years and 11 years 4 months respectively.

26. During my period as Children's Officer October 1971 until September 1973, admissions to residential care had to be approved by me or Mrs Wilson Assistant Children's Officer. Mrs Nicholl Assistant Children's officer (Fieldwork) would have approved admissions in our absence and with regard to the after hours service the duty officer had the authority to admit children to any home where there was a vacancy.
27. The procedure was that the Senior Child Care Officer in the Division would contact the CO or the ACO, discuss the case and decide whether admission was necessary and if so, the most appropriate placement. The necessary documentation was then completed and forwarded to HQ. All admissions and discharges had to be reported to the Welfare Committee at their monthly meetings. Where members could raise any queries they had about the admissions.
28. Following reorganisation the Principal Social Worker (Residential and Day care) in the District was responsible for all admissions. Mrs Wilson was the PSW and R&DC in East Belfast and Castlereagh District and continued to supervise Kincora until she retired in July 1975. All of the younger children listed on KIN-1132 were admitted when she was managerially responsible for the Hostel.
29. Given Mrs Wilson's background as Matron of Breda Residential Nursery she was well aware of the needs of younger children and it is unlikely that she would have approved any long stay admissions.
30. In Mrs Wilson's opinion, Mrs McCullough, the cook, was a motherly woman who was very fond of children and was regarded as a mother substitute by some of the boys. She is consequently likely to have paid particular attention to these younger boys.
31. It appears from an analysis of the admissions to the Hostel that practically all of the younger children [in which I am referring to children under the age of 13 years] – were very short term. Also with regard to younger adolescents, there were control problems arising with an increasing number of these adolescents in the small group

homes, in the late 1970's. This was having an adverse effect on the younger children and may account for some of the admissions.

32. A decision was taken in 1983 as part of the working group deliberations to separate the small group homes into homes for adolescents aged 14 to 18 years with the other caring or younger children and family groups.
33. With regard to Social Work support the Inquiry is aware of the policy introduced in 1968 of at least monthly visiting, however, it appears that the majority of the admissions were short stay. By this time, certainly within the EHSSB, it would have been usual practice for Social Workers to have prepared the children and their parents for the admission and would have taken the children and their parents to the home or hostel to introduce them to the staff and help the children to settle in. Particularly in the case of younger children parents would also have been asked to visit at least weekly and if this was not possible the Social Worker would have done so.
34. On reflection I believe that, post reorganisation if we had had a policy for the monitoring of the F and CC services, this issue would have been identified and action taken to ensure that young children were not placed in Hostels for older adolescents even in emergency situations as we had more finance, particularly in the 1970s than pre reorganisation. I regard this as a significant flaw in the system.
35. There was no guidance from the Department with regard to monitoring, although it was included in the job descriptions of the Assistant Directors of Social Services and other second line professional staff at Board HQ. However, this was linked to their responsibility to plan the services on a Program of Care basis and this was to be undertaken by multi-disciplinary Program Planning Teams (PPT). The EHSSB established a PPT for children and young persons (childcare and child health) in 1975 which I chaired and is referred to in my first statement. (Appendix 19). The team was then to Monitor the implementation of the plan.
36. In 1981 following Kincora, the EHSSB took a number of initiatives, which included establishing a Working Party on monitoring arrangements. The Inquiry is aware of this report, KIN 77543. The recommendations of this WP were influential in the arrangements agreed with the Department in relation to inspection and monitoring and other key issues such as staffing levels. They were also influential in relation to many of the Hughes Inquiry recommendations.

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

Signed R. Bunting

Dated _____