

29 April 2016

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of MARK [REDACTED] HAMILTON

I, Mark Hamilton, Assistant Chief Constable in the Police Service of Northern Ireland attached to PSNI Headquarters, Brooklyn, will say as follows regarding the Kincora Boys Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 3EU.

I confirm the following locations have been checked for any relevant hardcopy records: Public Protection Team locations throughout Northern Ireland, the Police Museum Archive, the Serious Crime Archive, District Records Management and the Central Crime Registry, Knocknagoney. In addition, further wider nominal research has also been undertaken across available police systems: NICHE, TRIM, ICIS, Case Prep, Criminal Records, HOLMES 2 Archive, MHS Data, PND, BRC Extract Data and MARS application, regarding key persons of interest linked to the Kincora Module. As a consequence of all the intensive research undertaken by the Police Public Protection Teams and the HIA Police Support Team for material that may be relevant to the Kincora Module Hearing, I certify that the Police Service of Northern Ireland have provided material identified and discovered to date within the police estate and further requested by the HIA Inquiry relating to the Kincora Public Hearing Module. This has been processed and securely provided to the HIA Inquiry in the required format in accordance with the joint HIA/Police Gold Protocol and additional HIA Addendum.

Further to this the D/Inspectors in charge of each Public Protection Team covering every trust area within Northern Ireland have carried out searches and any material discovered within their area of control, in relation to this module, has been disclosed.

Full details of the content of such disclosure are contained within the attached exhibits. MH1 contains details of all existing material disclosed to the Inquiry and MH2 contains details of material the PSNI is aware of, but which cannot be located within the police estate and is unavailable. The HIA Police Support team have searched extensively throughout the police estate and performed searches of all systems detailed in Paragraph 1 above.

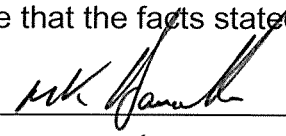
A closed statement is being completed by ACC Will Kerr, Crime Operations Department and this will contain details of all relevant Crime Operations sensitive material which has been made available to the HIA Inquiry and includes exhibited itemised closed file lists.

It is important to note that there is unfortunately a loss of corporate memory in relation to this period. This is due to retired officers previously involved in these matters being either deceased or ill and infirm. Also due to the passage of time those still living have indicated they may not have accurate or meaningful recall of details concerning previous incidents, related complaints or the resultant historical police investigations. However, PSNI HIA Police Support Team have made contact with and met two retired RUC officers in order to obtain a clearer understanding of research required to meet our obligations to the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry. These two officers were involved primarily in the RUC investigations into Kincora.

The Police Service continues to remain mindful of its ongoing discovery obligations to the HIA Inquiry. In this regard, any additional information subsequently located or discovered that may be linked to Kincora will be processed in accordance with existing protocol arrangements and again securely forwarded on to the HIA Inquiry.

Statement of Truth

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

Signed 

Dated 29 April 2016

DATE: []

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of MARK HAMILTON

I, Mark Hamilton, Assistant Chief Constable in the Police service of Northern Ireland attached to Brooklyn, PSNI Headquarters, will say as follows regarding the Kincora Boys Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, BT4 3EU.

Further to my previous statement dated 29 April 2016 and as a result of the ongoing discovery process, find attached further exhibit, MH4. This exhibit contains details of additional material disclosed to the Inquiry in the form of a spreadsheet.

The police service continues to remain mindful of its ongoing discovery obligations to the HIA Inquiry. In this regard, any additional information subsequently located or discovered that may be linked to Kincora will be processed in accordance with existing protocol arrangements and again securely forwarded on to the HIA Inquiry.

Statement of Truth

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

Signed 

Dated 4 August 2016

NAME: GEORGE CLARKE

DATE: 20th May 2016

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of George Clarke, Detective Chief Superintendent, PSNI

I, GEORGE CLARKE, will say as follows: -

Introduction

1. I am a Detective Chief Superintendent in the Police Service of Northern Ireland. I joined the RUC in December 1994. I am the Head of Public Protection within the PSNI. This Branch is also known as "C7" Branch and is part of Crime Operations Department.
2. I have been the Head of Public Protection since April 2014 when the Branch was established, initially in shadow form, before becoming fully operational in April 2015.

Present PSNI Child Abuse Investigative Structures

3. My Branch is responsible for, amongst other functions, the investigation of serious sexual offending and child abuse, whether physical or sexual. It includes responsibility for the investigation of historic or non-recent abuse and appropriate safeguarding and multi-agency co-operation.

4. Within the branch the following resources are dedicated to the investigation of child abuse.
 - 1 Detective Superintendent Investigations who reports directly to me and has oversight of child abuse and serious sexual assault investigations
 - 1 Detective Chief Inspector Child Abuse Investigations
 - 5 Detective Inspectors who each lead a team of detective sergeants and constables. There are 5 teams which are coterminous with the Health and Social Care Trusts.
 - A Central Referral Unit. This unit manages and allocates all referrals and initially screens referrals in cooperation with Social Care, so as to ensure a multi-agency approach to safeguarding and investigation. Around 4000 referrals of child abuse are received per annum.
5. In total, approximately 100 detectives are dedicated to the investigation of child abuse. If necessary, these numbers can be augmented from within the Public Protection Branch or wider Crime Operations Department, if additional support is required, in terms of specialist knowledge or simple capacity.
6. A Child Abuse Detective will have completed the standard detective training and will have completed further specialist training in investigative skills, including specialist interviewing skills to assist in obtaining the best possible evidence from a child victim or witness. It is a highly specialist role.
7. The key concept underpinning the work of the PSNI is to be child centred and to attain the safety of the child as a priority. This requires that the police service

work very closely with Social Care. When a report of child abuse is received, the first step will be to safeguard the child – this is essentially ensuring that the child or other children are protected from further potential abuse. This will require fulsome and prompt information sharing with Social Care or other relevant stakeholders such as Education, family members or other caring professions.

To this end we work very closely with local Health and Social Care Trust Gateway teams and have recently been able to co-locate in a number of our teams a Child Protection Social Worker (where this is not in place already it is planned to be delivered in the near future).

8. Safeguarding may involve removing the child from a place or family setting, the removal of the alleged abuser (for example precautionary suspensions in certain professions) and/or the appropriate and risk assessed disclosure to persons who can care for the child or children (for example disclosing to a school community that a member of staff has been arrested for offences).
9. In tandem with safeguarding, an investigation will be commenced where there are grounds to believe that a criminal offence has taken place. The criminal investigation will be led by PSNI, but will be very much a joint undertaking with routine involvement of social workers throughout; for example, the interview of a child will involve a specially trained and accredited police officer and social worker.
10. This approach would not have been the case in the 1970s and 1980s in the RUC and, to the best of my knowledge, anywhere in the United Kingdom until the later

part of the 1980s when specialist units were established. In the RUC these were called Child Abuse and Rape Enquiry units and became known as CARE.

11. It is therefore the case that the investigation of offences, such as those committed against the boys resident in Kincora, would have been conducted by non-specialist CID officers who would not have had specialist training in investigating child abuse. Police officers would also not have been operating in an environment which had, at its core, a concept of a multi-agency approach, built upon information sharing and joint police/ social care working with the aim of effectively and promptly safeguarding victims and potential victims. These later developments will inevitably create a comparator which is critical of the past. It should therefore be noted that developments in police practice inevitably flow from police experiences.

PSNI/ HIAI Interaction

12. This statement has been prepared by me to assist the Historic Institutional Abuse Inquiry (HIAI) and in particular the Kincora Module. In preparation for, and to assist the HIAI, the PSNI established a HIA support team which was responsible for the location of all relevant PSNI material and its transmission to the Inquiry. The PSNI response to the HIA Public Inquiry resulted in significant voluminous research, through numerous storage facilities and districts throughout Northern Ireland in order to provide the material detailed below.
- Searches included:

- Records stored across the various districts, within departments.

- Pre-CARE and CARE abuse files at Knocknagoney, (1970 to 2005) and matters identified across the Districts, totalling 31,770 physical case files.
- District Premises Officers and Record Managers within each District were required to identify locations within their area that may contain relevant historical records (1922 to 1995), then requiring the HIA Police Support Team to search, locate and recover available materials and to obtain a district certification regarding material recovered.

13. Police ICT Systems were also searched and accessed to complete significant abuser/victim research.

14. As a consequence of the above process, approximately 25,000 documents related to Kincora were located and have been supplied to the HIAI.

15. In preparation for the Inquiry an analytical cell was established. This cell comprised two experienced Higher Police Analysts. These Analysts had access to all relevant PSNI material.

16. This material includes intelligence reports, intelligence documents and the various elements (statements, actions, etc) created during the criminal investigations into these matters. These investigations were all led by D/C/Superintendent (retired) George CASKEY and were conducted between 1980 and 1985.

17. I have provided supporting references in this statement and appended tables and timelines that have been compiled by the analysts for the assistance of the HIAI.
18. Before setting out the timeline of police involvement with the Kincora case it may be of value to show some context of the operating environment of the RUC during those years which may have some particular significance to the Inquiry in relation to Kincora. I have described the specialist resourcing now in place within PSNI in relation to investigating child abuse, and commented that at the time of Kincora such was not in place either in RUC or elsewhere. This had the impact that such investigations would be conducted by non- specialist members of a force which, at that time, was under exceptional pressure due to the terrorist and civil disorder and disruption being experienced in Northern Ireland.
- In 1971 there were 177 victims in 134 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 117 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
 - In 1973 there were 249 victims in 209 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 123 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
 - In 1974 there were 220 victims in 185 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 89 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
 - In 1976 there were 289 victims in 213 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 123 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.

- In 1977 there were 112 victims in 104 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 56 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
- In 1980 there were 78 victims in 70 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 36 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
- In 1981 there were 101 victims in 90 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 44 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
- In 1982 there were 98 victims in 67 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 30 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.
- In 1983 there were 79 victims in 67 terrorist related incidents (explosions, firearms related incidents, etc) across Northern Ireland; 19 of these deaths occurred in the Belfast area.

19. Police officers were often the targets of these attacks. Consequently officers were frequently accompanied by the military and were required to patrol in significant strength, utilising armoured vehicles. Officers were required, due to the emergency situation prevailing in the country at that time, to work long hours. It is appreciable that in these circumstances routine policing would frequently have been secondary to dealing with, whether responding to or seeking to prevent, murder and violence that was so common.

20. This reality would also have been experienced by the CID officers who would be investigating the terrorist offences as well as the more 'ordinary' crimes; which would have included, in this instance, child abuse.

21. I shall now set out the timeline of police involvement with the Kincora Boys' Home. It is based upon an analysis of those documents held by PSNI. All documents which have been used for this analytical process have previously been supplied to the Inquiry.

22. In setting out this timeline I initially refer to two documents. These are:

GC1 – Kincora Strategic Analysis Timeline of Key Events linked to Kincora.

GC2 – Kincora Strategic Overview of knowledge of abuse in Kincora (RUC, Military and Social Services).

KIN 27

23. The first alleged occasion on which Police Officers of any rank or role were aware of concerns around Kincora was circa June 1971, when a resident,

KIN 27 absconded from Kincora, on a number of occasions. **KIN 27** stated that he was located by uniformed RUC officers and was returned to his mother rather than Kincora. **KIN 27** made two statements to police (1980 and 1982) in which he claimed that his allegations, of sexual abuse by Joseph MAINS in Kincora, were not believed by police. No police record can be found to identify those officers to whom **KIN 27** spoke to in 1971, nor any report that was made or action taken in respect of **KIN 27** allegations.

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

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

The 1973 'Robophone' Message and RUC Response

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

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

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

Police Response to the anonymous phone call

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

RUC Knowledge of the information contained in the anonymous phone call

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

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

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

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

TERRY Review of the RUC handling of Robophone message 2024

31. In 1982 the TERRY Review probed the RUC handling of the 2024th anonymous phone call of 1973. It is worth noting that there was an average of 14 anonymous calls being received by the RUC daily at this time. TERRY considered whether or not the matter should have been passed to CID. It was noted by the TERRY Review that the RUC in Mountpottinger/Strandtown, at the time of the anonymous call, were operating under 'severe pressure', particularly in responding to paramilitary and terrorist-related activity. They concluded that the RUC had recorded, investigated and dealt with the call appropriately and apportioned no blame for failing to carry out a more thorough investigation, at the time.
32. It is reasonable to conclude that if there had been a record made of the 1971 (KIN 27) allegations (if they were of course made) and, if this had been connected to Kincora, the 1973 Robophone allegations may have been viewed with more significance and a more full investigation conducted. In particular if the Welfare Authorities' concerns had been known, some more effective action may well have been carried out. This may have led to the recording of criminal allegations from residents as occurred in 1980. Of potential significance may have been the 'weight' put (by Constable LONG) upon the assessment of MAINS regarding MCGRATH (in that MAINS is treated as a credible assessor). At this time, MAINS was already alleged to be a child abuser, in papers held by

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

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

Roy GARLAND

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

36. MCGRATH and GARLAND had known each other since 1955. GARLAND was aware of MCGRATH's sexual conduct and political opinions. They were also in business together around 1964 which ultimately led to a court case in 1972 for recovery of a debt.
37. **A Personal Profile has been prepared in relation to GARLAND and is attached, marked as GC5.**
38. GARLAND made allegations about MCGRATH to a large number of persons during the early 1970s to around 1976. Of note, with regard to the RUC's knowledge of events at Kincora, is contact between GARLAND and a police officer, D/Constable James CULLEN between late 1973 and 1976 and the involvement of ACC MEHARG.

D/Constable James CULLEN and ACC MEHARG

39. In 1974 D/Constable CULLEN was a Police Dog Handler with the RUC Drugs Squad. ACC William MEHARG was the ACC CRIME, responsible for the oversight of all CID investigations. The interaction between MEHARG and CULLEN was examined in great detail within the CASKEY investigations, the HUGHES Inquiry and, to a lesser extent, in the reports of Sir George TERRY's review.
40. CULLEN states that in November 1973 he had a conversation, arising from Drugs Squad matters, with a man called James MCCORMICK. MCCORMICK mentioned a man who had sexually abused his (MCCORMICK's) friend and was using his position as a lay preacher to "contact and influence young

teenage boys". Subsequently in March 1974 CULLEN spoke to the unnamed victim, who was GARLAND.

41. **A Personal Profile has been prepared of MCCORMICK and is marked GC6.**
42. GARLAND made allegations to CULLEN that he had been sexually abused by MCGRATH. He informed CULLEN that he would not be involved in any Court Case but would provide police with information about MCGRATH.
43. In March 1974 CULLEN briefed his ACC, William MEHARG, on the information he had gleaned from GARLAND. A written note was prepared by CULLEN for the information of MEHARG which is dated 21 March 1974, consisting of 23 paragraphs; it refers to having been produced following a meeting with MEHARG on the 2 March 1974. Whilst this report clearly states that MCGRATH was a 'Warden in Kincora Boys' Hostel', no other reference is made to Kincora. The majority of the document is related to MCGRATH's background and his political activities, with no references to his homosexuality or any suggestion of him being a risk to boys, nor is any apparent criminality disclosed.
44. In interview with Sussex Police, he (CULLEN) stated that he went directly to ACC MEHARG in March 1974 because of the nature of the allegations and in particular that prominent people (Clifford SMYTH and the Revd Dr Ian PAISLEY) were aware of MCGRATH's conduct. This rationale is not supported by the contents of the 21 March 1974 report which does not make any mention of 'prominent' individuals linked to sensitive allegations. Indeed, during the HUGHES Inquiry, CULLEN's report of 21 March 1974 was described by

Counsel as 'a rather innocuous document', which appears a rather apt description.

45. When pressed, during the HUGHES Inquiry, on the point of the 'innocuous' nature of his notes and reports to ACC MEHARG, CULLEN states that some of his more 'sensitive' findings were not committed to paper, rather being communicated to ACC MEHARG by oral brief. It is of note that CULLEN states that he had at least 4 meetings with MEHARG. No notes have been located of these meetings. CULLEN suggested during HUGHES, that this practice of not committing certain matters to writing was at the direction of MEHARG; MEHARG roundly rebuffed this suggestion.
46. It is not clear on the strength of the report of 21 March 1974, what CULLEN was enquiring into. Whatever matter was under CULLEN's ambit, it was not drugs related. Had it been a subversive enquiry, it would have been expected that it would be passed to either Special Branch for intelligence gathering, or CID for a serious crime investigation. That said, an investigation into serious crime would usually be allocated to a more generalist CID officer, rather than a specialist Drugs Squad officer, far less one who also had a role as a dog handler.
47. In papers held by the PSNI, there is an undated manuscript log, attributed to CULLEN, which appears to be very similar to a typed log dated 26 January 1980. This log is 54 paragraphs in length, the first 23 of which are identical to the report of the 21 March 1974. Within the remaining 31 paragraphs of the

document, reference is made to homosexuality but not to abuse of boys. Two further reports, also dated 26 January 1980, are also within PSNI records. This date (26 January 1980) is two days after the publication of the Irish Independent article which exposed the Kincora issue publicly. It appears that the production of these papers follows CULLEN being asked by CASKEY to obtain from BUNTING a further copy of the MASON file. Therefore these three reports may have been drawn up also at CASKEY's request but this is not clear.

48. The three reports dated 26 January 1980, when considered collectively, show the activities and research undertaken by CULLEN in course of his enquiries. PSNI are not in possession of CULLEN's contemporaneous notes or reports; however PSNI are in possession of diary entries from his police journal (provided by CULLEN to the TERRY review) and some undated handwritten notes, including photocopies. CULLEN produced these to the HUGHES Inquiry but not to CASKEY or TERRY. Therefore the only attribution of date is CULLEN's. It would certainly be expected now that an Investigating Officer in such an enquiry would furnish his authorities with regular reports showing the status of the inquiry and in particular any recommendation as to the closing of same when, for example, all lines of enquiry were complete.
49. In brief, CULLEN states that he carried on his investigation between 1974 and 1976 under the direction of MEHARG and without any supervision/mid ranking officers being sighted upon his actions. During questioning in the HUGHES Inquiry, CULLEN acknowledged that he had (without giving any details) made

his Drugs Squad supervisors aware that he was working directly to ACC MEHARG on a matter.

50. Until January 1976 (when GARLAND again contacted him) CULLEN states that he uncovered nothing “of a concrete nature by which proceedings could be instituted”. It is noted that, despite having been given a list of previous residents of Kincora by Mr BUNTING (Assistant Director of the EHSSB – see following commentary) in March 1976, there is no record of CULLEN attempting to locate and interview any resident of Kincora who may have been a victim of abuse. CULLEN’s only ‘complainant’ was GARLAND who had already indicated he would not give evidence and was also not a witness to abuse at Kincora.
51. It should be noted that DC CULLEN had no specialist training in Child Abuse (although this would not have been expected at that time) and was attached to RUC Drugs Squad. Much as he was the original recipient of the information, and being aware of the potential requirement for sensitivity and a covert approach, it does seem in retrospect, that he was not an appropriate officer to carry out this enquiry. It is not clear, why ACC MEHARG did not allocate the enquiry to a more appropriately experienced officer or introduce a more direct method of supervision to a junior officer.
52. In his first statement to the 1980 RUC Investigation, CULLEN stated that he did not know that MCGRATH was working at Kincora until January 1976. This is incorrect. When interviewed by Sussex Police CULLEN accepted knowing of MCGRATH’s employment in 1974; indeed this is shown in his report of 21 March 1974. CULLEN states that when he informed ACC MEHARG of MCGRATH’s employment (in 1976), ACC MEHARG directed that enquiries be

made with MCGRATH's employers, the EHSSB. It is not clear why this was not done in 1974 as would have been expected if, as CULLEN alleges, concerns were expressed about a person working with children. The 21st March 1974 report, submitted by CULLEN to MEHARG, states that MCGRATH worked at Kincora; the 'innocuous nature' of this report has already been discussed above.

The MASON File

53. An initial meeting with Mr BUNTING of the EHSSB occurred on 19 February 1976. During the follow-up meeting in March 1976, BUNTING gave CULLEN a copy of a file of an investigation, previously carried out by Henry MASON, into allegations of abuse at Kincora. This is known as the 'MASON File'.
54. CULLEN states that he subsequently sent a copy of the MASON file to ACC MEHARG via internal RUC post; ACC MEHARG stated that he never received same. There are other queries and conflicts of evidence between CULLEN and MEHARG raised around the broader investigation. Additionally, queries were raised around the chain of command between CULLEN and MEHARG. These matters were considered by both the HUGHES Inquiry and the TERRY Review.

Summary regarding CULLEN and MEHARG

55. Based on the documents held by PSNI it is not possible to definitively determine the correct version of events. It does appear however, that in 1974 CULLEN (and quite possibly MEHARG) were aware of concerns around MCGRATH. Whilst not documented in his 21 March 1974 report, CULLEN

describes being aware of the homosexual behaviour of MCGRATH towards GARLAND and other young men, that he worked in Kincora and briefed MEHARG accordingly (in 1974). If CULLEN's dating of his handwritten notes is accepted (as per the HUGHES Inquiry), this is correct but leaves the question as to why he did not report/ record same formally.

56. This raises the question of what CULLEN's role or task was. During HUGHES CULLEN was adamant that he was not carrying out an investigation, rather he was gathering information or intelligence. It has been discussed above that this was surely not the role of a Drugs Squad officer. CULLEN's version is disputed by ACC MEHARG; during HUGHES, MEHARG was clear that he had instructed CULLEN to obtain evidence.
57. Given these conflicting versions, it seems fair to comment that CULLEN did not receive clear instructions or adequate directions from ACC MEHARG. That said, whatever CULLEN's objectives- either gathering intelligence or carrying out investigations, the end result was an ineffective response to the serious concerns he had been made aware of. This was potentially (and it is considered likely) a consequence of his lack of experience in such matters, as well as his somewhat cautious approach to the information, where he showed no obvious zeal or initiative. For example, CULLEN appears to have taken no proactive steps upon receipt of a list of Kincora residents from BUNTING; these boys could have provided CULLEN with the evidence MEHARG says CULLEN was tasked to obtain.

58. Equally, concerns exist as to the lack of management and direction provided by ACC MEHARG to CULLEN. MEHARG was considerably more senior in rank to CULLEN and, given his role and vast experience, the officer who was more likely to see the strategic significance and potential of the allegations. In HUGHES, MEHARG accepted that 'I had given him [CULLEN] improper directions and I regret that'.
59. There is explanation offered by CULLEN that he did not have sufficient evidence to proceed in carrying out a formal police investigation. In terms of the alleged homosexuality, there would have been difficulties in developing such a line of inquiry with a reluctant witness such as GARLAND. Nonetheless, a clear and comprehensive rationale, explaining the limited action taken in 1974 and the allocation of the investigation to a Drugs Squad Detective Constable Dog Handler, is not visible from the documents held by PSNI.
60. In current structures it would be the case that an officer conducting such an inquiry would be of appropriate experience and seniority and would receive appropriate supervision. It would now be a matter for a specialist Child Abuse Investigator, albeit such were not a feature of the RUC at that time.
61. It is also unclear what happened after 1976 and why the matter was not progressed to a more definite end; it appears from BUNTING's statement to the 1980 CASKEY enquiry that he believed that the matter was being dealt with by the RUC. Whilst it may be assessed that the EHSSB acted with considerable passivity in this regard, the RUC did not pursue matters to a conclusion either.

62. It is a professional observation that the disparate pieces of information held within the RUC and by other agencies were not being connected nor were the agencies co-ordinating their activities to safeguard children.
63. The documents held by Police indicate that this date (1976) is the first occasion on which the MASON File's existence is known to police and a copy of same is in the possession of any police officer. It is therefore appropriate to reflect on the contents of the MASON File at this point.

The MASON file is passed to the RUC (1976)

64. Documents held by PSNI indicate that in September 1967 two letters of complaint were sent by Kincora residents (R 6 and R 5 R 5) to Welfare Authorities. These letters contained allegations about consumption of alcohol and indecent assaults by MAINS.
65. In September 1967 Henry MASON, the Belfast City Welfare Officer, accompanied by a colleague Robert MOORE, interviewed Joseph MAINS. Whilst MAINS denied the allegations, it is clear that sufficient concern existed for a report to be submitted to the Belfast Town Clerk concerning the matter. It is not clear from the documents held by PSNI what happened in the intervening years, however in August 1971 a consolidated file of allegations (including a further allegation made against MAINS in 1971 by R8 a Kincora resident) was compiled by Henry MASON and presented to the Town Solicitors Office with a recommendation that the matter be reported to the RUC.

66. There is no suggestion or evidence that the existence of the file was ever known to RUC before BUNTING supplies a copy to CULLEN in 1976. It should be noted that the MASON file relates solely to alleged offending by MAINS against Kincora residents.
67. It may be useful to consider recorded events around the submission of the MASON file to Belfast City Authorities.
- 25th August 1971 – Henry MASON submitted his file to the Town Solicitor, John YOUNG, in relation to complaints from the three Kincora residents (R6 [REDACTED], R5 [REDACTED] and R8 [REDACTED]) (the MASON file). In his covering letter MASON recommended that there were sufficient grounds for referring the matter to police. Handwritten on the top of this covering letter is, "CWO to see TC on 20/9/71". There is no record of a meeting between the CWO (MASON) and the TC (David JAMESON, Town Clerk) on 20/09/71; however a meeting between the two men took place on the 28/09/1971.
 - 1st September 1971 – There is an entry in Mr JAMESON, the Town Clerk's diary for a meeting with Superintendent William THOMPSON at 9.30am. The purpose of this meeting is not clear, although Superintendent THOMPSON stated that he had never discussed Kincora with anyone.
 - 28th September 1971 – Henry MASON met with Mr JAMESON to discuss the content of the meeting between JAMESON and Superintendent THOMPSON on the 1st September 1971. Given THOMPSON's recollection, it is unclear why this meeting would have taken place.

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

Valerie SHAW and D/Superintendent GRAHAM

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

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

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

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

Richard KERR

76. In October 1977 a Kincora resident, Richard KERR was arrested in relation to a series of burglaries.
77. **A Personal Profile has been prepared of KERR and is marked as GC8.**
78. During his detention at Strandtown Police Station KERR asked the Investigating Officer, D/Constable SCULLY, if MAINS would be attending the station. SCULLY had previous knowledge and suspicions of MAINS, particularly in relation to his homosexuality. A subsequent court appearance and comment by KERR to “tell all” if MAINS did not appear, gave rise to further suspicions about MAINS and his relationship with KERR in SCULLY’s mind.
79. SCULLY raised his concerns with Social Workers involved with KERR and Kincora. Several meetings then followed between D/Constable SCULLY, Sergeant SILLERY (the Juvenile Liaison Officer in ‘E’ District) and a number of Social Workers.
80. No criminal investigation appears to have been commenced, which is understandable given the absence of a criminal complaint. Instead, it appears that at this stage the RUC were passing their concerns to Social Care. There is no record of any mention to SCULLY or SILLERY of the existence or contents

of the 'MASON file'. It is clear that the suspicions aroused by the 1973 anonymous call, D/Constable CULLEN's work and KERR's reports were not being connected and acted upon.

81. In January 1980 an article appeared in the Irish Independent entitled "Sex Racket at Children's Home". This article was based on information supplied by two of Richard KERR's social workers. When interviewed by TERRY, the Social Workers concerned, indicated that they had done this as they were frustrated by the inaction of all agencies and in particular Social Services, regarding KERR and Kincora.

Formal RUC Investigations commence (1980)

82. Following the publication of this article, a significant RUC investigation, led by the then D/Chief Inspector George CASKEY, was launched into the allegations contained in the newspaper article. This investigation considered offending against boys at three other homes, namely Bawnmore Boys Home, Williamson House Children's Home (both Belfast) and De La Salle Boys Home, Kircubbin as well as Kincora.
83. It is noted that none of the Kincora staff were convicted of offending at any other Home and none of those involved with the other Homes were charged with offending at Kincora. As a consequence of the RUC investigation SEMPLE, MAINS and MCGRATH were all charged and pled guilty to a number of serious offences connected to the sexual abuse of residents of the Boys' Home.

84. **A Personal Profile of Raymond SEMPLE is attached and marked as GC9.**
85. Details of convictions and sentences imposed can be found in the relevant Personal Profiles.
86. Post the (1981) conviction of SEMPLE, MAINS and MCGRATH, a further "Phase II" investigation was commenced on 10 February 1982 by Mr CASKEY, by now promoted to D/Superintendent. This Phase II enquiry considered remarks made by the Trial Judge and a range of allegations made in media reports, both print and television. These allegations ranged from criminal conduct to negligence on the part of Health Officials, Police Officers, Military and public figures.
87. On 20 February 1982, Sir George TERRY, the Chief Constable of Sussex was appointed by HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary to consider matters relating to the previous RUC investigation. This had been requested by the Chief Constable of the RUC, Sir John HERMON. This review became known as the TERRY Review; Sir George TERRY also had oversight of continuing RUC enquiries.
88. D/Superintendent CASKEY in turn had oversight of a number of satellite enquiries involving homosexual abuse of other boys. Further, he was to inquire into allegations made around the knowledge or actions of military intelligence, particularly connected to the allegations made by John Colin WALLACE.

89. These enquiries led to the production of the TERRY Report and 2 further RUC prosecution files submitted to the DPP.

The TERRY Review

90. Following the TERRY Review, a report was submitted by Sir George TERRY on 27 May 1983.
91. The TERRY Review was led by D/Superintendent Gordon HARRISON and Superintendent Richard FLENLEY. HARRISON submitted a report focussed upon the criminal investigation matters and FLENLEY covered the allegations made in the press. These were covered by a summary report by Sir George TERRY.
92. TERRY's summary report is of 27 pages although the supporting reports of HARRISON and FLENLEY are more substantial and in his summary TERRY is clear that all three reports needs to be considered collectively.
93. It is clear from his report that TERRY saw his role as effectively re-investigating the initial Kincora enquiry; he describes "the task has been a mammoth one of great intricacy and very obvious importance demanding, as it were, a re-enquiry of the whole".
94. He in particular considers media allegations of abuse by unknown persons and states that the victims knew their abusers which "entirely gives lie to the media assertions that the boys were made over to a variety of other males of unknown

identity through the medium of any prosecution ring". In retrospect this is not actually correct as a number of unknown abusers have been described in statements recently analysed.

95. Potentially seven unknown abusers are described in documents held by PSNI but this is, it must be conceded is with the benefit of hindsight and dedicated trained analytical support. Some abusers are potentially identifiable to a balance of probability test rather than criminal evidential standard. This point is returned to later in my statement.

96. TERRY concluded that:

There was no evidence of 'homosexual rings' and therefore no involvement of police officers, civil servants, military personnel, JPs or legal people. There was no covering up of information by RUC personnel; rather he describes a lack of awareness or an inability to recognise or connect information.

97. No complaint was received of homosexual abuse however, "that being said there were several occasions when, through inadequacy of inefficiency, insufficient cognisance was taken by supervisory officers of the implications of information, which unsupported and lacking credibility from its original source should nevertheless have attracted greater interest and a more positive response."

98. No paramilitary organisation could be connected to the abuse in Kincora however, fear of MCGRATH's believed paramilitary links did prevent an EHSSB employee from exercising his professional functions.
99. TERRY also comments on issues of the recruitment and supervision of staff and other matters. These are for Social Services to comment upon. However, he does raise the consequence of the absence of formalised liaison between Social Services and the Police such as now exist within Northern Ireland. The consequences of this are reflected elsewhere within this statement.
100. It is important to note, when considering TERRY's conclusions, that TERRY makes it clear (at the first paragraph) that his report must be read in conjunction with the subsidiary reports of HARRISON and FLENLEY.
101. That said, it is of note that TERRY, in his summary report, makes no mention by name of ACC MEHARG, DC CULLEN or D/Supt GRAHAM, despite significant commentary about all of these men in the reports prepared by his subordinates. One of TERRY's findings, at paragraph 51 (b) is that he refers to CULLEN's information as 'extremely vague'; whereas the evidence would suggest that the information available to CULLEN from GARLAND was clear.
102. Although TERRY makes it clear that it was not his role to consider Social Services, he does make substantial references to them, including drawing a conclusion that an independent inquiry should be conducted into their actions.

103. During the review of documents generated by the TERRY Review, and subsequently the HUGHES Inquiry, adverse comment on the conduct of a number of Welfare Authority/ Social Service officials was noted. No evidence of criminality was set out. However, the actions of a number of officials examined during these processes were of concern and were commented on in a number of reports. For example, the handling of the MASON file and previous allegations about MAINS, the response of Social Services management to concerns raised about MCGRATH and the failure to address these (to some degree caused by MCGRATH's alleged paramilitary links) were amongst matters raised by both TERRY and HUGHES. TERRY noted that whilst Social Services were not strictly in his purview "nonetheless it is evident that there was a high degree of naivety, incompetence and in some instances an avoidance of responsibility by members of that very vital service".

104. TERRY concluded that the military had been "very frank" and "perfectly open" with him. TERRY also had oversight of CASKEY's investigations into military allegations and Kincora (1983 RUC File). As such he should have been aware of (former British Army Captain) Brian GEMMELL's allegations, made to CASKEY's team in July 1982, that Ian CAMERON (MI5) had ordered GEMMELL to cease his enquiries into McGRATH's activities; this instruction being given to GEMMELL in 1975.

105. **A Person Profile has been prepared on Brian GEMMELL and is marked as GC12.**

106. Given the difficulties experienced by CASKEY in interviewing CAMERON at a time when TERRY had oversight of the RUC investigation, it is hard to reconcile TERRY's positive assessment of the Army's cooperation.
107. GEMMELL is listed in the Index of the TERRY Review but features without any commentary as to his profession or role, and there is no record that TERRY's team ever spoke to GEMMELL. Further there is no mention of Ian CAMERON in the TERRY Review.
108. This may bring into question the 'weight' which can be placed on TERRY's assessment that there was no military awareness of homosexual activity at Kincora. We know this to be incorrect. TERRY failed to identify and interview GEMMELL, to mention the allegations that GEMMELL had made or to highlight the difficulties that CASKEY faced with regards to speaking with CAMERON; a potentially highly significant line of enquiry.
109. Colin WALLACE (former Civilian Information Officer at Army HQNI) refused to speak to the TERRY Review about allegations he had allegedly made concerning McGRATH and the Army's knowledge of abuse at Kincora, as he (WALLACE) stated that Sussex Police would not be impartial. In 1982 WALLACE was in prison having been convicted of the manslaughter of Jonathon LEWIS (husband of WALLACE's alleged lover). The killing of LEWIS was investigated by Sussex Police and in particular, it is believed that D/Superintendent HARRISON was the Senior Investigating Officer.

CASKEY's Investigations 1982, 1983 & 1985

110. CASKEY submitted a further file in 1982 that dealt with a number of allegations which surfaced during Phase I of the Kincora enquiry. These included further allegations of abuse by the Kincora subjects and media commentary of various "cover up" activities.
111. It also included suggestions of the existence of a vice ring, reported in the Irish Times and subsequently repeated in large degree in a BBC Spotlight programme broadcast in February 1982. No evidence was found of the alleged "vice ring" by DS/Superintendent CASKEY. It is noted that the boy who was the source/ subject of this Spotlight programme and in respect of whose abuse prosecution had previously been directed, was never a resident at Kincora and had no links to Kincora at all. No further charges were brought as a result of this investigation.
112. Allegations of military knowledge will be dealt with below.

John Colin WALLACE

113. CASKEY submitted two further files in 1983 and 1985 regarding allegations of a military/ intelligence cover up. Many of these allegations appear to emanate from John Colin WALLACE.
114. **A personal profile of WALLACE, based on documents held by PSNI has been prepared and is attached marked as GC10.**

115. The most immediate point is that, despite significant efforts by the RUC, and a range of undertakings of immunity from potential prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, WALLACE has never formally assisted any of the previous criminal investigations nor indeed did he assist the HUGHES Inquiry. It can be noted that some of these undertakings of immunity have been quite broad; for example, in October 1982, WALLACE was handed a letter from MoD by D/Supt CASKEY which stated that he (WALLACE) could disclose to CASKEY and another RUC officer 'the information that is in your possession which is directly relevant to the investigation – including where necessary, information which you gained in the course of your employment with the MoD and which is security classified'.
116. One document which has links to these allegations and is substantially connected to WALLACE has been referred to as **GC80**, its exhibit designation during the 1985 RUC investigation (GC referring to George CASKEY). It is appropriate to cover its existence and background.
117. Given its significance to allegations of a potential "cover-up" or inaction by the authorities, **a strategic overview of this exhibit was prepared and is marked GC11.**
118. On 7th August 1984, a former soldier, Fred HOLROYD, who had been engaged in covert/ intelligence duties in Northern Ireland, supplied a four page document to Essex Police; it was later shared with the RUC. HOLROYD told Essex Police that the document had been written by WALLACE and "sent to an MI5 officer at

HQNI". The details of the classification, the person the report was written to and the department it was to be shared with were blanked out on the document shown to the Essex Police. HOLROYD claimed he knew the identity of the MI5 officer but would not disclose it to the police officers. The RUC (D/Supt G CASKEY) was subsequently informed of HOLROYD's meeting with the Essex Police, where the report allegedly written by WALLACE was discussed. It is not however clear if the actual report (**GC80**) was copied and shared with the RUC at this time. Internal RUC communication from September 1984 shows that the RUC dismissed HOLROYD's information commenting that "there is nothing new that require any further investigation".

119. On the 21st November 1984 HOLROYD again met with Essex Police and handed over a quantity of documents, most of which related to correspondence between himself and WALLACE (who was, at that stage, writing from prison). Amongst this material was the four page document (**GC80**) which HOLROYD had referred to in the previous meeting with them in August 1984. Following the disclosure of this material, Essex Police "notified the appropriate authorities" of its existence and provided copies of same. The copy handed to Essex Police by HOLROYD, had, included in handwriting, the addressee and requester of the report noted at the top of the first page. On 21st February 1985 D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police, informed the RUC that "with ref to **GC80** ... HOLROYD had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source". It is unknown if the 'original' document was ever located. This confirms that the document subsequently received by the RUC had been altered prior to it being handed to Essex Police.

120. On 21st January 1985 RUC ACC CUSHLEY wrote to the Secretary of the HUGHES Inquiry to disclose the existence of **GC80**. CUSHLEY noted that “if this document is genuine it is relevant to the HUGHES Inquiry. RUC are doubtful if it could be genuine and an investigation into its authenticity is being pursued by a team of detectives under the direction of Detective Superintendent CASKEY”. Following D/Supt CASKEY’s investigations, significant challenges were identified touching upon the veracity of the document. Despite protracted correspondence between WALLACE (through his solicitor) and the Secretary to the HUGHES Inquiry between in 1985, WALLACE did not cooperate with the Judge-led Inquiry; despite having received authorisation from the MoD that he could disclose “relevant information to the Committee of Inquiry.”
121. On the 4th April 1985 D/Supt CASKEY and DI COOKE interviewed HOLROYD at Rayleigh Police Station, Essex; HOLROYD was “uncooperative ” with the RUC officers who questioned about his knowledge of the documents he had handed over to Essex Police. At this point HOLROYD refused to confirm who had given him a copy of **GC80**.
122. Repeated efforts were made by the RUC to speak with Colin WALLACE, then in HMP Lewes, between April and August 1985, without success (as set out above in GC11). To date, WALLACE has refused to cooperate with any police/statutory investigation into the allegations he proffers in relation to Kincora.

123. The HUGHES Inquiry concluded that WALLACE has never “authenticated or repudiated the papers which we have seen [**GC80** included] ... Even if Mr WALLACE was prepared to authenticate them, they would in themselves be of very limited use to the Inquiry since they consist of bald or generalised allegations without supporting detail or confirmation. It would have required his testimony to remedy this and this was not forthcoming”.

Military Documents (1983 CASKEY investigation file)

124. Military documents held by PSNI as part of the 1983 RUC File ‘Military Allegations and John Colin WALLACE’ (C64/5/83) were analysed. It is understood that these documents were made available to CASKEY in 1982.

Document Reference	Date	Author	Synopsis of information
SWJ55 C64/5/83 ‘TARA’	Undated	Believed to be John Colin WALLACE	2 page typed document. Provides background information on TARA - structure, objectives and personalities involved. Refers to McGRATH’s homosexuality and that he had conned many people into membership by threatening to reveal homosexual activities they had been involved in.
SWJ58 C64/5/83 TARA (attachment – The RUC Target for Treachery by Clifford SMYTH)	19/10/1973	Hugh MOONEY	Appears to be a memo addressed to a Miss BUNBURY, G3 INT, “ <i>I understand you have an interest in this extremist Protestant organisation...</i> ”. Document refers to information provided to “PR” [Colin WALLACE] by a Sunday Times journalist, Gerald BARLETT and also a booklet by Clifford SMYTH. BARLETT told Colin WALLACE that PAISLEY was implicated with TARA.
SWJ511 C64/5/83 “Extremist Protestants- Secret Organisation- TARA”	6/7/1974	Major C Intelligence Officer at HQNI	2 page document consisting of 7 points on the background, organisation and personalities involved in TARA. Re McGRATH, “ <i>...CO of TARA; has Communist leanings and a reputed homosexual</i> ”.

Document Reference	Date	Author	Synopsis of information
SWJS2 C64/5/83 "TARA"	Para 6: 6/7/1974 Para 9: 13/7/1974	Para 6 only- SSgt A Army Int. Corps, Special Military Int. Unit, Castlereagh. Para 9-u/k	Para. 6: Background information on TARA. Document names Clifford SMYTH, Frankie MILLAR jnr and a 'Frank' McGRATH as being connected. Report claims that <i>"a large number of TARA members were homosexual"</i> . Para 9: Refers to the structure of TARA in the Larne and Ballymena areas.
SWJS9 C64/5/83 "Extremist Protestants- Secret Organisation- TARA"	10/7/1974	Major C Intelligence Officer at HQNI	Document to be read in conjunction with SF/704/INT, dated 6/7/1974. Brief 1 page, 4 point document listing Frank MILLER, Clifford SMYTH and Fred MAGLA as involved with TARA, which, as an organisation, has homosexual connotations. Document also states that TARA has links to the UVF but not the UDA.
GC 80 C64/22/85 "TARA – reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast"	08/11/1974	John Colin WALLACE	4 page document consisting of 10 bullet points re: TARA. Makes reference to homosexuality and abuse at boys' hostels. Specifically names McGRATH and his involvement in homosexuality, employment at and abuse of boys at Kincora.
SWJS4 C64/5/83 'William McGRATH (TARA)'	26/02/1975	Major C Intelligence Officer at HQNI	Short report of 4 paragraphs of an assessment of McGRATH. Refers to McGRATH as a homosexual and knowledge of his homosexuality by the Military from April 1973. The document also refers to police reports during October and November 1973 re McGRATH visiting Holland. McGRATH is described as <i>"an intelligent though devious man, who needs extremely careful 'handling'"</i> .
SWJS3 Military Intelligence Source Report	22/05/1975	Corporal D Corporal D	MISR information refers to contact giving Corporal D <i>'attached documents'</i> on 20/05/75. Document A is one which was issued by TARA in mid-1973. Document B contains the last pages of 2 letters written by McGRATH. A handwritten comment on the MISR notes that the letter appears to be to Roy GARLAND c. 1963/64.

Document Reference	Date	Author	Synopsis of information
SWJS6 C64/5/83	Not dated	Unknown	2 page typed document. Document provides a detailed assessment from Roy GARLAND on some of the key individuals involved in TARA, including McGRATH, Clifford SMYTH, UDR Captain N and Clarence HOGG.
SWJS1 C64/5/83 "Ref 13912/2 – Extremist Protestants Secret Organisation – TARA"	28/01/1976	Major APL HALFORD-MACLEOD, HQ, 3 Inf. Brigade	4 page document with 2 appendices attached. Outlines TARA, William McGRATH and Involvement of PAISLEY with TARA. This report makes reference to two documents: Reference A – SF/704/INT dated 06/07/74 and Reference B - SF/712/INT dated 05/06/75. Document refers to Worthington McGRATH (McGRATH's son) as being a member of the RUC(R).
EGM3 C64/5/83	Sept 1976	Unconfirmed	2 page document made up of 9 points – contains allegations against leading unionists, focusing on Peter ROBINSON and Ian PAISLEY.
SWJS10 C64/5/83 "Here is an extract from MIONI P74"	05/01/1977	RUC Special Branch	Re a letter in the Newsletter the previous week 'regretting' the Queen's mention of the Peace People in her Xmas message. States letter was written by William McGRATH or his son, at the request of Frank MILLER. Document states that Frank MILLER used to reside at Kincora and that McGRATH was Housefather there. Document also states that McGRATH, MILLER and Clifford SMYTH are members of TARA.

125. A number of documents refer to MCGRATH's homosexuality and the homosexual leanings/ tendencies common to many members of TARA.

126. Of these documents, none bar **GC80**, allege that MCGRATH was involved in sexual abuse of residents in Kincora.

127. One document (SWJS1) dated 28/01/1976 does describe MCGRATH as potentially 'running some form of boys' home' but does not mention Kincora specifically nor does it refer to abuse.
128. A further document dated 5/1/1977 (SWJS10) does describe MCGRATH as working at Kincora but is again not related to any child abuse or homosexual activity relating instead to the authorship of a letter published in a local newspaper criticising HM The Queen's mention of the Peace People in her Christmas message.
129. With the exception of this last document in the table (an RUC SB document), there is no evidence that the RUC were ever sighted on these documents before the 1980 and subsequent criminal investigations.

Brian GEMMELL

130. In addition to allegations made by WALLACE, allegations of military or intelligence service knowledge and inaction in respect of Kincora have been made by a retired soldier, GEMMELL.
131. **A personal profile has been prepared of GEMMELL and is attached as GC12.**
132. During his tour of duty in Northern Ireland where he served as an Intelligence Officer, GEMMELL's main responsibility was to collate and disseminate

intelligence on Protestant paramilitary groups; this led him to become interested in the activities of TARA and its leader, William MCGRATH.

133. Through GEMMELL's personal friendship with James MCCORMICK (**see GC6**), he was introduced to Roy GARLAND in 1975. GARLAND was one of GEMMELL's sources of information in TARA and MCGRATH.
134. Brian GEMMELL gave a statement to the RUC in July 1982; this is the only statement he made to any police investigation into Kincora.
135. GEMMELL claimed that he submitted a four page written report (called a MISR – Military Intelligence Source Report) concerning Kincora in 1975. The army searched for this in 1982 and did not find it. There is no record of such a document being supplied to the RUC.

Ian CAMERON

136. Brian GEMMELL told the RUC in 1982 that, in addition to this MISR, he verbally briefed Ian CAMERON, an officer of MI5, about matters he had been made aware of following his two meetings with Roy GARLAND. (It should be noted here, that when interviewed (1982) by D/Supt CASKEY, GARLAND described that GEMMELL 'was interested in MCGRATH but not in the homosexual context'. GARLAND further told police he had gone to see GEMMELL about Kincora but GEMMELL wasn't interested.
137. According to GEMMELL, the meeting with CAMERON ended acrimoniously and CAMERON ordered GEMMELL to drop GARLAND as a source of

information on TARA and MCGRATH. In his statement provided to CASKEY in 1982, GEMMELL stated that having briefed 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”. GEMMELL did not, per his statement, mention abuse of boys at Kincora.

138. As part of the RUC investigations into Military Intelligence and John Colin WALLACE (1983 File), attempts were made to interview Ian CAMERON; “it is considered that CAMERON has an explanation to offer for his reasons for allegedly ordering Captain GEMMELL to discontinue his intelligence gathering in relation to homosexuality and which included GARLAND’s fears of MCGRATH’s activity in a Boys’ Home”.
139. A pre-prepared list of 30 questions to be put to Ian CAMERON was drafted by D/Supt. CASKEY and submitted, in writing, to the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) on 11th October 1982. On the 16th November 1982, ACC WHITESIDE (RUC) was informed that CAMERON would not be made available for interview and that there were no replies to the 30 questions. Subsequent high level discussions between the RUC (at Chief Constable level) and senior officials in the NIO, in early 1983, failed to secure either an interview with Ian CAMERON, or a response to CASKEY’s questions.
140. A report prepared by the MoD and NIO in 1989, is at variance with this version. This reports states that from July 1982, the Security Service had been requested to make Ian CAMERON available for interview by the RUC. A series

of meetings involving the Attorney General, his Legal Secretary, DPP (NI) and a Mr SHELDON (Security Service Legal Advisor) “had sought agreement that it was unnecessary to call Mr CAMERON, whose preliminary answers to questions had already been forwarded to the RUC”. There is no mention or reference to CAMERON’s ‘preliminary’ answers in any RUC documentation that has been analysed.

141. According to the same NIO/MoD report, the written questions prepared by CASKEY were put to Ian CAMERON by Mr SHELDON on the 1st November 1982. It is claimed that the then RUC Chief Constable, Sir John HERMON, was verbally told of CAMERON’s responses and agreed with Mr SHELDON’s view, “that Mr CAMERON’s answers were in no way specific as to criminal activity”.

142. Noted in the MoD/NIO report is the following, “It is understood that Mr CAMERON’s answers to D/Superintendent CASKEY’s written questions were eventually sent to Northern Ireland. But there is no record that they were communicated to the RUC....”. Thus, there is no record of the RUC ever having received a response from Ian CAMERON.

RUC Intelligence

143. Intelligence held by PSNI in relation to Kincora was viewed by the HIAI and included documents which appear to have originated from RUC, Military and Security Service. A synopsis of those documents requested to be shared with the HIAI are outlined below.

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
Police Report (RUC)	24/11/1969	D/Sgt 5787 Castlereagh SB Office	Anonymous Letter received by the Inspector General on 5th November 1969	<p>Report addressed to District Inspector Belfast "A" on William Worthington McGRATH [son of William McGRATH] who was identified as being the 'young man' referred to in the anonymous letter received by the Inspector General on 5th November 1969.</p> <p>William Worthington McGRATH is noted as being 19, employed in Frank Rea & Co as a shop assistant and 'of the Protestant faith, loyal and trustworthy'. D/Sgt 5787 states that he visited McGRATH at his place of work and made himself known to McGRATH. He asked McGRATH (who was wearing the UVF badge) if he was a member of the UVF. McGRATH stated that he was not, nor had ever been. McGRATH told the SB officer that he only wore the badge because 'of its rarity'. McGRATH was cautioned about the wearing of his badge as the UVF was an illegal organisation and his wearing of it 'would bring himself unfavourably under notice and may cause offence in certain parts of the City'. McGRATH subsequently removed the badge. Report concludes 'I believe there is no political significance in him [McGRATH] wearing the badge'.</p>
Police Report (Cheshire Constabulary)	18/12/1971	Manchester and Salford Police	Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade	Report of 7 points, addressed to Manchester Airport SB Unit, following the discovery of leaflets on 17/12/1971, issued by the CFCIEC found in locations within Manchester airport. It notes at point 4, "A search of SB RUC, revealed that...they had no information on this organisation".
Police Report (RUC)	10/01/1972	Supt. for Chief Constable Supt. SB D/I SB 'E' Division	Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade	<p>Letter addressed to Supt. SB Belfast which begins 'Noted'. Refers to William McGRATH at 4 Greenwood Avenue and William Worthington McGRATH, shop assistant 'who was interviewed in late 1969 regarding the wearing of a UVF badge'. Asks for 'discreet enquiries made and furnish a report of what can be learned of McGRATH and his activities and of the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade'. Passed to D/I SB 'E' Division for inquiry and report.</p> <p>Report back with attached file [not attached in copy for this report] dealing with the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade (CFCIEC). Copies of SB Card indexes for William McGRATH 11.12.1916 and William Worthington McGRATH 1950 are also included.</p> <p>SB Index card for William McGRATH senior lists him as Secretary of the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade. Two date entries; first entry on card is 07/07/1966 when he was on the platform on one of the Rev. PAISLEY's rallies in the Ulster Hall. Second entry is 05/08/1966 describes CFCIEC as a 'pro-loyalist organisation'.</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
				SB Index card for William Worthington McGRATH lists his occupation as Shop Assistant. 2 date entries, first 05/11/1969 re an anonymous letter received regarding 'a/n who wear a badge with the letter UVF thereon'. Second entry 27/11/1969 'a/n is the person concerned. There is no political significance in the wearing of the badge'.
Extract – original from SyS	23/02/1972	SyS		Names Clifford SMYTH as IO of TARA Brigade and notes that he seems to have changed "political horses".
RUC SB50	16/04/1973	Newtownards SB office	TARA	<p>Information on TARA, 'which became public in the Press 11/04/1973'. The C.O. of TARA is listed as William McGRATH, with Frankie MILLAR [son-in-law of William McGRATH] his assistant. A number of other current and former TARA members are listed. Report states that TARA membership had been falling 'drastically' and they went public to 'create a myth about their size'.</p> <p>The final paragraph of the reports states, '...McGRATH is a reputed homosexual...alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated'.</p>
Annex C to 1127G (Military)	18/04/1973		'Intelligence Summary: Protestant Subversive Activities'	<p>At point 5 'TARA Brigade' it is noted that TARA had re-emerged and refers to a series of posters in which TARA presented itself as the new "law and order" Protestant group. 'TARA has in fact existed since 1970'.</p> <p>McGRATH is named as Belfast Brigade Commander and is said to be a homosexual.</p>
Transcript of Robophone Message	23/05/1973			<p>Transcript of a call received on the RUC confidential telephone on 23/05/1973 at 15:05 from a male caller. Information to be 'investigated and results reported'.</p> <p>Caller alleged the key points made by the caller were that a vice ring existed, which centred on William McGRATH, who was employed at Kincora; that he [McGRATH] was involved in homosexuality and exploited young boys, sexually, politically and financially. The caller also alleged that McGRATH was involved in "underground politics", was the leader of TARA and was in contact with a number of local, homosexual MPs. It was also claimed that McGRATH had got his job in Kincora through his association with these homosexual politicians.</p> <p>Handwritten at the bottom of the report is 'Copy to SB Belfast'.</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
Police Report (RUC)	04/06/1973	RUC Strandtown	Anonymous Information Received on Confidential Telephone Line	Addressed to Insp., Strandtown. Author of report had gone to Kincora on 04/06/1973 and spoke to MAINS about the allegations and Mr McGRATH, who he described as "a very decent type of chap and had deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order". MAINS told the officer that the call was 'some form of crank' but had no idea who had made the call.
Police Report (RUC)	05/06/1973	Inspector 6383 Supt. Supt. for Ch Supt. 'E'	Anonymous Information received on Telephone Reference No. 2024	Report to 'SDC, ED' – follow up to the message received on the confidential telephone line. The report concludes that "there is nothing to indicate that he is engaged in the type of conduct alleged by the caller". Closed as 'No Further Action Necessary'. Forwarded report to Divisional Commander 'E' Forwarded to Chief Constable. 'For Information. No further action necessary'.
Police Report (RUC)	1974	ACC D H JOHNSTON	Tara Brigade	Request to Supt. SB Belfast for an update on the 'present constitution, personalities, aims, objects, etc.' of TARA, 'which we first heard of as a para military outfit'. This request followed a full page advert in the Newsletter on 20/06/1974.
RUC SB50	1974			KIN 301 29/10/1956, living at Kincora was arrested on 03/07/1974 for theft. Searches of his locker in Kincora found documents issued by TARA. KIN 301 refused to say where he obtained the documents, though one was noted as written by William McGRATH.
RUC SB Records Action Slip	1974			Action taken: 'Please extract' based on the following information: 'On 3/4/1974 A/N was arrested for theft. A number of documents issued by TARA were found in his locker (W McGRATH ... is a House-father at above address). A pamphlet ...written by Wm McGRATH was published by above organisation. (1) KIN 301 29/10/1956 N/T, c/o Kincora Boy's Hostel, 236 Upper Newtownards Road.
Police Report (RUC), 51/1	04/02/1980	RUC D/I, C1 Criminal Intelligence Sect.	Brief Outline of the Organisation Known as TARA and some of its Principle Members for the information	3 page report addressed to Superintendent C1(1) [an Investigative Branch]. Report provides background to TARA, dating the formation of the organisation back to 1968. The report refers to newspaper and magazine articles from April 1973, April 1974, May 1974, June 1974, October 1974, February 1977, March 1977 and October 1979.

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
			of C1(A)	<p>There is also reference to previous 'reports' including:</p> <p>c. April 1973 when William McGRATH was a reported homosexual who was alleged to 'have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated'. The same report stated that McGRATH used the Irish Emancipation Christian Fellowship as a front for TARA.</p> <p>23/5/1973 Robophone message to the RUC</p> <p>April 1974 report stating that TARA consisted only businessmen not connected with any other organisation</p> <p>3/7/1974 recovery of TARA documents from locker of KIN 301 in Kincora</p> <p>November 1974- re requirements for acceptance into the TARA group</p> <p>December 1974- TARA was centred around members of the DUP</p> <p>The report concludes 'the allegations of homosexuality by some of its members has been a recurring issue about which there is little factual detail'.</p> <p>An attached sheet with the details of 9 individuals listed in the report is included.</p>
Police Report (RUC)	06/03/1980	Con. 9317 Sgt. 6588	Sir Maurice OLDFIELD	<p>Report to Sgt; Sir Maurice OLDFIELD had disclosed to the author of the report that he had been informed by Scotland Yard officers that there was a threat on his life.</p> <p>Forwarded to Supt. Security.</p>
RUC SB50	1980			<p>PIRA had ascertained that Maurice OLDFIELD regularly attended Sunday morning worship at St George's Church, High Street Belfast. PIRA know that OLDFIELD is accompanied by bodyguards but still think that they could carry out a successful assassination. Document marked NDD. Handwritten on the document is the following, 'Mr Slevin told Mr Whiteside no further action need be taken'.</p>
Police Report (RUC)	19/2/1982	Ch Supt. J CARSON for ACC 'E'	Kincora Investigation	<p>Addressed to Superintendent E3, asking for records to be checked, as a matter of urgency, in relation to:</p> <p>What do SB know of Kincora and the personalities involved</p> <p>Any matters of value linked to TARA</p> <p>Army involvement by way of intelligence or reports made available to SB</p>
Police Report (RUC)	04/03/1982	DCI	Kincora Investigation	<p>2 page report addressed to Supt., E3 on William McGRATH, Joseph MAINS and Raymond SEMPLE. Refers to a number of [SB] reports on McGRATH and TARA.</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
				<p>Re MAINS, this report states that he was not known to SB other than in relation to his interview in 1973 about the contents of the Robophone message.</p> <p>SEMPLE was not known to SB prior to his arrest.</p> <p>The final paragraph concludes, 'A number of reports were received from the Army regarding both William McGRATH and TARA. None of these reports mentioned Kincora Boys' Home'.</p>
Police Report (RUC)		Supt. for C/Supt. SB	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to ACC SB in response to the HQ request of 20/06/1974. Provides an assessment as 'a group of people who are genuinely concerned about the situation in Northern Ireland'.</p> <p>The report lists William McGRATH, Francis AGNEW and Frank MILLAR as persons associated with TARA.</p>

144. The intelligence covers MCGRATH's involvement in the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade, TARA and his alleged homosexuality. A number of other individuals linked to TARA, including Worthington MCGRATH, Frank MILLAR and Clifford SMYTH and also referred to in this intelligence.

145. Analysis of the intelligence requested by the HIAI shows that William MCGRATH first came to the attention of the RUC SB in July 1966. The first time MCGRATH was noted as a homosexual was in April 1973 in a document believed to have originated from the Military. The first occasion when it is recorded that he is working in Kincora is in May 1973 in the Robophone message.

146. None of the intelligence analysed in the table above indicates that the RUC had any knowledge that William McGRATH was sexually abusing residents in Kincora.

147. My assessment of the intelligence referred to in the table above, is that the RUC had no intelligence prior to 1980 that William McGRATH was abusing boys in Kincora. Indeed the intelligence does not refer to any abuse in Kincora.

148. Homosexuality was illegal in Northern Ireland and as such a criminal investigation could have been carried out into the allegations that MCGRATH was involved in homosexual activity. However, such an investigation would have been extremely challenging in the absence of a complainant. The only complainant known to the RUC was GARLAND who, at the commencement of his discussions with CULLEN made it clear that he would not participate in any criminal court process.

149. It could be suggested that had the allegations of MCGRATH's homosexuality been shared with Social Services earlier (i.e. when CULLEN receives his initial information from GARLAND in 1974) and at a higher level than the direct Kincora management (i.e. MAINS) a decision may have been made to either withdraw him from working with boys or to more closely supervise Kincora.

150. It must be clearly and abundantly understood that there is no rationale whatsoever to conclude that a homosexual man is, on the grounds of his sexual orientation, unsuitable to work with boys or predisposed to paedophilia.

151. A decision to more closely supervise Kincora, given concerns about MCGRATH's overall 'behaviour', may have led to an earlier detection of his offending. However, the Welfare Authorities were aware of allegations (made by several named residents of Kincora) of the sexual abuse of boys by MAINS since 1967 and of additional allegations made by different complainants against MAINS in 1971 and no action had been effectively taken into either this or more general concerns about MAINS supervisory abilities.
152. Considering MCGRATH, an anonymous allegation of "making improper suggestions to the boys" and that he (MCGRATH) "had gone to live in the hostel for this purpose", was made to Social Services in January 1974.
153. Similarly, in May 1974, R 15 a resident of Kincora made an allegation (to his Social Worker) of indecent assault against MCGRATH. R 15's parents also complained about this and subsequently R 15 and his brother were both removed from Kincora and returned to the family home.
154. None of these allegations concerning MCGRATH or MAINS were shared with the RUC for criminal investigation.
155. The observation could be made that had MCGRATH's possible incitement of boys to involve themselves in the activities of TARA been shared with the Welfare Authorities, different decisions could have been made. This relates in

particular to the finding, in 1974, of TARA literature in the Kincora locker of KIN 301 a resident of the Hostel. It is not known what investigation was made into this literature as the search was related to non-terrorist crimes. However, it is believed that some of the literature was known to have been written by MCGRATH. There is no evidence that MCGRATH was questioned about this matter and it is recorded that KIN 301 refused to co-operate when questioned. Had MCGRATH's apparent incitement in this way, of boys in his care been known to the Welfare Authorities, it is possible that he would have been removed from his position.

156. However, it is known that when MCGRATH came under notice later (around 1977), his paramilitary connections are alleged to have caused unease in dealing with him by Social Services management; Mr Clive SCoulAR commented to the TERRY review that 'I was very careful in my dealings over Kincora and MCGRATH. I did not want a bullet in the head..'. It is therefore possible that actually no action would have been taken if MCGRATH's TARA activities had been formally raised to the authorities in 1974.
157. It is also worth reflecting that the process of vetting staff to work with children in the 1960s and 1970s was in no way comparable with or equivalent to current processes. Although a register existed in England and Wales of persons who were not suitable to work with children, no such register had (at the relevant time) been implemented in Northern Ireland. Checking of suitability appears to have solely required the provision of references.

158. Additionally there was no requirement, prior to an offer of employment being made, to obtain a police report as to the applicant's suitability to work with children; this (non-checking with police) was the case across the United Kingdom, hence the authorities in Northern Ireland were acting consistently with colleagues in England and Wales in not seeking such reports.

159. Now, a person seeking to work with children must undergo a more thorough vetting, which will include checks of criminal records and police intelligence as well as any other relevant information, including checks with the Disclosure and Barring Service which will utilise reports of concern made about a person working, in this instance, with children.

160. It cannot be said that any of the Kincora suspects would have failed checks at the time of their initial employments. However, a more intrusive and ongoing vetting process may well have led to those subsequently convicted of abuse being removed from their positions at an earlier stage, i.e. when allegations were made.

161. This would particularly have been the case had the allegations known to RUC and Welfare authorities had been more effectively 'joined up'.

Assessment of CASKEY investigations

162. The inquiry has asked for professional comment on the efficacy of the CASKEY investigations.

163. The actions issued by the RUC investigation teams in 1980 and 1982 were reviewed to assist in gaining an understanding of why certain persons were/were not traced as part of previous police enquiries. Actions were not issued to locate every resident. Similarly not every member or staff who was a **possible** witness was traced. It could be reasonably observed that a more complete approach would be to locate and interview every possible witness; this would have been a massive undertaking but would be expected in the current method of investigation. This might now include, for example, press releases. However, even allowing for the huge public profile around Kincora and the passage of time a very small number of previously unknown victims have come forward and the number of previously un-investigated abusers is also very small. This is returned to below.

Analysis of Kincora Register

164. To assist in this regard, a review of PSNI held material was directed by me in order to address the following concerns:

- Were there any unidentified victims?
- Were there any potential victims who could be identified from the statements of others but had not themselves already been identified or interviewed?
- Were there any other offenders who had not been identified?

165. A number of victims have come forward after the passage of time and either made additional allegations or made fresh allegations having either been interviewed or not during the CASKEY enquiries. The allegations made by this

group of boys were also considered in the preparation of a detailed examination of the Kincora Register.

166. **This document has been prepared and is exhibited as GC13.**

167. The original Kincora Register was transcribed onto an Excel Spreadsheet to assist analysis. It was used as the starting point in determining that all former residents were identified.

168. A record of all those who had provided statements to the RUC or TERRY investigations in the 1980s was also established and this was cross referenced with the Register. This revealed that a former resident was not included on the original register but had provided a statement to the RUC in 1980. He was subsequently added to the list of residents. There is no evidence that any other names are missing from the Register, at this stage.

169. This analytical review identified 309 boys who were resident in Kincora Boys Home between its opening in 1958 and its closing in around 1980. This figure had never previously been ascertained. The analysis highlighted that 115 boys were traced by Police, and in cases where evidence existed of abuse, 105 boys provided statements as victims or witnesses. 46 boys were allegedly victims of abuse in Kincora. A total of 48 charges in respect of 32 boys were laid against MAINS, SEMPLE and MCGRATH, although not all were proceeded with.

170. In his covering report for the 1980 File, CASKEY stated that, “a total of 186 boys resided there [Kincora] at various times between 1963 and January 1980. Of this number, 104 boys have been traced and interviewed by police”. This would have meant that the RUC had traced 56% of former residents in their accepted time period.
171. From the analysis of the Kincora Register undertaken in 2016 (with an understanding that it is the original and same as that referred to by CASKEY) the total of 186 boys in Kincora between 1963 and 1980 is wrong. The analysis shows that there were 245 boys in Kincora between 1963 and 1980; 59 more than the 1980 total. This alters CASKEY’s assessment that he had traced over half of the boys in Kincora between 1963 and 1980. He had in fact traced 42% of former residents.
172. The figures from the Kincora Register used by the RUC in 1980 were accepted unchallenged by the TERRY Review team in 1982. The TERRY Team do not appear to have checked whether the RUC interpretation of the Register was accurate and make no comment on the 1963 ‘cut-off’ date.
173. However, as is commented on in **GC13**, it does not appear that this has had any detrimental impact on CASKEY’s investigation.
174. In **GC13** it is noted that no witness identified a boy as a victim of abuse, whose abuse was not already known in some degree to police. A number of victims have come forward since the completion of previous Kincora investigations. In

many of these cases the abusers were identified by the victim as MAINS, SEMPLE or MCGRATH.

175. **GC13** identified 3 named abusers (other than MAINS, SEMPLE and MCGRATH) who had not been prosecuted. Two of these abusers were former Kincora residents who had themselves been victims of abuse by MAINS whilst resident at Kincora. It is not clear why these former residents were not proceeded against in 1980.
176. The remaining named abuser was identified by a third party report made by a person who had had a sexual relationship with a former Kincora resident. The person reporting stated that the former resident had disclosed the abuse around 2000. The alleged victim had however been interviewed by the RUC in 1980 and had complained solely about abuse by MAINS. Although MAINS was charged he was not prosecuted for these offences. This 3rd party report of abuse was made to police around 2014 when both victim and alleged abuser were dead. There is no corroborative or other evidence to substantiate this allegation and the person alleged to have been an abuser was subject of no other complaints in relation to Kincora.
177. It is the case that no prosecution was directed in any co-resident abuse (i.e. between residents) reported to DPP by the RUC, for a variety of reasons including age and issues of consent. A number of these alleged Peer abusers were, prior to their own offending, victims of abuse by MAINS. The investigation of co-resident abuse within Kincora appears not to have been a major focus for the CASKEY investigation.

178. As such a number of co-resident abusers were not proceeded against, a position which appears to have been supported by the DPP.
179. **A report on Homosexual Abuse amongst residents in Kincora Boys' Hostel has been prepared and is exhibited as GC14.**
180. Finally this review sought to identify any victim who had described a previously unidentified abuser who was not subsequently identified and prosecuted. There were six victims in this category.
181. **B 3/R 1** alleged abuse by a former unnamed Kincora resident and **KIN 179** alleged abuse by an unnamed student worker on placement in Kincora. These matters were investigated by the RUC in 1980 and the abusers could not, on the evidence available, be identified.
182. Garry HOY stated that he had been abused by an 'old man' at Raymond SEMPLE's house in the 1970s. HOY was resident in Kincora for a very brief period in 1972 and again for 10 months in 1978. He further alleged that he was abused by a person who he believed to frequent or be an employee at Kincora. These allegations were made in 2013; the victim had not disclosed any abuse when interviewed by the RUC in 1980. It was not possible to identify either abuser.

183. **KIN 135** did not make any allegations in the 1980s as he was not traced by Police (RUC or Sussex) although efforts were made. He came forward in 2012 and alleged that he had been abused by MAINS, MCGRATH and SEMPLE (all by then deceased) and two other men. Both these abusers were in their 20s and no other meaningful descriptions could be provided. It should be noted that **KIN135** was not resident in Kincora when MCGRATH worked there.
184. **KIN 279** was interviewed by both the RUC and Sussex Police in the 1980s and did not make any complaint. In 2014 he contacted PSNI and made allegations that he was abused by William MCGRATH and an unidentified man. He could not provide any description of the unidentified abuser.
185. **KIN 238** was not traced by any of the original RUC or Sussex enquiries. It is now known that he was outside the jurisdiction but he was subsequently aware of police attempts to locate him made at that time (this involved contact with his Father). He contacted the RUC in 1998 and was interviewed. He alleged abuse at a private dwelling in East Belfast by MAINS, a police officer in full uniform and a man he described as 'the Housemaster'. This took place on two occasions. It was not possible to definitively identify the 'Housemaster' as **KIN 238** would not view photographs, however if it is assumed that his abusers were MAINS and SEMPLE or MCGRATH, all these men are dead. The Police Officer was not identifiable from any of the descriptions given. It is known that MAINS did have a lengthy homosexual relationship with a man who served within the uniformed elements of the RUC at or around the relevant time. In terms of this man, there are no allegations of

abuse made against him and it must be stressed that he is not described or named by **KIN 238** who merely states that his abuser was a man in an RUC uniform.

186. In summary therefore, within the documents held by PSNI there are no boys identified as witnesses or victims of abuse who were not traced and interviewed.

Complaints made post 1982

187. Since the conviction of MAINS, SEMPLE and McGRATH in December 1981, a number of residents have come forward to allege abuse at Kincora. Some had previously made statements to police, others had never been traced.

Resident	Allegation(s) of sexual abuse	Police Action	Investigation Open/ Closed
KIN 83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made the allegation as a defence in his own court case in 1983 Provided police with a statement outlining allegations of abuse by MAINS in Kincora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The allegation was put to MAINS who denied same Police concluded "the evidence of an indecent assault is extremely nebulous... and KIN83 would probably be an unwilling witness and MAINS is already serving 6 years for homosexual offences." 	Closed – IP deceased
KIN 238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RUC were unable to trace KIN238 in 1980 KIN 238 came forward in 1998 and provided a statement in 2003. In this statement he alleged abuse by MAINS, 'the Housemaster' of Kincora and an unidentified police officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempts made to identify police officer and house in which abuse allegedly occurred 	Open
James MILLER	MILLER was included as part of the original indictment against McGRATH in 1980 Awaiting details of allegations contained in interview by RCMP	MILLER contacted PSNI in 2014 and maintained correspondence with investigating officers but has not disclosed details of his allegations MILLER is currently resident in Canada, therefore interview to be carried out by RCMP	Open
KIN 135	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police were unable to trace KIN 135 in 1980 KIN 135 contacted police in Manchester in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN 135 made allegations during an ABE interview by GMP of sexual abuse against MAINS, SEMPLE and 	Closed

Resident	Allegation(s) of sexual abuse	Police Action	Investigation Open/ Closed
		McGRATH; also alleged abuse by 2 unknown males <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No prosecution recommended – all suspects deceased 	
Garry HOY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He had provided a statement in 1980 but did not allege any abuse at this stage HOY contacted police in 2011 with allegations of abuse at Kincora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made allegations of sexual abuse against MAINS, SEMPLE and McGRATH in ABE interview in 2013; also abuse by an 'old man' and a male who frequented or was employed at Kincora File sent to PPS, no prosecution recommended as all 3 suspects are deceased 	Closed
KIN 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He had been traced by police in 1980 and 1982 but did not allege any abuse Alleged sexual abuse by MAINS in Kincora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN 24 made allegations of abuse to police in 2015 in ABE interview No further police action as suspect is deceased 	Closed
KIN 377	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN 377 had made allegations of abuse to police in 1980 re: MAINS 3rd party report made to MET police in 2014 KIN 377 allegedly told 3rd party of abuse by a named suspect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation closed as both suspect and victim are deceased 	Closed
KIN 279	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN 279 had been traced by police in 1980 and 1982 but did not allege any abuse KIN 279 contacted PSNI in 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Took part in an ABE interview in 2015 where he alleged abuse by McGRATH and a second unidentified male No further police action as suspect is deceased 	Closed
KIN 133	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police were unable to trace KIN 133 in 1980 Following an RTC, KIN 133 alleged to police in 2016 he was raped by MAINS in Kincora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further police action – KIN 133 did not wish to make a complaint 	Closed

188. Similarly the unidentified abusers are as set out and are 7 in number. Two of these are described as being known (to a degree) to the boys in that they were ex-residents or working in some capacity at the Home. There are two allegations of trafficking in that boys were abused having been taken to other private addresses from Kincora. These allegations were not made to either CASKEY's investigations or the TERRY review.

189. The above findings must be considered as, to a large degree, supportive of the effectiveness of the CASKEY Investigations. It is also important when considering the efficacy of police action to bear in mind that the Kincora case has attracted much media attention over the intervening years since it closed. This has included television, books and the press. A number of allegations have been made in the media and on occasion the witness or victim has expanded their account over time, including additional allegations not made at the time of their RUC interview. The work carried out by PSNI analysts, and upon which I base my commentary, was focussed solely on allegations made to police.

190. The efficacy of the CASKEY investigations was reduced however by a number of factors outside the control of CASKEY.

191. Firstly, there remains the question of CAMERON. It is stated in papers that the questions which CASKEY required answered by CAMERON were answered and the answers were of no significance to the inquiry (allegedly agreed by persons including the Attorney General and Sir John Hermon, then Chief Constable of the RUC).

192. Nonetheless a direct interview of CAMERON by RUC officers would have dealt with the issues raised by GEMMELL.

193. CASKEY was additionally hamstrung, as have been subsequent inquiries, by the attitude of WALLACE. As has been shown above WALLACE's allegations

are most concerning; equally they have apparently altered over time and have never been formalised. WALLACE's unwillingness for a regrettably kaleidoscopic set of reasons, to give evidence has never allowed these to be addressed. Therefore they continue to fuel the theories of cover up and conspiracy around the dreadful abuse experienced by boys at Kincora.

194. Similarly a number of other witnesses have altered their versions of events, for example making allegations in the media which were not put forward when previously interviewed by police. Such developments may undermine, unreasonably, the assessment of the efficacy of CASKEY's investigation.

Dr Morris FRASER

195. Recently there has been media comment on the potential connection between Kincora Boys' Home and a Psychiatrist and convicted child abuser called Dr Morris FRASER. In particular allegations have been made by Richard KERR that he was abused by FRASER.

196. In summary, there is no record of FRASER ever having cause or authority to commit a boy to Kincora; Kincora does not appear to have had any therapeutic or treatment facility or role for assisting boys with psychiatric illness. In the RUC's 1980 file there are references to four psychiatric reports concerning Kincora residents. None of these were used to admit a boy to Kincora and none are by FRASER.

197. There is no record in the papers held by PSNI concerning KERR that he ever saw FRASER. There is one Psychiatric Report on Richard KERR (Exhibit ASC 1, 1980 RUC File). It was prepared by a Mr A.S. CLENAGHAN on 20th December 1977 whilst KERR was in Rathgael. CLENAGHAN provided a statement to Phase 1 and does not refer to having previously treated KERR. The assessment does not make mention or indeed refer to any previous psychiatric assessment on KERR, prior to 1977. A Social Services File on Richard KERR was exhibited as part of Phase 1 and does not include any other psychiatric assessments nor any reference to any involvement of Dr FRASER with KERR.

198. Other than KERR's recent media allegations there have been no previous allegations of a connection between FRASER and Kincora or that MAINS and FRASER were known to each other, although this cannot be definitively refuted. There is an entry in the Kincora Visitor's Book dated 24/11/1972 which appears to be in MAINS' handwriting. This refers to the visit of a Consultant Psychiatrist called Mr NORRIS. It is of course possible that this relates to Dr FRASER; it is also possible that it does not.

Consideration of a 'cover-up'

199. Since the conclusion of the last RUC Criminal Investigation led by D/Chief Superintendent CASKEY, persistent allegations or concerns have remained about a potential cover up of events at Kincora Boys' Home. These could be characterised in general terms as follows:

Namely that abusers were facilitated to abuse boys at Kincora or further that action was not taken to end abuse when it was detected.

200. It has been noted above that there are a number of occasions (1971, 1973, 1974, 1976 and 1977) when concerns were allegedly raised with the RUC in varying levels of detail or evidence. It is a reasoned observation that it is unclear what action was taken in some cases or how effective the action taken was. It is equally clear that there was no central co-ordinating structure to ensure the sharing of information within the RUC and externally with other agencies.

201. It is speculation what would have been the response to the Robophone message in 1973 if the allegations made by KIN 27 in 1971 had been known to the Police. This must be put in the context of the Police approach to child abuse in that time, there was no effective central structure and this was, it is understood, the norm across the UK. The high tempo of public disorder and extreme levels of terrorist violence also must be understood to have had an exceptional and readily appreciated impact on civil policing.

202. The effectiveness of the RUC's response cannot also be adjudged without reference to the documentary evidence held by PSNI which shows that information sharing with the RUC by other agencies was deficient. It is speculative to suggest what the outcome would have ultimately been had officers been aware, for example, of the knowledge about Kincora which were held in the late 1960s by Welfare Authorities. It is again speculative to say if different steps may have been taken with regard to KIN 27's allegations in

1971. Similarly the allegation of a vice ring in the 1973 Robophone message was discredited in the eyes of the RUC, in large part, by the supporting commentary of MAINS offered to the RUC, in respect of whom the Welfare Authorities had had significant concerns since around 1967.

203. It is not clear why the 1967 and subsequent allegations against MAINS (MASON File) were not shared with the RUC nor why the File was not passed to RUC until 1976, and then only when the RUC contact the EHSSB regarding concerns about MCGRATH.
204. It is also not clear why the 1974 anonymous call received by Social Services was not shared with the RUC. Documents held by PSNI however, indicate conversely, that not all information which came to the attention of the RUC was shared contemporaneously with the Welfare authorities, most notably the 1971 allegations made by [KIN 27] (albeit [KIN 27] states he told Social Workers) and the 1973 Robophone message which was only, it appears, shared with MAINS. Clearly this must also be taken in conjunction with the architecture of Child Protection at that time, a point which I have referred to previously and is returned to below.
205. A remaining source of public concern is the allegation of vice rings or conspiracies to procure boys for abuse, centred on Kincora. Of those boys who have come forward to police, the vast majority of abuse took place within the Kincora building or on Kincora trips.

206. Similarly, there is little abuse reported as being perpetrated by unknown abusers. Only two victims have described to police being taken to a location other than Kincora and being abused by unknown abusers – as set out above in both instances members of the Kincora staff were also participants in the abuse. There are therefore no victims or witnesses to such a ‘cover-up’ or paedophile ring.

207. **The suggestion of prominent persons being abusers has never been substantiated by any evidence held by the RUC or PSNI.**

208. The suggestion of a conspiracy to permit large numbers of men to visit and abuse boys at Kincora is also not substantiated. The abuse at Kincora which has been reported to the RUC/ PSNI can be laid at MAINS, SEMPLE and MCGRATH, two former residents and a small number of unidentified men. Abuse outside Kincora has been considered above.

Child Protection Structures RUC/ PSNI

209. It may be of benefit to the inquiry to consider what structures existed within the RUC to respond to child sexual abuse allegations at the time of Kincora and subsequently.

210. During the period up to and including the 1985 RUC investigation, the investigation of child abuse within the RUC (as was the case across UK) was a matter for non-specialist officers. Dependent upon the seriousness of the

allegation this may have been a uniform officer or a CID detective. After developments in England and Wales in 1988 the first CARE (Child Abuse and Rape Enquiry Units) were established, as a result of lessons learned in the Cleveland Enquiry, and other child abuse investigations, both in Northern Ireland and other UK police services.

211. Partnership working between the RUC and the relevant Social Care Authorities were also not fully formalised until 1992 when this matter was addressed by the introduction of joint working arrangements as outlined in 'Protocol for Joint Investigation by Social Workers and Police Officers of Alleged and Suspected Cases of Child Abuse - Northern Ireland'.

212. A multi- agency response to allegations of child abuse is now clearly the modus operandi of the various agencies concerned. The Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) was established in 2012 in recognition of the fact that children are more likely to be protected when agencies work in an all-inclusive, co-ordinated and consistent way. As the Head of Public Protection Branch, I am a member of this group on behalf of the PSNI. The role of the SBNI is to ensure that organisational boundaries between professionals, agencies, including the Police Service for Northern Ireland, and sectors do not act as barriers to protecting children and young people up to the age of 18.

213. The work of the SBNI has been underpinned by legislation, The Safeguarding Board (Northern Ireland) Act 2011, placing a statutory duty on member agencies, including the police service, to cooperate with one another and to

make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. This includes children who pose a risk to themselves. The 'duty to cooperate' is fundamental to its work.

214. The requirements, as set out in the above legislation, have been translated into the following agreements/documents –

- The 'Protocol for Joint Investigation by Social Workers and Police Officers of Alleged and Suspected Cases of Child Abuse – Northern Ireland' (last reviewed March 2016),
- Department of Justice 'Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings - Guidance on interviewing victims and witnesses, the use of special measures, and the provision of pre-trial therapy' (last reviewed 2012),
- College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice, and the
- Regional (SBNI) Child Protection Policy and Procedures
- Co-operating to Safeguard Children (DHSSPS 2016)

215. Knowledge requirements for all police officers and police staff, including specialist Child Abuse Investigators, are outlined in the College of Policing's training programmes and have been drawn principally from the above protocols, guidance documents and legislation (or English equivalent).

216. On 1st April 2015, the PSNI significantly restructured its response to public protection, including child abuse and protection, to further ensure that the police response was effective considering various local, national and international developments in this field.

217. The new public protection structures have taken into consideration matters concerning staff, processes, technology, facilities and, importantly, the needs of victims/service users, as well as other key stakeholders. The aim was ultimately to have a better alignment of resources to organisational objectives, including safeguarding children and tackling child sexual exploitation. Amongst other matters this has improved upon performance management and improved communication between the PSNI and external stakeholders, ultimately ensuring better protection for members of the public.

218. In particular:

- Local Public Protection teams have been aligned to the 5 Health & Social Care Trusts, under one single command structure, Public Protection Branch, within Crime Operations Department. This new Branch is led by a Detective Chief Superintendent, 2 D/Superintendents and 4 D/Chief Inspectors. The Branch incorporates the work of the Child Abuse Investigation Units, the Child Internet Protection Team, Rape Crime Units, Public Protection Arrangements for Northern Ireland (PPANI), Domestic Abuse Officers and has created new posts, 'Child Sexual Exploitation' (CSE) Officers, within each Trust area.
- Policy Leads have been brought under this same command structure to align practice and policy closer together.
- One regional Central Referral Unit (CRU) has also been created to, amongst other matters, provide a consistent and robust approach to the management

of referrals and information i.e. those relating to child safeguarding and domestic abuse, as well as managing CSE related risk assessments.

Conclusion

219. The HIAI has asked PSNI to consider if any systemic failures within the RUC caused, facilitated or failed to prevent abuse at Kincora.

220. **I have read nothing to suggest that RUC actions caused abuse in Kincora, nor was abuse facilitated by the RUC.**

221. It is clear that the structures of the time, in terms of the overall police organisation, the specialised police approach to child abuse and broader child protection structures, such as Welfare/ Social Care systems, were not as developed as today.

222. For example, within the RUC there was not, at the relevant time, computerisation of systems so as to ensure effective internal sharing of information. The intelligence formation which was in possession of the RUC has been discussed. There would have been an opportunity for a fuller and richer picture to have been developed around Kincora, and particularly MAINS and MCGRATH, had same existed. An officer responding, for example, to the Robophone message about Kincora would not have been able to research Kincora and find reference to KIN 27's allegations had such been made (which, it must be acknowledged, does not appear to have been the case).

Additionally when CULLEN commenced his inquiry into MCGRATH he was not, it appears, aware of the previous Robophone message.

223. The table below outlines the information known to have been held by the RUC.

Date	Reported to RUC	Additional Information
<u>1971</u> Jun	KIN 27 told police about abuse by MAINS in Kincora, after absconding from the Home.	No action was taken by either the RUC or social workers re: KIN 27's complaint; KIN 27 later returned to Kincora.
<u>1973</u> April	McGRATH is named as Belfast Brigade Commander of TARA and is said to be a homosexual.	
May	Anonymous phone call to the RUC claiming McGRATH was a homosexual, part of a vice ring and employed at Kincora.	The RUC carried out investigations, including speaking to Joseph MAINS; they concluded that the call was 'probably malicious'.
Dec	D/Con CULLEN learnt of Roy GARLAND's accusations against McGRATH, through James McCORMICK.	CULLEN subsequently met with GARLAND several months later.
<u>1974</u> Mar	D/Con CULLEN first met Roy GARLAND	CULLEN wrote a report to ACC MEHARG which included information that McGRATH worked in Kincora.
Jun	D/Supt John GRAHAM was told by Valerie SHAW that McGRATH worked in Kincora. GRAHAM was also made aware of homosexual abuse allegations against McGRATH.	D/Supt GRAHAM states that he told CID in Mountpottinger, about SHAW's allegations concerning McGRATH. This has never been confirmed.
Jul	RUC searched the locker of KIN 301, Kincora resident and recovered TARA documents.	KIN 301 refused to say where he got the documents though one of the documents was noted as having been written by McGRATH.
<u>1976</u> Mar	RUC became aware of the existence of the Mason File from Social Services.	Copy of Mason File given to D/Con CULLEN who claims he passed it on to ACC MEHARG; this is disputed by MEHARG.

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

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

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

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

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

the leader of a paramilitary organisation and to have been the author of inciting literature found in a Kincora resident's locker.

229. The information obtained by both GRAHAM and CULLEN was not handled appropriately.

230. It is also clear that information, potentially of relevance, held by other agencies was not shared with the RUC; the same can be said in reverse. There is potential that had all of this information been connected and followed up and investigated more proactively the offending of MAINS, MCGRATH and SEMPLE may have been ended earlier; for example the CASKEY investigation outcomes could have been achieved earlier. However, had no victim co-operated, this may not have occurred.

231. There is further potential that had the concerns been shared with the Welfare Department or Social Services, the abusers may have been removed. This may have been the case; however it is also the case that these authorities were themselves, independently and substantially in advance of the RUC, with regard to MAINS especially, already aware of many of the concerns about Kincora which had led to no such action. For example, the MASON file and allegations against MAINS going back to 1967 only reach the RUC in 1976, some nine years later.

232. Internally the RUC structure also did not have a co-ordinated and specialist response to allegations of child abuse. Thus the allegations made by

GARLAND to CULLEN were not investigated by an appropriately trained, experienced, supported or supervised officer.

233. The RUC response was also, as would again have been common to other UK forces, based on the investigation of crime rather than the present safeguarding centred approach. This would have the impact of causing inaction when criminality was not proven. This 'criminality centred' approach then connects unfortunately with what might be categorised as a 'silo' approach of the various agencies who did not, as would now be the case, co-operate and share information as a matter of course with the impact as described above. To illustrate the point, the engagement of CULLEN with BUNTING in 1976 is not appropriately followed up by either agency, a situation which a more formalised multi-agency approach as now pertains should prevent from arising.

234. It is clear from the documents held by the PSNI that there was a substantial body of information held by Social Services about abuse in Kincora which was not shared with the RUC in a timely manner. This dates back, in the MASON file instance, to 1967.

235. It may be considered that, had the Army information located in 1982 been shared earlier with the RUC, and a consolidated intelligence picture been developed by either agency, a different outcome may have been reached. A similar point arises as with regard to the sharing of information between the Welfare Authorities/ Social Services and the RUC.

236. The Army's intelligence was more substantial in relation to MCGRATH and Kincora than that held by the RUC, however it must be clearly understood that the Army's role and function was directed towards terrorism. The Army had no responsibility to deal with criminality and they may have not actually understood the significance of what they were being told.

237. It is speculative what could have arisen if GEMMELL's allegations are true and he had been allowed to continue his inquiries. However, this is a hypothesis built on an unproven allegation.

238. Such limitations as have been identified in CASKEY's investigations, appear to have had either little discernible effect (i.e. the decision to start enquiries in 1963 as opposed to 1958), or were outside his control (the inability to interview CAMERON). The subsequent research rather supports a conclusion that the appropriate victims or witness were traced and those abusers identified after reasonable steps were brought before the authorities.

239. **Effective information sharing and cooperation may well have led to a swifter cessation of the abuse in Kincora and potentially better outcomes for the victims.**

240. Key Observations

- There was no coordinated response to child abuse, within the RUC, at this time.
- There was a lack of central information systems to record allegations, concerns or information, available to all police officers responding to allegations.
- The CULLEN and MEHARG 'investigation' provided an opportunity to investigate and thereby potentially stop abuse at Kincora which was not taken.
- The failure of D/Supt GRAHAM to appropriately handle concerns surrounding a boys' home was also a missed opportunity; akin to CULLEN and MEHARG,
- Lack of a joined up approach and two-way information sharing between Welfare Authorities and RUC, prevented an effective, joint response to abuse in Kincora.
- Rumours of vice rings, cover-up and conspiracy are not substantiated, however, the fact that Brian GEMMELL's allegations were not definitively addressed, leaves this 'stain' on the investigation.
- Ultimately a number of allegations by certain witnesses have changed significantly over time. Based on material held by the PSNI, and with the exception of those discussed in **GC13**, it is clear that those responsible for carrying out the vile and significant child abuse at Kincora were members of Kincora staff and were appropriately identified and prosecuted.

George Clarke

Statement of Truth

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

Signed 

Dated 20th May 2016.



RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC1

Strategic Analysis - Timeline of Key Events Linked to Kincora

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1.0 Introduction

This detailed timeline has been produced to accompany the strategic analytical review of Kincora related material held by the PSNI and should be read in conjunction with a number of other analytical reports.

The first entry on the timeline dates back to 1955 and concludes in December 1981 with the trial of the three accused Kincora staff members. The timeline reflects key events over this 26 year period, which link directly and indirectly to the Kincora case.

This report has been prepared using information contained in the Kincora related material held by the PSNI, notably the police prosecution files from 1980, 1982, 1983 and 1985.

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
c.1951	R 36 began lodging with William McGRATH; they had started a homosexual 'relationship' in 1948.			In 1958 R36 suffered a nervous breakdown as a result of the relationship he had had with McGRATH. He may have had a further breakdown in the 1970s. Valerie SHAW was aware in the late 1970s of the earlier 'relationship' between R36 and McGRATH through a friend (Rita JOHNSON) who managed a day care centre which R36 was then attending for psychiatric issues, including suicide attempts.	Statements of R36, 24/06/1980, V FLEMING 02/06/1980 and Dr HART 07/08/1980
December 1955	Roy GARLAND first met William McGRATH at Faith House, Finaghy. GARLAND alleges that he was indecently assaulted by McGRATH at this meeting.			GARLAND was 15 years old when he alleges he was first abused by McGRATH. GARLAND alleges the abuse continued until 1962.	Statement of WR GARLAND, 30/03/1982
01/01/1956	Joseph MAINS began employment at Park Lodge Boys' Home, 700 Antrim Road, Belfast.			MAINS worked as an Assistant to the Housemother for approximately 1 year. No complaints are known from Park Lodge residents re: MAINS and abuse.	Exhibit JOMcC1, part of C64/2/80
February 1957	Joseph MAINS employed for a week at Williamson House.			At least one complaint of abuse was made against MAINS by a resident of Williamson House.	Statement of Con W GIRVAN 16/7/1980 re interview of J MAINS 29/5/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
18/02/1957	Joseph MAINS commenced employment at Abbeydene Old People's Home as an attendant.				
January 1958	Kincora Boys' Hostel was opened by the Belfast Welfare Authority.				
01/03/1958	Joseph MAINS took up the position as Officer in Charge, Kincora Boys' Home.				Exhibit JOMcC1, part of C64/2/80
31/03/1958	D/Con James Price CULLEN joins the RUC.				
06/05/1958	Official opening of Kincora.				Exhibit JOMcC1, part of C64/2/80
10/05/1958	First residents moved into Kincora – [REDACTED] and KIN70				
13/07/1958	Elizabeth McCULLOUGH starts employment at Kincora as a Domestic Assistant.				Report by Mr R BUNTING contained in DPP File, Preliminary Police Papers
September 1958	Joseph MAINS resigned from the Ulster Special Constabulary, 'B' Specials.			MAINS resigned due to "existing conditions of employment".	Exhibit 21, Sussex Police Enquiry
July 1961	Joseph MAINS and BAR1 first met.			BAR1 and MAINS were working at separate summer camps organised by the Belfast Welfare Corporation when they met.	Information provided by BAR1 during Police interview on the 23/6/2000. See File Ref C64/19/04

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
21/09/1961	Letter from Joseph MAINS to Social Services recommending the establishment of the post of Deputy Warden at Kincora.				JOMcC1, Phase 1 Exhibit
08/09/1964	Raymond SEMPLE started work at Kincora as Deputy Warden.			Raymond SEMPLE had been volunteering at the home from 1959.	Statement of J MAINS, 01/04/1980.
c.1964	Roy GARLAND and William McGRATH entered into a business arrangement together.			Ultimately this business venture failed as GARLAND accused McGRATH of incurring debts in GARLAND's name and failing to repay a loan.	
c.1965	KIN 388 lodged with McGRATH when on business in Belfast. During his final stay with McGRATH, UDR CAPTAIN told KIN388 that McGRATH was involved in "homosexual activity".				Statement of D/S ELLIOTT, 30/07/1980 re: interview with KIN388
c.1965	Clifford SMYTH began boarding with William McGRATH at the McGRATH family home at 15 Wellington Park, Belfast.			Clifford SMYTH continued to board with McGRATH until April 1973 when he left to get married.	Statement of AC SMYTH 05/04/1980.
28/02/1966	Raymond SEMPLE resigned as Deputy Warden at Kincora.			SEMPLE told police he had resigned because his mother was ill; however, his resignation coincides with MAINS uncovering SEMPLE's abuse of a Kincora resident, B3/R1	Statement of D/Con McGLADDERY 06/07/1980 re interview of R SEMPLE on 01/04/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
Spring 1966	Thomas SMITH replaced SEMPLE in Kincora; his duties included 'living-in'.			<p>Sussex Police noted that SMITH was <i>"not believed to have committed offences against the boys at the Hostel"</i>; how they were able to make this assessment is unclear but is assumed to have been made based on uncorroborated information provided by MAINS.</p> <p>There is no evidence that the 1980 RUC investigation knew of SMITH's employment in Kincora.</p> <p>SMITH was never traced by any police investigation into Kincora.</p>	Sussex Police Enquiry, Exhibit 4- Interview notes made by D/Supt HARRISON and C/I FLENLEY of J MAINS, 20/09/1982 in HMP Maze
Summer 1966	William McGRATH first came to the notice of the RUC after he had appeared on the platform at one of Rev PAISLEY's rallies in the Ulster Hall.				Intelligence Brief- William McGRATH
Summer 1966	James MAYBIN worked at Kincora as an assistant to Joseph MAINS.			MAYBIN's appointment was for approximately 5 months.	Statement of J MAYBIN, 24/09/1982.
19/07/1966	KIN 167 Kincora resident, drowned whilst on a Kincora summer camp at Downhill Beach.			Newspaper reports from the time indicate that this was a tragic accident.	
19/07/1966	HIA534/R4 alleges he was assaulted by Joseph MAINS at the Kincora Summer Camp.			<p>HIA534/R4 claims he was comforted by MAINS in his tent the night following the drowning of KIN167, who was HIA534/R4's friend.</p>	Statement of HIA534/R4 03/04/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
15/11/1966	Elizabeth SMYTH started employment as a domestic assistant at Kincora.			<p>Mrs SMYTH was employed at Kincora until 1980.</p> <p>She was traced by police and provided a statement in which she denied any knowledge of abuse during her time in Kincora.</p>	Statement of E SMYTH 12/03/1980
Exact dates unknown 1966/67	BM1 [REDACTED] was on student placement in Kincora from Rupert STANLEY College.			<p>A former Kincora resident, KIN 179 [REDACTED] told police that a student in Kincora had exposed himself and masturbated himself in front of KIN179 [REDACTED], before asking KIN179 [REDACTED] to masturbate him. KIN179 [REDACTED] was in Kincora on three separate periods over 1966, 1967 and 1968. BM1 [REDACTED] was spoken to by RUC officers on 09/06/1980 about WARD's allegations and refuted any knowledge of same; he declined to make a written statement.</p> <p>Enquiries made by detectives in the original Kincora investigation with Rupert Stanley revealed that BM1 [REDACTED] was "the only student on placement 1967/68 in Kincora".</p>	<p>RUC Phase 1, Actions 386 &392</p> <p>Statement of T WARD 19/04/1980</p>

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
Exact dates unknown 1967/68	KIN 66 worked in Kincora c. June 1967			<p>KIN 66 allegedly warned a number of Kincora residents to be wary of Joseph MAINS and was in attendance at the summer camp in 1967 where the actions of MAINS led to R5 and R6 submitting a complaint to the Welfare Department (part of the Mason File).</p> <p>KIN 66 was never traced during any police investigation into Kincora.</p>	<p>RUC Phase 1 Action 27</p> <p>Statement of D BICKER 29/2/1980, R5 23/2/1980 and R6 1/9/1967 (part of the Mason File).</p>
July 1967	Kincora Summer Camp to Portrush.	See R5 complaint below.		<p>R2 and Thomas OV4 stayed at the summer camp as guests of MAINS.</p> <p>MAINS' behaviour at this summer camp was the catalyst for some Kincora residents to make complaints to Social Services/Welfare Department.</p>	Statement of OV4, 27/02/1980.

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
08/09/1967	Complaint made by a Kincora resident to Social Services about MAINS' behaviour.	R6 [REDACTED] and R5 [REDACTED] complained to Social Services about MAINS' behaviour and made a statement to Mr William ROSS at College Street.		<p>First known official complaint at Kincora. R6 [REDACTED] alleged that MAINS had indecently assaulted him in Kincora and had asked him for a kiss. R6 [REDACTED] also alleged that MAINS regularly returned to the Hostel drunk at weekends.</p> <p>R5 [REDACTED]'s statement to the Welfare Department in 1967 made reference to MAINS' drinking on duty at the Summer Camp in Portrush. R5 [REDACTED] also alleged that MAINS had indecently assaulted him in Kincora after the Summer Camp.</p> <p>Both the R5 [REDACTED] and R6 [REDACTED] complaints were 'investigated' by Henry MASON (City Welfare Officer) and became part of the 'Mason File'.</p>	<p>Exhibit GC21, part of GC3 see file C64/2/80</p> <p>GC20A, part of GC3 see file C64/2/80</p>
11/09/1967	Joseph MAINS was interviewed by Henry MASON about the allegations made by R5 [REDACTED] and R6 [REDACTED].			City Welfare Officer, Henry MASON interviewed MAINS made 3 recommendations; none of which appear to have been followed up.	Exhibit GC3 (C64/2/80).
20/09/1967	MASON report passed to the Town Clerk.			Following his interview with MAINS, Henry MASON reported the matter to the Town Clerk. No disciplinary action was taken against MAINS; no information is available to determine if the RUC were made aware.	Statement of H MASON, 08/02/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
14/03/1968	During an inspection visit to Kincora, Mary WILSON, commented that <i>"Mr MAINS is feeling the strain of having to be so long off without an assistant but in spite of this is doing good work with the boys."</i>				Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)
01/05/1968	Colin WALLACE begins employment as Assistant Information Officer (unestablished) with MoD, at HQNI.				See Exhibit GC10 - 2016
9 th – 17 th July 1968	Thomas RAINEY provided relief cover for MAINS who was ill.			<p>A Tom RAINEY was a Housefather in Bawnmore (late 1960s/early 1970s) and this may be the same person.</p> <p>RAINEY was never traced by police during any Kincora investigation.</p>	Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)
10/06/1969	Raymond SEMPLE reappointed as Deputy Warden at Kincora.			SEMPLE told police that after an advert for the job appeared in a newspaper, MAINS called at his home and asked him to apply for the post. MAINS gave him a reference for the job.	Statement of R SEMPLE 1/4/1980
25/08/1969	James HEYBURN, PAISLEY's financial secretary (and close ally) acted as 'guarantor' in a Hire Purchase agreement for William McGRATH.				GC64 (C64/2/80 (1982))

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
25/09/1969	Disappearance of two teenage boys from East Belfast - David LECKEY (13 years) and Jonathon AVEN (15 years)			An investigation was carried out in 1982 and concluded <i>"there is no evidence to connect either of the boys with the Kincora incident"</i> .	RUC File Ref C2/1/82
October 1970	Robert MOORE, Children's Officer, appointed his assistant, Anthony McCAFFREY, to carry out an enquiry at Kincora re an allegation that MAINS had physically assaulted a Kincora resident.			McCAFFREY spoke to MAINS and concluded that MAINS' explanation was plausible and took no further action.	Report of the Hughes Inquiry, paragraphs 3.133-3.140
03/11/1970	Alan CAMPBELL jnr, charged with an offence of gross indecency against KIN 43 .			CAMPBELL was charged with gross indecency on KIN 43 in December 1970 (KIN 43 was a resident of Bawnmore at the time of offence, later a resident in Kincora).	Para 21-115 of D/Supt CASKEY's report dated 26/08/1982 Statement of A CAMPBELL 19/05/1980
27/05/1971	Alan CAMPBELL jnr appears at Belfast Magistrates Court charged with gross indecency – case was dismissed.			CAMPBELL claims that McGRATH told him, prior to his trial in May 1971, that he would <i>"be able to get the case squashed"</i> . CAMPBELL refused to discuss the matter with McGRATH. CAMPBELL also alleged that McGRATH claimed to be able to cure homosexuality.	Para 21-115 of D/Supt CASKEY's report dated 26/08/1982 Statement of A CAMPBELL 19/05/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
C. June 1971	KIN 27 absconded from Kincora and made allegations of indecent assault against MAINS to police and social workers.	KIN 27 complained to two social workers re: MAINS having indecently assaulted him and made inappropriate comments.	KIN 27 told police who found him about abuse by MAINS in Kincora; referred to MAINS as a "queer".	No action was taken by RUC or social workers re: KIN 27's complaint; KIN 27 later returned to Kincora.	Statement of KIN 27, 17/04/1980
June 1971	Rev. PAISLEY conducted the marriage of McGRATH's son (Worth) at Martyr's Memorial Church.				Exhibit SEC2 (C64/2/80)
22/06/1971	William McGRATH began employment as Housefather at Kincora.				CASKEY covering report C64/2/80 (para. 28)
August 1971	Roy GARLAND told George McCoubrey and Fraser Agnew that William McGRATH was a homosexual and was working in a Boys' Home.			GARLAND claimed that he had specifically mentioned that McGRATH was working in Kincora to George McCoubrey; this is denied by McCoubrey. There is no evidence to suggest that either McCoubrey or Agnew did anything with the information that had been given by GARLAND.	Statement of WAF Agnew 10/05/1982 Statement of G McCoubrey 22/05/1982

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
12/08/1971	Complaint of homosexual behaviour against Joseph MAINS, by Kincora resident, R8 .	R8 wrote letters of complaint to his Social Worker, Margaret ROBINSON and Robert MOORE, Head of Social Services. R8 highlighted that he'd been offered money to rub MAINS' back and that MAINS was regularly sleeping with R2 .		Margaret ROBINSON was "horrified" at its contents and showed the letter to her superior, Eddis NICHOLL. NICHOLL established that Mr MASON was aware of the letter and its contents and was to carry out the necessary investigations. R8's complaints were considered as part of the 'Mason File', together with the complaints made by R6 and R5 in 1967.	Exhibit GC24, part of GC1. Statements of Margaret ROBINSON, 27/02/1980 and Eddis NICHOLL, 10/04/1980
23/08/1971	Mr MASON interviewed R8 and R33, Kincora residents, re: McKIBBEN's allegations.			R33 was mentioned in R8's letter as having also been abused by MAINS.	Statement of H MASON 08/02/1980
25/08/1971	MASON submits his report to the Town Solicitor, John YOUNG; referred to as the 'Mason File'.			The covering letter from Henry MASON to Mr YOUNG recommended that there were sufficient grounds for referring the matter to the police. There is no evidence to suggest that the RUC were made aware of the contents of this file at this time.	

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
28/09/1971	MASON met the Town Clerk, Mr JAMESON to discuss the 'Mason File'. Jack YOUNG, Town Solicitor, phoned ACC MEHARG.				Statement of William JOHNSTON, 22/02/1980 1971 Diary for Town Solicitor- included amongst Kincora original documentation. No Exhibit number.
09/10/1971	MAINS wrote a report on R8 at the request of Mr MASON.			The date of MAINS' report on R8 postdates the submission of the Mason File to the Town Clerk.	Exhibit GC20, part of GC3 (C64/2/80)
12/10/1971	Mary WILSON conducted a supervisory visit to Kincora during which MAINS told her that he was <i>"not very satisfied with McGRATH's work but feels he may improve"</i> .				Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)
10/02/1972	Stubbs Gazette listed William McGRATH as having a debt of £1280.40.			This refers to a debt following the collapse of a business arrangement between William McGRATH and Roy GARLAND.	
30/05/1972	Mary WILSON, Ass. Children's Officer, recorded that a number of Kincora residents were members of Tartan Gangs and giving trouble.				Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
c.1972	Roy GARLAND told Jim McCORMICK that William McGRATH was a homosexual and employed in Kincora.			McCORMICK subsequently facilitated GARLAND to report his allegations about McGRATH to the RUC (D/Con CULLEN), the British Army (Capt. GEMMELL) and Valerie SHAW (Free Presbyterian Church).	Statements of J McCORMICK 30/04/1980 & 10/03/1982
20/09/1972	Kincora boys involved in the UDA.			A Social Worker, Mary WILSON, was told by MAINS that he was having difficulty with some of the boys because of their involvement with the UDA. It was acknowledged that <i>"all the boys in the area are involved and the Kincora boys want to do likewise"</i> .	Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)
23/05/1973	Robophone message 2024 to RUC alleging McGRATH was a homosexual working in Kincora and who was part of a vice ring.		Anonymous phone call to the RUC re: allegations of abuse by McGRATH and his link with Kincora.	The RUC received an anonymous call (believed to be from Roy GARLAND) to the confidential telephone line. The caller made a series of allegations about William McGRATH, Housefather at Kincora. It is believed that this is the first notification of any homosexual activity in Kincora. RUC carried out enquires into the allegations, including speaking to Joseph MAINS. Police concluded that the matter "did not merit any further investigation".	Exhibit SEC 18, part of C64/2/80 (Phase 2).

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
04/06/1973	Con LONG prepared a report re: his enquiries into the allegations made in the confidential telephone call to the RUC.			Con LONG spoke to MAINS re: allegations. LONG concluded the allegations were " <i>totally malicious</i> " and did not " <i>merit any further investigation</i> ". No action taken against McGRATH. The findings of Con LONG's 'investigations' were accepted by his superiors and no further action was taken re the contents of the anonymous phone call.	Exhibit GC65
June 1973	Mr BUNTING, Deputy Director EHSSB, claims he received the Mason File for the first time, prior to Mr MASON retiring.			Despite recommending in 1971 that the contents of the Mason File should be passed to the police; it appears that Social Services/ Welfare or Mr BUNTING, took no further action.	Statement of Robert BUNTING, 13/05/1980
Late September 1973	Emma GREENWOOD approached Valerie SHAW re: rumours of McGRATH's homosexuality which she had heard from Jim McCORMICK.				Statement of V SHAW, 29/03/1982
October 1973	Valerie SHAW met Jim McCORMICK (Evangelist) to discuss William McGRATH and his homosexuality. SHAW subsequently met Roy GARLAND, who confirmed these allegations.			James McCORMICK was a central figure in the knowledge of McGRATH's abuse and homosexuality. He was also the facilitator in GARLAND exposing McGRATH to police, army and religious figures.	See Exhibit GC7 - 2016

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
29/10/1973	Valerie SHAW first raised her 'concerns' over McGRATH's homosexuality and exploitation of young men to Rev. Ian PAISLEY.			PAISLEY offered to speak to Clifford SMYTH (who had previously lodged with the McGRATH family) about the situation and meet with McGRATH. Clifford SMYTH told police that PAISLEY never spoke to him about McGRATH	Statements of V SHAW 02/03/1980 and 29/03/1982; statement of A C SMYTH 05/05/1980
30/10/1973	SHAW once again spoke to PAISLEY re McGRATH.			On learning that McGRATH was to take part in a Gunpowder Plot Commemoration Service at the John Knox Memorial Free Presbyterian Church, SHAW contacted PAISLEY who said he would "deal with it"	Statement of V SHAW 29/03/1982
01/11/1973	SHAW obtained from Roy GARLAND, copies of letters sent to him from McGRATH.			In anticipation of PAISLEY seeking evidence re: McGRATH's homosexuality, SHAW had obtained these letters.	Statement of V SHAW 29/03/1982

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
02/11/1973	Rev PAISLEY meets with William McGRATH in his office in Martyrs Memorial Church.			Prior to McGRATH's arrival at PAISLEY's church, SHAW offered PAISLEY copies of the letters between McGRATH and GARLAND; PAISLEY dismissed them and left to meet McGRATH with James HEYBURN. PAISLEY later told SHAW that he hadn't put the homosexual accusations to McGRATH. PAISLEY confirmed to police that he had met William McGRATH in his Church premises but did not put any of the allegations being proffered by SHAW re homosexuality to him, as <i>"she had no proof to offer"</i> .	Statement of V SHAW 29/03/1982 Statement of D/S ELLIOTT 07/06/1980 re interview of Ian PAISLEY on 15/05/1980.
05/11/1973	PAISLEY asked SHAW for copies of the letters from McGRATH to GARLAND.			PAISLEY had first-hand knowledge of McGRATH's homosexuality through these letters, admitting the contents were <i>"horrible"</i> .	Statement of V SHAW 29/03/1982 Statement of D/Supt HARRISON 27/05/1982 re interview of Ian PAISLEY 18/05/1982
Late November 1973	D/Con James CULLEN met James McCORMICK to discuss GARLAND's allegations.				Statement of D/Con J CULLEN 30/04/1980
04/12/1973	D/Con CULLEN attends a 6-week Initial CID Course in London.				

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
January 1974	Valerie SHAW arranged a meeting between PAISLEY and Roy GARLAND.				Statement of Valerie SHAW 02/03/1980
23/01/1974	Anonymous call to Social Services which claimed that McGRATH had made improper suggestions to the boys at Kincora had written to one of the boys and had gone to live in the hostel for this purpose.	Anonymous phone call received by Colin McKAY, Senior Social Worker at Hollywood Arches office re: McGRATH.			Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)
29/01/1974	Mary WILSON spoke to MAINS following the anonymous call received by Social Services.			<p>MAINS was interviewed by WILSON re the anonymous call to Social Services.</p> <p>MAINS dismissed the allegations in the anonymous phone call as being politically motivated because of McGRATH's involvement with the Orange Order.</p> <p>No further action was taken by social services; RUC unaware of the call.</p>	Exhibit MJW1 (C64/2/80)
04/02/1974	Mary WILSON and Colin McKAY met with McGRATH at Kincora re: the allegations made in the anonymous call to Social Services and a letter McGRATH had received containing the same accusations.			No further action taken as both WILSON and McKAY were "very satisfied" that there was no truth to the allegations.	Paragraph 282 of Report by D/Supt HARRISON, Sussex Police.

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
01/03/1974	D/Con CULLEN was introduced to Roy GARLAND. GARLAND told CULLEN he had been sexually assaulted by McGRATH and that McGRATH was working in Kincora.			<p>This was further information to the RUC confirming that William McGRATH was working in Kincora (following on from the anonymous phone call made to Strandtown in May 1973).</p> <p>This was the first meeting between GARLAND and a member of the RUC during which a number of allegations were made by GARLAND against McGRATH.</p>	Statements of D/Con CULLEN, 30/04/1980 and 19/06/1980
02/03/1974	D/Con CULLEN briefed ACC MEHARG on what GARLAND had told him.			MEHARG instructed CULLEN to further his enquiries and report back to him.	Statement of D/Con CULLEN, 30/04/1980
21/03/1974	D/Con CULLEN submitted a written report to ACC MEHARG based on the information provided by GARLAND.				Exhibit DBE16 part of C64/2/80; Exhibit 7 Sussex Police
17/05/1974	R15 [REDACTED], Kincora resident, made allegations to his mother that McGRATH had tried to "interfere with" him.	Mrs [REDACTED] raised Clive's allegations with his Social Worker, Sharon McCLEAN.		Sharon McCLEAN raised this with her superior, Ronald ORR. McCLEAN also discussed the allegation with Joseph MAINS; MAINS confirmed he knew of the allegation but felt there was no truth in it.	Exhibit PJM2 (C64/2/80)

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
June 1974	Valerie SHAW tells D/Supt John GRAHAM of the allegations being made by GARLAND against McGRATH.		Valerie SHAW told D/Supt John GRAHAM (Head of Belfast CID) of McGRATH's abuse and his employment in Kincora.	D/Supt GRAHAM was close to retirement but told SHAW a police investigation would be carried out and passed the information to CID at Mountpottinger. When spoken to by Sussex police, GRAHAM could not remember who in Mountpottinger CID he passed the information on to; no CID officer in Mountpottinger could recall being briefed by GRAHAM.	Statement of J GRAHAM 07/04/1982
03/07/1974	KIN 301, Kincora resident was arrested for theft.			Police search of KIN301's locker in Kincora located documents relating to TARA, which were believed to have been written by William McGRATH.	RUC Report "Brief Outline of the organisation known as TARA and some of its principle members, for the information of C1(A)", dated 04/02/1980
July 1974	John Colin WALLACE temporarily promoted to Senior Information Officer at HQNI.			This promotion coincided with the creation of the PSYOPS Unit and WALLACE's prominent role therein. WALLACE maintained his 'official' duties whilst being part of the Army's 'black' propaganda unit.	Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/1982, Part 4 of C64/5/83

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
16/09/1974	Second complaint by R16 family to Social Services re McGRATH.			<p>Mrs McCLEAN again spoke to MAINS who confirmed that he was aware of the allegation and had reported it to Social Services and informed other Kincora staff.</p> <p>MAINS spoke to McGRATH about this allegation and instructed him to no longer waken the boys in the mornings.</p>	Statement of E SMYTH, 21/09/1982
17/09/1974	Meeting between Mrs R16 and Social Services.			<p>On learning of the R16's allegations from Sharon McCLEAN, Ronald ORR dismissed them on the grounds that <i>"with the low level of credence I attached to Mrs R16's report and my expectation that the Officer in Charge of Kincora could be relied on, I did not require any further investigation once assurances that no sexual interference was occurring, had been given."</i></p>	Statement of R ORR, 28/02/1980
20/09/1974	Social Services released the R16 brothers from Kincora.			<p>Despite dismissing the allegation, ORR returned the R16 brothers to their parents within 3 days of the second complaint and took no further action against McGRATH.</p>	Statement of R ORR, 28/02/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
October 1974	Colin WALLACE claims he was identified by certain journalists as being involved in black propaganda activities against paramilitary organisations.			The decision was taken to transfer WALLACE to HQ North West District.	Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/1982, Part 4 of C64/5/83
08/11/1974	4 page document, 'TARA- Reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast'			This document contains allegations that both the RUC and Military had knowledge of William McGRATH's homosexuality but failed to investigate any allegations of homosexual assaults on residents of Kincora Hostel. This report further claims that similar allegations had been made concerning other residential children's homes in Northern Ireland.	Exhibit GC80, part of C64/22/85
December 1974	Captain Brian GEMMELL posted to Northern Ireland as Officer Commanding 123 Section, 39 th Infantry Brigade.				Statement of B GEMMELL, 16/07/1982
04/02/1975	WALLACE delivered a RESTRICTED document to the home of Robert FISK, a journalist with the Times.				See RUC File- C298/4/75
05/02/1975	WALLACE was transferred from HQNI to HQ North West District, Preston as SIO.				

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
26/02/1975	Military document, 'William McGRATH- TARA', describing McGRATH as <i>"an intelligent though devious man, who needs extremely careful 'handling'"</i> .				SWJS4, part of C64/5/83
25/06/1975	WALLACE was informed that he would be dismissed from the Civil Service for unauthorised passing of information.			WALLACE subsequently challenged this decision.	Information obtained from an NIO response to a Parliamentary question December 1989- enclosed as part of correspondence between the Permanent Under Secretary at the NIO and the Deputy Chief Constable RUC.
27/06/1975	Richard KERR transfers from Williamson House to Kincora.				Kincora Register of Residents, Exhibit PJM3 , part of C64/2/80
June 1975	Valerie SHAW resigned from the Free Presbyterian Church.			Valerie SHAW claimed she had resigned mainly over the McGRATH matter.	Statement of V SHAW, 29/03/1982

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
Summer 1975	<p>Roy GARLAND spoke to Captain Brian GEMMELL and SGT Q (39th Infantry Brigade) and told him of McGRATH's homosexuality and that he was in charge of a boys' home on the Newtownards Rd, Belfast.</p> <p>After a second meeting between GEMMELL and GARLAND, GEMMELL allegedly verbally briefed Ian CAMERON (MI5).</p>			GEMMELL alleges that CAMERON ordered him to get rid of GARLAND as a source and told him that homosexuality was not of interest.	<p>Statements of Brian GEMMELL 16/7/82 and SGT Q 22/7/82 & 23/12/82</p> <p>Statements of Brian GEMMELL 16/7/82</p>
Aug/Sept 1975	Valerie SHAW spoke to Rev Martin SMYTH about her concerns over McGRATH.			Rev. SMYTH told SHAW he would discuss the matter with Rev PAISLEY and did so at prior to a meeting at Stormont.	Statements of V SHAW, dated 29/03/82 and Rev M SMYTH 16/04/80
1975 exact date unknown	Rumours were circulating in Social Work circles that MAINS was a homosexual and was interfering with boys in Kincora.			MAYBIN (who had previously worked in Kincora for 5 months in 1966) told Sussex police that he was aware of "rumours circulating within social work circles to the effect that MAINS was a homosexual" in 1975. MAYBIN also told police that he was aware of rumours that MAINS was sexually abusing boys in Kincora. MAYBIN did not pass on the details of the rumours to his superiors.	Statement of J MAYBIN 24/09/1982

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
31/12/1975	WALLACE resigned from the MoD as an alternative to dismissal.				Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/1982, Part 4 of C64/5/83.
Early January 1976	GARLAND again made contact with D/Con CULLEN.			There was a gap of almost 2 years from GARLAND's first meeting with CULLEN and again making contact.	Statement of J CULLEN, 30/04/1980
21/01/1976	D/Con CULLEN met with ACC MEHARG re GARLAND's allegations.				Sussex Police, Exhibit 8
22/01/1976	Rev PAISLEY conducted the marriage ceremony of Elizabeth McGRATH and Frank MILLAR jnr at Martyr's Memorial Church.				Exhibit SEC2, part of Phase 2 C64/2/80
24/01/1976	D/Con CULLEN met with ACC MEHARG re GARLAND.			MEHARG instructed CULLEN to continue with his enquiries and to contact the EHSSB to confirm if McGRATH worked in Kincora.	Sussex Police, Exhibit 8
28/01/1976	Military Document, 'Ref 13912/2-Extremist Protestant Secret Organisation TARA', makes reference to William McGRATH as a Welfare Officer and running some form of boys' home.				Exhibit SWJS1, part of C64/5/83

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
19/02/1976	D/Con CULLEN met with Deputy Director EHSSB (BUNTING) to discuss McGRATH and his employment at Kincora.			It appears unusual for a D/Constable (Dog Handler in Drugs Squad) to meet a senior EHSSB official alone to ask questions about this matter. BUNTING says that CULLEN told him at this meeting that <i>"even the senior staff in his division were not aware of this"</i> . On learning about the contents of the MASON file, CULLEN became aware for the first time that previous complaints of a homosexual nature against staff at Kincora had been made to social services.	Report by R. BUNTING, 05/02/1980
February 1976	Edward GILLILAND (Dir, EHSSB) made aware by Robert BUNTING that D/Con CULLEN was carrying out a 'special' investigation into William McGRATH.			GILLILAND instructed BUNTING to brief SCOULAR and other appropriate staff to make arrangements to monitor Kincora more closely. BUNTING briefed SCOULAR, as instructed, and gave him a copy of the Mason File.	Statement of E GILLILAND, 15/05/1980
24/02/1976	Kincora staff mentioned a homosexual incident involving resident, R9 [REDACTED] to his Social Worker.			No further details on this <i>"sort of homosexual incident"</i> are known.	Exhibit MJR1, part of PJM 6 (c64/2/80)

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
Feb/Mar 1976	Marion REYNOLDS, Social Worker, was contacted by Elizabeth FIDDIS, Health Visitor and asked if she had any knowledge of Joseph MAINS being a homosexual.			Mrs FIDDIS had picked this up from conversation in the house of an aunt/mother of an ex-Kincora resident. Mrs REYNOLDS did not have any knowledge but told Lorna McGRATH (Principal Social Worker) and Hilary REID (Senior Social Worker) of the conversation.	Statements of Marion REYNOLDS, 23/02/1982, Hilary REID, 26/02/1982 and Elizabeth FIDDIS, 09/03/1982
15/03/1976	Copy of the Mason File handed to RUC (D/Con CULLEN) by Social Services.		RUC became aware of the existence of the Mason File.	Copy of Mason File given to D/Con CULLEN who claims he passed it on to ACC MEHARG; this is disputed by MEHARG.	Report by D/Supt G CASKEY, dated 23/02/1982, para 47
21/03/1976	D/Con CULLEN reports sick for duty.				RUC Person File for D/Con CULLEN
19/04/1976	D/Con CULLEN reports fit for duty.				RUC Person File for D/Con CULLEN
October 1976	R36's wife approached Valerie SHAW and made her aware of R36's breakdown and attempted suicide due to his homosexual association s with McGRATH.			See entry for 1951. R36 had lodged with the McGRATH family in the 1950s and had had a homosexual 'relationship' with William McGRATH during this time.	Statement of R JOHNSTON 21/03/1980
December 1976	Captain Brian GEMMELL'S Tour of Duty in Northern Ireland ended.				

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
05/01/1977	RUC Intelligence Document, 'MIONI P74', mentions McGRATH's employment in Kincora.			This is the first time Kincora is mentioned by name in the documents provided by the Military to the 1983 CASKEY investigation; that said it is an RUC SB report as opposed to a military generated intelligence report.	Exhibit SWJS10, part of C64/5/83
June 1977	Captain Brian GEMMELL resigns his Commission from the British Army.				See Exhibit GC12 - 2016
16/08/1977	Kincora resident, R18, made allegations against McGRATH to Social Services.	R18 alleged to his Social Worker (Anna HYLAND) that he had been indecently assaulted by William McGRATH.			
17/08/1977	Social Services discussed the allegation made by R18 against McGRATH.			HYLAND raised the allegations with Joe MAINS but was dissatisfied with his attitude to the matter and informed her superior Alan CHARD. A copy of HYLAND's report was forwarded to Gordon HIGHAM.	Report by D/Supt G CASKEY, dated 23/02/1982, para 27-30
September 1977	Joseph MAINS contacted Richard KERR's social worker, Helen GOGARTY, as he was "mildly concerned" about KERR and wanted her to talk to him.			It is not clear what MAINS' concerns over KERR were. GOGARTY did not discuss this with KERR as he was arrested for burglary in early October 1977.	Exhibit GC14, part of GC10 (C64/2/80)

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
September 1977	Clive SCOULAR was informed by Gordon HIGHAM of Mark TODD's allegation against William McGRATH.				Statement of C SCOULAR, 30/04/80
30/09/1977	Stolen jewellery recovered from Stephen WARING's locker in Kincora.			Following this discovery, WARING ran away from Kincora to London. He was returned on 2/10/1977.	R v WARING and KERR, Court Prosecution Summary 21/10/1977
04/10/1977	Richard KERR and Stephen WARING were arrested by the RUC for burglary offences.			Following the arrest of KERR and KERR'S behaviour whilst in police custody, D/Con SCULLY became suspicious of the 'relationship' between MAINS and KERR.	Statement of D/Con SCULLY 28/01/1980
October 1977	Helen GOGARTY, Richard KERR's Social Worker raised concerns with her senior David MORROW about Kincora.			GOGARTY's concerns had been heightened following a conversation she had had with D/Con SCULLY. SCULLY's highlighted an increase in criminality by Kincora residents and concerns over " <i>some form of sexual activity between ... Joseph MAINS and some of the boys</i> ".	Statement of D MORROW, 13/02/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
11/10/1977	Joseph MAINS submitted a report to Social Services re R18's allegations against McGRATH.			Joe MAINS submitted a report to his authorities and it was considered by Clive SCOULAR. The evidence, MAINS concluded, was "very inadequate" and what had happened could be construed as "an affectionate gesture". Gordon HIGHAM wrote to SCOULAR suggesting MAINS speak to McGRATH. HIGHAM also indicated that the situation would be discussed in a month's time; during the interim MAINS and HYLAND would "keep a particular close eye on the whole situation".	Exhibit SGH3, part of GC1
12/10/1977	Case Conference held to discuss R18. Differing reports from Mrs HYLAND and Joseph MAINS were considered.			No action was taken against McGRATH and R18 was to remain in Kincora.	Exhibit GC38 part of GC2 (C 64/2/80)
14/10/1977	KERR appeared at Belfast Juvenile Court charged with a series of burglaries.			KERR was remanded in Custody to Rathgael.	Exhibit GC12, part GC10 (C64/2/80)
20/10/1977	Clive SCOULAR wrote to Gordon HIGHAM commenting on the two differing reports in relation to R18's allegations against McGRATH, as prepared by Anna HYLAND and Joseph MAINS.			HYLAND believed R18's allegations; MAINS did not. SCOULAR added that "the situation is further complicated by Mr MAINS' reticence about freely discussing what goes on in Kincora with you [HIGHAM]".	Exhibit SGH4, part of GC1

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
21/10/1977	KERR re-appeared at Belfast Juvenile Court on burglary charges.			KERR was returned to Kincora Hostel	Exhibit GC12, part GC10 (C64/2/80)
01/11/1977	Meeting between Clive SCOULAR, Lorna McGRATH and Gordon HIGHAM to discuss concerns about Kincora. Richard KERR accused of stealing £80 from Raymond SEMPLE's locker in Kincora.				Statement of Clive SCOULAR, 30/04/80 Exhibit GC14, part of GC10 (C64/2/80)
02/11/1977	A handwritten note from Gordon HIGHAM to Clive SCOULAR outlining concerns raised by the RUC in Strandtown re: Kincora.			Highlighted concerns particularly in relation to Richard KERR and homosexuality. Concerns also raised by others including RUC and Social Worker at Rathgael.	Exhibit SGH6, part of GC1 (C64/2/80)
07/11/1977	Richard KERR transferred to Rathgael following arrest for theft of £80 in Kincora.				Exhibit GC14, part of GC10 (C64/2/80)
09/11/1977	Further meeting between Clive SCOULAR, Lorna McGRATH and Gordon HIGHAM to discuss Kincora.			As a result of this meeting it was decided that SCOULAR would raise the matter with Robert BUNTING, Assistant Director of EHSSB.	Statement of C SCOULAR, 30/04/1980

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
14/11/1977	Meeting to discuss Kincora and KERR held at SCOULAR's office involving Lorna McGRATH, Gordon HIGHAM, David MORROW and Lindsay CONWAY.			Decision taken to introduce an additional monitoring system for Kincora in the manner of a weekly return to highlight " <i>untoward daily events</i> ". CONWAY recalled a rumour in social work circles that someone had been threatened about visiting Kincora by paramilitaries.	Statement of C SCOULAR, 30/04/1980 Statement of L CONWAY, 15/02/1980
14/11/1977	HIGHAM and SCOULAR went to Strandtown to see Sgt SILLERY and D/Con SCULLY to discuss Kincora.			SILLERY was to carry out research into crimes committed by Kincora residents ahead of a further meeting.	Statement of C SCOULAR, 30/04/1980
25/11/1977	David MORROW (Senior Social Worker) rang Gordon HIGHAM to inform him that, after speaking to him in Rathgael, KERR had told him McGRATH had made a sexual approach on him. KERR told MORROW that neither MAINS nor SEMPLE had any " <i>sexual dealings</i> " with him.			HIGHAM discussed this allegation with David MORROW and concluded that it was untrue " <i>because previously all Richard's allegations had been towards Mr Joseph MAINS</i> ".	Exhibit SGH7, part of GC1
27/11/1977	Stephen WARING jumped overboard from the MV Ulster Prince travelling from Liverpool to Belfast.				

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
05/12/1977	Meeting between SCOLAR, SILLERY and SCULLY re Kincora. SCULLY outlined his suspicions over the relationship between KERR and MAINS.				Statement of C SCOLAR, 30/04/1980
07/12/1977	Richard KERR appeared at court on theft charges.			KERR was sent to Millisle Borstal.	
21/12/1977	KERR sentenced to 3 years Borstal training at Belfast Juvenile Court.				R v KERR Prosecution papers
23/12/1977	KERR wrote to MAINS from Millisle asking him to visit.			KERR wrote on at least two occasions inviting MAINS to visit him; KERR claims that MAINS did visit him.	Exhibit SGP2 (C64/2/80)
06/01/1978	R18 alleged that MAINS returned to the hostel drunk and woke him. R18 claimed that MAINS had queried whether he liked Kincora and asked if there was anything wrong. R18 alleged this happened on several weekends.	R18 reported the incident to his Social Worker (Anna HYLAND).		HYLAND passed this information on to Gordon HIGHAM who agreed to speak to MAINS about the matter by <i>"asking him [MAINS] about any discussions he has had with Mark about the Hostel"</i> .	Exhibit GC35a, part of GC1 (C64/2/80)
09/01/1978	KERR wrote again to MAINS asking him to visit.				Exhibit SGP2 (C64/2/80)
02/02/1978	Richard KERR made a suicide attempt following the failure of his Appeal Hearing.			KERR was taken to the military wing of Musgrave Park Hospital, where he stayed until 31/03/78.	Exhibit GC14, part of GC10 (C64/2/80)

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
09/02/1978	An enquiry into WARING's death was held under the Merchant Shipping Act 1970.			Enquiry concluded that "Stephen WARING was lost at sea believed killed or drowned following a fall from the vessel".	Exhibit GC3 (C64/2/80)
09/05/1978	Richard KERR transferred to Woburn House, Millisle from Maze Prison Psychiatric Unit.			During this stay in Millisle, KERR met William EDMONDS (a Medical Orderly), who alleged that he indecently assaulted KERR at Millisle. It is further alleged that KERR and EDMONDS continued a homosexual relationship on KERR's release from Millisle.	Statement of W EDMONDS, 10/04/1980
October 1978	Judith HERRIOTT began a placement from QUB at Kincora- attended Case Conferences re R18 .			HERRIOTT read the Kincora File held at Purdysburn and became aware of previous allegations of a homosexual nature against McGRATH. Spoke to HIGHAM who assured her that the matter had been dealt with and the persons involved "rigidly interviewed".	Statement of J HERRIOTT 06/02/1980
1978	R2 suffered a nervous breakdown and was hospitalised in Purdysburn.			MAINS visited R2 in Purdysburn as their relationship had continued since R2 left Kincora.	Statement of D/Sgt G WILSON, 15/07/1980 re: interview of R2
09/02/1979	KERR discharged from Millisle Borstal and transferred to Williamson House.			KERR alleges that during this stay in Williamson House, Eric WITCHELL buggered him on several occasions.	Exhibit GC15, part of GC10 Statement of R KERR, 26/10/1982

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
14/03/1979	Social Worker report on Richard KERR re unsuitability of Kincora to accommodate KERR on his release from Millisle. The report notes that Kincora was ruled out because it was <i>"under investigation because of the Warden's alleged involvement with a homosexual circle"</i> .			There are two copies of the report prepared by Judy KENNEDY; one contains the comments about the Kincora Warden's alleged homosexuality and the other copy has this section blacked out at the request of KENNEDY'S supervisor Roy BLAIR. BLAIR had asked for the reference to homosexuality in Kincora to be removed as it was an <i>"unsubstantiated comment"</i> .	Report of JKENNEDY- GC15, part of GC 10 Statement of R BLAIR 12/03/1980
c. May 1979	Richard KERR left Northern Ireland and moved to Preston, Lancashire to live with an aunt.			KERR confirmed that Judy KENNEDY, Social Worker, had given him the money for his fare to Preston.	Statement of R KERR, 25/02/1980
c.1979	Alan MORRIS, PSW, recalls being told by HIGHAM and MORROW that MAINS was a homosexual and was having a homosexual relationship with one of the Kincora residents.				Statement of W A MORRIS, 23/09/1982
July 1979	Michael HALL was on student placement from QUB during summer months.			HALL claims that during his time in Kincora, R18 talked to him about his homosexuality.	
August 1979	BM1 worked as Houseparent in Kincora.				Action 392, RUC Investigation Phase 1

Date	Summary	Abuse Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Abuse Reported to RUC	Further Information	Reference Document
December 1979	Concerns re: Richard KERR led to social workers (Judy KENNEDY and Helen GOGARTY) contacting a journalist to expose issues at Kincora.				Statement of J KENNEDY 21/04/1982
24/01/1980	Irish Independent publish article, "Sex Racket at Children's Home".				
04/03/1980	MAINS, SEMPLE and McGRATH received precautionary suspension notices; served on them by Clive SCOLAR.				Statement of Edward GILLILAND, dated 15/05/1980
05/08/1980	Murder of Jonathan LEWIS (a Brighton-based Antiques dealer) - his body was found on the banks of the River Arun.			WALLACE was accused of murdering LEWIS (WALLACE had allegedly been having an affair with LEWIS' wife, Jane). The two men were due to attend a dinner party together on the night the murder took place.	
18/09/1980	Sussex Police charged John Colin WALLACE with the murder of Jonathan LEWIS.				
20/03/1981	WALLACE pleaded not guilty to murder but was found guilty of manslaughter and imprisoned for 10 years.				
16/12/1981	Trial of MAINS, SEMPLE and McGRATH.				

RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC2

Strategic Analysis- Overview of Knowledge of Abuse in Kincora (RUC, Military and Social Services)

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Introduction

This report should be considered in conjunction with other analytical products, which together provide a strategic overview of the material held by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), in relation to Kincora Boys' Home.

This analysis provides the reader with a detailed overview and summary of the key dates in relation to RUC, Military and Social Services' knowledge of complaints of (sexual) abuse and mismanagement at Kincora Boys' Home.

2. Sources of Information

Documentation held by the PSNI has been reviewed and analysed to assist in the production of this report. In particular, information contained in relevant statements from RUC and Sussex Police investigations¹ into Kincora have been considered and are referenced throughout this report.

3. Key Findings

- In 1967 the **Belfast Welfare Department** received their first complaint from Kincora residents about the behaviour of Joseph MAINS; this was followed by a separate complaint in 1971. Collectively these complaints were considered as part of the 'Mason Investigation'.
- An anonymous call was received by the **RUC** in May 1973, in which allegations of McGRATH's homosexuality, employment in Kincora and involvement in a vice-ring centred on the Home were made. The RUC carried out an investigation into the phone call and concluded that the call was probably 'malicious'.
- **Military** may have had knowledge of abuse in Kincora by 1974.
- On a number of occasions between 1967 and 1980, the **Belfast Welfare Corporation** and later the **Eastern Health and Social Services Board (EHSSB)** were made aware of serious allegations of abuse and indecent behaviour by Kincora staff on residents. Some reports were followed up, others were not, but at no time was any [disciplinary] action taken against Kincora staff.
- By the late 1970s, rumours of homosexuality and improper relationships against Joseph MAINS appear to have been circulating amongst **social workers**.
- By 1973/74 the **RUC** (including at ACC rank and the Head of CID) knew that William McGRATH worked in Kincora, was suspected of being a homosexual, leader of a loyalist paramilitary organisation and involved in the abuse of young boys. Despite this knowledge, no serious investigation was carried out by the RUC prior to 1980.

¹ RUC Crime Files- C64/2/80, C64/5/83 and C64/22/85

4. Overview of Knowledge of Abuse at Kincora pre 1980

Date	Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Military Knowledge	Reported to RUC	Action Taken
1967 Sept	R6 [REDACTED] and R5 [REDACTED] (Kincora residents) made separate complaints to Social Services about the indecent behaviour of Joseph MAINS.	.		The City Welfare Officer (CWO), Henry MASON, interviewed MAINS and reported the matter to the Town Clerk. No disciplinary action was taken against MAINS; no information to suggest that the RUC were made aware of the complaints.
1971 Jun	KIN 27 [REDACTED], Kincora resident, alleges that he complained to his social workers about the indecent behaviour of Joseph MAINS.		KIN 27 [REDACTED] claims he told police about abuse he had suffered by MAINS in Kincora, after absconding from the Home.	No action was taken by either the RUC or social workers re: KIN 27 [REDACTED]'s complaint; KIN 27 [REDACTED] later returned to Kincora.
Aug	R8 [REDACTED], Kincora resident, wrote letters to Social Services which contained allegations of homosexual behaviour against MAINS.			R8 [REDACTED]'s complaints were investigated by MASON whose findings were submitted to the Town Solicitor. His file covered the allegations by R6 [REDACTED], R5 [REDACTED] and R8 [REDACTED] against MAINS. Mr MASON recommended that the matter be passed to the RUC. There is no evidence to suggest that the RUC were made aware of the contents of this file at this time.
1973 May			Anonymous phone call to the RUC claiming McGRATH was a homosexual, part of a vice ring and employed at Kincora.	The RUC carried out investigations, including speaking to Joseph MAINS; they concluded that the call was 'probably malicious'.
Dec			D/Con CULLEN was made aware of Roy GARLAND's accusations against McGRATH, through James McCORMICK.	CULLEN subsequently met with GARLAND several months later (see below).
1974 Jan	Anonymous phone call to Social Services re: McGRATH.			MAINS and McGRATH were both interviewed about the anonymous call to Social Services. Senior Social Workers were "very satisfied" that there was no truth in the allegations. No further action was taken by Social Services; RUC unaware of the call.
Mar			D/Con CULLEN first met Roy GARLAND.	CULLEN wrote a report to ACC MEHARG which included information that McGRATH worked in Kincora.

Date	Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Military Knowledge	Reported to RUC	Action Taken
1974				
May	R15 [REDACTED], Kincora resident, complained to his Social Worker that he had been indecently assaulted by William McGRATH.			The R16 [REDACTED] FAMILY Social Worker raised the complaint with Joseph MAINS and her supervisor, Ronald ORR.
Jun			D/Supt John GRAHAM was told by Valerie SHAW that McGRATH worked in Kincora. GRAHAM was also made aware of homosexual abuse allegations against McGRATH.	D/Supt GRAHAM states that he told CID officers in Mountpottinger about SHAW's allegations concerning McGRATH. There is no record any action being taken by GRAHAM, or any other office in the RUC.
July			Following his arrest for theft, TARA documents were found by the RUC in the locker of KIN 301 [REDACTED] (Kincora resident).	
Sept	R15 [REDACTED], Kincora resident, made a second complaint to his Social Worker that he had been indecently assaulted by McGRATH.			Following investigations by Social Services, including speaking to MAINS, both R15 [REDACTED] and KIN 224 [REDACTED] were released from Kincora and returned home. RUC not informed.
Nov		4 page document consisting of 10 bullet points re: TARA. Makes reference to homosexuality and abuse at boys' hostels. Specifically names McGRATH and his involvement in homosexuality, employment at and abuse of boys at Kincora.		There is no evidence to suggest that this document was shared with the RUC. See Exhibit GC11- GC80.
1975				
c. Aug		British Army Officer, Brian GEMMELL, met Roy GARLAND and was told of McGRATH's homosexuality and employment in Kincora.		GEMMELL brought GARLAND to HQNI for a further debrief on William McGRATH. See Exhibit GC12- Person Profile Brian GEMMELL
Exact date u/k	James MAYBIN, Social Worker, EHSSB became aware of a rumour that MAINS "was sexually interfering with the boys in his custody at Kincora".			MAYBIN did not pass on any information to his superiors.

Date	Reported to Welfare Department/ Social Services	Military Knowledge	Reported to RUC	Action Taken
1976				
Feb	Hilary NEILL, Social Worker, was told by Kincora staff of a homosexual incident in the Hostel involving R9 [REDACTED].			No further action appears to have been taken by Social Services.
Mar			RUC became aware of the existence of the Mason File from Social Services.	Copy of the Mason File given to D/Con CULLEN who claims he passed it on to ACC MEHARG; this is disputed by MEHARG.
1977				
Aug	Kincora Resident, R18 [REDACTED], made allegations to his social worker re: McGRATH.			Social Services concluded that R18's allegations were 'questionable'.
Oct	Social Services became aware of RUC concerns about "events" at Kincora.		D/Con SCULLY raises concerns to Social Services re: relationship between Richard KERR and Joseph MAINS.	A number of meetings were held between RUC and Social Services to discuss concerns. A weekly monitoring system was introduced at Kincora to highlight "untoward" daily events.
Nov	Richard KERR made allegations of indecent assault by McGRATH to a social worker in Rathgael.			No further action taken following KERR's allegation.
1978				
Jan	Further allegation from R18 [REDACTED] re: MAINS' behaviour whilst on duty.			
1979				
Mar	KERR'S Social Worker, Judy KENNEDY, reported to her superior, that Kincora was ruled out as suitable accommodation for KERR as it was "apparently under investigation because of the warden's alleged involvement with a homosexual circle". A senior Social Worker in the EHSSB was told by Gordon HIGHAM that MAINS was suspected of being a homosexual and having a relationship with a Kincora resident.			There are two copies of the report prepared by Judy KENNEDY; one contains the comments about the Kincora Warden's alleged homosexuality and the other copy has this section blacked out at the request of KENNEDY'S supervisor Roy BLAIR. BLAIR had asked for the reference to homosexuality in Kincora to be removed as it was an "unsubstantiated comment". No further action was taken by Social Services, except ruling out Westwinds as a potential alternative address for Richard KERR, on his release from Borstal.

5. Key Dates of Knowledge of Abuse 1958-1980

Employment of Convicted Kincora Staff

- **January 1958** – Joseph MAINS took up the position of Warden at Kincora Boys' Home.
- **8th September 1964** – Raymond SEMPLE took up the position as Deputy Warden at Kincora Boys' Home (he had been volunteering at Kincora for a number of years previously).
- **28th February 1966** – Raymond SEMPLE resigned from his position as Deputy Warden.

Social Services - The Mason File 1967– 1971²

Three Kincora residents made separate complaints to Social Services between 1967 and 1971 against Joseph MAINS, Officer in Charge of Kincora. Following enquiries, a consolidated file was compiled by Henry MASON, City Welfare Officer and presented to the Town Solicitor in August 1971, with a recommendation that the matter be passed to the RUC.

- **September 1967 – Hugh BARKLEY³ (Kincora resident)** – made a number of allegations against Joseph MAINS in a letter he sent to Social Services. These included alcohol consumption by MAINS and inappropriate (sexual) contact⁴. R7 [REDACTED] claims to have been involved in composing this letter together with KIN 10 [REDACTED], KIN 5 [REDACTED] and R6 [REDACTED]. Neither KIN 10 [REDACTED] nor KIN 5 [REDACTED] mentions this letter reporting abuse; KIN 10 [REDACTED] goes as far as to deny his involvement.
- **September 1967 – R5 [REDACTED] (Kincora resident)** – made a number of allegations against Joseph MAINS in a letter he sent to Social Services. R5 [REDACTED] claimed that MAINS tried to indecently assault him in the bathroom in Kincora. The allegations continued that MAINS had brought two men, not connected to Kincora, (R2 [REDACTED] and OV 4 [REDACTED]) to the summer camp. R5 [REDACTED] made further allegations of MAINS drinking whiskey whilst on duty⁵.
- **11th September 1967** – Henry MASON, City Welfare Officer, accompanied by Robert MOORE, a senior official in the Belfast Welfare Corporation, interviewed Joseph MAINS regarding the allegations made by R5 [REDACTED] and R6 [REDACTED].
- **20th September 1967** – MASON reported the matter to the Town Clerk and submitted the relevant papers⁶. It is unclear what, if any, action took place thereafter. There is no evidence that the matter was reported to police at this stage.

Employment of Convicted Kincora Staff

- **10th June 1969** – Raymond SEMPLE is reappointed as Deputy Warden.
- **22nd June 1971** – William McGRATH is appointed as Housefather at Kincora Boy's Home.

RUC– KIN 27 [REDACTED], Kincora Resident⁷

Kincora resident, KIN 27 [REDACTED], made a number of allegations against MAINS, which weren't followed up and not considered as part of the Mason File.

² Exhibit GC3, part of RUC Crime File C64/2/80

³ Statements of R7 [REDACTED] 31/03/1980 and KIN 10 [REDACTED] 25/06/80

⁴ Exhibit GC21, part of GC3 (C64/2/80)

⁵ Statement of R5 [REDACTED], 23/02/1980

⁶ Statement of Henry MASON, 08/02/1980

⁷ Statement of KIN 27 [REDACTED], 17/04/1980

- **C. June 1971** – KIN 27 told two unnamed social workers that MAINS was a “*queer*” and that MAINS had indecently assaulted him and made inappropriate comments⁸. KIN 27 absconded from Kincora, was picked up by police at Orangefield Park and told them of the abuse at Kincora⁹. On this occasion, police returned KIN 27 to his mother and not Kincora; KIN 27 felt neither police nor social workers believed his allegations.

Social Services - The Mason File 1967– 1971

- **12th August 1971** – R8 (Kincora resident) – wrote two letters containing a number of allegations against Joseph MAINS, to his social worker (Margaret ROBINSON) and Head of Social Services (Robert MOORE). *“I now can say truly that I have never met such a filthy, dirty man (sexually) as Mr MAINS”*. R8 alleged he was offered money to rub MAINS’ back. R8 further alleged that MAINS regularly slept with R2 *“...I think his open approach to homosexuality is disgusting ... and a mind like that is not fit to look after boys”*¹⁰. R8 told the RUC in 1980 that he did not report the matter to the police in 1971 as he believed his social worker would pass a copy of this letter to the police.
 - **12th August 1971** – Margaret ROBINSON, social worker for R8, received a copy of the letter from R8 and was “*horrified*” at its content. ROBINSON showed the letter to her superior, Eddis NICHOLL. NICHOLL established that Mr MASON had a similar copy and he was to carry out the necessary investigations¹¹.
- **23rd August 1971** – MASON interviewed two Kincora residents, R8 and R33 (who R8 had mentioned in his letter as having witnessed Joseph MAINS and R2 in bed together), along with Mr JOHNSTON, Deputy Town Clerk and Charles McCaffrey, Assistant Children’s Officer. McCaffrey, however, denies seeing the letter, interviewing McKIBBEN or knowledge of the Mason File¹².
- **25th August 1971** – Henry MASON submitted his file to the Town Solicitor, John YOUNG, in relation to complaints from the three Kincora residents (R6, R5 and R8); this became known as the Mason File. In his covering letter MASON recommended that there were sufficient grounds for referring the matter to police¹³. Handwritten on the top of this covering letter is, *“CWO to see TC on 20/9/71”*¹⁴.
- **1st September 1971** – There is an entry in Mr JAMESON, the Town Clerk’s diary for a meeting with Superintendent William THOMPSON at 9.30am. The purpose of this meeting is not clear, although Superintendent THOMPSON stated that he had never discussed Kincora with anyone¹⁵.

⁸ Statement of KIN 27, 17/04/1980

⁹ Statement of KIN 27, 01/04/1982

¹⁰ Letter by R8, (Exhibit GC 24, part of GC1) and statement of R8, 25/02/1980

¹¹ Statements of Margaret ROBINSON, 27/02/80 and Eddis NICHOLL, 10/04/1980

¹² Statements of Charles McCaffrey, 17/03/1980 & 13/03/1982

¹³ Exhibit GC17, part of GC3 – (Letter from Mr MASON to Town Solicitor)

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ Statement of William THOMPSON, 18/03/1982

- **28th September 1971** – Henry MASON met with Mr JAMESON to discuss the content of the meeting between JAMESON and Superintendent THOMPSON on the 1st September 1971. This meeting between MASON and JAMESON would have been a “departure from the usual procedures”¹⁶.
- **28th September 1971** – There is an entry, believed to have been marked as complete, in the Town Solicitor’s Diary¹⁷ (Mr YOUNG) re: ‘*phoning Mr MEHARG on telephone number 650301*’. Two previous attempts to contact ACC MEHARG are also listed in the diary for earlier in that month. MEHARG states he may have received a call from Mr YOUNG, but denies it was about Kincora. MEHARG confirmed that he knew YOUNG both professionally and personally¹⁸. There are no other entries in the 1971 diary indicating further attempts to contact Mr MEHARG.

RUC– Anonymous Telephone Call

The RUC received an anonymous call to the confidential telephone line. The caller made a series of allegations about William McGRATH, Housefather at Kincora. It is believed that this is the first notification of any homosexual activity in Kincora.

- **23rd May 1973** - Anonymous call to police reporting the activities of William McGRATH. Amongst the allegations made by the caller, was that there was a vice ring, centred around McGRATH, who worked at Kincora. The caller also alleged that McGRATH practiced “various kinds of homosexual perversion” and was involved in Unionist politics, suggesting that McGRATH knew certain local homosexual MPs who had helped get him the job in Kincora. Further, the caller claimed that McGRATH exploited boys sexually, politically and financially¹⁹. GARLAND confirmed to Sussex police that he had made an anonymous call in an effort to “*provoke some Police action*”²⁰ but when shown the transcript he pointed out a number of ‘irregularities’.
- **4th June 1973** – Report prepared by Constable Long re: enquiries into allegations received on the confidential telephone line. After calling at Kincora to speak with Mr MAINS, these enquiries concluded “*that the subject, McGRATH, is a decent type of person and there is nothing to indicate that he is engaged in the type of conduct alleged by the caller ... the allegations are totally malicious and would not ... merit any further investigation.*” McGRATH claimed that this was a “*political attack*” on him, probably from the UVF²¹. LONG’s assessment was accepted and no further police action took place.

The Mason File

- **June 1973** – Mr BUNTING, Deputy Director EHSSB, claims he received the Mason File prior to Mr MASON retiring²².

¹⁶ Statement of William James JOHNSTON, 17/03/1982

¹⁷ 1971 Diary believed to belong to Mr YOUNG, Town Solicitor

¹⁸ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

¹⁹ Exhibit SEC18, (c64/2/80- 1982 file).

²⁰ Statement of Roy GARLAND, 30/03/1982

²¹ Statement of D/S ELLIOTT, 28/07/1980

²² Statement of Robert BUNTING, 13/05/1980

Valerie SHAW²³

Valerie SHAW was a long-standing member and employee of the Free Presbyterian Church from 1952.

- **October 1973** - Jim McCORMICK told Valerie SHAW about William McGRATH and his involvement in homosexual sexual practices, corruption of young boys and his association with the Free Presbyterian Church. McCORMICK had been told this by Roy GARLAND. SHAW subsequently met GARLAND who confirmed these allegations and told her that McGRATH was working in Kincora Boy's Home.
- **29th October 1973** – Valerie SHAW contacted Rev. Ian PAISLEY after learning of McGRATH's employment at Kincora and his homosexual corruption of Christian boys from their church.
- **30th October 1973** – SHAW again contacted PAISLEY on learning that *"Brother McGRATH was to be involved in a ... commemoration service in a Free Presbyterian Church."* PAISLEY said that he would *"deal with it"*.
- **1st November 1973** – SHAW obtained the original letters for PAISLEY from GARLAND, written by McGRATH to him, as proof of homosexual behaviour.
- **2nd November 1973** – SHAW copied the letters and offered them to PAISLEY ahead of his meeting with McGRATH. PAISLEY did not look at the letters and *"brushed them aside"*. PAISLEY and James HEYBURN (financial director of Martyr's Memorial Church) met McGRATH but they did not put the homosexual allegations to him and the meeting appeared to end cordially. HEYBURN had previously acted as 'guarantor' in a hire purchase agreement for William McGRATH (HP Agreement 25/08/1969).²⁴
- **5th November 1973** – PAISLEY asked SHAW for the letters between GARLAND and McGRATH to read. He later agreed they were *"horrible"*.

RUC - D/Con James CULLEN

D/Constable CULLEN was a Drug Squad, Dog Handler who knew Jim McCORMICK through Evangelical circles.

- **C. November 1973** – D/Con James CULLEN first spoke with Jim McCORMICK about McGRATH and sexual abuse based on Roy GARLAND's version of events.

Valerie SHAW²⁵

- **January 1974** – SHAW *"caused PAISLEY to meet Mr GARLAND"*²⁶. There is no information available to the authors to ascertain what was discussed at this meeting, or indeed if the meeting took place.

²³ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/1980 and 29/03/1982

²⁴ Exhibit GC64, C64/2/80 (1982 Investigation)

²⁵ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/1980 and 29/03/1982

²⁶ Statement of Valerie SHAW, 29/03/1982

Social Services- Anonymous Telephone call²⁷

Social Services at Holywood Road received an anonymous call. The caller made a number of allegations about William McGRATH, Housefather at Kincora. Despite being aware of the previous anonymous phone to the RUC in May 1973 (which made similar allegations against McGRATH), Social Services appear to have taken no further action. The contents of this phone call were not shared with police.

- **23rd January 1974** – Social Services staff (Colin McKAY) at the Holywood Road Office received an anonymous call stating that McGRATH had made “*improper suggestions to the boys*” at Kincora and had gone to live there for this purpose. He reported the contents of the call to a superior, Brian TODD, who subsequently informed the Principal Social Worker, Mary WILSON, who was at home at the time.
- **29th January 1974** – Mary WILSON, Senior Social Worker discussed these allegations with Joseph MAINS who told her that he believed the allegations were false and that there was a political reason behind them. MAINS also told Mrs WILSON that a similar anonymous phone call had previously been made to the police. WILSON had previously been present when Henry MASON had interviewed MAINS about a complaint of sexual abuse by MAINS on a Kincora resident²⁸.
- **4th February 1974** - Mary WILSON and Colin McKAY spoke with McGRATH at Kincora re the allegations made in the anonymous phone call. At the conclusion of the meeting, both WILSON and McKAY were “*very satisfied*” there was no truth in these allegations and no further action was taken. WILSON had also informed Clive SCOLAR of the anonymous call and the results of her enquiries²⁹.

RUC - D/Con James CULLEN

McCORMICK facilitated the initial meeting between D/Con CULLEN and Roy GARLAND; CULLEN became aware that McGRATH was working in Kincora. CULLEN subsequently began briefing ACC MEHARG directly on the information gleaned from GARLAND re: McGRATH.

- **1st March 1974**- D/Con CULLEN was introduced to Roy GARLAND through Jim McCORMICK. GARLAND told CULLEN he had been interfered with by McGRATH and that McGRATH was working in Kincora³⁰. CULLEN was accompanied by D/Con DUFF at this meeting.
- **2nd March 1974**- D/Con CULLEN personally briefed ACC MEHARG on what he had been told by GARLAND re: McGRATH. MEHARG instructed CULLEN to further his enquiries and to report to him³¹.
- **21st March 1974**- D/Con CULLEN submitted a written report to ACC MEHARG based on information received from Roy GARLAND³². CULLEN also claims that he gave D/Con SCULLY sight of this report³³.

²⁷ Exhibit MJW1

²⁸ Statement of Mary Jane WILSON, 16/03/1982

²⁹ Paragraph 282, report by D/Supt HARRISON, Sussex Police

³⁰ Statements of D/Con CULLEN, 30/04/1980 and 19/06/1980

³¹ Statement of D/Con CULLEN, 30/04/1980

³² Exhibit DBE16

³³ Sussex Police Enquiry, Exhibit 7

Social Services – R15, Kincora Resident

R15 made two allegations that William McGRATH had indecently assaulted him. On the first occasion he told his parents and Joseph MAINS, who both subsequently informed Social Services. On the second occasion he reported it to his parents who, again, contacted Social Services. Three days after the second complaint was received, R15 and KIN 224 were removed from Kincora and returned to their parents. There is no evidence that the RUC were made aware of either complaint and no disciplinary action was taken against McGRATH.

- **17th May 1974** - Mrs R16 reported to her son's social worker (Sharon McCLEAN) that McGRATH had interfered with her son R15, in Kincora. McCLEAN³⁴ raised this with her superior, Ronald ORR. Sharon McCLEAN also discussed the allegation with Joseph MAINS, by phone, who confirmed that Mrs R16 had already complained to him directly. MAINS felt there was no truth in the allegations which he had discussed with Mr McGRATH.

Valerie SHAW

- **C. June 1974**- Valerie SHAW contacted D/Supt John GRAHAM, Head of Belfast CID. Made him aware of McGRATH's employment at Kincora. Although D/Supt GRAHAM was approaching retirement, he suggested that a police investigation would be carried out. GRAHAM says that he made CID Officers at Mountpottinger aware of SHAW's allegations; no police enquiry to date has been able to identify the Officer to whom GRAHAM passed SHAW's information³⁵.

RUC – Arrest of KIN 301, Kincora Resident

- **3rd July 1974** – KIN 301 was arrested for theft; this resulted in a follow-up search of his locker at the hostel by the RUC. Documents were discovered in the locker relating to Tara (one of which was written by McGRATH). KIN 301 refused to say where he had obtained the documents.

Social Services – R15, Kincora Resident

- **16th September 1974** - Mrs R16 complained to Sharon McCLEAN for a second time, about McGRATH indecently assaulting her son, R15. McCLEAN undertook to contact MAINS about this. R16 claims that a social worker in the Shankill Road office had asked him not to report the matter to police as she would be reporting it to her superiors³⁶. There is no evidence to suggest that this social worker did pass the complaint on to the police.
 - McGRATH confirmed that MAINS had spoken to him about this complaint. His rebuttal against this complaint was that he'd received a phone call from police suggesting he should wash the R16 children on their arrival in Kincora. McGRATH claimed he had washed R15 and this would have been the nearest he'd have been to touching R15³⁷.

³⁴ Statement of Sharon GREY, 27/02/1980

³⁵ Statements of John GRAHAM, 16/04/1980

³⁶ Statement of R16, 30/03/1980

³⁷ Statement of D/Sgt ELLIOTT, 28/07/1980

- MAINS told police in 1980, that he had reported this allegation to Social Services and informed the other staff at Kincora of the allegation. This is confirmed by the other members of staff³⁸. As a result of the R16 complaints, both Social Services and other Kincora staff members were aware of allegations of inappropriate behaviour by William McGRATH towards residents.
- On learning of the R16's allegations from Sharon McCLEAN, Ronald ORR dismissed them on the grounds that *"with the low level of credence I attached to Mrs R16's report and my expectation that the Officer in Charge of Kincora could be relied on, I did not require any further investigation once assurances that no sexual interference was occurring, had been given"*³⁹.
- **17th September 1974** – a meeting was held between Ronald ORR, Sharon McCLEAN (nee GREY) and Mrs R16⁴⁰.
- **20th September 1974** – as a result of the above meeting R15 and his brother, KIN224, were returned to their parents from Kincora.

Military Knowledge of Abuse in Kincora (Colin WALLACE)

John Colin WALLACE is a former member of the Ministry of Defence's (MoD) Information Policy Unit attached to HQNI between May 1968 and January 1975.

- **8th November 1974**- A Senior Military Intelligence Officer, Colin WALLACE, based at HQNI, alleges that he wrote a document *"TARA- Reports regarding Criminal Offences associated with the Homosexual Community in Belfast"*. WALLACE commented in his report on McGRATH's homosexuality, employment in and his abuse of residents in Kincora. The report also refers to that abuse in Kincora was known about by Social Services in 1967 and that there had been repeated, unsuccessful, attempts to 'expose' Kincora by requesting the RUC investigate the abuse. The validity of this document remains questionable.

Social Services

- **1975** – James MAYBIN, Assistant Principal Social Worker, EHSSB became aware of a rumour at this time, circulating in social work circles, that MAINS was a homosexual. At the same time, MAYBIN also became aware of a further rumour that MAINS *"was sexually interfering with the boys in his custody at Kincora"*⁴¹. MAYBIN told Sussex police that he did not recall passing on this information to any of his superiors or anyone else. MAYBIN had previously assisted MAINS in Kincora in 1966 for a period of five months.

Military Knowledge of Abuse in Kincora (Captain Brian GEMMELL)

Captain Brian GEMMELL was Officer Commanding in the 123 Section of 39th Infantry Brigade, based at HQNI between December 1974 and December 1976. GEMMELL had, at least, two sources of information reporting on TARA and William McGRATH, one of whom was Roy GARLAND.

³⁸ Statement of Elizabeth, SMYTH, 21/09/1982

³⁹ Statement of Ronald ORR, 28/02/1980

⁴⁰ Exhibit PJM1, C64/2/80

⁴¹ Statement of James MAYBIN, 24/09/1982

- **Summer 1975**- Through James McCORMICK, GEMMELL was introduced to Roy GARLAND who relayed to GEMMELL his allegations of homosexuality and abuse against McGRATH. GEMMELL was also made aware of McGRATH's employment in Kincora. There followed at least one other meeting between GEMMELL and GARLAND, including one at HQNI. GEMMELL claims that he passed on the information he had received from GARLAND to a senior MI5 official, as well as writing a four page Military Intelligence Source Report (MISR). Neither the alleged meeting between GEMMELL and Ian CAMERON (the MI5 officer) nor the report written by GEMMELL have been verified.

RUC - D/Con James CULLEN

- **January 1976** – GARLAND again met with CULLEN. GARLAND advised that a William MAGOWAN had been instrumental in getting McGRATH the job at Kincora⁴².
- **21st and 24th January 1976**- CULLEN states that he had two meetings with ACC MEHARG, who instructed him to continue with his enquiries. MEHARG was unable to recall these meetings but later accepted that this was "*probably accurate*"⁴³.

Liaison between RUC and Social Services re Kincora

The Mason File was shared for the first time with the police in 1976 when handed to D/Con CULLEN.

- **19th February 1976**- D/Con CULLEN met with Robert BUNTING (Assistant Director EHSSB) – CULLEN became aware for the first time of complaints of a homosexual nature against (other) Kincora staff. CULLEN informed BUNTING that he had information from an ex-student at QUB, that McGRATH was involved in a paramilitary organisation and homosexual activity. CULLEN told BUNTING that he thought that McGRATH's activities were outside of Kincora. BUNTING alleges that CULLEN "*implied that prominent members of the community were involved in his enquiry*"⁴⁴. At this meeting BUNTING confirmed to CULLEN that McGRATH worked at Kincora.

Social Services

- **24th February 1976** – R9's social worker, Hilary NEILL, was informed by Kincora staff of a "*homosexual incident*" involving R9 in Kincora. Although aware of the alleged homosexual incidents, Hilary NEILL did not discuss the matter with R9 as it would "*possibly unnecessarily upset and embarrass him*".⁴⁵
- **Feb/March 1976**- Marion REYNOLDS (Social worker) was contacted by Elizabeth FIDDIS (Health Visitor) and asked if she had any knowledge of Joseph MAINS being a homosexual. Mrs FIDDIS had picked this up from conversation in the house of an aunt/mother of an ex-Kincora resident. Mrs REYNOLDS did not have any knowledge but told Lorna McGRATH (Principal Social Worker) and Hilary REID (Senior Social Worker) of the conversation⁴⁶.

⁴² Statement of D/Con CULLEN, 30/04/1980

⁴³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

⁴⁴ Statement of Robert BUNTING, 10/03/1982

⁴⁵ Statement of Hilary NEILL 24/04/1980

⁴⁶ Statements of Marion REYNOLDS, 23/02/1982, Hilary REID, 26/02/1982 and Elizabeth FIDDIS, 09/03/1982

Liaison between RUC and Social Services re Kincora

- **15th March 1976**- BUNTING gave CULLEN a copy of the Mason File at a meeting, also in attendance was BUNTING's superior, Edward GILLILAND. BUNTING states that he also made Clive SCOULAR, District Social Services Officer, aware of CULLEN's enquiries and asked him to pass on any information which may assist the RUC. (GILLILAND claims that this is the first time he was aware of the Mason File and the allegations contained within). MEHARG asked CULLEN to obtain a copy of these papers but MEHARG denies ever receiving the Mason file and that he did not know the content of it.⁴⁷ This is the first noted receipt by the RUC of what was known as the Mason File.
- **1976** – Rev Martin SMYTH, having been approached by Valerie SHAW spoke to a Mr JACKSON in EHSSB to draw his attention to allegations against McGRATH; no trace has ever been made of Mr JACKSON⁴⁸. Despite enquiries, Mr JACKSON was never traced by police. A Mr JACKSON, however, is referred to in the prosecution file⁴⁹ re: Eric WITCHELL when WITCHELL was subject to a disciplinary hearing in "Mr JACKSON's office" on 31/05/1977.

Social Services – R18, Kincora Resident

R18 reported to his Social Worker and MAINS that McGRATH had indecently assaulted him.

- **16th August 1977** - R18 - Confided in his social worker, Anna HYLAND⁵⁰, that he had been indecently assaulted by McGRATH. HYLAND raised the matter with Joseph MAINS and was dissatisfied with his response. She reported this to her supervisor, Alan CHARD and a copy of her report was forwarded to Gordon HIGHAM (District Social Services Officer). HYLAND was also concerned that MAINS had failed to bring this to her attention as R18 had told her he had reported this to MAINS already.

Social Services – Richard KERR, Kincora Resident

- **September 1977- Richard KERR**- MAINS contacted KERR's Social Worker, Helen GOGARTY, as he was "mildly concerned"⁵¹ about KERR and wanted GOGARTY to speak with him. This she agreed to but was unable to meet with KERR prior to his arrest for burglary offences in October 1977 (see below). It is unclear what had prompted MAINS to make contact with GOGARTY.

Liaison between RUC and Social Services re Kincora – Richard KERR

Richard KERR's arrest in October 1977 and the subsequent involvement of D/Constable John SCULLY in his case, led the officer to become suspicious about a number of irregularities concerning Kincora. SCULLY shared these concerns with officials from Social Services.

- **C. October 1977** – David MORROW, Senior Social Worker was briefed by Helen GOGARTY, Social Worker to Richard KERR, re: concerns she had about Kincora, following a conversation she'd had with D/Con SCULLY. Subsequently MORROW met with SCULLY at Strandtown Police Station, where SCULLY raised his concerns over Kincora. These included an increase in criminality by Kincora

⁴⁷ Statement of William MEHARG, dated 22/04/1982

⁴⁸ Statement of Martin SMYTH, 16/04/1980

⁴⁹ Police Papers re: Eric WITCHELL.

⁵⁰ Statement of A HYLAND, 08/02/1980

⁵¹ Exhibit GC14, part of GC10

residents and concerns over *“some form of sexual activity between ... Joseph MAINS and some of the boys”*⁵².

- **C. October 1977** – Clive SCoulAR, District Social Services Officer, first became aware through HIGHAM that police in Strandtown were concerned about *“events”* at Kincora. This is confirmed in a handwritten note from HIGHAM to SCoulAR dated 02/10/77⁵³
 - *Known homosexual esp. R2 P’Burn*
 - *Preference for R KERR*
 - *Drinking sherry*
 - *RK – friends two middle aged males*
 - *Georgie WRAY / nights*
 - *Other people in police feel same*
 - *Social worker in Rathgael feels same*
 - *Discipline*

Social Services – Richard KERR and Stephen WARING, Kincora Resident

- **c. October 1977**- Lindsay CONWAY (Social Worker for Stephen WARING) became aware that Richard KERR, while on remand for burglary offences in Rathgael, was giving strong hints that *“something irregular had been taking place at Kincora Hostel at the same time requesting visits from Joe MAINS”*.⁵⁴

Social Services – R18, Kincora Resident

- **12th October 1977** – Case Conference held to discuss R18 and the allegations he had previously made, concerning McGRATH. In a follow-up report HIGHAM noted that what had happened between R18 and McGRATH was *“questionable”* and concluded that *“nothing of a sexual nature had happened at any time”*. A decision was therefore taken that *“nothing should be said to Mr McGRATH”*⁵⁵.
- **20th October 1977** – SCoulAR wrote to HIGHAM commenting on the two differing reports in relation to TODD’s allegations against McGRATH, as prepared by HYLAND and MAINS. SCoulAR added that *“the situation is further complicated by Mr MAINS’ reticence about freely discussing what goes on in Kincora with you [HIGHAM]”*⁵⁶.

Social Services

- **1st November 1977** – SCoulAR organised a meeting with Lorna McGRATH and HIGHAM to discuss his concerns about Kincora⁵⁷.
- **9th November 1977** – follow-on meeting from 1st November where it was decided that SCoulAR would raise the matter with Robert BUNTING, Assistant Director of EHSSB⁵⁸.

⁵² Statement of David MORROW, 13/02/1980

⁵³ Exhibit SGH6, part of GC1

⁵⁴ Statement of L CONWAY, 15/02/1980

⁵⁵ Exhibit SGH1, part of GC1

⁵⁶ Exhibit SGH4, part of GC1

⁵⁷ Statement of Clive SCoulAR, 30/04/1980

⁵⁸ Statement of Clive SCoulAR, 30/04/1980

- **14th November 1977**

- Meeting between SCoulAR, Lorna McGRATH, HIGHAM, Lindsay CONWAY (Rathgael Social Worker) and David MORROW. At this meeting the decision was taken to introduce a weekly monitoring system at Kincora to highlight only “*untoward daily events*”⁵⁹.
- HIGHAM and SCoulAR went to Strandtown Police Station to meet with Sgt SILLERY, Juvenile Liaison Officer to discuss complaints re: Kincora.

Social Services – Richard KERR, Kincora Resident

- **25th November 1977** – After David MORROW had visited Richard KERR in Rathgael; he rang HIGHAM to relate his discussions with KERR. KERR told MORROW he’d been approached sexually by William McGRATH but had never had any sexual dealings with MAINS or SEMPLE⁶⁰.
- **5th December 1977** – meeting between D/Con SCULLY, D/Sgt SILLERY and Clive SCoulAR at SCoulAR’s office. At this meeting SCULLY outlined his suspicion re: the relationship between Richard KERR and MAINS⁶¹.

Social Services – R18, Kincora Resident

- **6th January 1978** – R18 made an allegation to his social worker (Anna HYLAND) that MAINS had returned to the hostel quite drunk (which was a common occurrence at weekends). He then woke TODD up to ask him if he liked Kincora and was there anything wrong. HYLAND passed this information on to Gordon HIGHAM who agreed to speak to MAINS⁶².
- **Late 1978** – Judith HERRIOTT (Student Social Worker at QUB) read the Kincora file held at Purdysburn in which she noted that “*there were allegations of a homosexual nature against Mr McGRATH*”. Having previously been involved in R18’s case, HERRIOTT spoke to Gordon HIGHAM re: this and was assured “*the matter had been thoroughly investigated and persons involved had been rigidly interviewed*”⁶³.

Social Services – Richard KERR, Kincora Resident

- **14th March 1979**- A report by Judith KENNEDY, Social Worker for Richard KERR re: finding KERR suitable accommodation on his release from Millisle Borstal was prepared. It noted that Kincora had been ruled out for KERR as it was “*apparently under investigation because of the warden’s alleged involvement with a homosexual circle*”. KENNEDY went on to say that the investigation had been going on for several years but that Kincora was still admitting boys⁶⁴.
- **c. 1979**- A Principal Social Worker, with responsibility for the Westwinds Children’s Home in Newtownards, Alan MORRIS, recalls being told by Gordon HIGHAM and David MORROW that Joseph MAINS was a homosexual and was believed to be having a homosexual relationship with one of the Kincora residents. Alan MORRIS ruled out Westwinds as a potential home for the Kincora resident, as “*the warden of Westwinds Hostel, Mr Trevor HILL, was regularly in touch by*

⁵⁹ Statement of Clive SCoulAR, 30/04/1980

⁶⁰ Exhibit SGH7, part of GC1

⁶¹ Statement of Clive SCoulAR, 30/04/1980

⁶² Exhibit GC35a, part of GC1

⁶³ Statement of Judith HERRIOTT, 06/02/1980

⁶⁴ Exhibit GC15, part of GC10

telephone with MAINS...I could not guarantee that the suspicions relating to MAINS would not be passed on to him [MAINS]⁶⁵".

- **December 1979**- Judith KENNEDY and Helen GOGARTY met socially but discussed their mutual interest in the Richard KERR case (both had been his social workers). Both were concerned about the homosexual activity Kincora between MAINS and some of the boys and decided to find a reliable journalist to investigate the matter.

Media Exposure

- **24th January 1980**- Peter McKENNA publishes article in the Irish Independent which began the public interest in Kincora⁶⁶.

Action by Social Services⁶⁷

- **4th March 1980** – MAINS, SEMPLE and McGRATH received precautionary suspension notices; served on them by Clive SCOULAR.

⁶⁵ Statement of William Alan MORRIS, 23/09/1982

⁶⁶ Article entitled "*Sex Racket at Children's Home*", Irish Independent, 24/01/1980

⁶⁷ Statement of Edward GILLILAND, dated 15/05/1980

RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC3

Person Profile – Joseph MAINS

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1.0 Introduction

This profile on Joseph MAINS is part of a wider strategic review of all Kincora-related material held by the PSNI. Similar profiles on the two other convicted Kincora staff have also been prepared.

2.0 Background

Joseph MAINS was the Warden of Kincora Boys' Hostel from 1958 until he was suspended from duty in March 1980. At his trial in December 1981, MAINS pleaded guilty to six charges of homosexual abuse (buggery x2, gross indecency x3 and indecent assault x1) against four Kincora residents and was sentenced to six years imprisonment. During sentencing, the Judge, Lord Chief Justice LOWRY, justified the length of MAINS' sentence by stating that he had had a *"very responsible position where the welfare including the moral welfare of these boys was entrusted to him"*¹.

Joseph MAINS served half his sentence and was released from prison in December 1984.

3.0 Methodology and Information Sources

This profile has been prepared using a variety of sources of information, including the material contained in the RUC investigations into Kincora (1980 & 1982), the Sussex Police Review and associated police files². Open source research was also undertaken and is referenced accordingly.

This profile has been written with an assumed knowledge on the part of the reader in relation to 'Kincora' and some of the key individuals involved.

4.0 Key Findings

- Joseph MAINS abused boys for more than 20 years; the earliest known allegation against MAINS dates back to the mid-1950s, prior to his employment in Kincora.
- MAINS abused boys in his care both physically and sexually.
- Joseph MAINS knew that both Raymond SEMPLE and William McGRATH were abusing Kincora residents, but failed to take any action against either man.
- MAINS referred to himself as bi-sexual; he had long term relationships with both men and women during his adult life.
- Allegations of abuse against MAINS were made by Kincora residents to Social Services from 1967; no disciplinary action was ever taken against MAINS.
- There is no evidence, in the material viewed by the authors, to support the allegation that MAINS had facilitated prominent figures in Northern Ireland by operating a vice ring centred on Kincora.
- Joseph MAINS continued long-term homosexual relationships with, at least, three former Kincora residents.

5.0 Personal Details

Name: Joseph MAINS

Date of Birth: 31st July 1929

¹ Sentence of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Lowry), Belfast Crown Court, 16th December 1981

² RUC Crime files C64/2/80 & C64/2/80 (1982)



Date of Death: 19th January 2003

Last Known Address: Montgomery Mews, Bushmills

Employment history:

Ironturner (location and dates unknown)

Purdysburn Fever Hospital (dates unknown)

Custody Photo: Joseph MAINS

Park Lodge Boys' Home, Assistant to Housemother (01/01/1956 – early 1957)

Williamson House, Antrim Road (Employed for one week in late 1950s)

Abbeydene Old People's Home, Attendant (18/02/1957 – January 1958)

Kincora Boys' Hostel, Officer in Charge (January 1958 – suspension on 04/03/1980)

Interests/ Hobbies:

Joseph MAINS was a member of the **St John's Ambulance** for a number of years and knew Raymond SEMPLE through their mutual association with this organisation. MAINS collected boys from Williamson House [and possibly other children's homes] to attend St John's Ambulance Brigade meetings³.

Joseph MAINS was known to frequent a number of different bars and hotels, particularly in the vicinity of Kincora, including the **Harland and Wolff Social Club**. He and Raymond SEMPLE were honorary members of the H&W Social Club due to "*their work with children*"⁴.

6.0 BAR1

6.1 BAR1 and Joseph MAINS

BAR1 first met Joseph MAINS when she was 26 (c.1961) at a (Belfast Welfare) Summer Camp in Portstewart. BAR1 was at the camp to accompany Bawnmore residents⁵.

BAR1 described MAINS as her "*steady boyfriend*"⁶; the couple got engaged in the late 1970s.

BAR1 suggested, to police, that their relationship amounted to no more than social outings at weekends, however it appears that their relationship was more serious- BAR1 and MAINS shared a house together and had planned to marry.

BAR1 and MAINS' social circle appears to have been largely centred around MAINS' family- his siblings and their spouses. BAR1 also mentions that she accompanied MAINS to functions with Raymond SEMPLE and R2.

³ Statement of Sgt D ELLIOTT 19/08/82 re interview of MAINS 31/04/1982

⁴ Statement of Robert CROCKETT 02/02/1983

⁵ Information provided by BAR1 during interview 23/06/2000

⁶ Statement of M HEWITT 01/04/1982

Although MAINS had live-in accommodation in Kincora, he evidently spent a lot of time at [REDACTED] (BAR1's home address in South Belfast). There is a suggestion that MAINS and BAR1 may have bought this house to be their [REDACTED] home⁷.

When MAINS was first arrested in April 1980, BAR1 is shown on his custody record as being granted a visit to see him on the same day of his arrest. Thereafter, following his 1981 trial, imprisonment and subsequent release, BAR1 and MAINS maintained a relationship until his death in January 2003, but they never married. On the 23rd June 2000 BAR1's home in Bangor was searched and indecent images of children were recovered; MAINS was listed as a keyholder for the property. Following BAR1's arrest on the same date, MAINS repeatedly rang the custody office at Strandtown (where BAR1 had been taken for questioning)⁸ to enquire about her.

6.2 R1 and Kincora

A number of former residents of Kincora knew R1 R1, having been introduced to her as Joe MAINS' R1. A number of boys, in their statements to police, refer to having visited R1's home ([REDACTED]), with MAINS⁹.

R1 knew Raymond SEMPLE prior to his appointment at Kincora and appears to have had suspicions about SEMPLE. When interviewed by police MAINS stated of SEMPLE "My R1 had known Raymond at Williamson House, she told me to watch him".¹⁰

R1 is also known to have visited Kincora on a number of occasions. There are two entries in the Visitor's Book for R1¹¹ but she may have visited more often. The purpose of these visits, like all visits to Kincora, was not recorded.

7.0 MAINS' Employment in Kincora

7.1 Background and Role

MAINS' references for employment with the Belfast Welfare Corporation came from his former employer at Purdysburn Fever Hospital and a former School Principal Mr T HOLLAND¹². He took up employment in Kincora, through the Welfare Corporation, in March 1958 but the Hostel was not officially opened until May 1958. Despite requesting the establishment of a Deputy Warden position in Kincora in 1961, MAINS ran the home on his own without a deputy for almost six years. During this time he had limited assistance, with only domestic staff or volunteers for support¹³.

In 1964 Raymond SEMPLE was approached by MAINS and invited to apply for the newly created position of Deputy Warden in Kincora. On MAINS' recommendation SEMPLE was appointed on 8th September 1964.

⁷ Psychiatric report on Mr Joseph MAINS contained in DPP File papers, dated 26/11/1981

⁸ Exhibit GIBA1 part of C64/19/2001

⁹ Former residents include Richard MILLER, R2, HIA534/R4, R9 and HIA533.

¹⁰ Statement of D/S MIDDLEMISS 13/05/1980 re interview of J MAINS 01/04/1980

¹¹ Dated 11/1/1969 and 01/01/1978

¹² DCI G CASKEY Covering Report, RUC Investigation 1980

¹³ Exhibit JOMcC1 Letters relating to Kincora

Joseph MAINS was the only Kincora staff member to work there from its opening in 1958 until 1980 when the Kincora case broke in the media. All 309 boys who entered Kincora would have done so when Joseph MAINS was the Warden in Charge.

7.2 'Father figure'

A number of Kincora residents, in their police statements, referred positively to MAINS, viewing him as a 'father figure' to them, or someone they could confide in¹⁴.

8.0 Abuse by MAINS in Kincora

8.1 Sexual Abuse

Research confirms that MAINS began his abuse of Kincora residents almost as soon as the Hostel opened. His earliest known victims had been residents in Kincora in the late 1950s and early 1960s. MAINS' abuse of boys in his care continued until 1980.

At his 1981 trial, Joseph MAINS was convicted of six charges of indecent assault, gross indecency and buggery against four Kincora residents - R7 [REDACTED], R2 [REDACTED], Hugh QUINN and R9 [REDACTED]. MAINS was not convicted for offences against a further three former Kincora residents - B3/R1 [REDACTED], KIN1 [REDACTED] and R5 [REDACTED]. A number of other former Kincora residents made complaints against Joseph MAINS, for which charges were never brought before Court.

MAINS used a number of MOs in his sexual abuse of boys in his care, these included:

- Indecently assaulting victims during trips in his own car
- Ordering victims to massage his back
- Bringing victims to his own home (in the pretext of getting them to do manual work for him)
- Taking victims to bars/hotels and getting them drunk before returning to Kincora and sexually assaulting them
- Threatened victims with physical violence if they did not comply with MAINS' sexual demands
- Consoling victims who were emotionally vulnerable before sexually abusing them.

8.2 Long term 'relationships' with Kincora Residents

- R2 [REDACTED]

R2 [REDACTED] and Joseph MAINS had a 20 year homosexual relationship, which began when R2 [REDACTED] was a resident in Kincora and continued until just before MAINS' arrest in 1980. It appears

¹⁴ Richard KERR [REDACTED] HIA534/R4 [REDACTED], James KIRK and Leslie FERGUSON

that the relationship between R2 and MAINS was widely known amongst many Kincora residents, some of whom recalled seeing R2 visit MAINS in Kincora and remember him staying overnight in MAINS' accommodation in the hostel.

MAINS brought R2 on social outings, at times, together with MAINS' girlfriend and family.

- **Hugh QUINN**

Hugh QUINN and Joseph MAINS had a 20 year relationship, which began when QUINN was a resident in Kincora and lasted until just before MAINS' arrest in 1980. Their relationship continued after QUINN left Kincora, and Northern Ireland, to live in London. QUINN returned to stay in Kincora on his visits to Belfast and MAINS travelled to London to stay with QUINN.

- **HIA534/R4**

HIA534/R4 and MAINS continued to have sex after HIA534/R4 left Kincora in 1966 until late 1979. HIA534/R4 made a number of return visits to Kincora to visit MAINS.

8.3 Corporal Punishment

The official guidelines regarding Children in Residential Care, was that corporal punishment was not allowed as a form of punishment, discipline was to be achieved through *"personal relationships, by way of example, and when necessary, by withdrawing privileges"*.¹⁵

A number of former residents told police that MAINS had physically abused them during their time in Kincora. MAINS admitted that he had used a cane as physical punishment, including on R5 after he had gone to complain about MAINS to the Welfare.¹⁶

9.0 The Mason File

Three Kincora residents made separate complaints to Social Services between 1967 and 1971 against Joseph MAINS. MAINS was interviewed on several occasions by staff from the Belfast Welfare Authority and, following the completion of enquiries, a consolidated file was compiled by Henry MASON, City Welfare Officer and presented to the Town Solicitor (John YOUNG) in August 1971. Despite the file having a recommendation that the matter be passed to the RUC, there is no evidence that police were made aware of the nature of the complaints against MAINS at this time. Indeed, it is believed that the Mason File was not handed to the RUC until 1976.

10.0 Richard KERR

Richard KERR was a Kincora resident between 1975 and 1977. KERR features prominently in the Kincora 'story' as there were concerns over KERR's 'relationship' with MAINS that prompted his social workers to contact Peter McKENNA of the Irish Independent in late 1979. McKENNA went on to publish the article in his newspaper in January 1980 which exposed the Kincora scandal. A number of other individuals,¹⁷ who knew KERR through their professional involvement in his care,

¹⁵ Statement of Robert BUNTING, 13/05/1980

¹⁶ Statement of D/I McClure 20/08/1980 re interview of J MAINS 01/04/1980

¹⁷ See statements of D/Con J SCULLY, Sgt G SILLERY, H GOGARTY, R CONWAY, J SWANN, R MOORE, W MORRIS

welfare and criminal apprehension, mention in their police statements concerns over what they suspected to be an inappropriate relationship between KERR and Joe MAINS.

KERR had been arrested in October 1977 for a series of burglaries. Whilst in police custody his demands to have MAINS come and visit him raised concerns amongst officers involved in the case. KERR became *"livid with rage"* after MAINS refused to visit him and he threatened to *"tell all"* if MAINS did not appear. Whilst in Rathgael, KERR continued to ask for MAINS to visit him [which he did on two occasions]¹⁸.

In his statement, William MORRIS, a former social worker¹⁹ clearly spells out the suspicions highlighted above, *"... it was suspected that Joseph MAINS, the Warden of Kincora, was homosexual and believed to be having a homosexual relationship with the boy [KERR] and for the latter's protection it was necessary that alternative accommodation be found"*.

11.0 MAINS' homosexuality

MAINS' 1981 psychiatric assessment noted that he was a long-standing homosexual who had had *"a considerable number of homosexual partners"*²⁰. MAINS' medical examination²¹, following his arrest in April 1980, confirmed that he had been involved in homosexual activity.

As well as the homosexual relationships he had with former Kincora residents, MAINS had a homosexual encounter with S1 [REDACTED], a Welfare Officer attached to Bawnmore. S1 [REDACTED] was the subject of a police investigation into alleged abuse at Bawnmore Children's Home²².

Although no other homosexual partners have been identified, it is possible that MAINS had others during his adult life. According to Hugh QUINN²³, MAINS often frequented known homosexual establishments in Belfast.

12.0 MAINS' Alcohol Abuse

Several²⁴ of the boys noted in their police statements that MAINS frequently smelt of alcohol and commented that he was drunk on duty on numerous occasions. He was known to regularly frequent pubs and bars, particularly in the Ballyhackamore area of East Belfast.

When interviewed by the RUC, MAINS claimed that his drinking was caused by the long hours, lack of assistance and no holidays during the first few years he worked in Kincora. MAINS further rationalised his homosexuality, claiming that *"when I had drink taken I realised that I had a bi-sexual problem"*²⁵. During questioning by police²⁶, MAINS repeatedly legitimised his homosexual abuse, claiming that sexual intercourse only occurred after he had consumed quantities of alcohol.

¹⁸ Two letters sent to Mr MAINS from R KERR dated 28/12/1977 and 09/01/1978

¹⁹ Statement of William MORRIS, 23/09/1982

²⁰ Psychiatric Report on Mr Joseph MAINS, 45 Comber Road, Belfast on 26th November 1981

²¹ Statement of Dr IRWIN, 17/07/1980

²² See RUC Crime File C64/41/1982

²³ Statement of H QUINN, 26/03/82, KIN4 [REDACTED], 27/03/1980

²⁴ Statement of H REID, 27/03/1980

²⁵ Statement of J MAINS, 01/04/1980

²⁶ Statement of D/S MIDDLEMISS, 13/05/1980

13.0 Knowledge of abuse in Kincora by other staff

Contemporaneously to it occurring, MAINS knew that both Raymond SEMPLE and William McGRATH were sexually abusing Kincora residents.

14.0 Relationship with Raymond SEMPLE

Raymond SEMPLE and Joseph MAINS appear to have had a long standing friendship for many years prior to becoming work colleagues in Kincora, and are believed to have met through their voluntary work with the St. John's Ambulance.

Having previously volunteered in Kincora with MAINS, SEMPLE successfully applied for the post of Deputy Warden in 1964; indeed MAINS' influence ensured SEMPLE's reappointment in 1969.

Outside of work, the two men often socialised together in various bars and hostelrys in East Belfast and beyond. They were both honorary members of the Harland & Wolff Social Club due to *"their work with children"*²⁷. Raymond SEMPLE was also known to socialise with members of the wider MAINS family, including BAR1 [REDACTED].

On two consecutive Easter holidays in the early 1960s, Raymond SEMPLE and Joseph MAINS went on a tour of Ireland together, accompanied by [former] Kincora residents Hugh QUINN and R2 [REDACTED]. It is unclear if R2 [REDACTED] and QUINN were residents or had left Kincora at the time of these trips. OV7 [REDACTED] (friend of MAINS²⁸) also went on these trips.

Both MAINS and SEMPLE were asked by police if they had had a homosexual relationship with each other at any stage; both men denied this.

15.0 Relationship with William McGRATH

Joseph MAINS did not know William McGRATH prior to him starting work in Kincora in 1971. Their relationship appears to have been formal and cold, *"he [McGRATH] wasn't the sort of man you could mix with, he kept himself aloof from the staff"*²⁹. MAINS also described McGRATH as being *"a family man devoted to his wife, a Christian man who attended Church every Sunday"*³⁰. MAINS also knew of McGRATH's involvement in unionist politics, notably TARA and the Orange Order³¹.

Shortly after McGRATH had started working in Kincora, MAINS raised concerns over McGRATH's work during an Inspection visit by the Welfare Department³². Subsequently, MAINS knew of the two anonymous calls to both the police and Social Services about McGRATH (in May 1973 and January 1974), and many of the complaints made against McGRATH by some Kincora residents.

Joseph MAINS appears to have had known of the bitter feud between Roy GARLAND and William McGRATH, from the early 1970s.

²⁷ Statement of OV6 [REDACTED], 02/02/1983

²⁸ Statement of H QUINN, 26/03/1982

²⁹ Statement of D/S J MIDDLEMISS, 13/05/80 re interview with J MAINS 01/04/1980

³⁰ Statement of D/I McCURE, 20/05/80 re interview with J MAINS 01/04/1980

³¹ Statement of D/S J MIDDLEMISS, 13/05/80 re interview with J MAINS 01/04/1980

³² Exhibit MJW1, part of C64/2/80

16.0 MAINS' links to the RUC

Joseph MAINS served for 2 periods in the Ulster Special Constabulary ('B Specials'):

- 12/1/1948-2/5/1949 stationed at Willowfield
- 2/10/1957- 14/9/1958 stationed at Glenravel Street.

MAINS resigned from the USC shortly after he took up the role of Warden in Kincora, citing "*existing conditions of employment*³³" as preventing him from performing specified duties as required.

17.0 MAINS' mental state post arrest on 1st April 1980

Following MAINS' arrest on 1st April 1980, his custody record stated that he had required constant supervision as he had suicidal tendencies. MAINS' medical record on arrest also showed that he was on medication for 'nerves' and anxiety.

In the Psychiatric assessment of MAINS carried out in November 1981³⁴, he was noted as being suicidal and in a depressive and very anxious state. MAINS had been receiving treatment for his anxiety but therapy had not been successful.

³³ Exhibit 21, Sussex Review 20/09/1958

³⁴ Psychiatric Report on Joseph MAINS, 26/11/1981, prepared by E.C. O'GORMAN, Dept. of Mental Health, EHSSB

RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC4

Person Profile – William McGRATH

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1.0 Introduction

This profile on William McGRATH is part of a wider strategic review of all Kincora-related material held by the PSNI. Similar profiles on the two other convicted Kincora staff have also been prepared. This profile should be considered in conjunction with a number of other key analytical reports, including the Person Profiles on Valerie SHAW and Roy GARLAND.

2.0 Background

William McGRATH was arrested on 1st April 1980 for alleged homosexual activities at Kincora Boys' Hostel where he had been employed as a Housefather since June 1973. During his police interview, McGRATH vehemently denied all accusations put to him by the RUC relating to his involvement in homosexuality and abuse.

Prior to the trial of the three Kincora staff on the 16/12/1981, McGRATH changed his plea to guilty and was convicted of 15 counts of buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault (on 11 Kincora residents). He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment but served only half of his sentence.

3.0 Methodology and Sources of Information

This profile has been prepared using a variety of sources of information, though most notably has relied on the material contained in the RUC investigations into Kincora (1980 & 1982), the Sussex Police Review and associated police files¹. Open source research was also undertaken and is referenced where appropriate in this report.

This profile has been written with an assumed knowledge, on the part of the reader, in relation to 'Kincora' and some of the key individuals involved.

4.0 Key Points

- William McGRATH was a long-standing homosexual.
- Although a married man, McGRATH had extra- marital, exploitative, sexual 'relationships' with others (male and female); most of whom were usually significantly younger than McGRATH.
- McGRATH formed a number of organisations, including Faith House, TARA and Ireland's Heritage Lodge from which he selected young men who would become victims of his political, sexual and financial exploitation. None of these victims have ever made a formal complaint against McGRATH to police.
- McGRATH first came to the notice of the RUC in 1966 through his involvement in rallies and demonstrations organised by Rev. Ian PAISLEY.
- McGRATH began abusing boys in Kincora soon after he began working there.
- As it was happening, Kincora staff and social workers were told directly by some of the victims of McGRATH's sexual abuse in Kincora.
- The RUC were aware of McGRATH's homosexuality and employment in May 1973.

¹ RUC Crime files C64/2/80, C64/2/80 (1982), C64/5/83 and C64/22/85

5.0 Personal Details

Name: William 'Billy' Worthington McGRATH

Date of Birth: 11th December 1916

Date of Death: 12th December 1991

Last Address: Harbour Road, Ballyhalbert

Previous Addresses:

1950s: 'Faith House', Orpen Park, Finaghy

1960-1967: 15 Wellington Park, Belfast

1967-1972: 4, Greenwood Avenue, Belfast

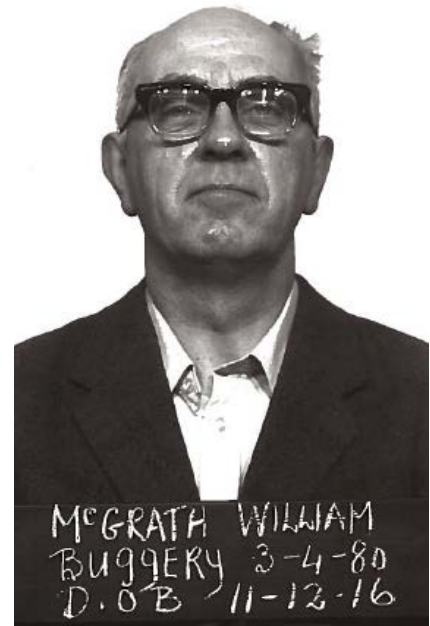
1972- ? 188, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast

Employment history: Kincora Boys' Hostel, Housefather
(22/6/1971-March 1980)

Clerk, Estate Agents (1970/1971)

Carpet importer, 'Carpets Beautiful'

Additional Information: Founder of TARA, Lay Preacher, Young Peoples Christian Fellowship, Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade (Gen. Secretary); close connections with British Israelites.²



Custody Photo: William McGRATH

6.0 The McGRATH Family

6.1 William McGRATH

William McGRATH was born in 1916 and was brought up in the York Road area of Belfast, although his family originally came from Bleary, Co. Armagh. McGRATH was a married man with three children.

William McGRATH had no known formal educational qualifications; he had previously trained as a hairdresser/masseur pre Second World War.

Following McGRATH's medical examination in April 1980, the Doctor concluded that *"this man [McGRATH] had engaged in homosexual activity probably for some considerable time...The particular tremor observed in the right leg and the apparent sexual stimulation when handling his penis would indicate a high degree of homosexual activity..."*³

² The British Israelite Movement believe they are descended from the original Israelites and see themselves as the chosen people of Christ. William McGRATH was believed to be the Irish representative of the British Israelites.

³ Report by Dr. R.B. IRWIN following his medical examination of William McGRATH, on the 02/04/1980

7.0 Exploitation and Sexual Abuse by McGrath of Individuals pre Kincora

7.1 Faith House

The McGRATH home in Finaghy was a large mansion, named 'Faith House'. The McGRATH's provided accommodation for individuals to stay with them and their family, often for prolonged periods of time. There are suggestions that William McGRATH may have sexually and/or psychologically abused some of those who lodged with the McGRATH family. The Rev. Martin SMYTH told police⁴ that he had heard rumours of McGRATH's homosexuality dating back to the 1950s when he lived in Faith House, Finaghy.

William McGRATH was never charged with any offences outside Kincora and no known complaints were ever made to police by McGRATH'S lodgers, however research for this profile suggests that McGRATH may have abused other individuals at Faith House.

8.0 Ireland's Heritage Lodge LOL 1303

McGRATH was a longstanding member of the Orange Order, holding prominent roles, including acting as chaplain in the private member's lodge, the Fernhill Orange Lodge. Following a split in the Orange Order in the late 1960s, William McGRATH, along with others (including his son, Worthington) formed a new private lodge, 'Oidhreacht Eireann' (Ireland's Heritage) LOL 1303 who argued that the Irish language and Gaelic culture were not the exclusive property of Catholics or republicans. Apart from the McGRATHs, notable members included Clifford SMYTH, Roy GARLAND, Frank MILLAR and John McKEAGUE.

During the RUC investigations into Kincora, William McGRATH remained an important figure in his Orange Lodge and in October 1981 was re-elected as Secretary.

From his prison cell in January 1982, McGrath wrote to the Secretary of Ireland's Heritage Lodge (LOL 1303) tendering his resignation; this was rejected and instead a motion of expulsion was passed. Worthington McGrath was present at this meeting. The Lodge was disbanded the following month, with the membership deciding that its name was too tainted by its association with McGrath to continue. Following his release from prison in December 1983, McGRATH attempted to regain his membership of the Orange Order but was vetoed consistently in his attempts. h was one of three former

9.0 Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade (CFCIEC)

William McGRATH founded the above in 1941, which operated out of Faith House. It was described as a pro-Loyalist organisation which warned of the onslaught threatening Ulster Protestantism. It appears that when McGRATH first became of interest to the RUC in 1966, he was listed as the Secretary of the Christian Fellowship and Irish Emancipation Crusade.

McGRATH's Christian Fellowship later transformed into the quasi -paramilitary organisation TARA.

⁴ Statement of Rev. M SMYTH, 03/06/1982

10.0 TARA

TARA (named after the ancient seat of the high kings of Ireland) was formed in the late 1960s by a breakaway group of Young Unionists and senior Orangemen, led by William McGRATH. McGRATH chose the name 'TARA' to reflect his belief in Irish heritage; the movement was virulently anti-Catholic and supported the ethos of the British Israelites. Members considered themselves to be the elite of all Protestant organisations. TARA's strapline was 'The Hard Core of Protestant Resistance-Resistance with Responsibility'.

Potential members were carefully selected and underwent a vetting process before being allowed to join. There is also information to suggest that McGRATH and other TARA members may have travelled to Amsterdam to secure financial support and gain access to weapons.

When the Troubles began, TARA became much more militant in its outlook and began discussing the possibility of procuring arms, developed a more formal approach, in terms of leadership, structure and financial income. There was also a short-lived alliance with the UVF.

TARA appeared to diminish in terms of its presence and numbers by the mid to late 1970s, although they continued to maintain a profile in parts of Northern Ireland by the time McGRATH was released from prison in 1983.

Information gleaned from several of the police statements from previous Kincora investigations⁵ suggests that William McGRATH may have tried to involve, or worse, recruit, some of the Kincora residents under his care, into TARA. In 1974, a Kincora resident, KIN301, was arrested and a subsequent search of his locker in the Home uncovered documents relating to TARA.

KIN301 refused to say where he had obtained these documents, although one was noted as having been written by William McGRATH⁶. Joseph MAINS told police⁷ that McGRATH used to hand out TARA leaflets in Kincora.

11.0 Employment in Kincora

On the 22nd June 1971, aged 54, William McGRATH began working in Kincora as Housefather. Joseph MAINS was the Warden and Raymond SEMPLE Assistant Warden. William McGRATH had had no previous experience working in a children's home and had no formal relevant qualifications to lend himself to the post. In his application for the post, McGRATH referred to a "*lifetime involvement in Church/Social work*".⁸

11.1 McGRATH's Relationship with other Kincora Staff

Prior to William McGRATH starting work in Kincora in 1971, neither Joseph MAINS nor Raymond SEMPLE appear to have known him; SEMPLE described McGRATH as being "*a complete stranger*".⁹

⁵ Statements from KIN176, KIN301 and David MORROW

⁶ RUC Report "Brief Outline of the organisation known as TARA and some of its principle members, for the information of C1(A)", dated 04/02/1980.

⁷ Statement of D/S J MIDDLEMISS, 13/05/1980 re interview with J MAINS 01/04/1980

⁸ Paragraph 3.19, Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Children's Homes and Hostels

⁹ Statement of D/Sgt WA GRAHAM, 20/05/1980 re interview with R SEMPLE on 01/04/1980

The relationship between the Kincora Warden, MAINS and McGRATH seems to have been formal and cold, *"he [McGRATH] wasn't the sort of man you could mix with, he kept himself aloof from the staff"¹⁰*. MAINS also described McGRATH as being *"a family man devoted to his wife, a Christian man who attended Church every Sunday"¹¹*.

Shortly after McGRATH had started working in Kincora, MAINS raised concerns over McGRATH's work during an Inspection visit by the Welfare Department¹².

Both MAINS and SEMPLE had suspicions about McGRATH and when questioned by police on their arrest in April 1980, both men admitted to having direct knowledge of McGRATH's abuse of some Kincora residents. However, both MAINS and SEMPLE confirmed that neither confronted McGRATH in person about the abuse allegations (see below).

12.0 Reports of Abuse against William McGRATH whilst working in Kincora

An anonymous call to the RUC in **May 1973** (later claimed by Roy GARLAND) was the first report to Authorities that McGRATH was a homosexual and an abuser of young boys. The contents of the call were investigated by the RUC and written off as a malicious call.

On the **24th January 1974** Social Services staff in the Hollywood Road office received an anonymous phonecall (again later claimed by GARLAND) during which it was claimed, amongst other things, that McGRATH had made *'improper suggestions'* to Kincora boys and that he had gone to work there for that purpose. Senior Social Workers investigated the contents of the call, including speaking to McGRATH and MAINS, and concluded that there was no truth in the allegations.

In **March 1974**, D/Con James CULLEN, RUC, met Roy GARLAND who told him that William McGRATH was a homosexual who exploited young men (including GARLAND) and was working in Kincora. CULLEN immediately reported what he had been told to ACC MEHARG.

In **May 1974**, a Kincora resident, R15, complained to his social worker that he had been indecently assaulted by William McGRATH. The social worker discussed the complaint with MAINS and her superior; no action was taken against McGRATH.

In **June 1974** D/Supt. John GRAHAM (then Head of RUC CID in Belfast) was told by Valerie SHAW that William McGRATH was a homosexual, who had previously tried to sexually exploit young boys and that he was working in Kincora.

A second complaint by R15, against William McGRATH, was made to his social worker in **September 1974**. Following investigations by Social Services, including speaking to MAINS, both R15 and his brother were released from Kincora and returned home.

In **August 1977**, a Kincora resident, R18, complained to his social worker, that he had been indecently assaulted by William McGRATH. Social Services concluded that R18's allegations were 'questionable'; McGRATH was not spoken to and no action taken.

¹⁰ Statement of D/S J MIDDLEMISS, 13/05/1980 re interview with J MAINS 01/04/1980

¹¹ Statement of D/I McCLURE, 20/05/1980 re interview with J MAINS 01/04/1980

¹² Exhibit MJW1, part of C64/2/80

Whilst on remand in Rathgael in **November 1977**, Kincora resident Richard KERR told a **social worker** that he had been indecently assaulted by William McGRATH during his time in Kincora. No further action was taken following KERR's allegation.

13.0 McGRATH's MO in abuse of Kincora residents

At his trial in 1981, McGRATH was found guilty of 15 counts of buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault against 11 former Kincora residents.

The most common MO used by McGRATH was to indecently assault Kincora residents by touching them under their bedclothes as he woke them in the morning.

McGRATH also 'operated' by instilling a sense of fear amongst his victims, some of whom described being "*scared stiff*"¹³ of him. McGRATH was disliked by most of the Kincora residents who spoke to police.

In many instances of abuse, McGRATH isolated his victim from other residents, usually waiting until the Hostel was empty before committing the sexual abuse.

McGRATH was also accused of abusing two of the Kincora residents together¹⁴.

14.0 William McGRATH and Roy GARLAND

Aged 15, Roy GARLAND first met William McGRATH in 1955 when McGRATH was addressing a religious meeting in north Belfast. GARLAND was subsequently invited to attend a meeting in Faith House, Finaghy (McGRATH'S home) in December 1955. There followed a 'relationship' between the two men which lasted almost 20 years. GARLAND was one of a small number of young men who were intrinsically linked to most aspects of McGRATH's life (in GARLAND's case from 1955 until the early 1970s). Unlike some of the other young men, GARLAND did not lodge with the McGRATH family but he was a regular visitor to the McGRATH home, holidayed with them on more than one occasion, was a senior officer in TARA and had a number of sexual encounters with William McGRATH.

GARLAND told Jim McCORMICK¹⁵ (an Evangelical missionary known to both GARLAND and McGRATH) that he had introduced at least 20 other boys to McGRATH during the 1960s and who may have also been 'exploited' by him [McGRATH].

From 1971, Roy GARLAND began a concerted 'campaign' to expose William McGRATH as a homosexual who had exploited and manipulated GARLAND and a number of individuals (mostly young men) sexually, politically and financially¹⁶.

¹³ Statement of R GRAHAM, 05/03/1980

¹⁴ Statement of R17, 05/03/1980

¹⁵ Statement of WJMCK McCORMICK, 10/03/1982

¹⁶ In May 1973, GARLAND made a phonecall to the RUC in which he made a number of allegations against William McGRATH, including the fact that he exploited boys sexually, politically and financially.

15.0 McGRATH and Revd Dr Ian PAISLEY

William McGRATH and Ian PAISLEY had [largely political] connections dating back to the mid 1960s; McGRATH appeared on the platform at one of PAISLEY's Ulster Hall rallies in 1966.

Although William McGRATH was not a member of PAISLEY's DUP or a member of his Martyr's Memorial Congregation, some of those most closely linked to McGRATH during the 1960s and 70s were also strongly aligned to PAISLEY; these individuals included Clifford SMYTH, James HEYBURN and David BROWNE. Two of William McGRATH's children, were married by PAISLEY in Martyr's Memorial Church. William McGRATH used the halls attached to Martyr's Memorial for meetings of his Orange Lodge.

A former associate of McGRATH, [REDACTED] UDR Captain N, told police that he had gone to PAISLEY in the late 1960s with his concerns over McGRATH's homosexuality and the appropriateness of his relationship with two of PAISLEY's close allies, Clifford SMYTH and David BROWNE. PAISLEY did not confirm [REDACTED] UDR Captain N's account.

Valerie SHAW, a former employee of the Martyr's Memorial Church, claims that she approached PAISLEY in October 1973 to tell him of the allegations being levelled against William McGRATH by Roy GARLAND. PAISLEY met GARLAND in person in January 1974 and was again told of McGRATH's homosexuality and attempts to corrupt GARLAND. PAISLEY is alleged to have asked GARLAND to confront McGRATH about his accusations; GARLAND refused to do so.

SHAW claims that between October 1973 and the summer of 1974 she made repeated efforts to raise McGRATH with PAISLEY but became exasperated with his inaction and resigned from the Church in June 1975.

Valerie SHAW asked Rev. Martin SMYTH to speak to PAISLEY and for both men to "*discipline*"¹⁸ William McGRATH. SMYTH claims he spoke with PAISLEY on the matter but that no further action took place against McGRATH. PAISLEY denies this.

Rev. PAISLEY told police that Valerie SHAW had approached him about McGRATH and that he did meet with him but that he could not put SHAW's allegations to him as "*she had no proof to offer*"¹⁹.

Despite being made aware of McGRATH's homosexuality and exploitation of young men from a number of sources, from the late 1960s, PAISLEY did not act on the corroborated information he had.

16.0 McGRATH post-conviction

William McGRATH served half of his four-year sentence and was released from prison in December 1983 to an address in Ballyhalbert. He lived there with his wife Kathleen and widowed sister until his death on the 12th January 1991 from liver and pancreatic cancer.

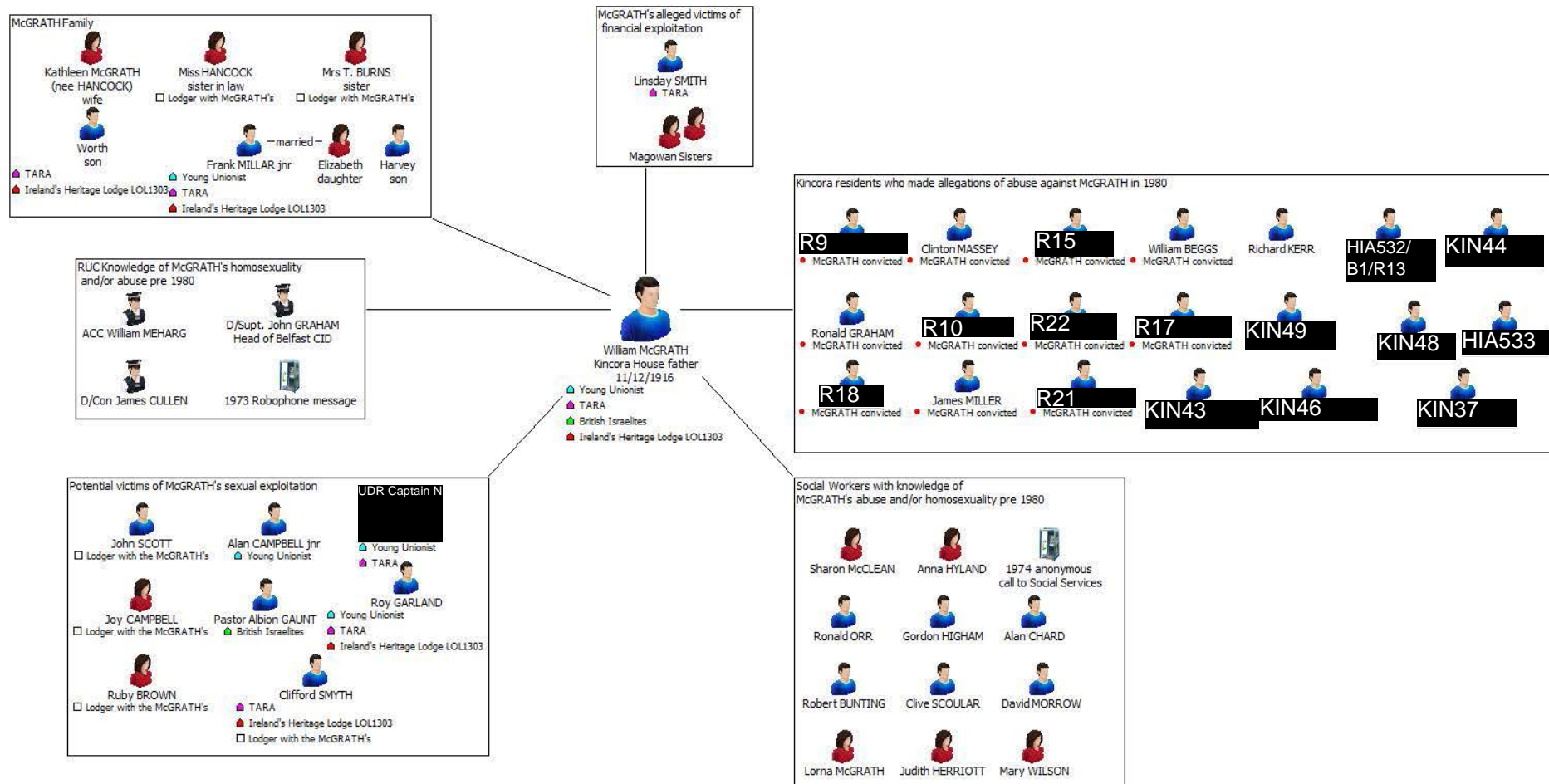
There is information to suggest that post-conviction he continued to be involved in TARA.

¹⁷ Statements of [REDACTED] UDR Captain N, 30/07/1980, 06/04/1982 and 19/05/1982

¹⁸ Statement of Rev Martin SMYTH, 16/04/1980

¹⁹ Statement of Rev. PAISLEY, 07/06/1980

Appendix A – William McGRATH Chart



RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC5

Person Profile – William Robert GARLAND

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Introduction

This Person Profile is part of the ongoing strategic analysis of the Kincora related material, held by the PSNI.

2. Sources of Information/Methodology

A number of documents (statements and exhibits) contained within the Kincora-related material held by police were used to prepare this report and are referenced accordingly. Open source research was also undertaken and the results are also referenced within this report.

There is assumed knowledge, on the part of the reader, as to other individuals and key events which are referred to in this Profile relating to both Roy GARLAND and Kincora, in more general terms.

3. Background

William Robert 'Roy' GARLAND was born in the Shankill Road area of Belfast in 1940. He was raised in a working-class family who had strongly-held evangelical values and close ties to unionist politics and the Orange Order.

From an early age, GARLAND's life was centred on his Christian beliefs and associations with various religious groups. He met his future wife, Marion, through a Christian fellowship organisation.

Roy GARLAND attended Bible College in Maidenhead in the early 1960s and went on to graduate as a Mature Student from Queen's University, Belfast in the 1970s. He became a teacher and lecturer.

In 2016, Roy GARLAND is a journalist, author, political commentator and businessman¹.

4. Roy GARLAND and Kincora

Roy GARLAND is a key individual into the protracted history of abuse in Kincora. **GARLAND was never a resident in Kincora and there are no records to suggest he ever visited the Hostel.**

In the 1970s, prior to the 'scandal' being exposed publically (via the article in the Irish Independent in January 1980), GARLAND made repeated attempts to reveal McGRATH as a homosexual abuser of young boys to, amongst others, the RUC, British Army, Social Services, church ministers and politicians. GARLAND did not make any allegations of homosexuality or abuse against the other Kincora staff (MAINS and SEMPLE); his knowledge of McGRATH pre dated his employment in Kincora. In the mid 1970s, many of the accusations and rumours circulating about McGRATH and Kincora originated from the account of Roy GARLAND. See Section 6 below.

5. Roy GARLAND and William McGRATH

Aged 15, Roy GARLAND first met William McGRATH in 1955 when McGRATH was addressing a religious meeting in north Belfast. GARLAND was subsequently invited to attend a meeting in Faith House, Finaghy (McGRATH'S home) in December 1955. There followed a 'relationship' between the two men which lasted almost 20 years.

GARLAND was one of a small number of young men who were intrinsically linked to most aspects of McGRATH's life (in GARLAND's case from 1955 until the early 1970s). Unlike some of the other

¹ Information obtained from open source research

young men, GARLAND did not lodge with the McGRATH family but he was a regular visitor to the McGRATH home, holidayed with them on more than one occasion, was a senior officer in TARA and had a number of sexual encounters with William McGRATH.

GARLAND told Jim McCORMICK² (an Evangelical missionary known to both GARLAND and McGRATH) that he had introduced at least 20 other boys to McGRATH during the 1960s and who may have also been 'exploited' by him [McGRATH].

From 1971, Roy GARLAND began a concerted 'campaign' to expose McGRATH as a homosexual, who had exploited and manipulated GARLAND and others (mostly young men) sexually, politically and financially³.

Sexual Exploitation

GARLAND makes a number of allegations against William McGRATH of a sexual nature; however, he has never made a formal criminal complaint. There exists a number of letters from McGRATH to GARLAND which have clear homosexual overtones. These were shared by GARLAND with a number of people, including Revd Dr Ian PAISLEY (see Exhibit GC7 – 2016).

Political Exploitation

- McGRATH invited a number of young men (including GARLAND) to meetings to discuss the leadership and direction of the Orange Order and for McGRATH to put forward his alternative.

As a result, McGRATH formed TARA which, according to GARLAND, could be classed as "*a paramilitary organisation.*"

- GARLAND told Jim McCORMICK that McGRATH "*used young people to infiltrate such organisations as PAISLEY's Church and the Young Unionists. GARLAND was also concerned at the way in which McGRATH could influence important events within political organisations*"⁴.
- GARLAND claimed that McGRATH invited young males (including GARLAND) from TARA to his home to talk of the need for strong Loyalist leadership; McGRATH would "*proceed to indoctrinate the vulnerable, impressionable and idealistic young persons with the idea that they were potential leaders*"⁵.
- GARLAND further alleged that McGRATH claimed that he was reporting on GARLAND's 'progress' to superiors⁶.

Financial Exploitation

- GARLAND and McGRATH purchased a small business together in 1964 after McGRATH had "*by very subtle pressures managed to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he*

² Statement of WJMck McCORMICK, 10/03/1982

³ As contained in the 1973 robophone call to the RUC.

⁴ Statement of WJMck McCORMICK, 10/03/82

⁵ Exhibit JC1, part of C64/2/80

⁶ See exhibit JC6, part of C64/2/80

would pay half the purchase price[to GARLAND] which he never did⁷". GARLAND later took McGRATH to Court in February 1972 to recoup the £1280.40⁸.

6 Analysis of GARLAND's accusations against William McGRATH⁹

The table below shows that from the early 1970s and following an acrimonious dispute over a £1200 loan, Roy GARLAND made a number of allegations against William McGRATH to numerous individuals/ organisations. These include individuals within the RUC, British Army, Social Services, Orange Order and a number of religious bodies. In the five year period between 1971 and 1976, GARLAND made repeated attempts to expose McGRATH's homosexuality and his exploitation of others. GARLAND's 'campaign' against McGRATH appears to have ceased in 1976.

The most detailed accounts of GARLAND's accusations against McGRATH were made to James McCORMICK and D/Con James CULLEN. There are indications that Roy GARLAND told close family members, including his father and wife, of his accusations against McGRATH. The main allegations levelled against McGRATH by GARLAND were:

- McGRATH was a homosexual
- He had indecently assaulted GARLAND
- He was involved in a homosexual/ vice ring
- He had abused other boys he had met through religious or political circles, as well as lodgers to the McGRATH family home
- He was employed in a Boys' Home [Kincora]
- GARLAND also alleged that McGRATH may have sexually abused women.

Whilst many individuals confirm that GARLAND had told them of McGRATH's employment at Kincora, there is only one reference to him abusing Kincora boys in the table below (see anonymous call to Social Services, January 1974). GARLAND told a number of people of his allegations against McGRATH; the key individuals are listed in the table below.

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: McGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing McGRATH
Jim McCORMICK ¹⁰	c. 1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McGRATH had made a homosexual approach to GARLAND in the 1960s • McGRATH was employed in Kincora • McGRATH used him [GARLAND] as a 'facilitator' in arranging for boys to be brought to McGRATH for treatment for emotional blocks • McGRATH's method of treating the boys involved inducing them into homosexual acts [with McGRATH] • GARLAND claimed he had brought 20 boys to McGRATH in the 1960s • McGRATH used similar techniques to abuse women¹¹ 	GARLAND had sued McGRATH for over £2000.

⁷ See Exhibit DBE16, part of C64/2/80

⁸ The Gazette 21/2/72 published a record showing McGRATH was required to pay off a debt of £1280.40 to GARLAND

⁹ Statements of D/S ELLIOTT, 29/07/1980; WR GARLAND, 30/03/1982 and D/Supt CASKEY, 23/04/1982

¹⁰ Statements of J McCORMICK, 30/04/1980 and 10/03/1982

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: McGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing McGRATH
RUC ¹² - anonymous call	May 1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a vice ring centred around McGRATH McGRATH worked in Kincora McGRATH was a practising homosexual McGRATH exploited boys sexually, politically and financially. 	GARLAND claims he made an anonymous call to the RUC in order to provoke some police action.
D/Con James CULLEN ^{13 14}	1973 - 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> McGRATH was employed at Kincora GARLAND was convinced that McGRATH was a homosexual and unsuitable for this type of employment McGRATH had sexually interfered with GARLAND [touched his privates in an attempt to overcome an emotional block] when he was a teenager, after developing a relationship through religious and political associations Various forms of sexual abuse by McGRATH took place. McGRATH used nude or porn photographs to 'excite' his subjects McGRATH had made similar approaches to other men, including UDR Captain N . 	GARLAND claims his motivation in telling CULLEN about McGRATH was to "try to get something done about Kincora and McGRATH's employment there". CULLEN stated that GARLAND had also made him aware of the financial dispute between GARLAND and McGRATH.
Valerie SHAW ¹⁵	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was "a homosexual ring and McGRATH was the King pin" Clifford SMYTH was a transvestite. McGRATH had helped SMYTH to overcome this through homosexuality McGRATH was employed at Kincora GARLAND also told SHAW that MAINS was a homosexual. 	SHAW claims GARLAND went to her in order to use her influence with Rev PAISLEY to get Clifford SMYTH to expose McGRATH's activities. "The whole purpose was to get McGRATH removed from Kincora where he was employed ¹⁶ ".
UDR Major H ¹⁷	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William McGRATH was a homosexual McGRATH was employed in a Boys' Home. 	UDR Major H claims that GARLAND did not specifically mention Kincora or that McGRATH had previously committed any offences.
Rev Ian PAISLEY MP ¹⁸	Jan 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND accused McGRATH of being a homosexual 	

¹¹ Letter from Miss J CAMPBELL to Roy & Marion GARLAND, Thurs 13th '72

¹² See Exhibit SEC18, RUC Kincora Investigation Phase II

¹³ Statements of D/Con J CULLEN, 30/04/1980, 19/06/80 and 17/08/1982; C/Insp FLENLEY, 12/03/1982

¹⁴ Exhibit JC8, part of C64/2/80

¹⁵ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/1980 and 29/03/1982

¹⁶ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/1980

¹⁷ Statement of UDR Major H , 28/09/1972

¹⁸ Statements of DS ELLIOTT, 07/06/1980 and D/Supt HARRISON, 27/05/1982

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: McGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing McGRATH
Social Services – anonymous call	Jan 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> McGRATH had “<i>improper</i>” suggestions to some Kincora boys McGRATH had also written a note to one of the boys [in Kincora] making “<i>improper suggestions</i>”. 	
Brian GEMMELL ¹⁹	c. 1975/1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND was afraid of McGRATH McGRATH had recruited young boys into his “<i>circle of influence ... masturbation being the main theme</i>”. McGRATH made homosexual advances towards GARLAND, before and after he was married. McGRATH was in charge of a boys' home on the Newtownards Road. 	GARLAND was outraged that McGRATH was in charge of a boys' home.
SGT Q ²⁰	Summer 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND claimed McGRATH once tried to get him “<i>to go with a dog</i>” McGRATH was a housefather at a boys' home. 	
UDR Captain N ²¹	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND and UDR Captain N discussed their similar experiences of homosexual approaches made by McGRATH. 	
Rev Martin SMYTH ²²	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND claims he went to see SMYTH about McGRATH. SMYTH does not mention this visit in his statements to police. 	

It would appear that GARLAND is the source for much of the information about Kincora given the range of people to whom he had made allegations.

7.0 Individuals who were made aware of GARLAND's accusations against McGRATH

7.1 Overview

Appendix A shows the extent to which the allegations being made by GARLAND against McGRATH were circulated between 1971 and 1980. GARLAND made his allegations about McGRATH known to a number of individuals; some of whom went on to relay GARLAND's account to others. Most of the individuals on the chart in Appendix A were connected either directly or indirectly to William McGRATH personally and professionally and was known to them. They reflect different aspects of McGRATH's life including the Orange Order, Unionist politics and evangelical/ religious affiliations.

¹⁹ Statement of B GEMMELL, 16/07/1982

²⁰ Statement of SGT Q²⁰, 22/07/1982 and 23/12/1982

²¹ Statements of UDR Captain N²¹, 30/07/1980, 06/04/1982 and 19/05/1982

²² Statements of Rev WM SMYTH, 16/04/1980 and 03/06/1982

7.2 Key Individuals

- **James McCORMICK**

Little is known about James McCORMICK. His profession was a veterinary surgeon, though he described himself as an Evangelist. He was in a position to introduce GARLAND to individuals in the RUC, British Army and Martyr's Memorial Church through his contacts in Evangelical circles.

GARLAND first approached McCORMICK in the early 1970s "*seeking counsel*"²³ on learning that McGRATH was working at Kincora Boys' Hostel. GARLAND told McCORMICK that McGRATH was a homosexual who had made advances to him in the 1960s. GARLAND also confessed to McCORMICK that he had facilitated McGRATH in his abuse of, up to 20, boys. This admission led to McCORMICK introducing GARLAND to D/Con James CULLEN in early 1974 (who McCORMICK had known previously).

McCORMICK also facilitated GARLAND meeting Valerie SHAW, who had learned about McGRATH through a fellow member of Martyr's Memorial Church – Emma GREENWOOD (who was being 'counselled' by McCORMICK). GARLAND subsequently relayed his accusations against McGRATH to Valerie SHAW (see below re: SHAW). Again, through Evangelical circles, McCORMICK was able to put GARLAND in touch with an Intelligence Officer within the British Army – Brian GEMMELL.

- **D/Con James CULLEN**

Roy GARLAND first met D/Con CULLEN in March 1974, though he had known of GARLAND's accusations from McCORMICK in late 1973. GARLAND told CULLEN that William McGRATH had sexually interfered with him as a teenager i.e. touched his privates, after their relationship had developed through religious and political affiliations. He also told CULLEN that McGRATH worked in Kincora Boys' Hostel but made no suggestion, at any time, that McGRATH was interfering with the boys in his care. GARLAND and CULLEN continued to meet on a number of occasions between 1974 and 1976 to discuss GARLAND's allegations.

UDR Captain N met with D/Con CULLEN in the early 1970s, at GARLAND's request, and told him what he knew about McGRATH; although CULLEN does not refer to this meeting in his statements to police. GARLAND also claims that he introduced a 20 year old unnamed male friend of his to CULLEN, who recounted how McGRATH had tried to sexually interfere with him. Again CULLEN makes no reference to this.

Following his initial conversation with GARLAND, CULLEN immediately reported what he had been told to ACC MEHARG, bypassing all his intermediary line management. There is no evidence that any extensive investigation was conducted by the RUC on receipt of the information obtained from Roy GARLAND between 1974 and 1980.

²³ Statement of James McCORMICK, 10/03/1982

- **Valerie SHAW**

In October 1973 Valerie SHAW first met Roy GARLAND through Jim McCORMICK after learning about William McGRATH's homosexuality and exploitation of young men including members of the Free Presbyterian Church. GARLAND agreed to speak with SHAW as she was closely associated with the Rev Ian PAISLEY and employed by Martyr's Memorial Church.

On meeting GARLAND, SHAW was told that McGRATH was a homosexual who was employed in Kincora. GARLAND also provided evidence of McGRATH's homosexuality by sharing intimate letters he had been sent by McGRATH with SHAW. Shortly after their meeting, SHAW approached PAISLEY and told him of her concerns about McGRATH. She also provided him with copies of the letters from McGRATH to GARLAND. PAISLEY subsequently met with McGRATH but failed to address SHAW's concerns with him i.e. homosexuality.

SHAW claims that between October 1973 and the summer of 1974 she made repeated efforts to raise McGRATH with PAISLEY but became exasperated with his inaction and resigned from the church in June 1975.

Having failed in her efforts to get PAISLEY to confront McGRATH, SHAW began to 'campaign' to expose McGRATH's homosexuality and abuse to others, including the RUC (Supt John GRAHAM, Head of Belfast CID) and the Rev Martin SMYTH.

In 1980 SHAW had a conversation with Gerry FITT, MP and reiterated what she knew about McGRATH. FITT said this assisted him in publically corroborating Peter McKENNA's article which appeared in the Irish Independent on 24/01/80.

- **Rev Ian PAISLEY**

In the early 1970s [UDR Captain N] went to PAISLEY with his concerns over McGRATH's homosexuality and the appropriateness of his relationships with Clifford SMYTH, David BROWNE and Roy GARLAND (SMYTH and BROWNE being closely associated with PAISLEY politically). There is no evidence to suggest that PAISLEY did anything with the information given to him by [UDR Captain N] at this time or subsequently. Indeed there is nothing to suggest that when SHAW raised McGRATH as an issue to him in 1973, PAISLEY recalled his earlier conversations with [UDR Captain N] to her.

PAISLEY met GARLAND in January 1974 and was again told of McGRATH's homosexuality and attempts to corrupt GARLAND. PAISLEY is alleged to have asked GARLAND to confront McGRATH about his accusations; GARLAND refused to do so. Rev Martin SMYTH claims he also spoke to PAISLEY about McGRATH; PAISLEY denied this.

- **Rev Martin SMYTH**

In the late 1960s, [UDR Captain N] told SMYTH about a homosexual approach towards him by McGRATH. SMYTH had previously heard similar rumours about McGRATH, dating back to the 1950s²⁴. SMYTH claims that his response was to "*keep alert within the Orange Order*"²⁵.

²⁴ Statement of Rev Martin SMYTH, 03/06/1982

SMYTH spoke to Frank MILLAR jnr in the early 1970s about MILLAR's association with the McGRATH family and in particular, McGRATH's homosexuality and the accusations by GARLAND. MILLAR reiterated what SMYTH had told him to McGRATH, who dismissed it; MILLAR and SMYTH subsequently terminated their friendship²⁶.

In August/ September 1975, Valerie SHAW also approached SMYTH about the activities of McGRATH and mentioned that she had raised the issue with PAISLEY. SHAW asked SMYTH to speak to PAISLEY and for both men to "*discipline*"²⁷ him. SMYTH claims he spoke with PAISLEY on the matter but that no further action took place against McGRATH.

SMYTH claims that in 1976 on learning that McGRATH was employed at a boys' hostel, he contacted a Mr JACKSON of the EHSSB to draw his attention to the allegations about McGRATH and suggested that JACKSON should contact police. Despite efforts²⁸, the RUC were unable to positively identify Mr JACKSON. Four 'Mr JACKSONS'²⁹ were interviewed by police but all denied having had a conversation with Rev. SMYTH re Kincora.

- **Brian GEMMELL**

Introduced to GARLAND through McCORMICK and was told of McGRATH's involvement in TARA, homosexuality, abuse of boys and employment in a boys' home. This led GEMMELL to look for the home on the Newtownards Road. GARLAND, however, told police that GEMMELL was not interested in the homosexual aspect of McGRATH, solely TARA, which "*annoyed*"³⁰ GARLAND.

On receipt of GARLAND's information, and following their second meeting, GEMMELL claims he wrote a 4 page MISOR detailing information on McGRATH; no copy of this MISOR has yet been located. GEMMELL was subsequently debriefed by Ian CAMERON who told him to 'drop' GARLAND as a source because homosexuality was not within the Army's remit. From the information available this appears to have been GEMMELL's last involvement with GARLAND.

²⁵ *ibid.*

²⁶ Statement of F MILLAR, 27/07/1982

²⁷ Statement of Rev Martin SMYTH, 16/04/1980

²⁸ See action 361&362 , C64/2/80 (1980 RUC Investigation)

²⁹ Statements of DD JACKSON, 07/07/1980, FIJ JACKSON, 11/06/1980, J JACKSON, 14/05/1980 and WF JACKSON, 02/06/1980

³⁰ Statement of D/Supt G CASKEY, 23/04/1982

Legend:

- Person Icons:**
 - Blue: Roy Garland V1
 - Green: Roy Garland allegations V1
 - Red: Anonymous phone call
 - Yellow: Unidentified Male
 - Black: RUC Officer
 - White: Male
 - Blue: Female
 - White: Pay Phone
 - Green: Anonymous
 - Black: Male Police Officer
- Document Icons:**
 - White: Intelligence Document
 - Black: Date GARLAND allegations were known
 - White: Unconfirmed knowledge
 - Black: Tentative link

Key Nodes and Connections:

- Roy GARLAND** (Central Node)
 - Rev. Martin SMYTH** (Alexander Pres. Church) - 1971
 - Rev. Ian PAISLEY** - c. 1967
 - UDR Captain N** - c. 1969/70
 - UDR Major H** - c. 1972
 - SGTQ** (123 Intell. Section 39 Brigade, HQNI) - c. 1972/73
 - Rev. Tom SHAW** (Cornsbrook Av. Congregational Church) - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. John MORROW** (Pres. Chaplin, QUB) - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. John LOCKINGTON** (Chaplain Orange Order) - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. Brian KENNAWAY** (Member of Christian Crusaders Orange Lodge) - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. S CALLAGHAN** - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. Henry AITCHISON** - c. 1973/74
 - John MALONE** (Headmaster, Orangefield Secondary School) - c. 1973/74
 - Fraser AGNEW** (Official Unionist Party) - c. 1973/74
 - Dr GLASGOW** (McGRATH's GP) - c. 1973/74
 - Clarence HOGG** - c. 1973/74
 - Joy CAMPBELL** - c. 1973/74
 - James HEYBURN** (Financial Controller, Martyr's Memorial) - c. 1973/74
 - Frank MILLAR** (Official Unionist Party, Son in law of William McGRATH) - c. 1973/74
 - Mr JACKSON** (Social Services) - c. 1973/74
 - Peter MCKENNA** (Journalist, Irish Independent) - c. 1973/74
 - Gerry FITZ MP** - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. Alan CAIRNS** (Ballymoney Free Presbyterian) - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. Ivan FOSTER** (Emmiskillen) - c. 1973/74
 - Emma GREENWOOD** (Martyr's Memorial Church) - c. 1973/74
 - Pastor MULLAN** (Lurgan Baptist Church) - c. 1973/74
 - Supt. John GRAHAM** (Head of Belfast CID) - c. 1973/74
 - George McDOUBREY** - c. 1973/74
 - David BROWNE** (Editor Protestant Telegraph) - c. 1973/74
 - Annie WILSON** (Rathgael) - c. 1973/74
 - Rita JOHNSTON** (Newtownards Rd Day Centre) - c. 1973/74
 - Valerie SHAW** (Missionary Worker, Martyr's Memorial Church) - c. 1973/74
 - Jim McCORMICK** - c. 1973/74
 - ACC William MEHARG** - c. 1973/74
 - D/Con James CULLEN** - c. 1973/74
 - RUC Confidential Telephone Line** - c. 1973/74
 - Unconfirmed 20yr old male** (Approached by McGRATH) - c. 1973/74
 - Unnamed TARA 'contact'** - c. 1973/74
 - Qpl Samuel STEWART** (3 UDR) - c. 1973/74
 - Major HALFORD-MacLEOD** (G2 Int. Officer 3 Infantry Brigade) - c. 1973/74
 - Clifford SMYTH** - c. 1973/74
 - Brian GEMMELL** (123 Intell. Section 39 Brigade, HQNI) - c. 1973/74
 - Ian CAMERON** (MIS HQNI) - c. 1973/74
 - Thomas PASSMORE** (County Master Orange Order) - c. 1973/74
 - Rev. Fergus BELL** (Free Methodist Church) - c. 1973/74
 - Anonymous Phone call** (Social Services, Hollywood Rd offices) - c. 1973/74

RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC6

Person Profile – James McCORMICK

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1.0 Introduction and Background

This profile on James McCORMICK is part of a wider strategic review of all Kincora-related material held by the PSNI. It should be read in conjunction with other Kincora related analytical reports, including the profiles on Roy GARLAND, Valerie SHAW and Brian GEMMELL.

Little is known about James McCORMICK. He was a veterinary surgeon, though described himself as an Evangelist. He first met William McGRATH in the mid-1960s when he had been invited to speak to a youth group at McGRATH's home at Wellington Park, Belfast. By the early 1970s, McCORMICK had been made aware of Roy GARLAND's accusations about McGRATH's involvement in homosexuality and abuse of young boys.

Jim McCORMICK subsequently facilitated Roy GARLAND's introduction to a number of key individuals linked to the Kincora story – D/Con James CULLEN, Valerie SHAW and Brian GEMMELL.

2.0 Methodology and Information Sources

Various information sources, both internal police files and open source research material have been used to inform the findings used in this profile. These include relevant statements, reports, exhibits and documents contained in the RUC Crime Files¹ prepared in 1980 and 1983 and the Sussex Police Investigation.

3.0 Personal Details

Name: William James 'Jim' McKendrick McCORMICK

Last Known Address: Ballynahinch Road, Carryduff

Occupation: Veterinary Surgeon

Other Interests: 1963 – 1966 – Superintendent of Emmanuel Mission, Wellwood Street, Belfast

McCORMICK was also involved in Home Missionary Work, telling police that he "*provided counselling for a number of people of all ages who have come to me for advice on a wide variety of matters*"².

4.0 McCORMICK's Timeline of Knowledge of McGRATH's Homosexual Abuse

- **1972** - Roy GARLAND first met Jim McCORMICK, having gone to him "*seeking counsel*"³. GARLAND told McCORMICK that:
 - McGRATH had made a homosexual approach towards GARLAND in the 1960s.
 - McGRATH was a homosexual who would 'treat' young boys for emotional blocks by sexually exploiting them.
 - McGRATH used GARLAND as a 'facilitator' in arranging for boys to be brought to McGRATH for treatment for emotional blocks; having arranged for 20 boys to be brought to McGRATH in the 1960s.
 - McGRATH was involved in TARA and used young people to infiltrate organisations including the Young Unionists and Martyr's Memorial Church.

¹ C64/2/80 and C64/5/83

² Statement of WJ McK McCORMICK, 10/03/1982

³ *ibid.*

- **Late September 1973** - Jim McCORMICK was 'counselling' Emma GREENWOOD (a friend of Valerie SHAW) and told GREENWOOD about a man *"in the Orange Order in Christian circles and in political circles, who was a homosexual and had used his position to corrupt or attempt to corrupt young men and boys into homosexual practices"*.⁴ GREENWOOD relayed this information to SHAW, who subsequently contacted McCORMICK to find out who he was referring to and what could be done about it.
- **October 1973** - Jim McCORMICK told Valerie SHAW about William McGRATH and his involvement in homosexual practices, corruption of young boys and his association with the Free Presbyterian Church. McCORMICK had been told this by Roy GARLAND. SHAW subsequently met GARLAND who confirmed these allegations and also told her that McGRATH was working in Kincora Boy's Home.
- **Early 1974** – McCORMICK introduced GARLAND to D/Con James CULLEN. McCORMICK had first met CULLEN through CULLEN's work with Drug Squad⁵. CULLEN asked McCORMICK if it would be possible to meet with the man who was making accusations against McGRATH, McCORMICK therefore facilitated the meeting between CULLEN and GARLAND.
- **1975** – Captain Brian GEMMELL (British Army Intelligence Corps) met James McCORMICK through their mutual interest in evangelism. At one meeting the two men discussed the subject of TARA; McCORMICK told GEMMELL that its leader was William McGRATH and described McGRATH as a "homosexual pervert⁶". McCORMICK suggested that GEMMELL should speak with Roy GARLAND as he was *"ex TARA and GARLAND was trying to expose TARA and McGRATH."*⁷ The first meeting between GEMMELL and GARLAND took place at McCORMICK's home.

⁴ Statement of Valerie SHAW 29/03/1982

⁵ Exhibit No 7, Sussex Police Review

⁶ Statement of Brian GEMMELL, 16/07/1982

⁷ *ibid.*

RESTRICTED

Kincora – Exhibit GC7

Person Profile - Valerie SHAW

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Background

Valerie SHAW was both a long-standing member (1952-75) and an employee of the Free Presbyterian Church (Martyr's Memorial Church). She also considered herself to be a friend of the PAISLEY family. When she resigned from his Church in 1975, she claims she did so, largely because, Revd Dr Ian PAISLEY had not dealt with her concerns over William McGRATH's homosexuality and abuse.

Describing her occupation as a missionary, for three years between 1973 and 1976 Valerie SHAW claims that she made repeated attempts to expose McGRATH's homosexual abuse and employment at Kincora to [leading] individuals connected to the Free Presbyterian Church, DUP, Orange Order, Social Services and RUC.

Valerie SHAW gave statements to the RUC in 1980 and 1982; she also provided a statement for the Sussex police in 1982.

2. Timeline of Valerie SHAW receiving and sharing knowledge on McGRATH's abuse

The following timeline, based on her statements to police provides an overview of when and to whom, Valerie SHAW spoke, in order to *"get McGRATH removed from Kincora Boys' Hostel..."*.¹

- **Late September 1973**- An acquaintance of Valerie SHAW, Emma GREENWOOD, approached her to say that she had heard from Jim McCORMICK of a man *"in the Orange Order, in Christian circles and in political circles, who was a homosexual and had used his position to corrupt or attempt to corrupt young men and boys into homosexual practices"*.²
- **October 1973** - Jim McCORMICK told Valerie SHAW about McGRATH and his involvement in homosexual sexual practices, corruption of young boys and his association with the Free Presbyterian Church. McCORMICK had been told this by Roy GARLAND. SHAW subsequently met GARLAND who confirmed these allegations and also told her that McGRATH was working in Kincora Boy's Home.
- **29th October 1973** – Valerie SHAW contacted Revd Dr Ian PAISLEY on learning of McGRATH's employment in Kincora and his homosexual corruption of Christian boys from their church. GARLAND told her of intimate letters he had received from McGRATH, which were still in his possession.
- **30th October 1973** – SHAW again contacted PAISLEY on learning that *"Brother McGRATH"* was to be involved in a commemoration service in a Free Presbyterian Church. PAISLEY said that he would *"deal with it"*.
- **1st November 1973** – SHAW obtained the original letters from GARLAND, written by McGRATH to him, as proof of homosexual behaviour.

¹ Statement of Valerie SHAW 02/03/1980

² Statement of Valerie SHAW 29/3/1982

- **2nd November 1973** – SHAW copied the letters and offered them to PAISLEY prior to his meeting with McGRATH. PAISLEY did not look at the letters. PAISLEY and James HEYBURN (financial director of Martyr's Memorial Church) met McGRATH but they did not put the homosexual allegations to him and the meeting appeared to end cordially.
- **5th November 1973** – PAISLEY asked SHAW for the letters between GARLAND and McGRATH to read. He later agreed they were "*horrible*"³.
- **January 1974** – SHAW "*caused PAISLEY to meet Mr GARLAND*"⁴.
- **June 1974**- Having been unable to persuade PAISLEY to take any action, SHAW began to disclose the allegations re McGRATH to a number of other contacts.
- **C. June 1974**- SHAW contacted two Free Presbyterian Ministers - Rev. Ivan FOSTER and Rev. Alan CAIRNS. Despite initially agreeing to support SHAW, after having spoken to PAISLEY, they both later retracted offers to assist.
- **June 1974**- Valerie SHAW contacted D/Supt John GRAHAM, Head of Belfast CID. She made him aware of McGRATH's employment at Kincora. As D/Supt GRAHAM was approaching retirement (he retired 30/06/74), he suggested that he would pass on the information to allow a police investigation to be carried out.
- **June 1975**- SHAW left the Free Presbyterian Church, "*mainly over this matter*"⁵.
- **August/September 1975**- Valerie SHAW spoke to the Rev Martin SMYTH re the homosexual activities of McGRATH. SMYTH subsequently spoke to Rev PAISLEY on the matter. In 1976 SMYTH says that he contacted a 'Mr JACKSON' at EHSSB on learning that McGRATH was employed in a Boys' hostel.
- **Mid 1976**- SHAW told Pastor MULLAN of Lurgan Baptist Church.
- **October 1976**- R36's wife (R36 had had a homosexual relationship with McGRATH in the 1950s) approached Valerie SHAW and made her aware of R36's 'breakdown' and attempted suicide due to his homosexual associations with a number of males, including "*one in charge of a boys' home*"⁶.

3. Analysis

To be read in conjunction with Appendix A - Valerie SHAW association chart.

Valerie SHAW claims that she was first made aware of McGRATH's homosexual abuse and employment in Kincora in October 1973. SHAW claims that she was told of the allegations, so that

³ Statement of Valerie SHAW, 29/03/1982

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ Statement of Valerie SHAW 29/03/1982

⁶ Statement of Rita JOHNSTON 21/03/1980

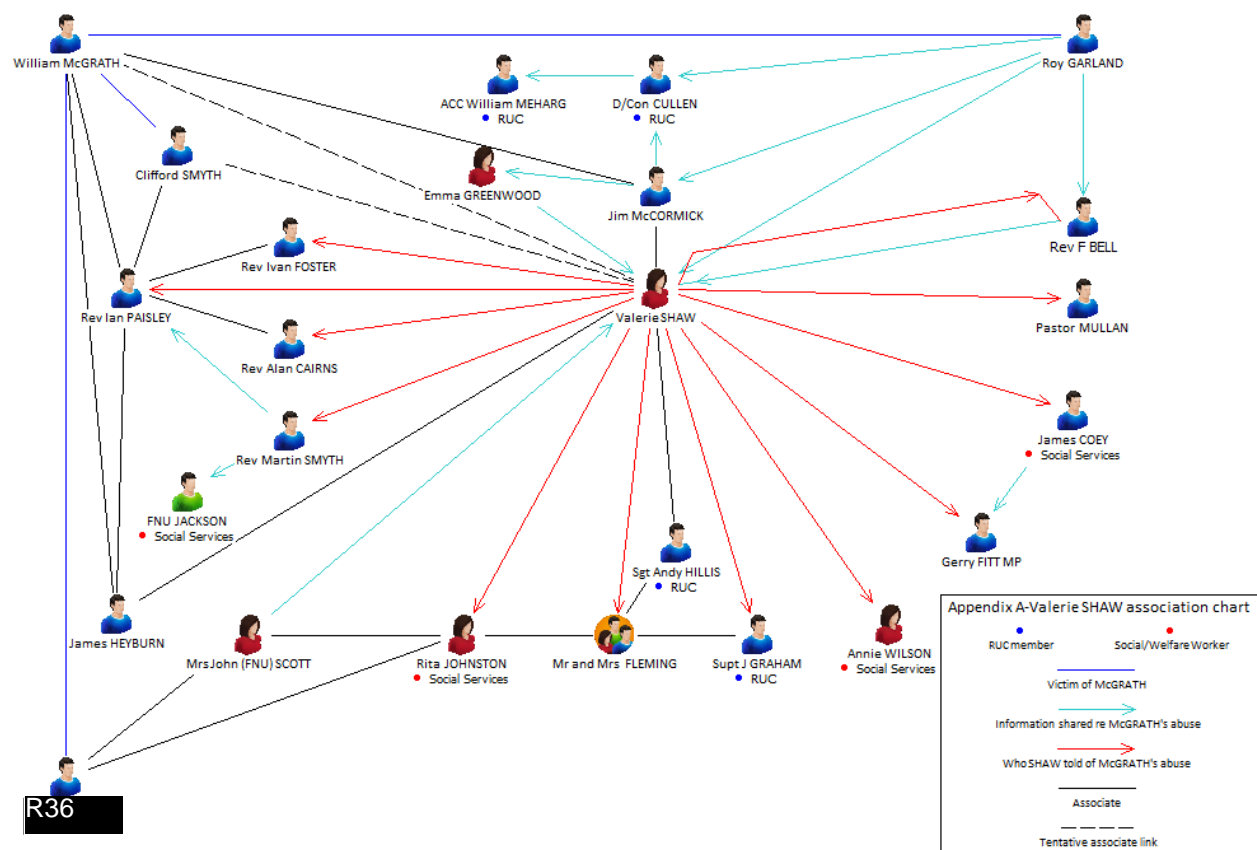
she could use “her influence over PAISLEY to get Clifford SMYTH to expose the activities of McGRATH”.⁷

From October 1973 until June 1974, Valerie SHAW states that she repeatedly tried to get Revd PAISLEY to act on her information on McGRATH. At PAISLEY's reluctance to take action, in June 1974 Valerie SHAW began to raise her concerns about McGRATH with others. These included other ministers in the Free Presbyterian Church, an RUC Superintendent and the Head of the Orange Order.

Between 1973 and 1976, SHAW told individuals in the Free Presbyterian Church, the Orange Order, Social Services and the RUC about McGRATH's homosexual abuse of young men and of his employment in Kincora.

Appendix A

Valerie SHAW Association Chart based on information contained within statements provided to the RUC or Sussex Police.



⁷ Statement of Valerie SHAW 02/03/1980

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Kincora – Exhibit GC8

Person Profile – Richard KERR

MK and SM
Higher Police Analyst (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1.0 Background

This profile on Richard KERR is part of a wider strategic review of all Kincora-related material held by the PSNI. This profile has been prepared using a variety of sources of information, though most notably has relied on the material contained in the RUC investigation into Kincora, the Sussex Police Review and associated police files¹. Whilst it is acknowledged that during the last two years Richard KERR has made numerous additional allegations to the media, only those made to police have been included in this report.

This profile has been written with an assumed knowledge, on the part of the reader, in relation to Kincora and some of the key individuals involved.

2.0 Overview

Richard KERR is a key individual with regards to allegations of child abuse at Kincora. It was his social workers (Helen GOGARTY and Judith KENNEDY) who first highlighted the 'goings-on' at Kincora to a journalist, Peter McKENNA of the Irish Independent. The subsequent article which appeared in that newspaper in January 1980, largely focussing on the KERR case, started the public exposure of what became known as the 'Kincora abuse scandal'.

When first interviewed by the RUC in April 1980, KERR made no complaints of [sexual] abuse against any members of staff at Kincora or any of the care institutions he had been resident in. KERR stated *"...during the time I was in homes and other institutions, I did not make any complaints about indecent behaviour, about anyone to any members of the welfare. There were no complaints to make"*².

By 1982, KERR's account³ had altered. He admitted to Sussex police that his initial statements in 1980 were *"true up to [the] point"*; however, he made a number of further disclosures to the Sussex police team, including admitting to having had consensual sex with William EDMONDS and being in a consensual homosexual relationship with [REDACTED] (with whom he was living with in Preston). KERR also alleged for the first time, that he had been abused whilst in care, in Williamson House [c.1979] by Eric WITCHELL, the person in charge.

At the time of his statement in 1982 KERR confirmed that he had had a number of casual homosexual relationships in London and considered himself to be bi-sexual.

3.0 Personal Details

Name: Richard KERR

Date of Birth: 12 May 1961

Previous Family Addresses: Connaught Street, Belfast later moved to Clovelly Street, Belfast

Residential care:

1966 – Williamson House

June 1975 – Kincora Boys' Hostel

¹ RUC Crime files C64/2/80 & C64/2/80 (1982)

² Statement of Richard KERR, 25/02/1980

³ Statement of Richard KERR, 26/10/1982

4.0 Overview of Richard KERR's allegations to police

KERR was admitted to Kincora on the 27th June 1975 and remained a resident there until his arrest, following his involvement in a series of burglaries, in October 1977; KERR was subsequently remanded in custody to Rathgael. It was following this arrest that D/Constable SCULLY⁴ became concerned about KERR's behaviour, when he [KERR] became "*livid with rage*" after MAINS refused to visit him in police custody. KERR threatened to "*tell all*" if MAINS did not appear. Amongst the issues D/Constable SCULLY had about Richard KERR and Kincora, was the apparent "*lack of discipline*"⁵ in the Home. SCULLY believed there was more substance to KERR's 'veiled threats' and discussed this with a number of social workers, though he had no evidence to substantiate his concerns. David MORROW, Senior Social Worker, appears to have agreed with SCULLY'S assessment, noting that KERR had an "*abnormal attachment*" to MAINS⁶.

During his time in Kincora, KERR told police he looked on Joe MAINS as "*a father*" and would sit in MAINS' flat within Kincora, discussing his future; at times this involved alcohol consumption. KERR stated that MAINS never touched him or said anything to him of a homosexual manner⁷.

KERR told police, however that William McGRATH was known as a homosexual in Kincora, as KERR had been told by other residents that McGRATH had 'tried it on' with them. KERR told police in 1980 that McGRATH "*used to play around*" with him and McGRATH enjoyed it "*in a homosexual way*".

Whilst in Rathgael, KERR continued to ask for MAINS to visit him⁸. Given that hostel staff had no responsibility to former residents once they move into new accommodation, it has been said this was an 'unusual' rather than regular occurrence.

KERR has never made a complaint to police of abuse by Joseph MAINS.

At his trial in December 1977, KERR was sentenced to Borstal training and transferred to Millisle. During his time in Millisle, KERR met William 'Billy' EDMONDS (a Medical Orderly). Initially in 1980, KERR told police that when in Woburn House [Millisle] he became friendly with EDMONDS who "*treated him differently and gave him things*". In 1982 KERR admitted to Sussex police that EDMONDS "*didn't do anything*" to him whilst at Millisle, but after he left there, EDMONDS committed buggery with KERR at EDMONDS' house. KERR also alleged that EDMONDS gave KERR a radio as a gift, following sexual relations. KERR alleged that on two further occasions, EDMONDS attempted to have sex with him, but KERR says he refused. KERR said he didn't tell the RUC in 1980 about EDMONDS bugging him because he was "*embarrassed*" and thought they [RUC] were "*only interested in Kincora*". EDMONDS provided a statement to the RUC in 1980 admitting to having had sexual contact with Richard KERR whilst he was in Millisle Borstal, placing the abuse in Millisle⁹.

There was difficulty in finding suitable accommodation for KERR on his release from Millisle Borstal in February 1979. Kincora had allegedly been ruled out by social workers over concerns about possible homosexual activity there¹⁰. In his statement, William MORRIS, a former social worker¹¹ highlighted that, "*... it was suspected that Joseph MAINS, the Warden of Kincora, was homosexual*".

⁴ Statement of D/CON SCULLY, 28/01/1980

⁵ Statement of Clive SCOLAR, 30/04/1980

⁶ Statement of David Patrick MORROW, 13/02/1980

⁷ Statement of Richard KERR, 25/02/1980

⁸ Two letters sent to Mr MAINS from R KERR dated 28/12/1977 and 09/01/1978

⁹ Statement of William EDMONDS, 10/04/1980

¹⁰ Statement of J KENNEDY, 21/04/1982

¹¹ Statement of William MORRIS, 23/09/1982

and believed to be having a homosexual relationship with the boy [KERR] and for the latter's protection it was necessary that alternative accommodation be found".

In 1979, on release from borstal, KERR was placed in Williamson House for a period of 6 weeks. KERR told Sussex police in 1982, it was during this stay in Williamson House when he was abused by Eric WITCHELL. KERR told police that he had sex with Brother Eric WITCHELL. KERR had left Millisle and been placed in Williamson House for a period of 6 weeks [c. February/ March 1979], during that time WITCHELL buggered KERR about 3 or 4 times and that alcohol was involved. KERR stated *"he was the first man to start me off on homosexuality"*.

5.0 Statements provided to police by Richard KERR

Richard KERR provided two statements to the initial RUC investigation in February 1980 and a further statement to the Sussex police team in October 1982. The following sections are a résumé of the most pertinent points made in each of his three statements to police.

5.1 Key Points from Statement of 25th February 1980

KERR stated that whilst a resident in Williamson House he met KIN340. They formed a friendship which continued when KERR moved to Kincora. KIN340, together with another male, KIN341, collected KERR from Kincora and frequented a number of hostelrys in the Belfast and Larne areas. KERR stated that he only went with these men as friends and had visited KIN341's home where they would have drinks.

In his statement, KERR admitted that he had gone to the Highways Hotel, Larne on 14th October 1977 with KIN341 and KIN340. KERR was arrested for theft from the hotel on this date.

During his time in Kincora, KERR looked on Joe MAINS as *"a father"*; MAINS knew about [some of] KERR's criminality (i.e. break-ins). He would sit in MAINS' flat in Kincora, discussing his future; at times this involved alcohol consumption. KERR stated that MAINS never touched him or said anything to him of a homosexual manner.

KERR stated that he was told by a number of other Kincora residents that McGRATH was a known homosexual and that MAINS knew of William McGRATH touching boys who were resident in Kincora. KERR told police that McGRATH had *"played around with me by pulling my jumper and wrestling with me. He would pull me close to him, his front to my back, and press his belly up against me ... I knew he was enjoying it in a homosexual way"*.

KERR clarified to police that what he had meant by his threat to *"tell all"* after MAINS failed to turn up for his court case in October 1977. This threat related to their drinking together and that MAINS knew about KERR's criminality and had knowledge of McGRATH's *"behaviour"*.

Whilst in Kincora, KERR met Stephen WARING (Kincora resident) and they became involved in criminality with KIN274 (Kincora resident) who KERR claimed orchestrated these crimes. KERR stated that he and WARING had a suicide pact, should they be caught for their crimes. KERR said that since hearing the news of WARING's death [November 1977] he had tried to commit suicide by slashing his wrists on several occasions.

KERR told police that when in Woburn House [Millisle] he became friendly with William EDMONDS. When he was released from Millisle, KERR said that EDMONDS visited him in the Park Avenue Hotel and Bishops Court Hotel where he [KERR] was residing and they had drinks together.

Also whilst in Millisle borstal, KERR mentioned that he was visited by Eric MITCHAM [WITCHELL] who was dressed as a church minister but that he [KERR] hadn't asked for this visit.

When KERR moved to live with his aunt in Preston in 1979, he met a [REDACTED], who KERR later shared a house with. [REDACTED] received rent from KERR of £15 per week. KERR stated that he had received the gift of a watch from [REDACTED] for Christmas 1979. KERR told police *"there is nothing going on between him and I"*.

KERR stated that he *"did not make any complaints about indecent behaviour by anyone to any members of the welfare. There were no complaints to make"*.

5.2 Key Points from Statement of 26th February 1980

KERR also told police that two residents, R9 [REDACTED] and KIN46 [REDACTED], moved in with a retired social worker (KIN342 [REDACTED]) when they left Kincora in July 1977. KERR claimed that there were rumours that KIN342 [REDACTED] was homosexual.

KERR stated that MAINS had asked him to give him a massage one night, whilst in Kincora; this was witnessed by Stephen WARING. KERR refused. KERR was asked by MAINS if KIN46 [REDACTED] ever masturbated and KERR wondered why MAINS had asked this.

5.3 Key Points from Statement of 26th October 1982

KERR told the Sussex team that his first statement in 1980 was true up to the point he talked about his friendship with Billy EDMONDS (see Section 4 above).

In his statement in 1982 KERR also told police that he had sex with Eric WITCHELL in Williamson House.

6.0 Conclusion

It is known to the author that Richard KERR has made numerous allegations to the media; however the details of these have not been included in this report. Only allegations contained within statements provided to the RUC and Sussex Review team have been considered.

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Kincora – Exhibit GC9

Person Profile – Raymond SEMPLE

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1.0 Introduction

This profile on Raymond SEMPLE is part of a wider strategic review of all Kincora-related material held by the PSNI. Similar profiles on the two other convicted Kincora staff have also been prepared.

2.0 Background

Raymond SEMPLE was arrested on 1st April 1980 for alleged homosexual activities at Kincora Boys' Hostel. At his trial in 1981, SEMPLE pleaded guilty to 4 counts of homosexual abuse against 2 Kincora residents (buggery x2 and gross indecency x2) and was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. SEMPLE's sentence was longer than that of McGRATH's (4 years imprisonment following conviction for 15 charges) as it was felt that his sentence should be reflective of the position of responsibility that SEMPLE held at the hostel. SEMPLE was released from HMP Maze on 08/06/1984.

3.0 Methodology and Information Sources

This profile has been prepared using a variety of sources of information, though most notably has relied on the material contained in the RUC investigations into Kincora (1980 & 1982), the Sussex Police Review and associated police files¹. Open source research was also undertaken and is referenced where appropriate in this report.

This profile has been written with an assumed knowledge, on the part of the reader, in relation to 'Kincora' and some of the key individuals involved.

4.0 Key Findings

- Little is known about Raymond SEMPLE, particularly in relation to his life outside Kincora.
- Unlike his fellow convicted Kincora staff members, Raymond SEMPLE, openly admitted to police that he was a homosexual. This was confirmed in a medical examination.
- His 'friendship' with MAINS facilitated his employment at Kincora, on 2 separate occasions.
- Unlike his fellow Kincora convicted staff members, prior to the RUC investigation in 1980, there were no complaints or allegations to police or social services, made against SEMPLE by Kincora residents.
- Raymond SEMPLE's sentence of 5 years imprisonment was reflective of his position as second-in-charge within the Hostel, as opposed to the number of charges and victims, particularly when compared with William McGRATH's case.
- There is no evidence that SEMPLE committed sexual abuse on any other Kincora resident, other than the two he was convicted of abusing.

¹ RUC Crime files C64/2/80 & C64/2/80 (1982)

5.0 Personal Details

Name: Raymond SEMPLE

Date of Birth: 6th January 1922

Date of Death: 7th December 2010

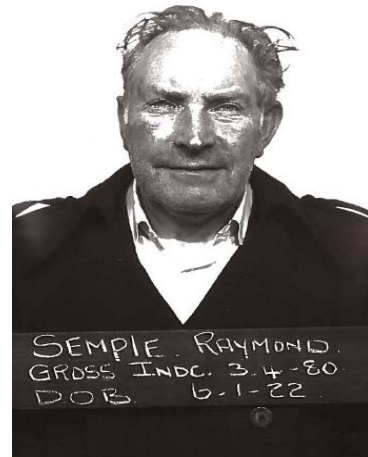
Last Known Address: Fortwilliam Parade, Belfast

Employment history:

Shorts- Fitter's Helper (1938 – c. 1945)

Harland and Wolff- Fitter's Helper (c. 1947 – 1964)

Kincora Boys' Hostel-Deputy Officer in Charge (08/09/1964 – 28/02/1966) and (10/06/1969 – suspension on 04/03/1980)



Custody Photo: Raymond SEMPLE

6.0 SEMPLE's Private Life

Prior to his employment at Kincora, Raymond SEMPLE is known to have worked as a Fitter's Helper from the age of 16. He had volunteered with the St John's Ambulance Service for 25 years and was an Officer in the 13th Belfast Brigade of the Boys' Brigade. He also appears to have had an interest in football; he was a Steward for Glentoran FC.

When SEMPLE was interviewed by the RUC in 1980, he freely admitted to be a long practising homosexual. His admission was later confirmed in a medical examination carried out on SEMPLE in April 1980². During his interview, SEMPLE admitted to police that he would regularly frequent Botanic Gardens in Belfast to meet strangers for homosexual sex.

No further details are known about Raymond SEMPLE's private life. He did not have a known long term partner and police do not appear to have identified or spoken to any men with whom SEMPLE had a homosexual relationship outside of Kincora.

7.0 SEMPLE's Employment in Kincora

Raymond SEMPLE had two periods of employment as Deputy Warden in Charge of Kincora Boys Hostel, which included 'living-in'. His first period of employment began in September 1964 when he was aged 42. He had applied for the post at the suggestion of Joseph MAINS, whom SEMPLE knew from their time together with the St John's Ambulance Service. SEMPLE had no formal qualifications relevant to this post, but did, however, work on a voluntary basis in Kincora for a number of years prior to his employment³. Joseph MAINS also provided SEMPLE with a favourable reference which assisted him in successfully obtaining the position.

² Statement of Robert B IRWIN, 17/07/1980

³ Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Children's Homes and Hostels, 1985, para 3.15 & Kincora Visitors Book

In February 1966, SEMPLE resigned from his position in Kincora Hostel, claiming that he left due to his mother's ill health. It is believed that SEMPLE resigned at the suggestion of MAINS following his discovery of SEMPLE's homosexual relationship with [B3/R1] a Kincora resident. After he left Kincora, Raymond SEMPLE worked in Harland and Wolff and Cyril Lord's Carpets, before returning to the Hostel three years later⁴.

In 1969 Raymond SEMPLE was again appointed as Deputy Warden in Kincora, having again applied for the post with the backing of MAINS. He remained in post until he was suspended on 4th March 1980, following the exposure of the Kincora 'scandal' by the media in January 1980.

8.0 Abusive 'Relationships' with Kincora Residents

Raymond SEMPLE admitted to sexually abusing two Kincora residents in the early 1960s – [B3/R1] and [R7]. [B3/R1] and [R7] were both also sexually abused by Joseph MAINS as well as Raymond SEMPLE when they were resident in Kincora. It is also of note that the 'relationship' between SEMPLE and [B3/R1] continued for some time after [B3/R1] had left Kincora.

8.1 [B3/R1]

[B3/R1] told police that after he left Kincora, he remained friendly with SEMPLE and continued to have sex with him⁵. SEMPLE and [B3/R1] were both stewards at the Oval. According to [B3/R1], the two men travelled to football matches together and had sex in the toilets of the train. SEMPLE would also visit [B3/R1] in his flat where they would have sex. [B3/R1] claims their relationship continued until c. 1974.

8.2 [R7]

When interviewed by the RUC in 1980, SEMPLE admitted to police that he had sexually assaulted [R7] when he was resident in Kincora. [R7] confirmed the abuse.

8.3 Further Allegations

No further allegations of abuse were made to police against SEMPLE by Kincora residents to either the 1980 RUC investigation or 1982 Sussex Review. It is of note that [KIN26] (ex-resident) in his statement to police claimed that he knew that [KIN14] was a favourite of SEMPLE's with whom he regularly stayed at weekends [at SEMPLE's home]⁶.

Although no allegations of sexual abuse were made, [KIN46], former Kincora resident, told police in 1980 that he had gone drinking with SEMPLE on a number of occasions to the Glentoran and Crusaders Clubs⁷.

⁴ Statement of D/Con William McGLADDERY, 06/07/1980

⁵ Statement of [B3/R1], 12/05/1980

⁶ Statement of [KIN26], 16/04/1980

⁷ Statement of [KIN46], 12/07/1982

9.0 Knowledge of SEMPLE's Abuse of Kincora Residents

Unlike Joseph MAINS and William McGRATH, prior to the 1980 RUC investigation, Raymond SEMPLE had not been the subject of any previous police or social services 'investigations' into sexual abuse allegations.

Joseph MAINS was aware that Raymond SEMPLE had sexually abused B3/R1 in Kincora and, allegedly, had told him to stop. MAINS also sexually abused B3/R1. SEMPLE claims that he left B3/R1 alone for approximately a week after being reprimanded by MAINS, before recommencing the abuse. Again, MAINS spoke to SEMPLE, this time "*MAINS was serious about it*"⁸. In February 1966 at MAINS' suggestion⁹, SEMPLE resigned from his position.

10.0 SEMPLE's Knowledge of Abuse in Kincora

10.1 Abuse by Joseph MAINS

SEMPLE told police that some of the boys in Kincora had complained to him that "*MAINS was having intercourse with them*"¹⁰ but claims he didn't remember the complainants' names.

10.2 Abuse by William McGRATH

Raymond SEMPLE claimed that he discussed the residents' complaints of abuse against William McGRATH with Joseph MAINS and that they both "*tried to watch McGRATH*"¹¹ to prevent further abuse. SEMPLE alleged that he "*felt embarrassed about the complaints because MAINS had to tell him off about unlawful sexual intercourse with the boys during his first period of employment in Kincora*"¹².

10.3 Co-resident Abuse

Raymond SEMPLE was made aware of some homosexual activity between residents in Kincora. There is no evidence that SEMPLE did anything about these complaints.

11.0 SEMPLE's Association with William McGRATH

Prior to William McGRATH starting work in Kincora in 1971, Raymond SEMPLE did not know him, describing him as "*a complete stranger*".¹³ There is no evidence that the two men were ever anything more than work colleagues.

⁸ Statement of D/Con W McGLADDERY, 06/07/1980

⁹ Statement of D/S J MIDDLEMISS, 13/5/1980

¹⁰ Statement of D/Con William McGLADDERY, 06/07/1980

¹¹ Statement of D/Con J SHORT, 14/04/1980

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ Statement of D/Sgt WA GRAHAM, 20/05/1980 re interview with R SEMPLE on 01/04/1980

12.0 SEMPLE's Association with Joseph MAINS

Raymond SEMPLE and Joseph MAINS appear to have had a long standing 'friendship' for many years prior to becoming work colleagues in Kincora, having met through their voluntary work with the St. John's Ambulance. MAINS told police that he'd also known Raymond SEMPLE through BAR1 (MAINS')¹⁴.

Having previously volunteered in Kincora with MAINS, SEMPLE successfully applied for the post of Deputy Warden in 1964; indeed MAINS' influence ensured SEMPLE's reappointment in 1969.

Outside of work, the two men often socialised together in various bars and hostelries in East Belfast and beyond. They were both honorary members of the Harland & Wolff Social Club due to "their work with children"¹⁵. Raymond SEMPLE was also known to frequently socialise with members of the wider MAINS family, including BAR1.

On two consecutive Easter holidays, Raymond SEMPLE and Joseph MAINS went on a tour of Ireland together in the early 1960s, accompanied by Kincora residents Hugh QUINN and R2. OV7 also went on these trips.

Both MAINS and SEMPLE were asked by police if they had had a homosexual relationship at any stage; both men denied this.

¹⁴ Statement of D/Sgt J MIDDLEMISS, 13/05/1980 re: interview with Joseph MAINS

¹⁵ Statement of Robert CROCKETT, 02/02/1983



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Exhibit GC10- Kincora Strategic Overview

Person Profile

John Colin WALLACE

MK & SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Overview

John Colin WALLACE is a former member of the Ministry of Defence's (MoD) Information Policy Unit attached to HQNI between May 1968 and January 1975. He resigned from the MoD in December 1975, as an alternative to dismissal, following his admission of passing a restricted document to a journalist.

WALLACE was convicted of the manslaughter of Jonathan LEWIS in March 1981 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. His conviction was later quashed in 1996.

This analytical report has been produced as part of the ongoing strategic analytical overview of Kincora-related material held by the Police Service of Northern Ireland. It should be read in conjunction with other Kincora related analysis.

2. Reference Material

Various information sources, both internal police files and open source research material have been used to inform the findings used in this profile. These include relevant statements, reports, exhibits and documents contained in RUC Crime Files.

Open source research on Colin WALLACE was also undertaken and the results are referenced accordingly throughout the profile.

3. Personal Details

Full name: John Colin WALLACE

Address: Arundel, West Sussex

DOB: 06/06/43

Spouse: Eileen

Education: Ballymena Academy and Belfast Tech.

Employment (pre MoD):

- Nov 1959 – Apprentice Chemist with JA Woodside & Co, Ballymena
- July 1962 – Sales Rep. Kuros Ltd, Ballymena
- (October 1962 – joined Royal Ulster Rifles (TA) as Lieutenant)
- July 1964 – Company Director, Photopress, Press Agency, Antrim
- (1966 – 1968 – member of 'B' Specials)
- 01/05/68 – commenced employment with MoD at HQNI

4. WALLACE and Kincora

On the 11th September 1984, Frederick HOLROYD handed over three Scrapbooks to Essex Police Special Branch; HOLROYD refused to tell police where he had got the Scrapbooks from. These scrapbooks contained copies of correspondence between Colin WALLACE (who was then in prison) and a number of individuals including HOLROYD, legal representatives and MoD officials. Copies of press cuttings and a number of documents purportedly written by WALLACE whilst in prison are also included.

Within Scrapbook 6 (Exhibit GC85) there is a 17 page report entitled *“Political and Security Implications regarding the Disclosure of Security Classified Information to assist in the Investigation of the Allegations relating to the Kincora Boys’ Hostel, Belfast”*, dated March 1982. This document is believed to have been written by Colin WALLACE but has not been verified. Seven pages of this report are exhibited as GC94¹.

Colin WALLACE claims that he was first made aware of ‘the situation in Kincora’² in 1972, when an unnamed female social worker contacted him alleging that a boy in Kincora had told her that he was being sexually abused by the staff in the Home. WALLACE asserts that this social worker told him that similar accusations had been made by other Kincora residents and the matter had been reported to the RUC, although no action had been taken. The social worker, according to WALLACE, also voiced her concerns that William McGRATH was a homosexual.

Writing in March 1982, WALLACE alleges that he immediately reported the key points from his conversation with the female social worker to a member of the ‘Intelligence staff’³ at Lisburn and asked him to raise the matter with the RUC.

Colin WALLACE claims that he had no further knowledge of Kincora until late 1973/early 1974, when he was asked by an MI5 officer to take part in a project *“designed to cause major dissention within the Loyalist leadership..., code named Clockwork Orange 2”*⁴. WALLACE says that he saw a report *“which allegedly came from the RUC”*⁵, which showed that a number of individuals with close links to the Rev. PAISLEY were involved in or aware of the Kincora situation. WALLACE also refers to another RUC report he had sight of in 1973/4, which was a lengthy report on allegations made by a Kincora resident.

¹ It is unclear who redacted the 17 page report, *“Political and Security Implications regarding the Disclosure of Security Classified Information to assist in the Investigation of the Allegations relating to the Kincora Boys’ Hostel, Belfast”* and made it a 7 page exhibit.

² Exhibit GC94, File Ref: C64/22/85, dated March 1982

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid*

According to WALLACE's own account⁶ from late 1973 he tried to 'leak' stories to the press about Kincora, in an effort to expose the ongoing abuse. There is evidence that in 1973 WALLACE briefed journalists about TARA, McGRATH and McGRATH's homosexuality. WALLACE claims to have briefed four journalists on Kincora between 1973 and 1976 – David McKITTRICK (Irish Times), Kevin DOWLING (Sunday Mirror), Conor O'CLEERY (Irish Times) and David BLUNDY (Sunday Times). All of these journalists acknowledge that they were briefed by WALLACE during this period, but none remembered having ever been briefed on Kincora⁷.

Colin WALLACE was named in the House of Commons⁸ by Gerry FITT, MP, as a witness in the Kincora affair because *"he gave an interview to journalists in 1975 and made them aware of all aspects of Kincora⁹"*.

Despite this claim by Gerry FITT in the House of Commons, as well as WALLACE's own, repeated accounts of what he knew about Kincora, he has consistently refused to cooperate with any police or state-sponsored inquiry into Kincora. See section 13 below.

5. Time line of key events in John Colin WALLACE's [military] career until 1980

Date	Key Events	Further Information
01/05/1968	Started work as an (unestablished) Assistant Information Officer (IO) at HQNI.	
02/03/1970	Promoted to Acting Unestablished Information Officer, HQNI.	At his Promotion Board WALLACE was assessed as <i>"putting up a very good performance¹⁰"</i>
14/12/1971	Promoted to 'Established' Information Officer, HQNI.	In his reference for this promotion WALLACE's work was described as outstanding and he was assessed as having the ability 'to rise two or more grades'. ¹¹
Jan. 1972	WALLACE was acting Captain in the UDR	
28/02/1973	Successfully completed the probationary period as Information Officer.	In his probation report, WALLACE was described as <i>"loyal, conscientious and hardworking and deserving of promotion to SIO¹²"</i>
July 1974	Temporary promotion to Senior Information Officer (SIO).	This promotion coincided with the creation of the PSYOPS Unit and WALLACE's prominent role therein. WALLACE maintained his 'official' duties whilst being part of the Army's 'black' propaganda unit.
27/09/1974	WALLACE became a substantive SIO.	The Board recommended unanimously that WALLACE be made substantive and that <i>"his good board performance was backed up by very good ACR's covering the four years since he was promoted to IO¹³"</i>

⁶ Exhibit GC94, File Ref: C64/22/85, dated March 1982

⁷ Statement of David McKITTRICK, 25/02/1982 and Exhibit DMck1, (part of RUC File C64/5/83), Statement of DS ELLIOTT re: interview of David BLUNDY, 16/12/1982, statement of Conor O'CLERY 27/09/1985 and Statement of Kevin DOWLING, 30/03/1982

⁸ House of Commons debate 18/2/1982- Gerry FITT MP

⁹ <http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/commons/1982/feb/18/kincora-childrens-home>

¹⁰ Report from MoD Annex A Mr JC WALLACE Senior Information Officer Age 32 (02/07/75), part of Defence Secretariat Division 6c to

CAPTAIN L re: Colin John WALLACE

¹¹ Report from MoD Annex A Mr JC WALLACE Senior Information Officer Age 32 (02/07/75), part of Defence Secretariat Division 6c to

CAPTAIN L re: Colin John WALLACE

¹² Report from MoD Annex A Mr JC WALLACE Senior Information Officer Age 32 (02/07/75), part of Defence Secretariat Division 6c to

CAPTAIN L re: Colin John WALLACE

¹³ Report from MoD Annex A Mr JC WALLACE Senior Information Officer Age 32 (02/07/75), part of Defence Secretariat Division 6c to

CAPTAIN L re: Colin John WALLACE

Date	Key Events	Further Information
October 1974	WALLACE claims he was identified by certain journalists as being involved in black propaganda activities against the paramilitary organisations.	In late 1974, WALLACE's authorities found that as WALLACE had made " <i>unauthorised disclosures to journalists ... it was decided that, in view of the high standards required among PR staff in the exceptional political and military situation in Northern Ireland, Mr WALLACE could no longer be employed there</i> " ¹⁴ . The decision was taken to transfer WALLACE to HQ North West District. It is also alleged that the Security Service had carried out an investigation into certain suspected leaks to the Press in 1974 (involving WALLACE).
31/01/1975	Official farewell party for WALLACE at HQNI.	WALLACE claims this was organised to " <i>demonstrate that I was leaving Headquarters Northern Ireland on the best possible terms</i> " ¹⁵ .
04/02/1975	WALLACE delivered a RESTRICTED document to the home of Robert FISK, a journalist with the Times.	See section 6 below.
05/02/1975	Transferred from HQNI to HQ North West District, Preston as SIO.	
11/02/1975	WALLACE was interviewed by John GROVES, Chief of Public Relations, MoD in London on an " <i>administrative matter</i> " ¹⁶ . WALLACE was suspended without pay from the MoD until his case was heard by a Civil Service Disciplinary Board.	The 'administrative matter' referred to by GROVES was a conversation which involved WALLACE's admission to him that he had passed a classified document to a journalist. GROVE, in his 1975, statement claimed he had instructed WALLACE to tell police the whole truth [re WALLACE's role at HQNI].
25/06/1975	WALLACE was informed that he would be dismissed from the Civil Service for unauthorised passing of information. ¹⁷	
17/10/1975	WALLACE appealed to the Civil Service Appeal Board (CSAB); the hearing concluded that WALLACE could offer his resignation as an alternative to dismissal.	The CSAB concluded that there was justification for the MoD's decision to dismiss WALLACE. " <i>but having regard for his previous good record of service, if Mr WALLACE wished to offer his resignation the Dept. should accept this as an alternative to dismissal</i> ". ¹⁸ See Section 9 below re Calcutt Inquiry.
14/11/1975	WALLACE resigned from UDR.	
31/12/1975	WALLACE resigned from the MoD as an alternative to dismissal.	
Sept/ Oct 1976	WALLACE took up the post of Information Officer with Arun and District Council, Sussex.	
05/08/1980	Murder of Jonathan LEWIS (a Brighton-based Antiques dealer) - his body was found on the banks of the River Arun.	WALLACE was accused of murdering LEWIS (WALLACE had allegedly been having an affair with LEWIS' wife, Jane). The two men were due to attend a dinner party together on the night the murder took place.
18/09/1980	Sussex Police charged John Colin WALLACE with the murder of Jonathan LEWIS.	

¹⁴ Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/82, Part 4 of C64/5/83

¹⁵ Statement after Caution of John Colin WALLACE 12/2/1975 part of C298/4/75

¹⁶ Statement of John GROVES, 07/06/1982, part of C64/5/83

¹⁷ Information obtained from an NIO response to a Parliamentary question December 1989- enclosed as part of correspondence between the Permanent Under Secretary at the NIO and the Deputy Chief Constable RUC

¹⁸ *ibid.*

Date	Key Events	Further Information
20/03/1981	WALLACE pleaded not guilty to murder but was found guilty of manslaughter and imprisoned for 10 years.	
12/02/1982	WALLACE was refused leave to appeal at the Royal Courts of Justice, London.	
December 1986	WALLACE was released on parole from prison.	
Sept 1990	WALLACE was awarded compensation for wrongful dismissal from the MoD following the publication of the CALCUTT Inquiry.	£30,000 awarded to WALLACE. See Section 9 below re Calcutt Inquiry.
09/10/1996	WALLACE'S conviction for manslaughter was quashed and the Court of Appeal ruled that WALLACE should not face a retrial.	In a reserved judgment, Lord Bingham, the Lord Chief Justice, and two other judges ruled the conviction unsafe and cleared Mr Wallace after new medical evidence led to the case being referred by the Home Secretary, Michael Howard, for review.

6. Alleged Passing of Classified Documents to Unauthorised Persons in 1975

On the 4th February 1975, a restricted document was delivered to an address in Hillsborough occupied by a journalist from the Times newspaper, Robert FISK. A subsequent police and military investigation concluded that the document had been delivered by John Colin WALLACE.

When WALLACE was initially interviewed by the RUC¹⁹ he denied passing the restricted document in question to FISK. Instead, WALLACE told police that he had left FISK 6 photographs in an envelope for the journalist to use in a forthcoming book he was publishing about the Ulster Worker's Strike. By the time WALLACE was re interviewed by RUC officers on the 12th February²⁰, he admitted to having passed classified documents to FISK on the 4th February 1975. During this police interview, WALLACE also admitted that he had previously passed and/or 'leaked' other classified documents and sensitive military information to FISK and other journalists, as part of his role in PSYOPS.

In his statement of the 12th February 1975, WALLACE claimed that in October 1974 he had been identified by a number of journalists as being involved in "*black propaganda against the paramilitary organisations*". WALLACE's authorities believed that continued press interest in his role would expose the work of PSYOPS and so "*for reasons of personal safety I was posted to HQ North West District*"²¹. WALLACE told police during interview, that Peter BRODERICK, a former Chief Information Officer at HQNI (and WALLACE's immediate superior) could verify WALLACE's account (particularly in relation to his work in PSYOPS). Mr BRODERICK was not interviewed. Two other senior MoD officials²² (Chief Information Officer David McDINE and Lieutenant Colonel Jeremy RAILTON) who had been named by WALLACE as having direct knowledge of his work in PSYOPS, were interviewed by the RUC, but did not make mention of the existence/ work of PSYOPS in their statements.

¹⁹ Statement of Colin WALLACE 06/02/1975

²⁰ Statement of Colin WALLACE 12/02/1975

²¹ *ibid.*

²² Statements of David McDINE 28/02/1975 and Lt Col RAILTON 04/03/1975

A file was prepared by the RUC and sent to the DPP in March 1975 on the alleged passing of a classified document to an unauthorised person. The DPP recommended 'No Prosecution' as *"the public interest might better be served by disciplinary proceedings than by a prosecution"*²³.

7. Disciplinary Action by the MoD against WALLACE and the Civil Service Appeals Board 1975

Disciplinary procedures were taken against WALLACE by the MoD and he appeared at a hearing of the Civil Services Appeal Board in June 1975.

The case against WALLACE in 1975 comprised of 4 charges:

1. He retained a classified document from his time in Ireland without authorisation
2. That he passed it on to someone unauthorised to receive it
3. That he prevaricated when asked about this document by police
4. That he continued to answer press queries about Northern Ireland affairs after being posted to Preston even though he had been explicitly instructed not to do so.

The case against WALLACE concluded with Charges 1 and 2 proven whilst 3 and 4 were disregarded. It was decided that, despite his previous good record, he could no longer be employed in a position of trust or responsibility and should therefore be dismissed. On the 25th June 1975, WALLACE was informed that he would be dismissed from the Civil Service.

Colin WALLACE appealed this decision and his appeal was heard on the 17th October 1975 at the Civil Services Appeal Board (CSAB). At the hearing, Peter BRODERICK provided evidence²⁴ on WALLACE's behalf, which confirmed WALLACE's version that he had been employed as an *"unattributable briefer for top journalists, the person who feeds psychological warfare lines to the ears of the press. He [WALLACE] is required to prepare his own material after liaising with intelligence, to meet top journalists face to face and to make individual and on the spot decisions on matters of national security during such interviews"*²⁵. The MoD did not contest BRODERICK's account.

The Appeal hearing found that the previous decision of dismissal was justified; however, *"having regard to his [WALLACE's] previous good record of service, they recommended that, if WALLACE wished to offer his resignation, the Department should accept this as an alternative to dismissal"*²⁶. WALLACE subsequently offered his resignation, which was accepted with effect from 31 December 1975.

8. Murder of Jonathon LEWIS

On the 5th August 1980, Jonathon LEWIS was found dead in the River Arun; LEWIS was a friend of Colin WALLACE and there were suspicions that WALLACE had been having an affair with LEWIS' wife, Jane.

²³ Barry SHAW, Director of Public Prosecutions NI, 19/05/1975

²⁴ GC86 (C64/22/85)

²⁵ quoted in Annex A, correspondence between NIO and RUC 1/12/1989

²⁶ Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/1982, Part 4 of C64/2/80

On the 18th September 1980, WALLACE was charged with the murder of Mr LEWIS. At his trial in March 1981, WALLACE pleaded 'not guilty' to murder but was subsequently found 'guilty' of manslaughter and received a 10 year jail sentence.

During his time in prison, WALLACE began his 'campaign' to profess his innocence in the murder of LEWIS, claiming he had been 'set-up' by the Intelligence Services over his knowledge of the use of psychological warfare in Northern Ireland by the MoD/Intelligence Services, particularly in relation to the *Clockwork Orange* project and the Kincora Boys' Home. WALLACE wrote to, amongst others, his Legal Advisors, MPs, Government Ministers, the Prime Minister and journalists in an attempt to get his manslaughter conviction overturned. On three occasions he petitioned the Home Office "*over the inadequate Sussex police force investigation and the disturbing conduct of the police during his trial*"²⁷. In December 1986, WALLACE was released from HMP Lewes on parole.

WALLACE's conviction was quashed on the 9th October 1996 in light of new forensic and other evidence. Lord BINGHAM, the Lord Chief Justice, ruled the conviction was 'unsafe', however he also commented that "*there could be no doubt that Mr WALLACE's dishonest and deceptive course of conduct raised a formidable case against him*"²⁸.

9. CALCUTT Inquiry 1990

On the 30th January 1990, the Minister of State for Defence, Archie HAMILTON MP, told the House of Commons that a re-examination of departmental records had uncovered a number of previously unseen documents relating to Mr WALLACE's case. These documents raised questions over "*the presentation of Mr WALLACE's case to the Civil Service Appeal Board*"²⁹; confirmed the existence of, and WALLACE's involvement in, the project known as 'Clockwork Orange'³⁰.

Information from the papers that were uncovered indicated that "*when the case was made to establish Mr WALLACE's post, it was proposed that its duties should include responsibilities for providing unattributable covert briefings to the press; and it was stated that the incumbent would be required to make on the spot decisions on matters of National Security*"³¹. Mr HAMILTON MP went on to tell the House of Commons that it appeared that the responsibilities in WALLACE's job description were made orally rather than in writing to those who approved the establishment of the SIO post. He continued that WALLACE had in fact been involved in unattributable briefings prior to the establishment of the post for some time, which may have included "*disinformation*"³². Mr HAMILTON advised Parliament, that in light of the discovery of this new documentation, "*it would be right to consider again the handling of Mr WALLACE's appeal to the CSAB*" and as such advised that David CALCUTT QC had been appointed to make an investigation of the papers on these matters. CALCUTT's terms of reference were as follows:

²⁷ *ibid.*

²⁸ In the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) The Lord Chief Justice of England at the Royal Courts of Justice (Lord Bingham), Mr Justice OWEN and Mr Justice CONNELL.

²⁹ House of Commons Hansard Debate 30/01/1990 vol. 166

³⁰ A project which involved placing disinformation stories in the press as part of a psychological warfare operation by British Intelligence Services.

³¹ House of Commons Hansard Debate 30/01/1990 vol. 166

³² House of Commons Hansard Debate 30/01/1990 vol. 166

“to consider, and to advise the Secretary of State for Defence, whether an injustice was done to Mr Colin WALLACE as a result of the manner in which his case was presented to the Civil Service Appeal Board when on 17th October 1975 it considered the decision of the MoD to terminate his employment on disciplinary grounds; and, if so, to recommend whether compensation should be paid to him³³”.

The Government subsequently accepted the findings of the CALCUTT Inquiry, which was published on 13th September 1990, and WALLACE was awarded £30,000 in compensation.

Investigations by the CALCUTT Inquiry did not find any evidence that WALLACE’s dismissal in 1975 had anything to do with his alleged knowledge of abuse in Kincora. *“The Inquiry cast no new light on Mr WALLACE’s wider allegations that there was ... a cover-up by the security forces of information about homosexual abuse of boys at Kincora³⁴”.*

10. WALLACE’s association with John Frederick HOLROYD

Frederick John HOLROYD is a former Captain in Military Intelligence in the British Army who was stationed in Northern Ireland in the 1970’s. HOLROYD resigned from the Army in August 1976 after having been removed from his position in Northern Ireland in May 1975³⁵ following concerns over his mental health. HOLROYD claims he first met Colin WALLACE, briefly, at HQNI in 1973; but only *“learnt of his [WALLACE’s] misfortunes in early 1984³⁶”.*

In April and May 1984 a number of articles written by an investigative journalist, Duncan CAMPBELL (in collaboration with HOLROYD) were published in the New Statesman journal, which exposed many of HOLROYD’s claims of RUC/Army ‘dirty tricks’. HOLROYD also made a number of TV appearances at this time, during which he exalted his long-held allegations. As a result of this media exposure, WALLACE subsequently wrote to CAMPBELL from prison, and offered *“to help him [HOLROYD] in any way possible”.*³⁷ Thereafter, WALLACE and HOLROYD began writing frequently to each other and HOLROYD became a regular visitor to WALLACE in prison.

In September 1984, HOLROYD handed over 3 Scrapbooks³⁸ to Essex Police Special Branch. These scrapbooks contained copies of letters from WALLACE to HOLROYD and other documents pertinent to WALLACE’s ‘case’. HOLROYD handed over 3 further scrapbooks³⁹ and documents in November 1984, including the document known as ‘GC80’ and ‘GC95’. HOLROYD refused to confirm the sources for all the documents that he handed over to Essex Police, but it can be deduced that many of them originated from Colin WALLACE. The RUC subsequently investigated the contents of the documents handed to police by HOLROYD, including a protracted review of GC80 and submitted a file⁴⁰ to the DPP recommending that no further action be taken. The DPP accepted this recommendation.

HOLROYD claimed that WALLACE told him that he had leaked details of abuse of Kincora residents by politicians and others to the press.

³³ *ibid.*

³⁴ *ibid.*

³⁵ Statement of Frederick J HOLROYD, 19/09/82 (Part of RUC File C64/5/83)

³⁶ Exhibit GC92 – Letter from HOLROYD to PM Margaret THATCHER, 01/11/84 (C64/22/85)

³⁷ Letter from Colin WALLACE c/o HMP Lewes 2/5/1984, ‘Dear Duncan...’

³⁸ hereafter referred to as Exhibits GC85, GC81 and GC86 (part of C64/22/85)

³⁹ hereafter referred to as Exhibits GC87, GC88 and GC89 (part of C64/22/85)

⁴⁰ C64/22/85

After an initial ‘flurry’ of correspondence and liaison between HOLROYD and WALLACE in summer 1984 (both directly and through third parties), contact between the two appears to have dissipated once WALLACE’s ‘case’ was taken up by journalists and politicians.

11. WALLACE’s association with Security Services

WALLACE is not believed to have been an employee of MI5, however, his role within role within PSYOPS put him in close contact with the Intelligence Services in Northern Ireland, and wider afield. Colin WALLACE makes a number of references to an MI5 officer, ‘Officer A’⁴¹, who he claims ‘tasked’ him in relation to his ‘Clockwork Orange’ work at HQNI. Ken LIVINGSTONE, MP, claimed in Parliament⁴² that Colin WALLACE was an agent of MI5.

12. Eileen WALLACE

Colin WALLACE married his wife, Eileen, in 1975. It is not believed that they have any children. Research for this profile suggests that the couple met through their work.

Following Colin WALLACE’s resignation from the MoD in December 1975, Eileen was allegedly forced to resign *“because of the possibility of adverse publicity relating to my [CW] case”*⁴³. The couple moved to Arundel, Sussex in 1976. When WALLACE was charged with the manslaughter of Jonathon LEWIS in 1981, the Duke had offered to give him bail⁴⁴.

13. Detailed overview of attempts to persuade WALLACE to cooperate with investigations into abuse at Kincora

The table below sets out a detailed catalogue of attempts by various official bodies (including police and MoD) to elicit from WALLACE the information he purports to have in relation to abuse at Kincora.

Date	Events	Overview
11/03/1982	MORGAN-HARRIS wrote to Sir George TERRY on behalf of WALLACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE⁴⁵ refused D/Supt HARRISON’s request to interview him at HMP Wormwood Scrubs following the request from Sussex Police to interview WALLACE.
15/03/1982	Sir George TERRY wrote to MORGAN-HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sir George wrote that he assumed from the letter of 11th March that <i>“it amounts to a refusal by you client [WALLACE] to provide evidence to my thorough and impartial investigation”</i>⁴⁶. Sir George concludes the letter by stating that the RUC may request to see WALLACE in the future as part of their continuing enquiries into the Kincora affair and <i>“any such visit to your client by the RUC will not include any officer from my enquiry team”</i>⁴⁷.
18/03/1982	MORGAN-HARRIS wrote to Sir George TERRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MORGAN-HARRIS wrote in response to the letter of 15th March 1982 noting WALLACE’s intention not to hamper or withhold information from the Sussex Investigation. He further states that WALLACE is concerned that by divulging sensitive information he may be in breach of the OSA.

⁴¹ see Exhibit GC95 (C64/22/85)

⁴² Hansard 27/06/1989

⁴³ Exhibit GC87, c64/22/85

⁴⁴ The Troubles: Ireland’s Ordeal 1966-1995 and the Search for Peace by Tim Pat COOGAN

⁴⁵ Exhibit GC62, part of C64/5/83

⁴⁶ Exhibit 12, part of Sussex Review

⁴⁷ *ibid.*

Date	Events	Overview
25/03/1982	D/Supt CASKEY and D/Sgt ELLIOTT saw WALLACE in HMP Wormwood Scrubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE declined to make a written statement⁴⁸. CASKEY showed WALLACE two documents – ‘TARA’ (written by David McKITTRICK) allegedly based on a briefing by WALLACE. The second document was entitled ‘the Folio Document’ relating to homosexual activities within the DUP. Neither of these documents mentioned Kincora. WALLACE outlined the assurances he required before he would assist officers in their investigations – legal aid, clearance to break the OSA, protection for his family and his manslaughter case. WALLACE told RUC that his “<i>direct knowledge [children at risk in Northern Ireland Children’s Homes] stopped in 1974</i>”. Later in the interview he contradicts himself by saying “<i>my direct knowledge [children at risk in Northern Ireland Children’s Homes] stopped in January 1975</i>”. WALLACE claimed that his knowledge [of children at risk in Northern Ireland Children’s Homes] was wider than Kincora; he refused to name the other children’s homes involved.
28/04/1982	D/I MACK and D/Sgt ELLIOTT interviewed WALLACE again at HMP Lewes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE declined to make a written statement⁴⁹. WALLACE agreed to the interview but reiterated that his four concerns had not changed since March 1982. WALLACE told police he had made a number of people (journalists and others) aware of Kincora and homosexuality in the 1970s, including McKITTRICK. WALLACE confirmed that he had not informed any police officer directly about Kincora. WALLACE stated that files existed in Lisburn (HQNI) re: Kincora at the time he was in Northern Ireland. WALLACE told police that he worked on Kincora and TARA for a period of 6 months in 1974, having come to notice from an informant. He claimed that he wanted something done about Kincora in 1974 and it upset him that “<i>things</i>” were going on. This is at odds with WALLACE’s assertion in Exhibit GC94⁵⁰, that he became ‘involved’ in Kincora in 1972 when a social worker informed him of abuse in the Home. He further stated that his information (in relation to Kincora) was not in relation to the “<i>cover-up aspect</i>”⁵¹.
14/06/1982	Sir Frank COOPER wrote to Mr STEPHENS re: WALLACE’s immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COOPER commented that he had discussed with Mr WOODFIELD WALLACE’s immunity from prosecution and agreed that the RUC should seek directions from the Attorney General. COOPER also suggested that “<i>a letter or a visit [to WALLACE] from someone in MoD might also be needed</i>” and recommended D Sy Army (then Major General GARRETT).
10/07/1982	Letter from Barry SHAW, to the RUC Chief Constable granting WALLACE immunity from prosecution under the OSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHAW confirmed that WALLACE “<i>would not be prosecuted for any breach of the OSA in respect of any communication by him to ... the RUC of information relating to homosexual offences in Northern Ireland. Mr WALLACE may be so informed</i>”⁵².

⁴⁸ Statement of D/Sgt ELLIOTT re: interview of John Colin WALLACE, dated 23/04/82.

⁴⁹ Statement of D/Sgt ELLIOTT re: interview of John Colin WALLACE, dated 05/05/82.

⁵⁰ Exhibit GC94, part of File C64/22/85

⁵¹ Paragraph 178 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁵² Letter from Barry SHAW to Chief Constable, dated 10/07/82

Date	Events	Overview
16/07/1982	WOODFIELD's Private Secretary advised COOPER re: immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed that the Attorney General agreed that a <i>"limited immunity should be granted covering information which Mr WALLACE provided about homosexual activity in NI"</i>⁵³.
27/07/1982	D/Supt CASKEY and DI COOKE interviewed WALLACE at HMP Lewes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE declined to make a written statement⁵⁴. CASKEY read a letter from the DPP to Colin WALLACE⁵⁵ and details of answers to his [WALLACE'S] other three conditions. WALLACE considered that he had still not got sufficient clearance to disclose the information he had. He told CASKEY that the only authority he would accept was a written consent from the MoD (Sir Frank COOPER).
16/08/1982	WOODFIELD again wrote to COOPER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WOODFIELD asked if the MoD could give WALLACE the further immunity he required⁵⁶.
01/09/1982	COOPER replied to WOODFIELD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COOPER replied following legal advice from a Mr SHELDON. COOPER expressed caution stating that he was <i>"concerned about the breadth of some of the questions put to Mr WALLACE by the RUC and of the immunity given by the DPP"</i>⁵⁷.
21/09/1982	Meeting between RUC, DPP (NI), MoD and Security Service(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this meeting the RUC <i>"made it quite plain that they were most anxious that there should be no valid grounds for suggesting that there had been any sort of cover-up in connection with their current investigation"</i>⁵⁸. Mr MILLER expressed concern that WALLACE's testimony might say something which would prejudice the sources or methods employed. RUC undertook to ensure <i>"that anything which Mr WALLACE said touching on those fields would be kept separate from the remainder of his evidence and recorded in a classified report"</i>. The MoD representatives accepted these arrangements. It was agreed by all attendees that WALLACE be given some form of authorisation <i>"so that he could not reasonably plead that MoD had prevented him from giving evidence"</i>⁵⁹.
25/10/1982	GARRETT wrote to ACC WHITESIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This letter contained a sealed envelope with another letter granting partial release from provisions of the OSA to be handed to WALLACE by D/Supt CASKEY. The letter addressed to WALLACE stated <i>"you may disclose to Supt G CASKEY and Insp SE COOKE ... the information that is in your possession which is directly relevant to the investigation – including, where necessary, information which you gained in the course of your employment with the MoD and which is security classified"</i>⁶⁰.
28/10/1982	Mr WIGGIN wrote to Mr Michael MARSHALL MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This letter was to advise MARSHALL of the developments of the 25th October⁶¹ (see above).

⁵³ Paragraph 180 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁵⁴ Interview notes re: interview of WALLACE by CASKEY and COOKE, 27/07/82.

⁵⁵ Letter from Barry SHAW, Director of Public Prosecutions NI to Chief Constable re: the Kincora Enquiry – military intelligence and John Colin WALLACE, dated 10/07/82.

⁵⁶ Paragraph 184 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁵⁷ Paragraph 185 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁵⁸ Paragraph 186 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁰ Paragraph 188 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁶¹ *ibid.*

Date	Events	Overview
11/11/1982	D/Supt CASKEY and DI COOKE again met with WALLACE at HMP Lewes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D/Supt. CASKEY handed WALLACE a sealed envelope containing a letter from the MoD (see above). Having read the letter, WALLACE told the RUC officers that <i>"I am unable to provide any information whatsoever relating to this investigation"</i>.⁶² CASKEY commented that <i>"WALLACE had been surprised at the favourable reaction of the Ministry of Defence and that his 'bluff' had been called"</i>.⁶³
13/11/1982	WALLACE wrote to GARRETT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The letter stated that the authority given to him [WALLACE] was not enough for him to give the RUC information and required a <i>"precise definition of the term directly relevant"</i>.⁶⁴
26/11/1982	GARRETT wrote to MILLER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARRETT suggested that he <i>"should offer to arrange for an Army rep. to be available at the time of Mr WALLACE's interview by the RUC to advise him on his responses to specific questions"</i>.⁶⁵
07/12/1982	MILLER replies to GARRETT re: letter of 26/11/82	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MILLER did not concur with GARRETT's suggestion as he felt that it <i>"could place the [Army] individual in a very difficult position as it might appear as an attempt to influence the evidence of Mr WALLACE to the RUC"</i>.⁶⁶
13/12/1982	GARRETT wrote again to WALLACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARRETT repeated that the MoD has given WALLACE authorisation (as per the letter of the 25/10/82) to <i>"disclose to two named RUC Officers any relevant information, even if this involves your divulge certain items of classified information, to enable the RUC to investigate fully allegations of criminal offences involving homosexual conduct in, or connected with the Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast"</i>.
13/12/1982	Mr MARSHALL MP wrote to the Prime Minister, Margaret THATCHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MARSHALL wrote to the PM after speaking with WALLACE's wife. The letter reiterated WALLACE's concerns about <i>"giving evidence which could lead to possible charges against him or reduce his prospects of winning his appeal, gaining remission or finding employment after leaving prison"</i>.⁶⁷
16/12/1982	Mr MARSHALL MP's letter was forwarded by Sir Robert ARMSTRONG to the Mr NURSAW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ARMSTRONG sought comments from COOPER and WOODFIELD.⁶⁸
22/12/1982	NURSAW replied to ARMSTRONG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NURSAW proposed that the RUC prepare a list of questions they wished to put to WALLACE; WOODFIELD did not favour this idea.
27/12/1982	Second letter from WALLACE to GARRETT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE stated in this letter that he could not decide what was relevant unless he knew the precise ToR of the RUC investigation. WALLACE asked whether he could <i>"disclose information about Homes other than Kincora, the death of Brian McDERMOTT, disinformation material based on Kincora used for other projects, the sources of his Kincora material and how this material was used"</i>.⁶⁹

⁶² Statement of D/Supt CASKEY 14/1/1983 re interview of WALLACE in HMP Lewes 11/11/82

⁶³ Minute from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC 'Crime' 2/11/1983

⁶⁴ Paragraph 189 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁶⁵ *ibid.*

⁶⁶ *ibid.*

⁶⁷ Paragraph 192 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁶⁸ Paragraph 193 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁶⁹ Paragraph 194 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

Date	Events	Overview
27/01/1983	PM replied to Mr MARSHALL MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mrs THATCHER repeated the earlier assurances given to WALLACE, commenting <i>"it seems to me that Mr WALLACE has been given all the assurances he could expect or need to enable him to make available to the police any relevant information he may have, without fear that it will subsequently be used against him"</i>⁷⁰.
14/02/1983	WALLACE wrote to Mr MORGAN-HARRIS re: PM's letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE felt that the response had gone a long way <i>"towards resolving one of the two outstanding difficulties. (The other was legal aid)"</i>. WALLACE suggested that the PM should allow him to produce a statement of all the information he considered relevant⁷¹. MORGAN-HARRIS forwarded this letter to Mr MARSHALL MP who subsequently sent it to the PM.
09/03/1983	WALLACE's letter was passed to the Lord HAILSHAM, by the PM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This letter dealt with the legal aid point raised by WALLACE.
13/04/1983	HAILSHAM wrote to Mr MARSHALL MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This letter stated that legal aid would be paid to WALLACE, subject to certain conditions.
07/06/1983	HAILSHAM wrote to WALLACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HAILSHAM's letter stated that as <i>"the DPP had recently announced that this inquiries into the Kincora affair are complete and that no further criminal proceedings will be instituted. In this situation it is difficult to see how you can qualify for legal aid"</i>.
20/08/1983	WALLACE wrote to the Right Honourable HM Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this letter WALLACE asked for various matters relating to possible links between his case and the circumstances surrounding Kincora, investigated⁷².
01/09/1984	WALLACE wrote to Mr MARSHALL MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE wrote this letter in response to correspondence from (see above). WALLACE again repeated that he was <i>"conscious of the fact that the disclosure of my information relating to Kincora could be very embarrassing for the present government"</i>⁷³.
01/11/1984	HOLROYD wrote, on behalf of WALLACE, to PM Margaret THATCHER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This correspondence contained a dossier of documents relating to WALLACE⁷⁴. A copy was also sent to MORGAN-HARRIS.
30/03/1985	Letter from WALLACE to Sir John HERMAN, RUC CC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE refuses CASKEY's request to interview him at HMP Lewes
04/04/1985	MORGAN-HARRIS wrote to RUC via D/Supt FLENLEY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining WALLACE's position that pre-requisites had not been met ahead of WALLACE discussing his knowledge of Kincora with the RUC⁷⁵.

⁷⁰ Paragraph 196 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁷¹ Paragraph 197 Extracts from MoD Report provided to RUC on 29/12/89

⁷² Exhibit GC93, part of C64/22/85

⁷³ Exhibit GC84, part of C64/22/85

⁷⁴ Exhibit GC98, part of C64/22/85

⁷⁵ Part 4, C64/22/85

Date	Events	Overview
04/04/1985	Letter from Sec. to the Hughes Inquiry to Mr MORGAN-HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing on record that the Inquiry wished to interview WALLACE in relation to 9 specific allegations made in material purportedly written by WALLACE which had been passed to the Inquiry.
21/04/1985	Letter from WALLACE to Mr MORGAN HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WALLACE asked for a copy of this letter to be forwarded to the Hughes Inquiry WALLACE makes a number of points as to why he is not in a position to be interviewed by the Inquiry, notably, the requirement to have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> legal costs paid <i>"clear, unambiguous, written authority to disclose classified information which I consider relevant to the Inquiry"</i> <i>an acceptance of the fact that I would not be prepared to disclose the identity of any of my sources or members of the Intelligence services".</i>⁷⁶
24/04/1985	Letter from Sec. to the Hughes Inquiry to Mr MORGAN-HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Letter addresses 2 specific points raised by WALLACE in his letter of 2/4/85: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"Reasonable legal costs... will be met out of public funds"</i> <i>Your client's anxiety about being in contempt is groundless. The Committee has no powers of contempt".</i>⁷⁷
25/04/1985	Letter from MORGAN HARRIS to Sec. of the Hughes Inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correspondence over WALLACE's position and his attendance for interview with the Hughes Inquiry.
30/04/1985	Letter from NIO to Sec. of Hughes Inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advising the Hughes Inquiry that a copy of the file sent to the PM on 1/11/84 by HOLROYD was not copied and therefore not available to share with the Inquiry.
03/05/1985	Letter from the Sec. of the Hughes Inquiry to Mr MORGAN HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a detailed breakdown of the Committee of Inquiry's Terms of Reference and asks for their client to consider whether he has information relevant to the Committee's ToRs.
03/05/1985	Letter from Sec. of the Hughes Inquiry to Mjr LOFTUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking authorisation from the MoD to disclose certain documents disclosed by HOLROYD to WALLACE Raised the issue of WALLACE's position re the Official Secrets Act.
03/05/1985	Letter from Sec. of Hughes Inquiry to ACC MELLOR (RUC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>"You are aware of the efforts which the Committee has been making to establish whether JC WALLACE can assist the Inquiry".</i> Asks for a copy of the Forensic Report re Exhibit GC80⁷⁸.
11/05/1985	Letter from WALLACE to his solicitor Mr MORGAN-HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to letter from the Hughes Inquiry to his solicitor of the 3/5/85 <i>"...it would appear that there are no major points of conflict between myself and the Committee and I hope that we can now press ahead as quickly as possible to have the matter brought to a successful conclusion- subject of course to a positive response from the PM's office".</i>

⁷⁶ Part 4, C64/22/85⁷⁷ Part 4, C64/22/85⁷⁸ Exhibit GC80 part of File C64/22/85

Date	Events	Overview
13/05/1985	Letter from ACC MELLOR to Sec. of the Hughes Inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reply to request (see above) • RUC unable to provide the Inquiry with copy of WALLACE's material or the Forensics Report.
23/05/1985	Letter from Sec. of Hughes Inquiry to Mjr LOFTUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking an urgent response to the letter of 03/05/85.
11/06/1985	MORGAN-HARRIS wrote to Sir John HERMAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed was a copy of a letter from WALLACE dated 04/04/85 confirming he would be willing to cooperate with the RUC subject to his solicitor being present at the interview and <i>"of course, the necessary clearance being made available"</i>⁷⁹.
05/07/1985	Letter from Sec. of Hughes Inquiry to Mr MAINWOOD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking clarification re WALLACE's authority to disclose classified information to the Inquiry and seeking an extremely urgent response.
11/07/1985	Supt WJ THOMPSON wrote to MORGAN-HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This letter acknowledges WALLACE's refusal to speak to RUC officers but offers him the opportunity, should he change his mind, to make contact with the RUC, at a later date.
19/07/1985	MORGAN-HARRIS responds to RUC letter dated 11/07/85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strongly worded letter refuting that WALLACE was withholding information and was willing to cooperate if his pre-requisites were met.
06/08/1985	Letter from Sec. to the Hughes Inquiry to Mr MORGAN HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed was an envelope containing an authorisation(dated 16/7/85) from the MoD for Mr WALLACE to disclose relevant information to the Hughes Inquiry • Requested a copy of the file sent to the PM on the 1/11/84 from WALLACE himself as the file had been returned to HOLROYD on the 21/11/84. • Concluded <i>"I suggest that the way is now clear for your client to be interviewed on behalf of the Committee"</i>.
21/08/1985	Supt WJ THOMPSON responds to letter dated 19/07/85 from MORGAN-HARRIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This letter again offered WALLACE the opportunity to have an interview with RUC officers at some date in the future.

Between 1982 and 1985 WALLACE was involved in correspondence with Sussex Police, the RUC, the MoD, the Prime Minister's Office, the Lord Chancellor's Office, the Northern Ireland Office, his MP and the Hughes Inquiry about his 'ability' to provide what information he had, in relation to Kincora.

The key findings from the above table are noted as:

- WALLACE's initial refusal to cooperate with the Sussex Investigation in March 1982 was because he felt their investigation was not impartial and concern over his potential breach of the Official Secrets Act.
- In March 1982 WALLACE declined to make a written statement to the RUC and outlined the four assurances he required before he would assist officers in their investigations:
 - Legal aid
 - Clearance to break Official Secrets Act

⁷⁹ *ibid.*

- Protection for his family
 - Review of his manslaughter case
- By June 1982 the issue of WALLACE's immunity from prosecution was being discussed between senior government officials (MoD).
- In July 1982 WALLACE was granted immunity from prosecution by the DPP (NI); WALLACE did not consider this authority to be sufficient to disclose the information he had.
- WALLACE was granted written, partial release from the provisions of the OSA by the MoD in October 1982. WALLACE rejected this offer in November.
- The MoD provided a second letter of reassurance to WALLACE in December 1982.
- In January 1983, the Prime Minister, Margaret THATCHER, reiterated the earlier assurances given to WALLACE by the MoD.
- By February 1983 WALLACE's refusal to cooperate appear to be limited to the lack of legal aid afforded to him. In April 1983, the Lord Chancellor told WALLACE that legal aid would be available to him (subject to certain conditions)⁸⁰.
- In August 1983 WALLACE linked Kincora to his own manslaughter case and asked for the matter to be investigated by the Home Secretary.
- After a flurry of correspondence between WALLACE and others in 1982 and 1983, there was a distinct decline in activity in 1984.
- Again, in 1985, the RUC made a number of attempts to interview WALLACE in prison. All attempts were refused with WALLACE reiterating that all his pre-requisites had not been met. The last attempt by the RUC to interview WALLACE was in August 1985.
- Repeated efforts by the Hughes Inquiry to interview WALLACE were also made in 1985, in relation to the documents handed to Essex Police by HOLROYD and which were reportedly written by WALLACE.
- Despite repeated assurances from the MoD that WALLACE could disclose relevant information to the Inquiry, WALLACE has never provided any evidence to this Inquiry or police investigation.
- There is no material available to the authors of this report to determine if WALLACE had any further contact with police, MoD or others after August 1985.
- WALLACE was released from prison in December 1986 and has continued to profess to have sensitive information on Kincora and to claim that intelligence agencies knew of abuse at Kincora but let it happen for political blackmail purposes.

⁸⁰ This offer of legal aid was subsequently withdrawn following the conclusion of the DPP's enquiries into Kincora.

RESTRICTED

Kincora - Exhibit GC11

Analysis of Exhibit GC80

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Introduction

This report provides a detailed assessment of a four page document entitled ***“TARA – reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast”***. It was purportedly written by John Colin WALLACE in November 1974. WALLACE is a former member of the Ministry of Defence’s (MoD) Information Policy Unit attached to HQNI. This document will hereafter be referred to as GC80, the exhibit number it was given by the RUC in 1984 (the ‘GC’ in this instance referring to D/Supt George CASKEY).¹

This document suggests that both the RUC and Military had knowledge of William McGRATH’s homosexuality but failed to investigate any allegations of homosexual assaults on residents of Kincora Hostel. This report further claims that similar allegations had been made concerning other residential children’s homes in Northern Ireland. It should be noted, however, that the document does not contain any specific complaints by alleged victims, or any details of victims or offences which would have assisted a [police] investigation.

This analytical report has been produced as part of the ongoing strategic analytical overview of Kincora- related material held by the Police Service of Northern Ireland. It should be read in conjunction with other Kincora related analysis.

2. Executive Summary

- Questions over the style, contents and accuracy of the document, as well as a total repudiation by military personnel over its production in 1974 casts doubt over the authenticity of the information contained within GC80.
- There is no evidence that the RUC were aware of the existence of the document, now known as GC80, prior to August 1984. On that date a copy of the document was given to Essex Police by Fred HOLROYD; it was later shared with the RUC.
- Research for this report has identified that the RUC knew that their copy of GC80 was a re-typed version of the original document; the original has never been traced.
- RUC forensic examination of GC80 suggests that page one of the document had been interfered with.
- Certain details contained within GC80 are unlikely to have been known by WALLACE in 1974. For example, allegations are made about Raymond SEMPLE, yet there were no complaints made to anyone about SEMPLE before 1980.
- There is no evidence, as viewed by the authors, to substantiate a number of claims made by WALLACE in GC80.
- There is evidence that WALLACE briefed journalists in 1973 about TARA, McGRATH and his homosexuality; none of the journalists recollect Kincora or his employment at a boys’ home having ever been mentioned at these briefings.
- WALLACE claims to have been so concerned with the ongoing abuse in Kincora and *“stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels”*; it therefore seems inexplicable that he did not mention to journalists all that he already knew about Kincora.
- WALLACE has repeatedly refused to cooperate with police investigations and therefore questions relating to GC80 have not been answered by him.

¹ Exhibit GC80, part of RUC File C64/22/85

- WALLACE has never authenticated the document.
- If the document is genuine however, it indicates that the RUC and Military knew about abuse at Kincora in 1974 and that neither took action to stop it.

3. Background

The document GC80 appears to have been brought to the attention of the police for the first time on the 7th August 1984²; Fred HOLROYD produced a four page document to Essex Police, which he told them had been written by WALLACE and “sent to an MI5 officer at HQNI”.³ The details of the classification, the person the report was written to and the department it was to be shared with were blanked out on the document shown to the Essex police. HOLROYD claimed he knew the identity of the MI5 officer but would not disclose it to the police officers. The RUC (D/Supt G CASKEY) was subsequently informed of HOLROYD’s meeting with the ESSEX police, where the report allegedly written by WALLACE was discussed; however it is not clear if the actual report (GC80) was copied and shared with the RUC at this time. Subsequent internal RUC communication from September 1984 shows that the RUC dismissed HOLROYD’s information, “there is nothing new that require any further investigation”.⁴

On the 21st November 1984 HOLROYD again met with Essex Police and handed over a quantity of documents, most of which related to correspondence between himself and WALLACE (who was, at that stage, writing from prison). Amongst the material was the four page document (GC80) which HOLROYD had referred to in the previous meeting with them in August 1984. Following the disclosure of this material, Essex Police “notified the appropriate authorities” of its existence⁵ and provided copies of same. The copy handed to Essex police by HOLROYD, had, included in handwriting, the addressee and requester of the report noted at the top of the first page - (Colonel M [REDACTED])? On 21st February 1985 D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police, informed the RUC that “with ref to GC80 ... HOLROYD had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source⁶”. It is unknown if the ‘original’ document was ever located. This confirms that the document received by the RUC had been altered prior to it being handed to Essex Police.

On 21st January 1985 RUC ACC CUSHLEY wrote to the Secretary of the Hughes Inquiry to disclose the existence of the GC80. CUSHLEY noted that “if this document is genuine it is relevant to the Hughes Inquiry. RUC are doubtful if it could be genuine and an investigation into its authenticity is being pursued by a team of detectives under the direction of Detective Superintendent CASKEY⁷”. Despite protracted correspondence⁸ between WALLACE (through his solicitor) and the Secretary to the Hughes Inquiry between in 1985, WALLACE did not cooperate with the Judge-led Inquiry; despite having received authorisation from the MoD that he could disclose “relevant information to the Committee of Inquiry.”

² Report from DC ROBERTS, Essex Police SB to DCI DOUGLAS, 08/08/1984

³ Report from DC ROBERTS, Essex Police SB to DCI DOUGLAS, 08/08/1984

⁴ RUC 51/1 from D/Supt. G CASKEY to ACC Crime 7/9/1984 re “Operation BUSH”- Documents forwarded by Essex Police on 14/08/1984

⁵ Statement of George William ROBERTS, 10/04/85 (C64/22/85)

⁶ Action 4 – “Contact D/Con B ROBERTS, Essex Police re: HOLROYD’s motives for handing over documents”, dated 21/02/1985

⁷ C64/22/85 – Part 4 – Letter to Hughes Committee of Inquiry from ACC CUSHLEY, 21/01/1985

⁸ Part IV RUC File C64/22/85

On the 4th April 1985 D/Supt CASKEY and DI COOKE interviewed HOLROYD at Rayleigh Police Station, Essex; HOLROYD was “uncooperative⁹” with the RUC officers who questioned about his knowledge of the documents he had handed over to Essex Police. **HOLROYD refused to confirm who had given him a copy of GC80.**

Repeated efforts were made by the RUC to speak with Colin WALLACE, then in HMP Lewes, between April and August 1985, without success. WALLACE stated in a letter to the Chief Constable RUC that “no useful purpose would be served by such an interview¹⁰”. To date, WALLACE has refused to cooperate with any police/statutory investigation into the allegations he proffers in relation to Kincora.

The Hughes Inquiry concluded that WALLACE has never “authenticated or repudiated the papers which we have seen [GC80 included] ... Even if Mr WALLACE was prepared to authenticate them, they would in themselves be of very limited use to the Inquiry since they consist of bald or generalised allegations without supporting detail or confirmation. It would have required his testimony to remedy this and this was not forthcoming¹¹”.

4. Relationship between John Colin WALLACE and Frederick John HOLROYD

John Colin WALLACE was employed by the MOD at HQNI as a [Senior] Information Officer in the Information Policy Department between 1968 and 1975. Officially his role was Head of Production Services and additionally provided briefing sessions on Northern Ireland to journalists¹²; WALLACE was also involved in “counter propaganda” on behalf of the Military¹³. On 31st December 1975 WALLACE resigned from the MOD as an alternative to dismissal following his unauthorised passing of information to a journalist – Robert FISK. The document entitled ‘IP/PR Presentation for CLF’s Study Day- 31 Jan 75’ had been prepared for an army study day. The document given to FISK is the presentation notes for the day, which emphasise the use of counter propaganda by the Army against the IRA. WALLACE may have provided an input to the document but was not the sole author.

In 1981 WALLACE was found guilty of manslaughter following the death of Jonathan LEWIS (husband of WALLACE’s mistress) in August 1980 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Frederick John HOLROYD is a former Captain in Military Intelligence in the British Army who was stationed in Northern Ireland in the 1970’s. HOLROYD resigned from the Army in August 1976 after having been removed from his position in Northern Ireland in May 1975¹⁴ following concerns over his mental health. HOLROYD claims he first met Colin WALLACE, briefly, at HQNI in 1973; but only “learnt of his [WALLACE’s] misfortunes in early 1984¹⁵”.

In April and May 1984 a number of articles written by Duncan CAMPBELL (in collaboration with HOLROYD) were published in the New Statesman journal which exposed many of HOLROYD’s claims of RUC/Army ‘dirty tricks’. HOLROYD also made a number of TV appearances, during which he exalted his long-held allegations. As a result of this media exposure, WALLACE subsequently

⁹ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/85 (part of RUC File C64/22/85)

¹⁰ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/85 (part of RUC File C64/22/85)

¹¹ Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Children’s Homes and Hostels, Para 4.87, dated 31 December 1985.

¹² Statement of Peter BRODERICK, 29/05/1985

¹³ Statement of Colonel F [REDACTED], 16/07/1985

¹⁴ Statement of Frederick J HOLROYD, 19/09/82 (Part of RUC File C64/5/83)

¹⁵ Exhibit GC92 – Letter from HOLROYD to PM Margaret THATCHER, 01/11/84 (C64/22/85)

approached CAMPBELL and offered “to help him [HOLROYD] in any way possible”.¹⁶ Thereafter, WALLACE and HOLROYD began writing directly to each other, frequently, and HOLROYD became a regular visitor to WALLACE in prison.

5. Assessment of the contents of ‘GC80’

5.1. Overview

This is a four page document entitled “TARA – Reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast”, dated 8th November 1974 and signed by JC WALLACE, Senior Information Officer. Handwriting on the document states it was “addressed to Jeremy RAILTON, GSC1 in response to a request from Gen Peter LENG, CLF [the most senior British Army commander in NI and Director of Military Operations] or Colonel M [redacted] [Head of Army Intelligence in NI]”¹⁷.

GC80 appears to have been based on information contained in two RUC Reference documents (Reference A and B) in response to Reference C:

Reference A – attached RUC background paper on TARA

Reference B – attached RUC report on the death of Brian McDERMOTT

Reference C – your request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above

The documents A-C have not been located in any documents held by PSNI.

The report consists of 10 bullet points followed by a section entitled ‘Conclusions and Recommendations’. There are a number of references to ‘flags’ throughout the document, as additional information to the points WALLACE is making. These ‘flags’ have not been attached to the document; they start at the letter C, with some letters omitted and are not in alphabetical order.

A number of handwritten comments appear on the copy of GC80 available to the authors of this report; these are believed to have been made by Fred HOLROYD.¹⁸

5.2. Analysis of the Contents of GC80

Point 1:

- WALLACE questions the quality and validity of intelligence from the RUC in their background paper on TARA (Reference A). “Difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor Intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption”.

Point 2:

- Discusses the use of the press to expose and prevent “further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels”. Kincora is not named at this point; nor does WALLACE name the other hostels where he alleged abuse was taking place. It is impossible to comment further.

¹⁶ Letter from Colin WALLACE c/o HMP Lewes 2/5/1984, ‘Dear Duncan...’

¹⁷ In November 1974, RAILTON was Lt-Col Information Branch - General Staff Officer Grade 1, LENG was Commander of Land Forces, NI and Colonel M was Head of Army Intelligence.

¹⁸ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/1985 (part of RUC File C64/22/85) para 17.

- WALLACE claims he tried to develop press interest *“in this matter”* the previous year [c 1973] but had no success. If ‘this matter’ refers to abuse at Kincora by McGRATH, there is evidence that in 1973 WALLACE briefed journalists about TARA, McGRATH and his homosexuality. WALLACE (in GC94) claims to have briefed four journalists on Kincora between 1973 and 1976 – David McKITTRICK (Irish Times), Kevin DOWLING (Sunday Mirror), Conor O’CLEERY (Irish Times) and David BLUNDY (Sunday Times). All acknowledge they were briefed by WALLACE but none remembered having ever been briefed on Kincora¹⁹.
- It is noted that this is *“purely a police and political matter”* and therefore difficult to justify *“our”* [Military] involvement. This would indicate that WALLACE acknowledges that criminal matters would fall outside the Military’s remit and does not explain WALLACE’s and/or military involvement in the matter.
- WALLACE opines that *“TARA is no longer of any security interest”*. If true, this would mean that by November 1974, the Military no longer had an interest in gathering intelligence in relation to TARA. WALLACE’s assertion is at odds with Brian GEMMELL’s account of Military interest in TARA and McGRATH. GEMMELL continued to gather information on TARA and McGRATH in 1975.²⁰

Point 3:

- Provides an overview of WALLACE’s assessment of the failure of TARA as a credible concept, largely because of *“William McGRATH’s rather strange political views ... other organisations which appeared to be more in keeping with the needs of the loyalist community at that time sprang up”*.

Point 4:

- WALLACE claims that a number of details in Reference A are *‘inaccurate’*.
- WALLACE also makes reference to MAINS and SEMPLE as being known homosexuals and claims that various allegations of homosexual assaults on Kincora inmates had been investigated in 1967 by ‘Mr. H MASON’ and were highlighted in flag ‘N’. The Belfast City Welfare’s Children’s Officer, Henry MASON’s investigation into allegations against Joseph MAINS was submitted to the Town Solicitor, John YOUNG, in August 1971. The MASON file does not contain to any allegations or complaints against Raymond SEMPLE, complaints were only against MAINS.

The document fails to acknowledge that MASON carried out a further investigation in 1971 which was the ‘trigger’ for the file being submitted; the document is therefore incomplete in knowledge.

Documents held by PSNI do not contain any evidence that anyone, outside Social Services, had knowledge of this investigation until early 1976, when a copy of the Mason File was handed to the RUC (D/Con CULLEN). From the evidence available, the RUC had no knowledge of the Mason

¹⁹ Statement of David McKITTRICK, 25/02/1982 and Exhibit DMck1, (part of RUC File C64/5/83), Statement of DS ELLIOTT re: interview of David BLUNDY, 16/12/1982, statement of Conor O’CLERY, 27/09/1985 and Statement of Kevin DOWLING, 30/03/1982

²⁰ Statement of Brian GEMMELL dated 16/07/1982, part of C64/5/83

File in 1974 and therefore could not have included it in Reference 'A'. There is no evidence to suggest that a copy of the Mason File was ever made available or shared with the Military.

Flag 'N' which relates to notes on the Mason Report is not attached to the main document. It is therefore unclear what the contents of Flag 'N' are and where it originated from.

Point 5:

- WALLACE challenges Reference 'A', which allegedly states that the assaults on Kincora residents began shortly after McGRATH's appointment. WALLACE states there is evidence of abuse in Kincora as early as 1959. WALLACE is correct in his assessment that the abuse at Kincora had started long before McGRATH was employed there. In November 1974, however, documents held by PSNI show there was no knowledge of abuse, by either the RUC or Welfare Authorities, prior to 1967. The only known allegations of sexual abuse in Kincora refer to R2 [REDACTED] who MAINS was convicted of sexually abusing (c. 1959) at his public trial in 1981; which did not emerge until the police investigation in 1980.

If WALLACE was aware of the abuse in Kincora and that it pre-dated McGRATH's employment there, it appears unusual that he did not brief journalists in 1973 accordingly. None of the journalists were aware of McGRATH's employment at Kincora or of MAINS' involvements in abuse there until the 'scandal' was exposed in the Irish Independent Article in January 1980.

Point 6:

- WALLACE claims to have had sight of correspondence between McGRATH and GARLAND (Flag 'M'). Personal correspondence between McGRATH and GARLAND from the 1960's reveals an intimate relationship between the two men. It is unclear how WALLACE would have obtained sight of this correspondence in 1974. Research reveals that from 1973, GARLAND shared copies of his correspondence with McGRATH with Valerie SHAW and D/Con CULLEN but there is no evidence to suggest that GARLAND or anyone else passed this material to WALLACE.
- WALLACE also refers to "GARLAND's own version of events (Flag O)" as being "very enlightening". The contents of Flag O are unknown.
- There is reference to many of the RUC source reports "on this matter" from 1971 having originated from GARLAND. From the documents reviewed, GARLAND did not provide any information to the RUC re: McGRATH, TARA or Kincora until 1973/74²¹.

Point 7:

- Reference is made to an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation Welfare Department in 1972/73 into allegations of homosexual assaults on Kincora inmates by McGRATH. There is no reference in documents held by PSNI that an investigation into McGRATH was held in 1972/73.
- WALLACE states that one of the Military sources confirmed in 1972 that complaints had been made against McGRATH and passed to both senior welfare staff and the RUC. From the material viewed, the first time an allegation against McGRATH was received by the RUC, was in an

²¹ Statement of Roy GARLAND, 30/03/1982

anonymous phone call (made by GARLAND) in May 1973. Social Services received the first allegation about McGRATH in January 1974, again in an anonymous phone call (believed to be by GARLAND). The first official complaint against McGRATH was believed to have been made in May 1974 to Social Services by R15, Kincora resident.

- WALLACE refers to Mr ORR (Ronald ORR) as having confirmed that complaints had been made in 1972 in 'Flag R'. Ronald ORR was a Senior Social Worker in the EHSSB. ORR was first made aware of complaints against McGRATH in May 1974, when he was told by his staff of the complaint against McGRATH by the R15 family. ORR denied having ever had contact with police or military, in relation to Kincora, prior to 1980²².
- Reference is made by WALLACE to "*similar allegations*" at other children's homes including Bawnmore, West Winds and Burnside, etc. WALLACE says this is at odds with Reference A which stated that the allegations were confined to Kincora. D/Supt CASKEY's confirms the first RUC knowledge of similar allegations in other children's homes would not have been until 1975 (in the case of West Winds) and 1980 onwards (Bawnmore and Burnside)²³.

Point 8:

- WALLACE claims that a female source told him that key individuals in the Welfare Department were homosexual and only appointed homosexuals to key posts and covered up the offences that took place. There are two deletions in the document GC80. The name of the source has been 'blackened out' in the copies of GC80, held by PSNI. In CASKEY's 1985 File a press article from the Irish Times²⁴. The allegations against this named person by the unidentified female source are considered to be of "*great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.*" This named individual did have connections to the Welfare Authority but no allegations of abuse were ever made against this person.

Point 9:

- WALLACE states that the only link between McDERMOTT's murder and homosexuality is via John McKEAGUE; McKEAGUE's police statements are listed as 'Flag S' and forensic reports re: the McDERMOTT murder as 'Flag T'. It is unclear why WALLACE would have had access to or indeed why he would have referred to police statements and forensic reports in GC80 relating to the McDERMOTT murder.
- WALLACE told police in 2004 that he had made this link with the McDERMOTT murder and John McKEAGUE "*not based on any evidence ... only supposition on my [WALLACE's] part based on intelligence at hand being evaluated and linked*". WALLACE also acknowledged that he "*had no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT murder*".
- A prosecution file re: the McDERMOTT murder had been prepared by the RUC in 1983 and sent to the DPP; the DPP directed that the evidence was not sufficient to charge any person with an offence connected with the death of Brian McDERMOTT.

²² Statement of D/Supt G CASKEY re interview of Ronald ORR, 21/08/1985

²³ Report by D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime 28/08/1985, part of C64/22/85- paragraph 31

²⁴ Part 4 of RUC File C64/22/15 – Irish Times article "*Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974,*" dated 25/06/1985.

- In GC80 WALLACE dismisses the RUC's theory that there was a connection between the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and *"witchcraft or other satanic rites"*. In 1973 the RUC investigation team had looked into allegations of a connection between the murder and 'Black Magic' and were *"able to disprove this theory and as a result the press/ public interest diminished²⁵"*; therefore it is difficult to accept WALLACE's contention that there was ever an RUC theory connecting the McDERMOTT murder and witchcraft.

Point 10:

- WALLACE comments on the claims made in Reference A that key individuals in the political arena in Northern Ireland are aware of the Kincora situation and in particular, of McGRATH's background. It is not known who WALLACE was referring to as Reference A was not attached.
- Refers to PAISLEY's knowledge of McGRATH and Kincora but claims that he failed to do anything due to *'fear of blackmail'*. To partially support this claim WALLACE refers to statements by Valerie SHAW and Tom McNEILLY ('Flag F'). This point is addressed in Exhibit GC7 – 2016, however, PAISLEY was interviewed by CASKEY and stated that he was never aware of allegations of child abuse against McGRATH but in his opinion, dealt with allegations of homosexuality.
- WALLACE refers to various public and political figures who are homosexual, protecting each other from prosecution. It is unclear who these people are. Two names appear handwritten at the left hand side of the page, one being 'Supt MEHARG'. If this refers to ACC William MEHARG it should be noted that on 01/04/1967 MEHARG was a County Inspector at RUC HQ. On 01/06/1970 he was made a Chief Superintendent, as part of the HUNT report restructuring. William MEHARG was appointed ACC in 1971. MEHARG had in fact never served as a Superintendent in the RUC as prior to the restructuring of the RUC under the Hunt report in 1969, no such rank existed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- WALLACE is highly critical of, as he calls them, 'unexplained' failures of the RUC and NIO to take action against allegations of serious sexual abuse at children's homes. The RUC were the only authority to deal with criminality in Northern Ireland; it is unclear what action WALLACE felt the NIO should have taken. It is noticeable by its omission, that he makes no reference of the Welfare Authorities.
- WALLACE's explanation on the RUC's failure to take action was that they had received policy direction which could *"only have come from a very high political or police level ... if this is the case then we [Military] should be even more wary about getting involved."* WALLACE provides no evidence to substantiate this serious allegation against the RUC. It is unclear why the Military would have considered becoming involved in criminal investigations when such matters (homosexuality and sexual abuse) were outside their remit and required a police led investigation. Again it is worth noting WALLACE does not mention the inaction of Welfare Authorities.
- WALLACE makes four recommendations:

²⁵ Report "Murder of Brian Douglas McDERMOTT" by Insp DH CUDMORE, dated 10/05/1982

- *“(a) we make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUCLO [RUCLO may refer to RUC Liaison Officer]”. This would suggest that the Military had previously attempted to raise the allegations with the RUC. There is no evidence of the Military having shared information or intelligence which indicated homosexual abuse of residents in Kincora (or other children’s homes).*
- *“(b) we obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure”.*
- *“(c) we approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given”. These are curious comments given that at Point 2 WALLACE says “I did try to develop press interest in this matter last year but without success”. It is known that in 1974 WALLACE, on the account of journalists, was disclosing a range of material.*
- *“(d) we continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme”. This statement is hard to interpret as WALLACE’s role in 1974 was to disseminate disinformation.*

6. Challenges to the Authenticity of GC80

6.1. Key points from the Statements of Military Personnel provided to the RUC

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Jeremy RAILTON ²⁶	Lt-Col Information Branch - General Staff Officer Grade 1	Handwritten note on GC80 states report was addressed to RAILTON. Denied ever seeing GC80 or of any request for it to be written.	Emphatically denied knowledge of homosexual activities at Kincora.	No knowledge of the reference documents referred to in GC80. RAILTON claims RUC documents as per Reference A and B are unlikely to have been distributed to the department where both he and WALLACE worked.
Gen Sir Peter LENG ²⁷	Commander Land Forces NI	Handwritten note states GC80 was requested by LENG. LENG denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Denied having knowledge of abuse highlighted within GC80. Knew of TARA but couldn’t remember the personalities involved.	LENG was aware of concern about St Patrick’s Remand Home (W Belfast) because of the number of young boys absconding and becoming re-involved in terrorist activity but had no knowledge of the three Children’s Homes mentioned in GC80.
Maj-Gen Henry GARRETT ²⁸	Chief of Staff (Brigadier)	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Denied knowledge of abuse as highlighted in GC80.	Knew WALLACE who was part of his HQNI staff team. Felt that if WALLACE had been in possession of such information “at the time” he would have brought it to GARRETT’s attention either directly or through his immediate supervisor.

²⁶ Statement of Jeremy RAILTON, 03/07/1985

²⁷ Statement of General Sir Peter LENG, 02/07/1985

²⁸ Major General Henry GARRETT, 16/07/1985

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Colonel F ²⁹	Col G S (Intelligence)- Responsible for handling all intelligence on behalf of GOC HQNI	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Did not recall any allegations or complaints of homosexuality in boys' homes in NI. Recalled TARA but couldn't recall any specific details.	Confirms GC80 was in the style of WALLACE but alleges WALLACE would not have been given access to either RUC or Military intelligence documents; RUC documents would not have been passed to the Information Policy Department where WALLACE worked. <i>"If this was a genuine document and had been produced at the time it would have been brought personally to the Head of Intelligence who would have had the document researched and vetted."</i>
Lt-Col Adrian PECK (rtd) ³⁰	General Staff Officer Grade 1	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Had knowledge of TARA but not of any link to homosexuality.	Predecessor of RAILTON, he was not serving at HQNI in November 1974.
Peter BRODERICK ³¹	Chief Information Officer, HQNI (Jul 73 – Sept 74)	Denied knowledge of GC80.		WALLACE had been a member of BRODERICK's staff. BRODERICK knew WALLACE well both professionally and personally. BRODERICK was not serving at HQNI in November 1974.
David McDINE ³²	Chief Information Officer, HQNI (Sept 74 – Oct 75) McDINE would have been WALLACE's immediate supervisor in November 1974	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.		McDINE states <i>"I have strong suspicions about the authenticity of the document"</i> . McDINE felt that WALLACE would not have produced such a detailed and well researched report (in November 1974) as the situation in NI was too busy as to allow. McDINE was WALLACE's immediate boss and GC80 should have been put through him, but wasn't. McDINE alleges there are a number of inaccuracies in the style and presentation of GC80, from what was expected at that time and would not have been forwarded to such senior people in such an apparent draft form without coming through him.
Major I ³³	Captain at HQNI at Army Press Desk	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Had knowledge of TARA but not of any link to homosexuality.	States WALLACE may have received intelligence briefings but is unlikely to have been given access to intelligence documents.

²⁹ Colonel F²⁹, 16/07/1985

³⁰ Adrian PECK, 03/07/1985

³¹ Peter BRODERICK, 29/05/1985

³² David McDINE, 04/06/1985

³³ Major I³³, 19/07/1985

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Roy PACE	Chief Clerk of Public Relations Branch, HQNI	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.		<p>PACE's role included maintaining the classified documents register and accounting for classified documents. Also responsible for ensuring a corporate style to the writing of classified documents. Acknowledges the style of writing was similar to WALLACE's. PACE challenges the authenticity of GC80 due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the security marking is not top and bottom of every page as it should be individual page numbers are not necessary for a confidential document the word 'reference' would only appear once and A, B and C would appear under it the references not being dated the word 'continued' appearing at the bottom of every page (it shouldn't as it clearly states the number of pages at the start of the report) the flagging system being unusual and incorrect (flags not in alphabetical order and use of 'O') flag documents not listed as enclosed at end of document GC80 was not registered in the classified documents register, stamped or given a serial number. Even if it was a 'draft' it would have still been given a serial number and stamped GC80 is incorrectly laid out and would not have been accepted by a military office a draft would never have been presented to a senior military officer in such form

A number of key points, challenging the authenticity of 'GC80', are evident from the statements of a number of WALLACE's colleagues and Senior Officers who were stationed at HQNI in November 1974.

- None of those spoken to by the RUC could **recall seeing 'GC80'** prior to police showing it to them in 1985. Several commented that if WALLACE had been in possession of the

information contained within GC80 in November 1974, he should have brought it to the immediate attention of senior officers³⁴.

- Several of those spoken to³⁵ have commented that GC80 appeared to be a **draft document** and as such would never have been sent to senior military personnel (notably the Commander of Land Forces in NI) in such a form.
- GC80 is not in the **corporate style** of classified military documents and is challenged due a number of inaccuracies, including:
 - security markings
 - inclusion of page numbers
 - reference material incorrectly set out
 - use of the word 'continued'
 - unusual and incorrect use of the 'flagging' system.
- GC80 was not registered as a classified document, given a serial number or stamped as military documents should be.

6.2. RUC Forensic Examination of GC80³⁶

The RUC knew this document was not an original and had been re-typed and photocopied with various 'things' being crossed out. As this confirms that the document received by the RUC had been altered prior to be handing into Essex Police, it is unclear what evidence would be obtained through a forensic examination of a known copy³⁷.

The document marked GC80 was forwarded by the RUC to the Northern Ireland Forensic Science Laboratory and examined by Mr Donald BUDD, Forensic Scientist. GC80 was examined, along with GC82-84, 'for comparison'.

GC82 is a one page document, dated 22/09/76, typed on official headed paper (Department of the Environment). It is entitled "JOHN COLIN WALLACE" and appears to be a character reference for WALLACE, signed by Peter BRODERICK (WALLACE's former boss and one-time personal friend). When interviewed by the RUC in 1985 re his knowledge of GC82, BRODERICK stated "*I have no perfect recollection of this document. My signature appears arrange bottom of this document which I believed to be a response to a request for a job reference*"³⁸. (HOLROYD would not state where he got it from when questioned by the RUC³⁹).

GC83 is a one page typed document, undated and unsigned (HOLROYD told police he got it from WALLACE through the post⁴⁰). It is entitled "*SUSSEX POLICE ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS INTO MY CASE*". Given the subject matter and title, it seems likely that WALLACE was the author and it was written post December 1980.

³⁴ Major-General Henry GARRETT and Colonel F [REDACTED]

³⁵ David McDINE and Roy PACE

³⁶ Statement of Donald BUDD, Forensic Scientist, 14/02/1985, part of C64/22/85

³⁷ Action 4 – "Contact D/Con B ROBERTS, Essex Police re: HOLROYD's motives for handing over documents", dated 21/02/1985

³⁸ Statement of Peter BRODERICK 29/05/1985

³⁹ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/85 part of C64/22/85

⁴⁰ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/85 part of C64/22/85

GC84 is a two page typed letter, dated 01/09/84, addressed to Michael MARSHALL MP and signed by Colin WALLACE. (HOLROYD told the RUC that he “probably got this from London⁴¹”).

The above three documents were chosen for comparison as they were “considered to have possibly been typed on the same typewriter as GC80⁴²”.

BUDD’s report concluded that “the presence of a portion of horizontal line almost 3 inches from the top edge of the left hand side of the first page of the four page document (GC80), just above the heading, could indicate the addition of a piece of paper to the top of this document possibly to cover other information at the time of photocopying”. BUDD continues that “the apparent difference of the shape of the tail of the numeral ‘9’ in the date ‘8th November 1974’ from that of the ‘9’s’ in the remainder of this document would appear to lend some weight to this possibility”. BUDD also notes that “the shape of the 9 of the date on the first page of document 1 (GC80) would appear to relate this part of document 1 to the typescript of document 4 (GC84) dated 1984 rather than that of document 2 dated 1976. Whereas the ‘9’s’ in the remainder of document 1 would appear to favour document 2 (GC82).” Mr BUDD concludes “the absence of ‘confidential’ from the bottom of page 1 of document (GC80), yet present though obliterated at the top and bottom of the remaining three pages of this document, could be further of interference of page 1”.

As GC80 was not an original document, as acknowledged by HOLROYD to Essex Police, it is unclear when it was retyped and by whom. There is no evidence that attempts were made by either Essex Police or the RUC to locate the original.

Following the forensic examination of GC80, BUDD appears to come to the conclusion that page one of GC80 had been interfered with but cannot provide a definitive answer as to when the document was written or on what typewriter.

6.3. RUC Action 4 (21/2/1985) - “Establish HOLROYD’s motives for handing over documents”

Research for this report has uncovered a miscellaneous folder containing 27 actions, relating to further RUC enquiries on the material handed to police by Fred HOLROYD (the majority of actions refer specifically to GC80). The result of most of the actions are not listed on the copy in the folder, however action 4 was resulted on the 21/2/1985 by D/I COOKE with the following comment, based on a telephone conversation he had had with D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police:

“...with ref to GC80, he [HOLROYD] had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source. HOLROYD stated that he got the document from a ‘very high up well-placed source’. D/C ROBERTS believes that WALLACE indicated to HOLROYD where this document could be obtained”.

Despite the revelations made by D/Con ROBERTS to the RUC, there is no evidence that any additional action was taken to further the claims made about the origin of GC80.

⁴¹ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/1985 part of C64/22/85

⁴² Report by D/Supt CASKEY, 28/08/1985 to ACC Crime, File Ref C64/22/85

6.4. Additional Challenges to Authenticity of GC80

- A search of two military intelligence files ('Kincora' and 'TARA') held by G2 Branch (Intelligence and Security) at HQNI did not locate the document GC80 or References A and B. Major LOFTUS, who conducted the search, found that the *"examination of the folio of each file clearly accounts for each document ... including those which were destroyed in accordance with Military Regulations. The subject matter of the destroyed documents are clearly legible ... and none of them relate to the matters under investigation"*.⁴³
- RUC Special Branch conducted a search of their records and could not find the documents referred to under Reference A and B in GC80⁴⁴ or confirm their existence.
- With regard to Reference A, WALLACE refers to a report with a similar title *"RUC background brief on TARA"* in a list of documents which he sent, through HOLROYD, on WALLACE's behalf, to the Prime Minister on 1st November 1984⁴⁵.
- In his correspondence with HOLROYD, WALLACE confirms that his *"secretary has been very busy with a major typing project during the past week and Maggie's [THATCHER] file is now ready. I have had the 'Bunny' piece done again to tidy it up a little and to correct various typing errors, etc"*. This would suggest that Colin WALLACE had pieces of material retyped from their original versions; this may support the findings from the forensic analysis that GC80 could have been altered.
- Ex-Chief Information Officer, Peter BRODERICK, was sceptical of authenticity of GC80. He considered it unlikely that *"the CLF would have asked for such a brief as ... there was no military objective to be achieved with the production of GC80"*⁴⁶.

6.5. GC80 shared with the press after 1984

From 1984, copies of GC80 were distributed to journalists – Paul FOOT, Ed MOLONEY and Andrew POLLAK and printed in the Irish Times on 25/06/85 and appeared in FOOT's book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' (published in 1989).

WALLACE has repeatedly maintained that he attempted to expose the abuse at Kincora through press exposure, from the early 1970s. It is unclear why WALLACE did not pass copies of GC80 to his journalist contacts in 1974, as it is the only document, allegedly written by WALLACE, which exposes abuse at Kincora. The evidence suggests that he waited almost a decade before making anyone aware of its existence.

WALLACE was investigated for, and admitted, passing classified documents to a journalist (Robert FISK) in 1975⁴⁷. This document related to the Army's use of information policy/ 'black propaganda'. This demonstrates that WALLACE was prepared to 'leak' classified military information in 1975. WALLACE was questioned, at length, by the RUC on two separate occasions in February 1975⁴⁸ over the passing of the document to FISK. On neither occasion, despite appearing to speak candidly to the

⁴³ Statement by Major Robert LOFTUS of RMP, 01/08/1985

⁴⁴ Statement of D/Supt James McCLURE, 24/07/1985

⁴⁵ Exhibit GC91, C64/22/85.

⁴⁶ Investigation notes re: Peter BRODERICK, 13/05/1985

⁴⁷ 19/05/1975 the DPP directed no prosecution; WALLACE was required to resign as an alternative to dismissal in December 1975.

⁴⁸ Statements from Colin WALLACE dated 06/02/1975 and 12/02/1975

RUC about his roles in the Information Policy Unit, WALLACE did not mention Kincora, abuse or homosexuality to police. In other words in February 1975, only three months after allegedly writing GC80, and expressing his frustration over the RUC's inaction re: Kincora, WALLACE did not take the opportunity to mention the abuse in Kincora to RUC detectives.

Given all of the above, and WALLACE's expressed concerns made in a document alleged created in 1974, it remains unclear as to why WALLACE did not release any of this information until 1984.

6.5.1. Irish Times Articles 25 June 1985 (Appendix A)

The articles, written over 3 consecutive days in June 1985 and which appeared in the Irish Times, all focused on the document GC80; a copy of which had been provided to the journalists by an unnamed source. The version of GC80 that was published in the newspaper, under the headline 'Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974', is largely the same as that held by the RUC⁴⁹ (with the exception of a small number of redactions). It is claimed in the article, that other 'senior' military sources confirmed that there was "*an intensive [military] investigation*" into TARA and McGRATH in the mid 1970's. As a result of these investigations, information about sexual assaults in Kincora was uncovered.

The article also refers to other RUC sources who confirmed the existence of RUC reports on TARA. When questioned, the journalists refused to identify their sources of information⁵⁰.

6.5.2. 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' by Paul Foot (Appendix B)

The copy of GC80 published in FOOT's book is identical to that in the possession of the RUC, with the notable exception of not containing details of the addressee. FOOT stated that "*he [WALLACE] is not clear today (because he only has a copy) for whom the memo was intended, but it would certainly have gone to his superior officer Jeremy RAILTON, Head of Information Policy, and almost certainly also to Army Intelligence and the Army's RUC Liaison Officer at Police Headquarters.*" This is a 'strange' comment to make given that WALLACE is clear on all other aspects of the document. The copy of GC80, held by the RUC, had a handwritten note that the document was addressed to RAILTON, LENG and Colonel M (see above) in response to Reference C. Reference C in the RUC copy of GC80 is a "*request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above*"; whereas FOOT refers to Reference C as "*the Army's earlier request for a press briefing on TARA*". The differences between a press investigation and briefing are obvious.

The copy of GC80 shared by WALLACE with FOOT is a 'copy'; the original has never been located.

FOOT clarifies that WALLACE does not have copies of References A-C and therefore it can be assumed that FOOT did not have sight of these documents when writing his book.

FOOT concludes his chapter on Kincora stating that "*within six weeks of his issuing his Kincora document, he [WALLACE] was banished from the province*". This explanation for WALLACE's removal from Northern Ireland in 1975 is at odds with WALLACE's own version of events. He told police, that

⁴⁹ File C64/22/85

⁵⁰ Statement of Ed MOLONEY, dated 16/08/1985

in October 1974, he had been identified by journalists as *“being involved in black propaganda activities amongst the paramilitary organisations. It was believed that continued press interest in my activities would expose the army’s information policy campaign. For reasons of personal safety I was posted to Headquarters North West District⁵¹”*.

The ‘official’ explanation for WALLACE’s move from Northern Ireland was that as WALLACE had made *“unauthorised disclosures to journalists ... it was decided that, in view of the high standards required among PR staff in the exceptional political and military situation in Northern Ireland, Mr WALLACE could no longer be employed there⁵²”*. The decision was taken in late 1974 to transfer WALLACE to HQ North West District.

⁵¹ Statement of John Colin WALLACE, dated 12/02/1975, part of C298/4/75

⁵² Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/82, Part 4 of C64/2/80

APPENDIX A - Irish Times Articles 25 June 1985

scandal came to light in 1980. ED MOLONEY and ANDY POLLAK report.

Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974

THE DOCUMENT referred to, a copy of which is in the possession of *The Irish Times*, sharply contradicts every British Government assurance that there was no cover-up of the affair nor any knowledge of it in British military circles.

The document is dated November 8th, 1974, and carries the initialled signature of Colin Wallace, a senior British Army information officer at the time. It was apparently written in response to a request from a high-ranking officer for a press inquiry into homosexual offences associated with the Loyalist paramilitary group, Tara, in order to stop "further assaults on youngsters in these hotels".

The leader and founder of Tara, William McGrath, was himself at Kincora and in December, 1981, after a two-year RUC investigation, he and two other Kincora employees, Raymond Sengle and Joseph Main, were convicted of sexual assaults against Kincora boys dating back 30 years. Their conviction, and subsequent media disclosures, led to two further police inquiries and two British Government inquiries into

containing similar information were in the files of the Information Policy Unit at this time.

These sources, who had knowledge of many top secret intelligence and psychological operations mounted from British Army headquarters, have no current connections with Wallace. They have told *The Irish Times* that there was an intensive investigation of Tara and McGrath in the early and mid-1970s by military and political intelligence agencies which revealed information about sexual assaults at Kincora.

Another military source, a high-ranking officer based at British Army headquarters during this period, has also confirmed that the Information Policy Unit was asked by military commanders in 1974 to investigate homosexual offences involving members of Tara. "We were investigating everything at that particular time to see if there were implications for the security side," he said. However, the source, who asked not to be quoted by name, declined to comment further in the light of the new RUC investigation.

The 1974 Information Policy Unit document, four pages long and classified "confidential", refers to and quotes from an RUC

including "one final attempt" to get the RUC to investigate Kincora or discuss it with the British Army's police liaison officer, a senior figure in military intelligence. It also suggests that the army brief a responsible journalist on the matter or get disclosure to the media.

Following allegations of a cover up of Kincora in 1982, the British Government ordered the Sussex

police to investigate and their report, prepared by the Chief Constable, Sir George Terry, cleared the authorities and said there was no evidence of knowledge on the part of the military authorities. Wallace, who was prosecuted by the Sussex police, is due out of Lewes Prison in two years time and still denies the charge of manslaughter.

(More tomorrow)

Report that led to new investigation

THE following is an edited text of the document which has caused the RUC to reopen its inquiries

CONFIDENTIAL

To: (—) November 8th, 1974
"TARA" — Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated with the Homosexual Community in Belfast.

Reference A: Attached RUC background paper on "TARA".
Reference B: Attached RUC report on the death of Brian

keeping with the needs of the loyalist community at that time, sprung up during the period.

4. Reference A deals with McGrath's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects.

Kincora hostel in Newtownards in 1959 under the control and administration of Belfast Corporation welfare department. He does not, as the paper claims, "run the hostel" — he is employed as a "housefather". The warden of Kincora is Joseph Main and the

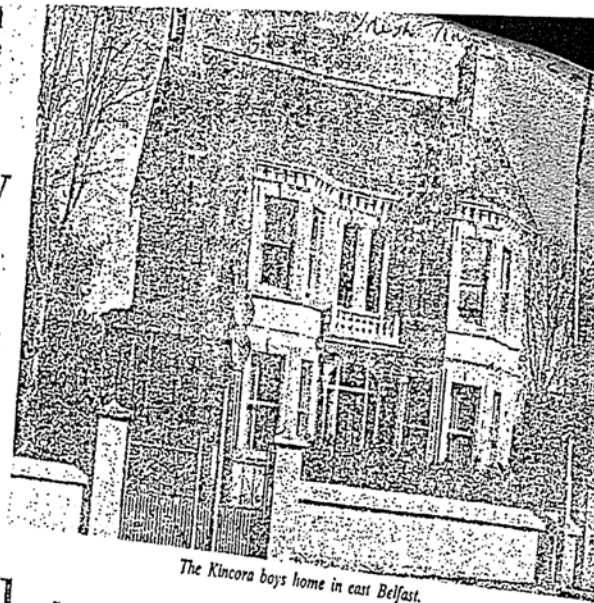
cause of the antagonism between many of the RUC source reports on this matter after 1971 originated from —

7. McGrath was himself the subject of an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation welfare department in 1972-73, following allegations of more homosexual assaults on the inmates of Kincora. One of our own sources confirmed in 1972 that a number of complaints had been received about his behaviour and that although the complaints had been

Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other sexual rites in the province would tend to dismiss the RUC's theory that Brian McDermott's murder could be part of these activities. In the past "black magic" practices, etc. have been mainly confined to groups operating from republican areas, with the possible exception of three cases in Co Antrim. I think, however, that from a press point of view we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing

account. It would be interesting to check, however, the number of charges brought against people involved in homosexual activities in the greater Belfast area in the last 5 years. I also think that RUC report on drug abuse in this connection merits close examination because this is a natural area of fund raising for terrorists. There is, of course, the obvious problem of security with the possible blackmailing of civil servants, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations



The Kincora boys home in east Belfast.

APPENDIX B - 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' by Paul Foot

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Clockwork Orange drew his attention to the Red Hand Commandoes, an extreme Protestant group whose members were trained to kill Catholics, and whose leader was a brutal assassin called John McKeague. McKeague was known as a homosexual and the information which Colin collected about him brought him back in a circle to William McGrath and TARA. McGrath and McKeague had both organized independent groups on the far right of Protestant politics and shared political and sexual inclinations, until they had fallen out and split. While Colin was preparing this line of information for Clockwork Orange, Army Intelligence approached him and asked him to have another go at exposing TARA in the press. He became puzzled and a little frustrated by the conflicting instructions: from MI5 and Clockwork Orange to keep all this sexual gossip secret; from Army Intelligence to try to get the same gossip published.

The conflict grew during the year (1974), but after he broke with Clockwork Orange at the end of September, Colin made an attempt to resolve it, and to bring the Kincora business to a head.

He could not understand why, when so much was known to Intelligence and to the police about McGrath and where he worked, no action was taken over it. He suspected that the same political motives which inspired so much of the information he was getting under the heading of Clockwork Orange might be obstructing action on the scandal at Kincora.

His suspicions were well founded. TARA often intervened in such a way as to upset the unity of Protestant extremists. More than once, for instance, it issued a 'proclamation' calling on Protestants not to resort to violence – usually at times when violence was being advocated by most Protestant leaders. Such proclamations often upset the other paramilitary organisations, and helped to create an atmosphere of disarray where none in fact existed. A furious controversy was waged between TARA and the UVF

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in the pages of the *Sunday News* and the Belfast newsletter. TARA accused the UVF of 'left-wing' views, and the UVF lambasted TARA for extremism and sectarianism.

Colin wondered whether McGrath and his colleagues at Kincora were being 'held in place' to assist with such secret intelligence initiatives. If so, if the boys at Kincora were being sacrificed to the machinations of Intelligence, the process had gone too far. As with Clockwork Orange, the time had come to call a halt.

On 8 November 1974, Colin wrote a memorandum. He is not clear today (because he only has a copy) for whom the memo was intended, but it would certainly have gone to his superior officer Jeremy Railton, Head of Information Policy, and almost certainly also to Army Intelligence and the Army's RUC Liaison Officer at Police Headquarters in Belfast.

The memo was headed: "TARA" – Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated With the Homosexual Community in Belfast'.

To the memo were attached three documents, none of which Colin managed to keep: an RUC paper on TARA (Reference A); a forensic report on the murder in 1973 of a ten-year-old boy called Brian McDermott (Reference B); and the Army's earlier request for a press briefing on TARA.

1 Reference A adds nothing of real significance to what we already know of the background to 'TARA'. Furthermore, it contains a number of inaccuracies and there are various items of important information missing from it. It is difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption.

2 If we are to interest the press in this matter with a view to exposing what has been taking place and thereby stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels, then I would strongly advise that we make use of our own background information and exclude the rather contentious and, indeed, politically suspect material contained in the above. As you know I did try to develop

press interest in this matter last year but without any success. I also feel that it is difficult to justify our involvement in what is purely a police and political matter because, in my opinion, 'TARA' is no longer of any security interest.

3 In theory, 'TARA' was basically a credible concept from a Loyalist paramilitary point of view, but it never progressed beyond the planning stage. Such a body could, no doubt, have made good use of the Orange Order's normal selection and 'vetting' system for screening potential recruits, and it would have had ready-made facilities for clandestine training by making use of the Orange Halls throughout the Province. The idea failed for a number of reasons, mainly because of WILLIAM McGRATH's rather strange political views which are more akin to Irish Nationalism or Republicanism than Unionism, and the fact that other organisations which appeared to be more in keeping with the needs of the Loyalist community at that time sprang up during the period.

4 Reference A deals with McGRATH's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects. The Kincora hostel in Newtownards Road where he works was opened in 1959 under the control and administration of Belfast Corporation Welfare Department. He does not, as the paper claims, 'run the hostel' - he is employed as a 'housefather'. The Warden of Kincora is JOSEPH MAINS and the Deputy Warden is RAYMOND SEMPLE. MAINS was appointed in 1959 and SEMPLE in 1964. Both men are known homosexuals. Indeed, various allegations of homosexual assaults on inmates of the hostel were investigated by senior Welfare Department staff in 1967 but no action was taken against anyone (see notes of a report by Mr H. Mason at flag 'N').

5 It is untrue to say that allegations of assaults on the inmates of Kincora 'began shortly after his appointment'. As I have pointed out in para 4 above, allegations were made as early as 1967 and there is also evidence that assaults may have taken place as early as 1959, soon after MAINS was appointed.

6 Reference A claims that McGRATH 'is a known homosexual' but it avoids any mention of his links with various other key figures in the local homosexual community, other than to

insinuate that a number of well-known political personalities with whom he came into contact were also homosexuals. For example, in para 6 of reference A, it is claimed that McGRATH left his previous employment 'as a result of a lovers' quarrel' with his employer, whereas our information would tend to indicate that he left following a row over an outstanding debt. His former employer, ROY GARLAND, is well known in Unionist Party circles (see also CLIFFORD SMITH) and was for sometime 2 i/c of 'TARA'. Admittedly, some of the personal correspondence between the two men during this period cannot be regarded as normal between employer and employee (see flag 'M'). Whatever the real reason for the row between GARLAND and McGRATH, there is certainly considerable animosity between them at present, and GARLAND has been actively engaged in trying to have McGRATH removed from his post at Kincora. GARLAND's own version of events (see flag 'O') is, of course, very enlightening, but I would suggest that it should be treated with caution until it can be substantiated because of the antagonism between them. It would also appear that many of the RUC source reports on this matter after 1971 originated from GARLAND.

7 McGRATH was himself the subject of an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation Welfare Department in 1972/73, following allegations of more homosexual assaults on the inmates of Kincora. One of our own sources confirmed in 1972 that a number of complaints has been received about his behaviour and that, although the complaints had been passed to senior welfare staff and to the RUC no action had been taken against him. This would appear to be confirmed, to some extent, by Mr ORR (see flag 'R') in 1973. There were, of course, similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bawnmore, Westwinds, Burnside etc.) and this conflicts with reference A's assertion that the allegations were confined to Kincora.

8 It should be remembered that the 1967 Sexual Offences Act does NOT apply to Northern Ireland and homosexual intercourse between adults or with minors is a criminal offence. The apparent lack of interest, therefore, by the Welfare Authorities and the RUC is quite remarkable. Furthermore, the claim made by (see flag 'Q') that key individuals in the Welfare Department were

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themselves homosexuals and thus, not only appointed homosexuals to such posts but also covered up the offences that took place and protected the offenders, requires very serious examination. In particular, I view her allegations about with great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.

9 Reference R which deals with the circumstances surrounding the murder of BRIAN McDERMOTT last year puts forward the theory that the killing had both sexual and witchcraft overtones. The only link that can be identified between the murder and the homosexual community is via JOHN McKEAGUE. McKEAGUE's own statements (see flag 'S') raise more questions than they answer. Certainly, his boast that he will not be prosecuted because 'he knows too much about some people' merits serious investigation, but I suspect that he will no [sic] be prepared to talk until he is released. [McKeague had been arrested and detained in 1973.] It is also rather remarkable that no charges have been [sic] preferred against him, at least during the past 3-4 years. Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other satanic rites in the Province would tend to dismiss the RUC's theory that BRIAN McDERMOTT's murder could be part of these activities. In the past, 'Black Magic' practices etc have been mainly confined to groups operating from Republican areas, with the possible exception of three cases in Co Antrim. I think, however, that from a press point of view, we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing evidence. The forensic reports on the McDERMOTT murder (see flag 'T') would tend to indicate that someone tried to dispose of the body by cutting it into pieces and burning them. It would also appear that when this failed, the pieces were dumped in the river. The insinuation made in the document regarding the boy's disappearance and the proximity of the Rev PAISLEY's church is dangerous nonsense.

10 Reference A claims that a number of key personalities in the political arena 'are aware of' the Kincora situation and, in particular, of McGRATH's background. It does not, however, explain the extent of their awareness nor of each individual's involvement with McGRATH. In summary, it would appear that the document is claiming that:-

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(a) Senior members of the Grand Orange Lodge are aware of the situation because of the discussions and correspondence relating to McGRATH within the Orange Order (see flag 'C'). It is further alleged that THOMAS PASSMORE and the Rev MARTIN SMYTH have blocked any action against McGRATH.

(b) The Rev PAISLEY is aware of the situation but has failed to take any action because of possible blackmail pressure owing to his connection with McGRATH, DAVID BROWN and JOHN McKEAGUE. On the face of it, the statements made by VALERIE SHAW and TOM McNEILLY (see flag 'F') would tend to support only part of such a claim. There are also a number of inconsistencies: McGRATH would appear to be strongly anti-communist and anti-U.V.F. and this conflicts with the document's views on links with TOMMY HERRON, ERNIE 'DUKE' ELLIOTT, 'The Ulster Citizens Army' etc.

(c) Various public and political figures who hold positions of power and who are also homosexual protect each other from prosecution. The claims of a prostitution ring involving juveniles and centred on Bangor is not really substantiated, other than by GARLAND's own personal account. It would be interesting to check, however, the number of charges brought against people involved in homosexual activities in the greater Belfast area in the last 5 years. I also think that the RUC report on drug abuse in this connection merits close examination because this is a natural area of fund raising for terrorists. There is, of course, the obvious problem of security with the possible blackmailing of civil servants, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations

I am far from happy with the quality of the information available on this matter, and I am even more unhappy because of the, as yet unexplained, failure of the RUC or the NIO [Northern Ireland Office] to take on this task.

I find it very difficult to accept that the RUC consistently 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. If that is the case then we should be even more wary about getting involved.

On the other hand, if the allegations are true then we should

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do everything possible to ensure that the situation is not allowed to continue. The youngsters in these hostels almost certainly come from problem families, and it is clear that no one will fight their case unless we do. Those responsible for the murder of BRIAN McDERMOTT must be brought to trial before another child is killed, and if it can be proved that there is a connection with this homosexual group, then the RUC must be forced to take action irrespective of who is involved.

I would recommend therefore that:-

- (a) We make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUC.
- (b) We obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure.
- (c) We approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given.
- (d) We continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme.

Various attempts throughout the years have been made to cast doubts on this document. The *Irish Times*, which published the document in full on 25 June 1985, eleven years after it was dated, submitted the four pages to forensic scientists together with other material which was written in Lisburn barracks in 1974. The tests were inconclusive because the memorandum had been photocopied. However, other checks on the document by the *Irish Times*, including the reference to the RUC background report on TARA and other documents referred to in the memo, indicated that the document was genuine.

The suggestion that the document has been forged, which was later repeated in an official report, is entirely groundless. The chief argument for its authenticity is that it fits closely with the press briefing documents which are confirmed by journalists who received them. Clearly, Colin Wallace knew about McGrath and TARA as early as 1973. In that context, the 1974 memorandum is wholly credible.

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The section on the murder of Brian McDermott is probably, as the memo suggests, not strictly relevant to the Kincora scandal. McDermott's murder may well have been a one-off crime by a sexual sadist not necessarily connected to the Kincora gang. Certainly there is no direct evidence to point to Kincora, and the issue is mentioned only because of the suspicion of a connection with John McKeague.

The section on witchcraft throws some interesting light into the activities of Information Policy at the time. Colin's memo is anxious to cast some doubt on the suggestion in the RUC reports that there may have been some connection between the Protestant extremists operating at Kincora and the outbreak of witchcraft and demonology which had fascinated the media in Northern Ireland for several months in 1974, and terrified whole sections of both communities.

Colin's scepticism on this point was well founded. He himself, as he wryly admits, was instrumental in setting off the witchcraft hysteria. Information Policy, with the generous help of one or two selected serving officers, had set up 'magic circles' in derelict houses in the Republican areas. Colin bought bundles of black candles for the purpose. Out in the country the Army's own 'covens' were even more realistic. Colin and his colleagues managed to get hold of some genuine chicken blood and feathers. They made crosses which they hung upside down on bushes leading to the 'satanic sites'. He still has his notebook in which he has meticulously drawn up instructions on how to construct witches' circles. He read several learned books on the subject and became an expert on the order of satanic service.

The results were devastating. The popular press, delighted at some diversion from the 'troubles', fell headlong for the witchcraft allegations. The *Sunday World* in Dublin published a whole supplement on witchcraft ceremonies in an old castle near Newry, all of which had been instigated by Colin Wallace and his merry witches. The effect of the publicity on the population was instant. A naturally religious

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Kincora – Exhibit GC12

Person Profile – Brian GEMMELL

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Overview

This analytical report has been produced as part of the ongoing strategic analytical overview of Kincora-related material held by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI).

2. Reference Material

Various information sources, including internal police files and open source research material, have been used to inform the findings used in this profile. These include relevant statements, reports, exhibits and documents contained in the RUC Crime Files¹ prepared in 1982 and 1983 and the Sussex Police Inquiry. Results from open source research are referenced accordingly.

3. Introduction and Background

Brian GEMMELL is a former Captain in the British Army. He was posted to Northern Ireland in December 1974 as Officer Commanding 123 Section, 39th Infantry Brigade. GEMMELL later became Staff Officer, Grade 3, Brigade HQ Staff. He remained in Northern Ireland until December 1976.

GEMMELL had been brought up in an evangelical Christian family and he continued to maintain these values and beliefs during his military career.

During his tour of duty in Northern Ireland, GEMMELL's main responsibility was to collate and disseminate intelligence on Protestant paramilitary groups; this led him to become interested in the activities of TARA (a quasi-paramilitary organisation) and its leader, William McGRATH. Through GEMMELL's personal friendship with James McCORMICK, he was introduced to Roy GARLAND in 1975. GARLAND provided GEMMELL with one of his sources of information on TARA and McGRATH.

Brian GEMMELL gave a statement to the RUC in July 1982²; this is the only statement he made to any police investigation into Kincora.

4. Key Findings

- Brian GEMMELL had at least two sources of information reporting on TARA and William McGRATH, one of whom was Roy GARLAND.
- There is no evidence to suggest that GEMMELL was ever directly approached by a Kincora resident and made aware of the abuse in the Home.
- The written report GEMMELL claims he wrote following his meetings with Roy GARLAND in 1975 was not found during an army search of their records in the 1980s; there is no record of it ever having been shared with the RUC.
- GEMMELL's allegations that he was strongly rebutted by an MI5 officer for becoming involved in the reporting homosexuality linked to Kincora were never been confirmed because of the refusal of MI5 to allow CAMERON to be interviewed by the RUC.

¹ C64/2/80 (1982) and C64/5/83

² Statement of B GEMMELL, 16/07/1982, part of RUC File C64/5/83

5. Personal Details

Full name: Brian Stuart GEMMELL

Address³: York

DOB: August 1950

Army Career (NI) December 1974 - December 1976:

- Officer Commanding 123 Section, 39th Infantry Brigade
- Staff Officer, Grade3, Brigade HQ Intelligence Staff
- Resigned Army Commission June 1977

Current Employment: Self-appointed Christian Teacher and Preacher⁴

6. Synopsis of Brian GEMMELL's statement to the RUC⁵

Date	Main Points
c.1975	Sometime into his tour of duty in Northern Ireland, GEMMELL met James McCORMICK and the subject of TARA was raised (by McCORMICK).
c.1975	McCORMICK suggested that GEMMELL should speak with Roy GARLAND as he was " <i>ex TARA and GARLAND was trying to expose TARA and McGRATH.</i> "
Summer 1975	The first meeting between GEMMELL and GARLAND took place at McCORMICK's home. GARLAND told GEMMELL how he was afraid of McGRATH and that he owed him (and others) money. GARLAND also told GEMMELL that McGRATH recruited young boys into his " <i>circle of influence and it was partly religious and partly sexual</i> ". McGRATH's activities dated back to the 1960s; GARLAND himself was one of the boys 'recruited'. GEMMELL told police that he believed GARLAND had been involved homosexually with McGRATH.
Late Summer/Autumn 1975	Meeting between GARLAND and GEMMELL at 39 Brigade HQ. GARLAND again spoke about TARA, including the key personalities involved in the group and about McGRATH's homosexuality. GEMMELL describes going to the Newtownards Road in Belfast " <i>I remember seeing a large detached house which I thought it [Kincora] was</i> ". GARLAND left GEMMELL to believe that the Rev. PAISLEY was aware of McGRATH's activities.
Late Summer/Autumn 1975	Following this second meeting with Roy GARLAND, GEMMELL claims that he made a written report of what he had been told by GARLAND. GEMMELL describes this as a four-sided MISR.
Late Summer/Autumn 1975	GEMMELL claims that he verbally debriefed his meeting(s) with Roy GARLAND to Ian CAMERON, 'Assistant Secretary, Political' at HQNI. (CAMERON was one of the main MI5 officials in Northern Ireland- see section 7 below). GEMMELL claims that Ian CAMERON reacted " <i>very strongly</i> " to GEMMELL's inclusion

³ Information obtained from open source research

⁴ see www.briangemmell.blogspot.co.uk

⁵ Statement of B GEMMELL, 16/07/1982, part of RUC File C64/5/83

Date	Main Points
	<p>of homosexuality in his debrief on the GARLAND meetings. According to GEMMELL, he was told by CAMERON, <i>"we did not want to be involved in this type of thing. He [CAMERON] was abrupt to the point of being rude"</i>.</p> <p>CAMERON told GEMMELL to terminate his enquiries on TARA and to <i>"get rid of"</i> GARLAND as a source. CAMERON subsequently relinquished his stance and allowed GEMMELL to continue working on TARA but only through a second, unnamed source.</p>

7. Brian GEMMELL and Ian CAMERON

Brian GEMMELL told the RUC in 1982 that he verbally briefed Ian CAMERON about matters he had been made aware of following his two meetings with Roy GARLAND and after he had submitted his written 4-sided MISR. According to GEMMELL, the meeting with CAMERON ended acrimoniously and CAMERON ordered GEMMELL to drop GARLAND as a source of information in TARA and McGRATH.

As part of the RUC investigations into Military Intelligence and Kincora⁶, attempts were made to interview Ian CAMERON; *"it is considered that CAMERON has an explanation to offer for his reasons for allegedly ordering Captain GEMMELL to discontinue his intelligence gathering in relation to homosexuality and which included GARLAND's fears of McGRATH's activity in a Boys' Home"*⁷.

A pre-prepared list of 30 questions to be put to Ian CAMERON were drafted by D/Supt. CASKEY⁸ and submitted, in writing, to the Northern Ireland Office (NIO) on 11th October 1982. On the 16th November 1982, ACC WHITESIDE (RUC) was informed that CAMERON would not be made available for interview and that there were no replies to the 30 questions⁹. Subsequent high level discussions between the RUC (at Chief Constable level) and senior officials in the NIO, in early 1983, failed to secure either an interview with Ian CAMERON, or a response to CASKEY's questions.

A report prepared by the MoD and NIO in 1989¹⁰, puts a slightly different slant on things. This reports states that from July 1982, the Security Service had been requested to make Ian CAMERON available for interview by the RUC. A series of meetings involving the Attorney General, his Legal Secretary, DPP (NI) and a Mr SHELTON (Security Service Legal Advisor) *"had sought agreement that it was unnecessary to call Mr CAMERON, whose preliminary answers to questions had already been forwarded to the RUC"*¹¹.

According to the same NIO/MoD report, the written questions prepared by CASKEY were put to Ian CAMERON by Mr SHELTON on the 1st November 1982. It is claimed that the then RUC Chief Constable, Sir John HERMON, was verbally told of CAMERON's responses and agreed with Mr SHELTON's view, *"that Mr CAMERON's answers were in no way specific as to criminal activity"*.

⁶ 'Military Intelligence and John Colin WALLACE' C64/5/83

⁷ Paragraph 210 of the covering report by D/Supt. G CASKEY, 16/03/1983 to C64/5/83

⁸ included in Part IV of C64/5/83

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ Untitled and undated, but believed to have been written c. 1989 by official in Whitehall, attached to the MoD and NIO. See section of report *"RUC Wish to Interview Military Intelligence and Security Service Personnel"*.

¹¹ Paragraph 201(s) Untitled and undated, but believed to have been written c. 1989 by official in Whitehall, attached to the MoD and NIO. See section of report *"RUC Wish to Interview Military Intelligence and Security Service Personnel"*.

Perhaps the most critical statement in the MoD/NIO report is the following, *"It is understood that Mr CAMERON's answers to D/Superintendent CASKEY's written questions were eventually sent to Northern Ireland. But there is no record that they were communicated to the RUC..."*¹².

There is no record of the RUC ever having received a response from Ian CAMERON.

8. Sussex Police Inquiry

In his statement to Sussex Police, Clifford SMYTH refers to a conversation he had about William McGRATH with Brian GEMMELL, who he describes as *"a member of the security forces"*¹³. According to SMYTH, GEMMELL advised him not to trust McGRATH as he was a *"homosexual and a liar"*¹⁴.

Sussex Police did not make any attempt to further this potential line of enquiry into McGRATH's activity and/or to try and locate and interview GEMMELL.

¹² Paragraph 204(s) Untitled and undated, but believed to have been written c. 1989 by official in Whitehall, attached to the MoD and NIO. See section of report *"RUC Wish to Interview Military Intelligence and Security Service Personnel"*.

¹³ Statement of AC SMYTH 27/05/1982

¹⁴ *ibid.*

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Kincora - Exhibit GC13

Analysis of Kincora Register

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Introduction and Background

This report has been written to provide a detailed analysis of all individuals who resided in Kincora between 1958 and 1980.

The reference document used to prepare this report is the Kincora Hostel Register of Residents, Exhibit PJM3 (RUC File C64/2/80).

The Kincora Register of Residents is a hardback book and is a hand written record of admissions and discharges from Kincora Boys' Home, covering a period from 1958 to 1980. The register records the name of resident, their previous address, date of birth, religion, address of next of kin, date of arrival and departure and address on departure from Kincora. In general, the Register appears to have been well maintained by Kincora staff. Most of the entries are believed to have been made by Joseph MAINS, the Kincora Warden. A duplicate version of the Register appears to have been maintained contemporaneously by Kincora staff until 1972.

The contents of the Kincora Register were inputted onto a spreadsheet, for ease of manipulation and analysis of data.

2. Aims

The key aims of this document are to provide an assessment of:

- the total number of individuals who resided in Kincora
- the number of individuals who have been traced as part of any previous police investigation
- the number of Kincora residents who made allegations of sexual abuse against Kincora staff
- the number of unidentified suspects in the sexual abuse of residents in Kincora
- the number of named abusers of Kincora residents (other than Kincora staff)
- the number of Kincora residents who witnessed abuse by Kincora staff on fellow residents
- the number of Kincora residents who alleges they had suffered from physical abuse during their time in Kincora.

There remains [media] speculation that William McGRATH's abuse of Kincora residents was known about and not dealt with by any person in Authority because he was being 'protected' as a British Intelligence Source. This report will consider the number of Kincora residents traced by police both prior to and after McGRATH started work in Kincora in June 1971 to determine if there was a potential 'cover-up' of victims and witnesses.

3. Methodology

The original Kincora Register was transcribed onto an Excel Spreadsheet to make research and analysis easier. It was used as the starting point in determining that all former residents were captured.

A record of all those who had provided statements to the RUC or Sussex investigations in the 1980s was also established and this was cross referenced with the Register. This revealed that a former resident was not included on the original register but had provided a statement to the RUC in 1980¹.

¹ Malcom Sparrow provided a statement to the RUC on 26/03/1980 in which he stated that he had been in Kincora "approximately one year ago... I stayed in the Hostel over one weekend". His name does not appear on the Kincora Register.

He was subsequently added to the list of residents. There is no evidence that any other names are missing from the Register, at this stage.

The actions issued by the RUC investigation teams in 1980 and 1982 were reviewed to assist to gain an understating of why certain residents were/were not traced as part of previous police enquiries.

Analysis of co-resident sexual activity and/or abuse in Kincora has not been included in this report and has been the subject of separate analysis.

4. Key Findings

- Almost 2/3rds of former Kincora residents have never been traced by police; there may be more witnesses and victims of abuse in Kincora who have never been spoken to by police. A number of former residents have come forward to police post 1982.
- An analysis of the documents held by the PSNI, does not however identify any person, not traced by the police, who was witnessed to be a victim of abuse by anyone by who was interviewed by police. Nor are there any persons not traced who are identified in any statement as being witness to the abuse of another resident.
- It is unclear as to the rationale behind the RUC decision to use 1963 as a 'cut-off date' for tracing former Kincora residents; this restricted the RUC's pool of potential victims and witnesses given that the Hostel opened in 1958.
- Substantially more former Kincora residents who were admitted to Kincora post June 1971 (McGRATH's start date) have been traced by police, compared to those admitted pre June 1971.
- 40% of residents traced by police make allegations of sexual abuse during their time in Kincora.
- Apart from the 3 convicted Kincora staff, allegations of sexual abuse on Kincora residents have been made against 3 named individuals. 2 of these named abusers² were former Kincora residents who allegedly abused victims when returning to Kincora to visit Joseph MAINS.
- 6 Kincora residents have made allegations that they were sexually abused whilst resident in Kincora by unnamed/unidentified males; only 2 of these allegations were known to police in 1980.
- Allegations of corporal punishment against MAINS have been made by 9 Kincora residents.

5. 1980 'analysis' of the Kincora Register

In his covering report, DCI George CASKEY stated that, *"a total of 186 boys resided there [Kincora] at various times between 1963 and January 1980. Of this number 104 boys have been traced and interviewed by police"*. This would have meant that the RUC would have traced 56% of former residents in their accepted time period.

² Former residents who allegedly abused victims in Kincora on return visits to see Joseph MAINS are Hugh QUINN and [redacted]

From the analysis of the Kincora Register for this report (with an understanding that it is the original and same as that referred to by CASKEY) the total of 186 boys in Kincora between 1963 and 80 is wrong. An analysis of the Kincora Register in 2016 shows that there were **245** individuals in Kincora between 1963 and 1980; **59** more than the 1980 total. This alters CASKEY's assessment that he had traced over half of the boys in Kincora between 1963 and 80; he traced 42% of Kincora residents.

The figures from the Kincora Register used by the RUC in 1980 were accepted unchallenged by the Sussex Review team in 1982. The Sussex Team do not appear to have checked whether the RUC interpretation of the Register was accurate and make no comment on the 1963 'cut-off' date.

6. Analysis

Analysis of the Kincora Register provides the following information:

a. Total Number of Kincora Residents

A total of **309** individuals resided in Kincora between 1958 and 1980.

b. Number of Kincora residents who have been traced as part of any previous police investigation

- **115** (37%) former Kincora residents have been traced by police
- **194** (63%) former Kincora residents have never been traced by police

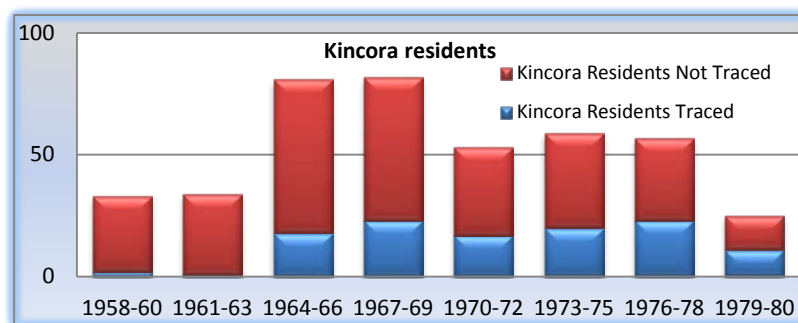


Chart 1: Tracing of Kincora residents

- Reflecting the 1980 RUC decision to treat 1963 as a cut-off point for tracing former residents, only 4 individuals who were admitted to Kincora prior to 1963 have ever been traced by police. Of these, 3 make allegations of abuse against MAINS.

c. Allegations of sexual abuse in Kincora

- **46** former Kincora residents made allegations to police of sexual abuse in Kincora; 3rd party allegations of sexual abuse relating to **3** former residents have also been made.
- **6** Kincora residents make allegations (or by 3rd party report) that they were sexually abused by a **named abuser** (other than MAINS, SEMPLE and/or McGRATH)
 - A 3rd party referral from the Met Police in 2014, alleging "Sadistic sodomy, which involved the stubbing out of cigarettes on the victim's back" was sent to PSNI. The victim, **KIN377**, was deceased, as was the alleged abuser. There is no other evidence to connect the alleged abuser to the offence and **KIN377** had been interviewed by the RUC during which he made allegations of abuse against MAINS, but not the named abuser in the 2014 allegation. PSNI closed the case on 04/08/2015.

- KIN1 (resident in Kincora on 3 occasions between 1963 and 1964). KIN1 told police that he had been forced to masturbate Hugh QUINN (former resident) on one of QUINN's return visits to Kincora.
- KIN2 (resident in Kincora on 3 occasions between 1961 and 1965). 3rd party report. During police interview in 1980, Joseph MAINS³ told RUC officers that HUGH QUINN 'interfered' with Kincora residents- KIN1 and KIN2 on his return visits to Kincora.
- R9 (resident in Kincora on 1 occasion between 1974 and 1977). R9 alleges that he had oral sex with HIA534/R4 (former resident) during HIA534/R4's return visits to Kincora.
- R17 (resident in Kincora on 2 occasions between 1974 and 1976). 3rd party report. HIA534/R4 told police that he had masturbated R17 on one of his return visits to Kincora.
- R18 (resident in Kincora on 1 occasion between 1977 and 1980). 3rd party report. HIA534/R4 claims that he had a sexual encounter with R18 in Kincora on a return visit.

No charges were ever brought in any of the cases highlighted above.

d. Allegations of sexual abuse in Kincora by former residents against unidentified abusers

- 6 former Kincora residents make allegations of sexual abuse against unnamed and unidentified suspects. 3 of these 6 former residents were in Kincora in the 1960s, i.e. pre McGRATH.
 - B3/R1, Kincora resident on 2 occasions between 1965 and 1966, told police in that he was abused in Kincora by an **unknown male**. B3/R1 believed this man to be "*an ex Kincora boy ... 5' 10" tall, ginger or fair hair, about 30 years old*", who regularly visited MAINS in Kincora. B3/R1 also told police that this male claimed "MAINS had sent him" to him and that they had masturbated each other on several occasions. The identity of this offender has never been established.
 - KIN179, a Kincora resident on 3 occasions between 1966 and 1968 told police in 1980 that he was approached by a male staff member in Kincora in the bathroom. This male was naked and began masturbating himself in the bathroom and asked KIN179 to masturbate him. This male was described as a "*student working at the Hostel when Joe MAINS was on leave*". This individual remains unidentified, although an individual was questioned about the allegation. No charges were ever brought.
 - Garry HOY, a Kincora resident between 1972 and 1978 told police in 2013 that Raymond SEMPLE had taken him by bus to SEMPLE's home in the Fortwilliam area of Belfast where an older man sexually abused him. HOY also claimed that he had been abused by another man; this man remains unidentified, despite a police investigation in 2015. HOY had provided a statement to the RUC in 1980 but did not mention any abuse at this time.

³ Statement of D/Con GIRVEN 16/07/1980 re interview of J MAINS 29/05/80

- KIN135, a Kincora resident from 1964 claimed in 2012 that he was abused/ raped by 2 unknown males in Kincora. He provided brief descriptions of both males during his ABE interview with GMP. KIN135 had not been traced by either the RUC or Sussex police as part of their earlier investigations.
- KIN279 was resident in Kincora from 1975; he claimed in 2015 that he was buggered by an unidentified male in Kincora, with McGRATH. In his statements to the RUC and Sussex, he made no reference to having been abused when in Kincora.
- KIN238, who was a Kincora resident in 1977 came forward in 1998 to RUC to report abuse and provided a statement in 2003. He claimed that an unidentified male in police uniform had allegedly abused him, whilst in the company of MAINS and another member of Kincora staff.

e. Number of Kincora residents who witnessed abuse by Kincora staff on fellow residents

- 2⁴ former Kincora residents refer to having witnessed or been told by other residents of sexual abuse by Kincora staff.

f. Number of Kincora residents who allege physical abuse by staff in Kincora

Corporal punishment was not allowed as a form of punishment for children in residential care. Discipline was to be achieved through *“personal relationships, by way of example, and when necessary, by withdrawing privileges.”*⁵ Despite this guidance, 9 former Kincora residents made allegations of physical abuse during their time in Kincora- all against Joseph MAINS. MAINS was never charged with any offence relating to corporal punishment.

⁴ See statements of KIN327 and KIN5

⁵ Statement of Robert BUNTING, 13/05/1980 – Assistant Director EHSSB



Kincora – Exhibit GC14

Homosexuality amongst residents in Kincora Boys' Hostel

MK
Higher Police Analyst (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Introduction

This report should be considered as part of the strategic analytical review of Kincora related material held by the PSNI.

In addition to the evidence against the three former Kincora staff, during the initial 1980 RUC investigation it emerged that several residents had engaged in homosexual activities with each other whilst in Kincora. No prosecution was recommended in all of the cases as *“the evidence is just an averment in a boy’s statement against and about other boys and is too vague to be the basis of a prosecution and the evidence is accordingly insufficient. The evidence on their own admissions would be sufficient to prosecute R9, R17 and R18 but (1) they are witnesses with immunities against the accused (2) R9 and R17 were probably corrupted by the accused... and (3) their activities were probably little more culpable than takes place in any boys’ boarding school at that age”*.¹

Research for this report has highlighted that there may be additional cases of homosexual activity (consensual and non-consensual) amongst Kincora residents, not previously referred to or considered by the DPP in 1981.

2. Summary of Homosexual Activity amongst Peers in Kincora Hostel

Homosexual activity amongst Kincora Residents	Kincora Staff made aware/Action taken	Additional Information	Sources of Information
<p>R9 and R17</p> <p>Both admitted to having a consensual homosexual relationship which started in Kincora (where they shared a bedroom) and continued for some time after both had left.</p> <p>R17 and R9, whilst Kincora residents, were abused together, and separately, by William McGRATH.</p> <p>A number of other Kincora residents recall either finding R9 and R17 together intimately, or hearing the general talk at the time that the two were ‘fruity boys’.</p> <p>Both were resident together in Kincora in 1974.</p>	<p>Joseph MAINS – made aware by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN300, Kincora resident Richard KERR, Kincora resident <p>Response by MAINS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAINS told R9’s social worker, Hilary NEILL who took no further action <p>Raymond SEMPLE - made aware by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN300 who ‘got the impression’ that SEMPLE did not believe him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex in Kincora – both admitted to having consensual sex in Kincora. This was after McGRATH had sexually assaulted them both, at the same time, and individually Sex tape involving R17 and R9 is mentioned in the statements of several other Kincora residents Sex outside of Kincora – R17 and R9 also had sex in a shed at the bottom of the garden and also at the back of a disused house near the Hostel. This continued after R17 left Kincora Salvation Army Hostel- R9 and R17 continued to have regular sex whilst both lived in the Salvation Army hostel. 	<p>-Statement R9 05/3/80</p> <p>- Statement R17 05/03/80</p> <p>- Statement KIN313 29/2/80</p> <p>- Statements KIN300 27/02/80 & 10/06/82</p> <p>- Statement KIN54 04/03/80</p> <p>- Statement Richard KERR 26/02/80</p> <p>- Statement KIN210 11/03/80</p> <p>-Statement Hilary NEILL 24/04/80 & Exhibit MJR1(part of C64/2/80)</p>

¹ Report by GL McLOUGHLIN, Senior Assistant Director DPP, June 1981 Reference 1675/80. Appears to be internal DPP correspondence. Report is contained amongst DPP papers retained by the PSNI

Homosexual activity amongst Kincora Residents	Kincora Staff made aware/Action taken	Additional Information	Sources of Information
<p>KIN284 and KIN282</p> <p>Non-consensual: KIN284 claims that KIN282 masturbated him and he reciprocated on KIN282, out of fear of "getting a kicking".</p> <p>KIN282 has never been traced by police. Both were resident together between September and October 1971.</p>	<p>No evidence that any of the Kincora staff were made aware.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact: KIN284 claims he was sexually assaulted by KIN282 in his bed in Kincora. 	<p>-Statement KIN284 13/03/80</p> <p>-RUC Investigation 1980 Action 199</p>
<p>KIN12 and KIN11 [believed to refer to William GREENWOOD]</p> <p>3rd Party Witness: Sexual contact witnessed by a fellow Kincora resident</p> <p>Neither KIN12 nor KIN11 mention any sexual contact between each other in their statements.</p> <p>The Kincora Register confirms both were resident at the same time between July and October 1966.</p>	<p>No evidence that any of the Kincora staff were made aware.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora – mutual masturbation in Kincora witnessed by KIN5. KIN5 claims that he was bribed with cigarettes by KIN12 and KIN11 to keep quiet. 	<p>-Statement KIN5 27/03/80</p>
<p>R34 and KIN43</p> <p>Not consensual: KIN43 claims that R34 masturbated him, against his will, when they shared an attic room in Kincora. KIN43 claims he woke another resident and told him what had happened.</p> <p>The Kincora Register confirms both were resident at the same time between 1969 and 70.</p>	<p>Joseph MAINS – made aware by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN43 <p>Response by MAINS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He laughed and treated it as a joke but KIN43 was moved to another room 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora – KIN43 alleges that R34 tried to touch him sexually. 	<p>-Statement KIN43 20/03/80</p> <p>-RUC Investigation 1980 Action 21</p>

Homosexual activity amongst Kincora Residents	Kincora Staff made aware/Action taken	Additional Information	Sources of Information
<p>R34 [redacted] and KIN174 [redacted]</p> <p>3rd Party Witness: Sexual contact witnessed by fellow Kincora residents</p> <p>Neither R34 [redacted] nor KIN174 [redacted] were traced by police. R34 [redacted] and KIN174 [redacted] were room -mates in Kincora, together with R8 [redacted].</p> <p>The Kincora Register confirms both were resident at the same time between 1967 and 1968.</p>	<p>Joseph MAINS – made aware by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R8 [redacted] KIN174 [redacted] <p>Response by MAINS</p> <p><i>"He laughed and said he'll grow out of it, don't worry he doesn't mean any harm". Moved KIN174 [redacted] from the room he had shared with R34 [redacted] and R8 [redacted].</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora – R8 [redacted] says KIN174 [redacted] told him that R34 [redacted] had tried to touch him sexually. 	<p>-Letter from R8 [redacted] (Exhibit GC19, part of GC3)</p> <p>- RUC Investigation 1980 Action 20</p>
<p>R34 [redacted] and R8 [redacted]</p> <p>Not consensual</p> <p>R8 [redacted] wrote a letter [to the Welfare Authority] in which he made a number of allegations against Joseph MAINS and R34 [redacted]. This formed part of the Mason File.</p> <p>R8 [redacted] alleged that R34 [redacted] had propositioned him one night in their room in Kincora. Kincora register confirms that both were resident in Kincora at the same time.</p> <p>Two other boys also made allegations against R34 [redacted]; R34 [redacted] was never traced by police.</p>	<p>Joseph MAINS – made aware by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R8 [redacted] KIN174 [redacted] <p>Response by MAINS</p> <p><i>"He laughed and said he'll grow out of it, don't worry he doesn't mean any harm"</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora – McKIBBEN alleges that R34 [redacted] tried to touch him sexually. 	<p>-Letter from R8 [redacted] (Exhibit GC19, part of GC3)</p>

3. Summary of Abuse and Homosexual Activity between Kincora Residents and Former Residents²

Homosexual activity by former residents on 'current' residents	Staff made aware/Action taken	Additional Information	Source of Information
R17 and R9 (see above table)			
<p>HIA534/R4 and R9</p> <p>Consensual: Conflict in version of events Happened after HIA534/R4 had left Kincora. Homosexual activity took place within Kincora- in the boys' toilet and in the garden (as well as in HIA534/R4's flat on the Beersbridge Road). R9 denies that the two ever had full sexual intercourse but did admit to having oral sex. HIA534/R4 would have been 25-30yrs old; R9 16-18 years old.</p>	No evidence that any of the Kincora staff were made aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora - R9 admitted to masturbating HIA534/R4. Oral sex - HIA534/R4 and R9 both admitted oral sex on HIA534/R4's return visit to Kincora. Sex in Kincora - HIA534/R4 claims he and R9 had anal sex twice in Kincora during return visits by HIA534/R4. R9 denies having had sexual intercourse with HIA534/R4. 	<p>-Statement HIA534/R4 03/04/80</p> <p>-Statement R9 05/03/80</p> <p>- Statement R9 11/05/82</p> <p>-Statement D/Sgt MIDDLEMISS 30/06/80 re: interview of HIA534/R4 03/04/80</p>
<p>HIA534/R4 and R17</p> <p>Conflict in version of events HIA534/R4 claims that he and R17 had homosexual contact with each other in/in the grounds of Kincora on a return visit to Kincora. This is disputed by R17.</p>	No evidence that any of the Kincora staff were made aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora - HIA534/R4 claims they consensually masturbated each other on his return visit to Kincora. This is at variance with R17's account who claims he never had any sexual contact with HIA534/R4 (though R17 claims HIA534/R4 did expose himself to him). 	<p>-Statement HIA534/R4 03/04/80</p> <p>-Statement R17 05/03/80</p>

² Former, returning Kincora residents are highlighted in bold font

Homosexual activity by former residents on 'current' residents	Staff made aware/Action taken	Additional Information	Source of Information
<p>HIA534/R4 and R18</p> <p>Conflict in version of events</p> <p>HIA534/R4 alleges that the sexual contact was initiated by R18 in the Kincora living room (while other residents were in the Hostel, McGRATH was in the kitchen and the curtains were open). HIA534/R4 had returned to Kincora to visit Joseph MAINS.</p> <p>R18 makes no mention of this 'incident' in any of his police statements.</p>	<p>No evidence that any of the Kincora staff were made aware</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora – HIA534/R4 alleges consensual masturbation on a return visit to Kincora. R18 does not mention any sexual encounter(s) with HIA534/R4 in his statement. 	<p>-Statement HIA534/R4 03/04/80</p>
<p>Hugh QUINN and KIN1</p> <p>Non-consensual:</p> <p>KIN1 claims the abuse by QUINN started during his second week of being in Kincora. QUINN allegedly tried to get KIN1 to masturbate him.</p> <p>On at least 2 occasions KIN1 claims he told MAINS and SEMPLE about QUINN's indecent behaviour towards him.</p> <p>KIN1 claims he also witnessed QUINN interfering with other boys in Kincora.</p> <p>MAINS admitted to police that QUINN "interfered with the boys in the hostel when he visited".</p> <p>KIN1 thought QUINN was a visitor when he had tried to abuse him; MAINS said he was a resident. The Kincora register confirms these incidents are most likely to have taken place when QUINN returned to the Hostel as a visitor.</p>	<p>Joseph MAINS – made aware by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN1 <p>Response by MAINS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "I'll look into it" Moved KIN1 into a new bedroom <p>Raymond SEMPLE – made aware by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIN1 (denied by SEMPLE during interview) MAINS and SEMPLE both appeared "dry and did not seem to care" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indecent assault – KIN1 claims he was abused by QUINN on numerous occasions Witness to abuse – KIN1 claims he witnessed QUINN interfering with other boys in his bedroom but does not name them 	<p>-Statement KIN1 03/04/80</p> <p>-Statement of D/Con GIRVEN 16/07/80 re interview of J MAINS 29/05/80</p>

Homosexual activity by former residents on 'current' residents	Staff made aware/Action taken	Additional Information	Source of Information
<p>Hugh QUINN and KIN2 Non-consensual:3rd Party report During police interview, Joseph MAINS was asked if QUINN had ever interfered with Kincora residents; he replied and said yes- with KIN1 and KIN2.</p> <p>KIN2 was never traced by police and the relevant action to locate him appears to have been written off on 23/5/1980 with the comment <i>"there are no allegations of this boy being assaulted while in the home."</i></p>	MAINS had knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact in Kincora – MAINS alleges that QUINN tried to masturbate KIN2 	<p>-Statement of D/Con GIRVEN 16/07/80 re interview of J MAINS 29/05/80</p> <p>- RUC Investigation 1980 Action 329</p>

4. Knowledge of Homosexual Activity amongst Kincora residents- Kincora Staff and Social Workers

It is evident from the above table that Kincora staff, Social workers and other Kincora residents had knowledge of, at least, some of the homosexual activity between residents. The 'relationship' between R17 and R9 appears to have been an 'open secret' amongst staff and residents in Kincora. Further, R9's social worker confirmed that she had been told by MAINS of an 'incident' involving R9 and another Kincora resident, *"there was some question of the two being interrupted while having some degree of physical contact with each other"*³. No further action was taken by the social worker as *"...I considered R9 was educationally sub normal and emotionally very immature and therefore not knowledgeable about sexual matters"*⁴

There are at least three allegations that R34 had made unwanted homosexual advances to other residents who, at different times, shared a bedroom with R34 in Kincora. It is obvious that MAINS⁵, at least, was aware of R34's behaviour. Although it is not clear if he spoke to R34 about the allegations, he moved two of R34's 'victims' after they had complained to different bedrooms.

Joseph MAINS told police that he knew that Hugh QUINN had abused, at least, two Kincora residents. MAINS told police that he had taken action by moving the boys in question to different bedrooms, away from QUINN. When asked by police if he reported the incidents to the authorities, MAINS replied that he couldn't remember.

³ Statement of H NEILL 20/4/1980

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ Statement of D/Sgt J MIDDLEMISS 13/5/1980 re interview of Joseph MAINS on 1/4/1980

5. Summary of Kincora Residents involved in acts of homosexuality amongst residents/former residents

- [REDACTED] R9⁶ DOB [REDACTED]/1958, Kincora resident between [REDACTED]/1974 and [REDACTED]/1977.

Both Joseph MAINS and William McGRATH were convicted at their trial in 1981 of offences of gross indecency against R9 [REDACTED]. R9 [REDACTED]'s two siblings KIN43 and KIN274 [REDACTED] also resided in Kincora, though all three were never resident at the same time. KIN43 [REDACTED] was granted immunity by the DPP in relation to homosexual actions he may have been involved in with fellow Kincora residents, as he was a Prosecution Witness against MAINS and McGRATH. The extracts below from R9 [REDACTED]'s statement to the RUC⁷ provide an insight into the abuse he was subjected to by McGRATH as well as the homosexual acts he did with other Kincora residents:

-“Mr McGRATH and me fucked that many times I can’t remember all the times”.

-“I did it with R17 [REDACTED] three or four times. It was him that started it”.

-“..this boy called HIA534/R4 [REDACTED] [sic]...came up one day to Kincora... he came into the toilet and locked the door...and told me to wank him off. Then after that he told me to suck him...while I was sucking him he put his hands on my neck to hold my head down... I hit him in the face with my elbow”.

- [REDACTED] R17⁸ DOB [REDACTED]/1958, Kincora resident on two separate occasions: [REDACTED]/1974-[REDACTED]/1976 and [REDACTED]/1976-[REDACTED]/1976.

William McGRATH was convicted of gross indecency against R17 [REDACTED] at his trial in 1981. R17 [REDACTED] was granted immunity by the DPP in relation to homosexual actions he may have been involved in with fellow Kincora residents as he was a Prosecution Witness against McGRATH. When R17 [REDACTED] left Kincora after his second time he went to the Salvation Army Hostel where he had a number of other homosexual ‘relationships’.

-“McGRATH was sitting in a chair between R9 [REDACTED] and I. McGRATH opened the zips of both our trousers and took out our cocks. He started to rub the both of us”.

-“Up until I left Kincora..., I had sex with McGRATH at least 3 times a week. This always took place in the Hostel in either the cloakroom on the ground floor, the sitting room or in my bedroom”.

-“About a fortnight after R9 [REDACTED] came into Kincora... R9 [REDACTED] and I started to ride each other.... This went on between R9 [REDACTED] and I for a long time until I went to live at Beersbridge Road. It happened about 5 nights a week... It nearly always happened in the Hostel in the bedroom and on a few occasions in the wee shed at the bottom of the garden. It also happened on a few occasions at the back of the disused house which was just a few doors up from the Hostel.”

-“R9 [REDACTED] used to visit me at my flat (Beersbridge Rd) about 3 times a week. We had sex each time he called to see me”.

⁶ Provided a statement to RUC on 5/3/1980 and to Sussex Police on 11/5/1982

⁷ Statement R9 [REDACTED] 05/03/1980

⁸ Provided a statement to the RUC on 5/3/1980

- [REDACTED] KIN284⁹ DOB [REDACTED]/1955- Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1971-[REDACTED]/1971.

KIN284 spent his entire childhood in care (Brefne House, Bawnmore, Williamson House, Kincora, Muckamore Abbey). KIN284 told police¹⁰ that he had been forced to masturbate a fellow Kincora resident, KIN282. KIN282 was never traced by police and it does not appear that any charges were considered being brought against him by police. In a subsequent statement to police¹¹, KIN284 also claimed that he had been abused by Joseph MAINS in Kincora; no charges were brought against MAINS who was, at that stage, already in prison.

- KIN282 DOB [REDACTED]/1955 -Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1970-[REDACTED]/1972.

KIN282 was never traced by police¹² (appears to have been fairly limited attempt to locate him) and no statement was ever obtained from him.

- KIN12 DOB [REDACTED]/1950- Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1966-[REDACTED]/1967.

Makes reference in his statement that MAINS attempted to indecently assault him in Kincora. KIN12 makes no reference in his statement that he had been involved, in a homosexual way, with any other Kincora resident.

- KIN11 DOB [REDACTED]/1951-Kincora resident on 3 separate occasions: [REDACTED]/1966-[REDACTED]/1966, [REDACTED]/1966-[REDACTED]/1966 and [REDACTED]/1967-[REDACTED]/1967.

Provided statements to the RUC and Sussex police¹³ but made no mention of being involved in any homosexual activity /abuse in Kincora. KIN5, a fellow Kincora resident made reference to the homosexual activity between KIN11 and KIN12 in his statement to police.

- KIN43 DOB [REDACTED]/1957- Kincora resident on 3 separate occasions: [REDACTED]/1969-[REDACTED]/1970, [REDACTED]/1972-[REDACTED]/1972 & [REDACTED]/1973-[REDACTED]/1974.

Describes in his statement to the RUC in 1980¹⁴ of how his room-mate, R34, touched him intimately, against his will, as he lay in bed. KIN43 also made allegation of indecent assault against William McGRATH; no charges were directed against McGRATH by the DPP.

- R34 DOB [REDACTED]/1952- Kincora resident on two separate occasions: [REDACTED]/1967-[REDACTED]/1968 & [REDACTED]/1968-[REDACTED]/1970.

As part of the initial RUC investigation, an action was raised "to interview R34"¹⁵; limited attempts were made to trace R34 unsuccessfully. A total of 3 Kincora residents made identical allegations that when they were roommates of R34 he made homosexual approaches to them.

⁹ Provided a statement to the RUC on 13/3/1980 and on 13/02/1982

¹⁰ Statement KIN284 13/03/1980

¹¹ Statement KIN284 13/02/1982

¹² See RUC Phase 1 Investigation, Action 199.

¹³ Statements KIN11 11/4/1980 and 24/6/1982

¹⁴ Statement KIN43 20/3/1980

¹⁵ See RUC Phase 1 investigation, Action 20A

- **KIN174** DOB [REDACTED]/1950- Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1967-[REDACTED]/1968
KIN174 was never traced by the police; the allegation that R34 propositioned him was made by R8 and became part of the Mason File.
- **R8** DOB [REDACTED]/1953- Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1968-[REDACTED]/1971
R8 wrote a letter to the Social Services¹⁶ outlining a number of allegations of indecent behaviour against Joseph MAINS; in the same letter he also referred to an occasion where he had been propositioned by R34 and his knowledge of R34's attempts to 'come on' to other boys in Kincora.
- **HIA534/R4** DOB [REDACTED]/1949- Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1965-[REDACTED]/1966
HIA534/R4 is alleged to have been homosexually involved with at least three Kincora residents during visits he made the Kincora AFTER he had been a resident there. There is no evidence from any of the three residents (R9, R17 or R18) to suggest that this homosexual activity was non-consensual. HIA534/R4 alleged that he was sexually abused by Joseph MAINS during the time he was a resident in Kincora; the RUC recommended a charge of gross indecency against MAINS in relation to HIA534/R4's allegations; no charges were brought at trial. HIA534/R4 was convicted of the indecent assault of an 8 year old boy, KIN62, at trial in October 1981.
- **R18** DOB [REDACTED]/1962- Kincora resident [REDACTED]/1977- 1980
HIA534/R4 claims that he and R18 masturbated each other in Kincora. R18 makes no mention of any sexual contact with HIA534/R4 in any of his police statements. At the 1981 trial, McGRATH was convicted of gross indecency against R18.
- **Hugh QUINN DOB 13/12/1945**- Kincora resident on three occasions 22/2/1960-6/6/1961, 19/6/1961-8/7/1962 & 22/12/1965-2/1/1966.
During police interview, Joseph MAINS told police that Hugh QUINN *"interfered with the boys in the hostel when he visited"*.¹⁷
- **KIN1** DOB [REDACTED]/1947- Kincora resident on three occasions [REDACTED]/1963-[REDACTED]/1964, [REDACTED]/1963-[REDACTED] 1963 & u/k [REDACTED]/1964.
KIN1 told the RUC¹⁸ that Hugh QUINN had indecently assaulted him on a number of occasions in Kincora, in his bedroom and also in the study.
- **KIN2** DOB 12/07/1947- Kincora resident on three separate occasions [REDACTED]/1961-[REDACTED]/1963, [REDACTED]/1963-[REDACTED]/1965, [REDACTED]/1963-u/k.
During police interview MAINS told the RUC that Hugh QUINN had 'interfered' with KIN2. Police made limited attempts to trace KIN2, without success. It is perhaps of note that the action was closed on the 23/5/190 with the following comment: *"there are no allegations of this boy being assaulted while in the home"* when this is quite possibly not the case.

¹⁶ Exhibit GC19, part of GC3- RUC File C64/2/80

¹⁷ Statement of D/Con GIRVEN 16/7/1980 re his interview of Joseph MAINS on 29/5/1980

¹⁸ Statement of KIN1 3/4/1980

NAME: [GEORGE CLARKE]

DATE: [17 June 2016]

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995**Witness Statement of GEORGE CLARKE, D/CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT**

I, George Clarke, will say as follows: -

1. I am a Detective Chief Superintendent in the Police Service of Northern Ireland. I joined the RUC in December 1994. I am the Head of Public Protection within the PSNI. This Branch is also known as "C7" Branch and is part of Crime Operations Department.
2. This statement is supplementary to my previous statement dated the 20th May 2016.
3. The Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry (HIAI) has asked PSNI to comment upon a number of issues which have arisen since the opening of the public hearings into Module 15 (Kincora). These include the contents of a Spinwatch article and BBC Spotlight Programme. I have also been asked to identify any

systemic failures or missed opportunities on the part of the RUC in relation to Kincora.

Spinwatch – “Morris Fraser, Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain and Northern Ireland

4. The Spinwatch report was written by Niall MEEHAN and is entitled ‘Morris FRASER: Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain and Northern Ireland’. It is dated 31st March 2016. The HIAI identification mark is KIN 117501-117527. The article relates to the criminality of a consultant child psychiatrist Dr Roderick Morrison FRASER and alleged failings on the part of various authorities (including the RUC) to hold him to account and take effective action against him. MEEHAN alleges that these failings were deliberate actions which were undertaken as a part of a cover up, conducted for the purposes of British Intelligence.
5. A personal profile brief on FRASER has been prepared, based on papers held by the PSNI and is exhibited GC15. I have referred to FRASER in some detail in my previous statement (paras 195 -198 refer).
6. The Spinwatch article asserts in its introduction that ‘during the 1970s British Intelligence agencies protected from prosecution William MCGRATH and his paedophile associates’. It further alleges that some of the abused children were trafficked to the Elm Guest House in London.

7. MEEHAN does not develop his allegation that MCGRATH was protected from prosecution. MCGRATH was prosecuted and pled guilty to a number of offences in December 1981. It is therefore unclear as to the basis upon which MEEHAN makes his assertion.
8. No complaint has ever been made to the PSNI that any child was ever trafficked from Kincora Boys' Home to the Elm Guest House in London. Therefore PSNI hold no documents which in any way support this allegation.
9. Richard KERR in comments to various media outlets provides the only source for the allegation of trafficking from Kincora. KERR has never reported such allegations to police. I included a personal profile of KERR in my previous statement. It is marked Exhibit GC8.

The role of the RUC, and in particular D/I Ronnie MACK, in investigating allegations of child sexual abuse against FRASER in 1972/73.

10. In August 1971, FRASER indecently assaulted a 13 year old Belfast boy who was a member of his scout troop, during a visit to London. FRASER pleaded guilty to the offence of Indecent Assault on 17 May 1972 at Bow Street Magistrates Court, London¹. FRASER had a co-accused, Ian BELL, who was charged with indecent assault on another boy from the same scout troop. These assaults took place between 27th and 30th August 1971 at 6 St Augustine

¹ The charge which FRASER faced at Bow St Magistrate's Court was "that you between 27-30 August 1971 at 6 St Augustine's Mansions, Bloomsbury, SW1, did sexually assault [name redacted] (age 13) contrary to section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956".

Mansions, London SW1. No further details regarding the assault have been gleaned from a review of Court records in London.

11. FRASER received a Conditional Discharge.

12. Neither BELL nor either of the victims have any discernible connection to Kincora.

13. In his article, MEEHAN claims that 'RUC detective Reginald (Ronnie) MACK' investigated the complaint against FRASER. As this abuse occurred in London it would seem reasonable to suggest that DI Reginald (Ronnie) MACK's role would have been to interview the complainant on behalf of the Metropolitan Police, but not to carry out the full investigation.

14. The focus of the Spinwatch article is that FRASER was protected from prosecution for the benefits of British Intelligence agencies. In this regard, the RUC are criticised for failing to inform FRASER's employers, the NI Hospital Authority (NIHA) of his (FRASER's) conviction for child abuse. The abuse took place in August 1971; FRASER was convicted in London, in May 1972.

15. The RUC were not the investigating authority; the investigation into FRASER's abuse was conducted by the Metropolitan Police (MPS). The charging officer in FRASER's case was Detective Inspector RICH, MPS.

16. In 1972, prior to the disclosure of an offence to an employer, the Police (including the RUC) had to consider whether an offence “may reflect on a person’s suitability to continue in his profession or office” (Section XVII, Home Office Consolidated Circular 1969). The police were also asked to judge in each case whether the public interest in disclosure justified departure from the general rule of confidentiality. The occupations covered seem focused around those administering state functions; the medical profession, teaching and the care sector (children only), justice professions (magistrates and solicitors) and transport provision (pilots and public service vehicle drivers).
17. Further, it is not clear from papers held by the PSNI what the RUC should have done in relation to allegations being investigated by another police force. I have spoken to a former RUC officer involved in such enquiries in the 1970s. It is his considered view that the Investigator would provide the information around conviction (or other matters of concern) to the relevant employer or other authority.
18. Only the Investigating Force would be aware of all the facts established by, or under enquiry by the Investigating Officer; the status of the investigation and anticipated timescales and outcomes. All of which would be crucial to any assessment and management of potential risk (FRASER in this case).

19. The local police force (i.e. the RUC in this case) would therefore have only been able to pass on information supplied to it by the Investigating Force, in effect a 'delivery service'. If the provision as set out in paragraph 16 above were followed by the Investigating Force, such actions were unnecessary.

20. It is unclear from papers held by the PSNI what information was supplied to the RUC, or by the RUC, in relation to the 1972 conviction of FRASER. In his statement to the HIAI, Ronnie MACK acknowledges that he was one of the RUC investigating officers who was involved in the prosecution and conviction of Dr FRASER.

21. It would seem reasonable to conclude that it was the responsibility of the MPS, as the Investigators, to notify the NIHA or GMC. Prior to FRASER appearing in front of a disciplinary hearing, the General Medical Council (GMC) became aware of this conviction in July 1973.

22. A Certificate of Conviction was supplied by Bow Street Magistrates Court to the NIHA on the 11th May 1973. This information was found in the court records; however these records do not show any detail of the requester or reason for supply of the certificate.

23. At the initial hearing on 16th July 1973, the GMC considered the matter and DI Ronnie MACK gave evidence, alongside a Detective Inspector from the Metropolitan Police. As this hearing was in closed session, it is not known what evidence MACK gave. In 4 separate hearings between 1973 and July 1975, the GMC eventually reached the conclusion that FRASER had no case to answer and discharged his case.

24. There is no reference in papers held by the PSNI to FRASER's conviction in the United States in June 1974, as listed in MEEHAN'S Spinwatch article. It is therefore not possible to comment whether the RUC were ever formally advised of this conviction.

BBC Spotlight Programme – The Paedophile Doctor, 7th June 2016

25. A BBC Spotlight programme about Dr FRASER and in particular the decision of the GMC not to 'strike off' FRASER after his initial convictions, was broadcast on Tuesday 7th June 2016. The programme journalist was Chris MOORE who has previously written extensively about Kincora.

26. The Spinwatch article of 31st March 2016 was referred to and Niall MEEHAN was interviewed. During the interview, MEEHAN at no time, repeated the assertion that FRASER was an intelligence asset of some type.

27. Similarly, no mention was made at any time of Kincora or any link between Kincora and Dr FRASER.

28. No mention was made of any failure by the MPS or RUC to notify the GMC or FRASER's employers (NIHA) of his (FRASER's) convictions.

29. A male, identified as a former RUC officer who had interviewed FRASER's victim in the [May 1972] London assault, took part in the programme. Nothing in the questions put to him, nor in the answers he gave, drew any implication of any police wrongdoing or connivance in the 'protection' of FRASER.

FRASER's alleged connections to Kincora

30. The only alleged connection(s) identified through papers held by the PSNI, between FRASER and Kincora are;

- Allegations made by KERR, carried initially in the Independent newspaper in July 2015 and then repeated by Spinwatch in March 2016.
- The role played by DI Ronnie MACK in interviewing FRASER in relation to the 1972 matter and the wider CASKEY investigations in the 1980s. This link is highlighted in the Spinwatch article.

31. The link between Ronnie MACK's investigations and Morris FRASER has been discussed, at length, at paragraphs 13-23.

32. Suffice to say that the RUC/PSNI have no records of any other allegations of abuse or offending against children by FRASER prior to 1992 (when he was convicted of Indecent Images of children offences in Southwark, London). FRASER was further convicted in 1995 of similar offences i.e. indecent images, which had been committed in 1990.
33. In February 2015 Richard KERR made an affidavit in support of a Judicial Review brought by another former Kincora resident, Gary HOY. This affidavit is referred to by the Inquiry as KIN 119501- 119508. In this, KERR makes a range of allegations around trafficking and other abuse, details of which he did not disclose in any previous police statement. Of particular note, however, is that although KERR refers to a wide range of allegations, he never mentions FRASER at any point.
34. KERR has never made any statement to police about allegations of sexual abuse by FRASER.
35. Kincora Boys' Home had no role in psychiatric care; it was a working boys' hostel, not a hospital nor a treatment facility. There was no juvenile psychiatric provision in Northern Ireland in the 1970s. Indeed Richard KERR was committed to the Psychiatric Wing of the Maze Prison in March 1978 following a suicide attempt, in absence of any other appropriate facility.

36. In relation to KERR's psychiatric history, PSNI hold extracts of his Social Services file (1977); these were obtained during the 1980 CASKEY investigation. This file discloses a psychiatric assessment carried out by Dr CLENAGHAN dated 20 December 1977 (para 197 of my previous statement refers). There is no mention of previous psychiatric illness, treatment, care or assessment by anyone other than Dr CLENAGHAN in his (CLENAGHAN's report).
37. It should be noted that KIN 119512 is a report by the Chief Officer of the Belfast Education and Library Board and is addressed to the Matron of Kincora. It states that "after considering the advice of the Chief Administrative Officer, the Senior Schools Psychologist and other relevant information regarding the above named child [KERR], the Education Board has decide that in his interests, further care, treatment or supervision should be provided, and intends to notify the Health and Social Service Board accordingly". This notice was issued in pursuance of schedule 8 para. 4 of the Education and Libraries (NI) Order 1972. This paragraph states "where a child or young person in the area of a Board is about to leave or has left school and it appears to the Board that his physical, intellectual, emotional, or social development is such as to require that in his interests further care, treatment or supervision should be provided, the Board shall notify the appropriate health and social services board and furnish such report or information relating to him as that board may require".
38. FRASER is not mentioned anywhere in the extracts held by PSNI. Whilst some medical records relating to KERR are contained in the HIAI evidence bundles (KIN 77273 and 77274 refers) there is again no reference to FRASER.

39. Records show that a number of Kincora residents (not KERR) had psychiatric assessments whilst in Kincora; however there is no record of FRASER playing a role in any of their assessments.
40. KERR has alleged in media coverage that he was committed to Kincora on the direction of FRASER [KIN 117058 refers]. There is no suggestion, from the papers held by the PSNI, that KERR was transferred to Kincora (from Williamson House) in October 1975 on the direction of FRASER. In a report, prepared by KERR's Social Worker, Helen GOGARTY on 14/11/1977, it was noted that the decision to move KERR from Williamson House was taken as KERR was "boisterous" and "staff found him very difficult to control". There is no indication that the decision to move KERR involved FRASER in any way.
41. In the BBC Spotlight programme of 7th June 2016, Kerr made a number of new allegations involving FRASER.
42. It was alleged by KERR, who was resident at Williamson House at that time, that in 1972 he was referred to FRASER as a consequence of his (KERR's) 'disruptive behaviour' at Williamson House. This is similar to what GOGARTY cites as the reason to move KERR from Williamson House later in 1975, in that she describes his behaviour as being 'boisterous'.

43. In 1975 it was also considered in his Social Worker's report appropriate to move KERR at this time, as his sister was also being transferred back to Belfast from another children's home. In GOGARTY's report dated 14/11/1977, she does not mention any psychiatric reason, nor any involvement of FRASER or any medical professional, in the decision to transfer KERR from Williamson House to Kincora.
44. During his interview with Chris MOORE for Spotlight, KERR also alleged that he was indecently photographed by FRASER. This allegation had previously been made by KERR in an article which had appeared in the Independent newspaper on 11th July 2015, entitled 'Northern Ireland authorities refuse to reveal details of paedophile with links to former government adviser on national security grounds'. This article will be referred to later.
45. In the BBC Spotlight programme of 7th June 2016 KERR made an additional allegation that he had been indecently assaulted on a number of occasions by FRASER in Williamson House when he was resident there. None of these allegations have ever featured in any complaint made by KERR to police.
46. KERR was resident at Williamson House for two periods. The first was between 1966 and 1975. The second was for a short period of around six weeks following his release from Millisle in 1979. KERR made a statement dated 26th October 1982 in which he alleged abuse by Eric WITCHELL during this second period of residency at Williamson House in 1979. This allegation was considered during

the second phase of CASKEY's investigation in 1982. WITCHELL was questioned by the RUC about KERR's allegations but denied any homosexual involvement with KERR. WITCHELL was convicted in 1981 of a number of offences against children in his care at Williamson House but was not prosecuted in relation to any offences against KERR. KERR made no allegations in his 1982 statement of abuse by any other person during either stay at Williamson House. Of note, FRASER was not mentioned by KERR.

47. KERR made two statements to the RUC (February 1980) and one to the TERRY review (1982). When first interviewed by the RUC in February 1980, KERR made no complaints of [sexual] abuse against any members of staff at Kincora or any of the care institutions he had been resident in. KERR stated "...during the time I was in homes and other institutions, I did not make any complaints about indecent behaviour, about anyone to any members of the welfare. There were no complaints to make".

48. By 1982, KERR's account had altered. He stated to Sussex police that his initial statements in 1980 were "true up to [the] point"; however, he made a number of further disclosures to the Sussex police team, including admitting to having had consensual sex with William EDMONDS and being in a consensual homosexual relationship with [REDACTED] (with whom he was living with in Preston). KERR also alleged for the first time, that he had been abused whilst in care, in Williamson House [c.1979] by Eric WITCHELL, the person in charge.

49. It is of note that in none of his police statements does KERR mention FRASER or any other persons of prominence who he has since labelled as abusers in media interviews. KERR did not mention trafficking or abuse in London in any of his police statements.

50. PSNI have recently made repeated attempts to speak with Richard KERR in order to establish if he wishes to make a formal complaint and to obtain details of his allegations with which to carry out an investigation. The full transcript of communication is provided at Exhibit GC16.

51. To date, KERR has not spoken to either PSNI or authorities in the USA to provide a detailed statement to repeat the allegations of abuse made in the media over the last 18 months.

52. The Metropolitan Police Service have also made unsuccessful attempts to speak with Richard KERR in relation to his media claims that he had been abused at Elm Guest House and other locations in London.

The Spinwatch article (31 March 2016) and the Independent newspaper article 11th July 2015

53. The Independent newspaper article of 11th July 2015 is widely referred to by MEEHAN in his Spinwatch article of 31st March 2016. MEEHAN also cites the

Paul FOOT book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace', described by Niall MEEHAN as '[T]he seminal work on the clandestine role of the security services in Northern Ireland'.

54. A Freedom of Information request in relation to FRASER was submitted to PSNI from the journalist who wrote the Independent article of the 11th July 2015. This request was refused.

55. The use by the PSNI Freedom of Information unit of FOI Act exemptions related to the use of; Section 23 (5) - information supplied by, or concerning security bodies; Section 30 (3) investigations; and Section 40 (5) personal information. In line with these exemptions, the PSNI adopted an approach of Neither Confirm Nor Deny in respect of any information held on FRASER.

56. This approach has been used by both the Independent and Spinwatch article authors to substantiate their assertion that FRASER was an intelligence source.

57. I am advised by the PSNI Head of FOI that, following the communication of the decision to the FOI requester, an appeal was made by the requester to have the matter reconsidered by an internal review.

58. An internal review is the first stage of the right of appeal within the Act and allows PSNI to look afresh at their decision.

59. In carrying out this internal review PSNI upheld its use of exemptions and explained to the requester the effect of what are known as the 'Neither Confirm Nor Deny' (NCND) exemptions. PSNI explained to the requester that the Act requires a public authority to inform a requester whether it holds information specified by a request, in most cases a public authority will be able to comply with its duty to do this and go on in most cases to provide the information.

60. I am further advised by the PSNI Head of FOI that there may be occasions, as in this request, where complying with the duty to confirm or deny would in itself disclose sensitive or potentially damaging information that falls under an exemption. In these types of requests the decision to use a NCND exemption would not be affected by whether in fact the PSNI does or does not hold the information.

61. The importance of applying this approach consistently has been recognised and promulgated in the Information Commissioner's office guidance on the use of Neither Confirm Nor Deny exemptions which were further explained and highlighted to the requester.

62. The Information Commissioner's Office states: "There are situations where a public authority will need to use the Neither Confirm Nor Deny response

consistently over a series of separate requests, regardless of whether it holds the requested information. This is to prevent refusing to confirm or deny being taken as an indication of whether information is held. Before complying with Section 1 (1) (a), public authorities should consider both whether any harm would arise from confirming that information is held and whether harm would arise from stating that no information is held. "

63. PSNI explained to the requester that, in regards to the Neither Confirm Nor Deny exemption, relating to information supplied by or relating to bodies dealing with security matters, the appropriateness of this exemption is not affected by whether or not such information is held. In fact it relates to the consequences of confirming or denying that this information is held.

64. The PSNI may at times engage with bodies covered by section 23, and this is important for targeting serious criminals. To confirm or deny whether intelligence was used in specific investigations would undermine police ability to use intelligence as an operational tool.

65. It was further explained to the requester that the exemptions provided by Section 30 (3) (Investigations) and Section 40 (5) (Personal Data) are used by PSNI (and other UK police services) to protect the integrity of investigations. PSNI and other police services must use this response consistently or there may be a

danger that we would alert individuals and their associates that they were under investigation; this may include crimes that may have happened many years ago.

66. As with other police forces, PSNI will use Neither Confirm Nor Deny in a consistent manner for requests about investigations into any individual where the police have not already placed official information into the public domain.

67. PSNI also explained to the requester that the use of the Neither Confirm Nor Deny in relation to personal data may breach the data protection principles, as set out at the exemption at section 40 (5) of the FOI Act. The criterion for engaging this exemption is not whether disclosing information would contravene data protection principles, but rather that confirming nor denying that it is held would do so. To either confirm or deny that the information is held could indicate that a person is/was or is/was not the subject of a police investigation. This would be 'unfair' to the individual regardless of whether they were a public persona or not and therefore a breach of the Data Protection Act.

68. In order to protect the integrity of investigative work around crimes of historical abuse, child abuse or other such serious crimes, PSNI apply a consistent approach to these types of requests which is in line with national police advice as well as advice and case law from the Information Commissioner's Office.

69. The requester in this case chose not to appeal this matter further to the Information Commissioner's Office.

70. It will be appreciated that the requestor did not seek to publish the full detail of this explanation instead reporting only that 'Authorities in Northern Ireland are refusing to reveal what they know about a notorious convicted paedophile with close links to a former government adviser on the grounds of "national security"' (The Independent, 11th July 2015).

71. This is clearly an incomplete and partial reporting of the rationale provided by the PSNI. It is noted that once refusal had been received and further explanation supplied as a result of the Internal Review process the journalist concerned did not seek to appeal to the Information Commissioner's Office under section 50 of the FOI Act.

72. The Spinwatch article clearly seeks to establish a connection between FRASER and Kincora. In this regard reference is made to the Paul FOOT book "Who Framed Colin Wallace", published in 1989.

73. It is not accepted by the PSNI that this book, based on the assertions of Colin WALLACE, comprises an accurate or complete and authentic source on the subject of WALLACE and the activities of the Security Services in Northern

Ireland. For example, it accepts the veracity of the document which has come to be known as **GC80**. There are grounds on which to question the validity of this document which are discussed in my previous statement and in Exhibit GC11.

74. WALLACE's own version of events has never been tested as he has repeatedly declined to assist previous investigations and inquiries. This was discussed in my previous statement and WALLACE's profile (Exhibit GC10 refers).

75. In MEEHAN's article he describes a document reproduced at pg452 of FOOT's book. The manner of his use of this book indicates that he is uncritically accepting the conclusions of FOOT and the untested account of WALLACE.

76. The document reproduced in FOOT's book is described by MEEHAN as an intelligence document written by WALLACE. In handwriting at the top of the document is "some 'off the cuff' information on TARA for the Press". It also bears the marking "Information Policy File".

77. Neither the original of the reproduced document (if such exists) nor a full copy as appears in the FOOT book, are held by PSNI. I cannot therefore comment upon its veracity or provenance.

78. The document mentions MCGRATH's homosexuality; there is no reference to child abuse.

79. The significance, however, of this reproduced document (for MEEHAN) appears to be firstly, the mention in it of the address of Kincora, 236 Newtownards Road, Belfast. It should be noted that '236' is handwritten not typed as per the rest of the address and indeed the remainder of the document. Secondly the presence of an asterisk at the bottom of the page, beside a reference to a 1971 New Society article entitled "Ulster's Children of Conflict" written by Dr M FRASER.

80. It is alleged by MEEHAN that in another copy of this document shown to MEEHAN by WALLACE an asterisk is also beside the 236 Newtownards Road address. This second asterisk is not reproduced in FOOT's book which is significant as without its presence FRASER is not connected to Kincora.

81. In MEEHAN's article he cites WALLACE's comments in the Independent article of July 2015 that

This gives a strong indication that Army intelligence were well aware of who [Fraser] was and what he was really getting up to at that time."

82. It is not clear how WALLACE establishes this conclusion.

83. In MEEHAN's article, WALLACE states that FRASER was given a tour of army headquarters in Lisburn in 1973 but he (WALLACE) "was instructed not to provide FRASER with assistance or facilities".

84. If FRASER was an Intelligence Source, as alleged by MEEHAN, it is unclear what benefit would accrue from the withdrawal of such military support.

85. I again refer to my previous statement and in particular a document which has become known as **GC80**. This document and its provenance are discussed in exhibit GC11.

86. I would observe that if **GC80** was WALLACE's full, accurate and contemporary knowledge about Kincora and his other wider concerns about child abuse in Northern Ireland in 1974, there is, significantly, no mention whatsoever of FRASER. This would have been expected if WALLACE had knowledge of him as he subsequently suggests in MEEHAN's article.

87. As was discussed in my previous statement and attached exhibits, despite his alleged concerns about Kincora and wider concerns about child abuse, WALLACE never mentioned Kincora to any of those journalists to whom he was providing briefings and documents in the mid 1970s; exactly the same observation can be made regarding FRASER.

88. MEEHAN's assertion that FRASER was either facilitated to abuse children or protected from the criminal consequences of his actions by the RUC or any other agency, is not supported by papers held by PSNI.

89. The evidence on which MEEHAN bases his assertion is sparse and limited to innuendo and partial reporting.

Murder of Brian McDERMOTT

90. During the opening statements to the HIAI reference was made to the 1973 murder of Brian McDERMOTT, a 10 year old boy from East Belfast. Numerous press articles from 1982 to date have linked this murder to Kincora.

91. On 02/09/1973 Brian McDERMOTT left home at lunch time to go to Ormeau Park to play; he never returned home. On 08/09/1973 his remains were recovered from the River Lagan, the body having been mutilated and burned. An Inquest File was submitted in April 1974 and an 'Open Verdict' returned.

92. In February 1977, the RUC were contacted by Brian McDERMOTT's mother who mentioned that she had been assaulted by her son William (Brian's brother) on his return from England where he had served a prison sentence for assault on his 3 year old nephew. As a result of this, the RUC invited William McDERMOTT to voluntarily attend Castlereagh Station. He was subsequently

questioned by police and admitted involvement in his brother's death and disposal of the body.

93. Senior RUC officers, however, were not convinced of McDERMOTT's guilt.

They felt his account lacked details which would have been expected from the person responsible for the murder. Forensic scientists were unable to find anything to support William McDERMOTT's statement and a Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr NABNEY, was not convinced that his confession was genuine. As there was insufficient evidence to charge, William McDERMOTT was released on 05/03/1977. There are no records to show that the matter was ever referred to the DPP in 1977 for its consideration. Of note in 1982 William McDERMOTT withdrew his statement of confession.

94. In 1982, the Brian McDERMOTT murder was first linked to Kincora by the journalist, Ed MOLONEY. MOLONEY claimed he had spoken to Jean COULTER (in the 1970s, COULTER was actively involved in Ulster Unionist politics and became an elected member (Official Unionist Party) to the Northern Ireland Assembly in 1973). COULTER told police in her statement of 12/03/1982, that she knew a man [John SAXTON] who had come to her in a distraught state, having been to a political meeting at the Park Avenue Hotel held by John McKEAGUE. McKEAGUE is commented upon further at paragraph 97 below. At this meeting SAXTON claims he was the subject of a homosexual approach by a man (not McKEAGUE).

95. SAXTON was concerned that this meeting may have, in some way, been linked to the Brian McDERMOTT murder. In 1982, COULTER told the RUC that she and SAXTON had discussed the McDERMOTT murder and SAXTON told her “that the people in the hotel that night were the type of people who could do this to McDERMOTT”. It is not clear on what basis SAXTON made this assessment as the meeting was of a loyalist nature and there is no paedophilic overtone apparent.

96. On 30/01/1982, COULTER told MOLONEY that she knew that John McKEAGUE frequented William MCGRATH’s home at Greenwood Avenue in the 1970s. This conversation between COULTER and MOLONEY linked McKEAGUE to MCGRATH, and therefore, by default Kincora. It was this tenuous connection which was used by MOLONEY to link Kincora to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT.

97. D/Superintendent CASKEY subsequently investigated this alleged link and concluded in his covering report for the Phase 2 file that “no evidence has been found to substantiate that any of the persons interviewed were connected with the murder of Brian McDERMOTT or that his death was related to homosexuality at the Royal Avenue Hotel or anywhere else.” (I believe this reference should be to the Park Avenue Hotel).

98. The murder was further linked to Kincora by a number of other journalists in 1982 – Jim CAMPBELL (Sunday World) and Iain MacCASKILL (News of the World). When the RUC spoke to Iain MacCASKILL, he produced a document (Exhibit SRM9(a)/ **GC76**, part of RUC File C64/5/83). MacCASKILL claims he had received this document in the post shortly after reports in the media were published confirming that the McDERMOTT murder file was being reopened by the Kincora Investigation Team.
99. This document, MacCASKILL believed, was written by John Colin WALLACE. Papers held by the PSNI suggest that WALLACE passed information of this nature to MacCASKILL in 1982.
100. In the document (**GC76**) it was alleged that in 1974 WALLACE had complained to senior officers that a cover up of Kincora was preventing the killers of Brian McDERMOTT being arrested. **GC76** further alleged that 3 people who were thought to be linked with a Kincora Vice Ring and who were suspected of killing McDERMOTT were named to senior officers. Their names are not included in the document.
101. In 1982 the RUC visited WALLACE and asked him about his knowledge of persons involved in the murder; WALLACE refused to cooperate. In his report, D/Superintendent CASKEY concluded that it might “be considered surprising that a person of WALLACE’s position in 1973 had not made determined efforts to have this information brought to the attention of the police investigating this

horrific murder". Again CASKEY was unable to establish any link between the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and Kincora.

102. A DPP file in relation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT was prepared by the RUC and forwarded in August 1982. The DPP issued directions in November 1983 stating that the evidence and supporting statements were "not sufficient upon which to charge any person either with unlawfully causing the death of Brian McDERMOTT or in relation to the disposal of his body. The investigations conducted by Detective Superintendent CASKEY have not yielded any evidence which affects this assessment".

103. In 1993 the case was re-examined after a series of newspaper articles appeared to mark the 20th anniversary of the murder. An article in the Sunday World (see Exhibit GC17), claimed that senior police officers close to the McDERMOTT investigation believed William MCGRATH was responsible for Brian McDERMOTT's murder. The article further claims that MCGRATH was allegedly questioned about the murder "but he was never charged".

104. There is nothing in any of the papers held by the PSNI which have ever linked William MCGRATH as a suspect in the murder of Brian McDERMOTT. There is no record of MCGRATH having been interviewed in relation to the McDERMOTT murder. The RUC, following re-examination of the investigation papers,

concluded there was no value in pursuing this line and there were no new leads which could be followed.

105. In April 2003 police became aware of a male residing in England who claimed he had been involved in the murder of Brian McDERMOTT – James McDOWELL. McDOWELL was a convicted paedophile, originally from Northern Ireland, who had “confessed” to Social Workers about his involvement in the murder. It was noted by the police that he had confessed to different high profile murders to remain in hostels/ secure environment based on an assessment that McDOWELL had become institutionalised. However, it was decided to review the investigation.

106. As part of this re-examination into the murder, John Colin WALLACE was approached by the PSNI and provided a statement about his knowledge of the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and links to Kincora. WALLACE told police in 2004 “I had no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT. I am not in possession of any information that would link anyone to the McDERMOTT murder. I can confirm that I am not aware of any cover up concerning the McDERMOTT case”. This is a clear disavowal of **GC76**.

JOHN McKEAGUE

107. The opening statements of the HIAI module into Kincora also made reference to John McKEAGUE. John McKEAGUE was linked to Kincora by Jean COULTER as outlined above (see Para 88-90).

108. The only other link between John McKEAGUE and Kincora was that McKEAGUE had been involved in a homosexual 'relationship' with a former Kincora resident, HIA534/R4. HIA534/R4 admitted to the RUC in his statement of 03/04/1980 that he had been involved in consensual homosexual activity with McKEAGUE. HIA534/R4 also claimed that he had lived rent free, in a house owned by McKEAGUE for a period in 1977/ 1978. This was when HIA534/R4 was aged 28/ 29 years and had not been a resident in Kincora for approximately ■ years. From the material held by PSNI, these are the only links between John McKEAGUE and Kincora.

Commentary in the Belfast Telegraph article about the late Joshua (Joss) CARDWELL

109. An article appeared in the Belfast Telegraph on the 23rd January 2015, entitled 'Sex assault Tory MP visited Kincora boys' home, claim retired detectives'.

110. The article states that a Mr Joss CARDWELL, a Belfast councillor, with responsibility for oversight of children's homes, including Kincora, was interviewed by one of the sources (Officer JONES). JONES found him 'an

absolute nervous wreck' when he was asked to attend an RUC station. The article does not mention that CARDWELL provided a written statement to D/Superintendent CASKEY. This was recorded on the 23 March 1982. D/Superintendent CASKEY was accompanied during his interview of CARDWELL by DI MACK.

111. From the papers held by the PSNI, it appears that the rationale behind the RUC's decision to interview CARDWELL was a remark made by a then BBC reporter, Chris MOORE, that CARDWELL may have visited Kincora outside his capacity as Visiting Officer for the EHSSB. There were no grounds for the RUC to consider CARDWELL as an abuse suspect in the Kincora investigation and there have been no retrospective complaints made to police against CARDWELL by any former Kincora resident.

112. There is a clear rationale, given his role in the Welfare Committee, for CARDWELL having visited Kincora on a number of occasions. During interview by the RUC, CARDWELL confirmed to officers that he had been in Kincora as part of his work as a member of the Visiting Committee of the Belfast Welfare Corporation. CARDWELL denied ever having taken any resident out of Kincora or having any boy from the Hostel in his home.

Allegation that a convicted sex offender Tory MP visited Kincora in the 1970s

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

140. It could be opined that consideration should have been given to an interview of the residents who were in Kincora on 4th June 1973. At the time of Con LONG's visit to Kincora, this would have included R12 [REDACTED], KIN43 [REDACTED], Clinton MASSEY, R10 [REDACTED], Robert GIFFEN, KIN42 [REDACTED], HIA532/B1/R13 [REDACTED] and KIN217 [REDACTED]. Of these residents, R12 [REDACTED],

MASSEY and R10 were subsequently to complain of abuse by MCGRATH and for which MCGRATH was convicted in December 1981. It is speculative but possible that, had these residents been interviewed in June 1973, they may have disclosed abuse to a police officer. Equally it should be noted that none of the victims above proactively sought police to report abuse; indeed allegations of abuse were made after they were approached by CASKEY in 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

Additional commentary on D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG

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

147. ACC MEHARG disputed CULLEN's account that he had been briefed in 1974 on the paramilitary/TARA involvement in Kincora, based on GARLAND's account. MEHARG told the Hughes Inquiry that he had never received intelligence from CULLEN before 1980 of a paramilitary involvement in Kincora and stated that had he had such information , "I would certainly have alerted Special Branch" (KIN 72398).

148. MEHARG, despite being one of the most senior and experienced RUC officers, was, per CULLEN's evidence, not ensuring the necessary flow of information to and from an enquiry. This prevented the enquiry into GARLAND's allegations about MCGRATH from being as effective as it could be and prevented the systems of investigation and intelligence gathering from operating effectively.

149. In 1974 when CULLEN began his 'enquiries', the information held by Special Branch was, to the effect that MCGRATH was a homosexual with a single report (i.e. the Robophone message) mentioning his exploitation of young boys and his involvement in a vice ring. In all the intelligence held by the RUC, up to and including, at the time of CASKEY's 1980 investigations, there was no suggestion that MCGRATH was abusing or facilitating the abuse of boys in Kincora.

150. It is clear that CULLEN and MEHARG would have been better informed on MCGRATH had they requested information held by Special Branch. Albeit the

Robophone message is believed to have emanated from CULLEN's source, GARLAND.

151. Additionally SB would have also been more informed on MCGRATH and TARA, by what CULLEN had gleaned from GARLAND, UDR Captain N and his third unidentified male information source.

TARA 1 File

152. During preparation for the HIAI, PSNI records were comprehensively searched for the discovery and disclosure of relevant intelligence. During this search, a file 'TARA 2' was recovered. On review of the TARA 2 intelligence file, it was apparent that a preceding file was missing.

153. Following extensive searches of PSNI intelligence databases and stores, the 'TARA 1' file, was located on the 2nd June 2016. The HIAI were immediately notified of this discovery.

154. This file was held on microfiche and a copy has been supplied to and reviewed by the HIAI.

155. An analysis of TARA 1 has been completed and the salient points are listed in the table below. This should be read in conjunction with paragraphs 143-147 of my statement dated 20 May 2016 relating to RUC intelligence.

156. Intelligence with the TARA 1 file indicates that up until 1971 the Commander of TARA was incorrectly attributed by RUC Special Branch to a George MCGRATH instead of William MCGRATH.

157. In light of the above, PSNI reviewed the Special Branch file for the George McGRATH referred to above. This process identified that by November 1971, following liaison with MI5, the RUC had established that the Commanding Officer (CO) of TARA was not George McGRATH. It appears from review of the TARA 1 file and the personal file of William McGRATH, that the first time William McGRATH is referred to as the CO of TARA is in the SB 50 of 16 April 1973 (KIN 55076).

158. The SB50 referred to as KIN55076 dated 16th April 1973 appears to be the first occasion that William MCGRATH is referred to as a reputed homosexual. Thereafter much of the intelligence on MCGRATH refers to his homosexuality.

159. Aside from the Robophone message (May 1973), no other intelligence document refers to MCGRATH's employment in Kincora and none refer to his sexual abuse of boys.

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
SB Minute	31/08/1971	ACC Special Branch	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to 'All Special Branch Officers'.</p> <p>One page report on TARA- its structure, membership and finances. Much the same information as the SNUFFBOX report of 16/6/1971 is provided again.</p> <p>The minute concludes, 'Give this matter close attention. Where confirmation already exists report immediately. Where it does not, developments should be reported as they come to hand'.</p>
SB Minute	31/08/1971	Supt. for ACC Special Branch	Tara Brigade	<p>Addressed to 'D/Sgt SB, Dungannon'</p> <p>One page report; outlines the man in charge of TARA 'might be identical with George McGRATH..., Dungannon'.</p> <p>There is reference to a photograph of the George McGRATH with some suggestion as to whether or not the photograph and the identified George McGRATH were the same person.</p> <p>The report asks for enquiries to be made of George McGRATH and 'have a very close look at his recent activities... is there anything to indicate that he is the person we are endeavouring to identify'.</p> <p>Report concludes with a request for Dungannon SB Office to provide a full description of McGRATH and, if possible, a recent photograph.</p>
RUC SB Minute	24/09/1971		George McGRATH, Dungannon	<p>Memo to the Director General, PO Box 500</p> <p>Reference to 2 previous memos from the 4th and 5th September; also attached [not on this copy] is a 'recent photograph of McGRATH in which he is wearing glasses'.</p>
Police Report (RUC)	03/12/1971	Supt. for Chief Constable	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to Supt., SB, Belfast</p> <p>DCI, SB, Ballymena</p> <p>D/S, SB, Antrim</p> <p>D/S, SB, Downpatrick</p> <p>Report is a follow up to the request of 31/08/1971 seeking further information on membership and activity of TARA. List a number of individuals said to be linked to TARA in various parts of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Commandant of TARA was noted to be George McGRATH and the Intelligence Officer, Clifford SMYTH.</p>
Unknown	15/03/1972	[HQNI]	Tara Brigade	<p>Report states that TARA has 'finally disbanded' and that its leader, George McGRATH, has not been seen since December 1971. Report notes that George McGRATH is a Civil Servant who holds a MBE.</p> <p>Notes that many TARA members have joined the UDR, LAV and Vanguard.</p>
RUC report	06/04/1972	Ch Supt. for Chief Constable	The "Tara Brigade"	<p>Report states that the Tara Brigade is "now finally disbanded", with many of its members joining the UDR, LAV and Vanguard.</p> <p>Report claims that those members who have the UDR have done so particularly for weapon training, "and that if it comes to the crunch</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
				they would be prepared to turn on their Officers".
RUC SB50	16/04/1973	Newtownards SB office	TARA	<p>Information on TARA, 'which became public in the Press 11/04/1973'. The C.O. of TARA is listed as William McGRATH, with Frankie MILLAR his assistant. A number of other current and former TARA members are listed. Report states that TARA membership had been falling 'drastically' and they went public to 'create a myth about their size'.</p> <p>The final paragraph of the reports states, '...McGRATH is a reputed homosexual...alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated'.</p>
Annex C to 1127G (Military)	18/04/1973		'Intelligence Summary: Protestant Subversive Activities'	<p>At point 5 'TARA Brigade' it is noted that TARA had re-emerged and refers to a series of posters in which TARA presented itself as the new "law and order" Protestant group. 'TARA has in fact existed since 1970'.</p> <p>McGRATH is named as Belfast Brigade Commander and is said to be a homosexual.</p>
Transcript of Robophone Message	23/05/1973			<p>Transcript of a call received on the RUC confidential telephone on 23/05/1973 at 15:05 from a male caller. Information to be 'investigated and results reported'.</p> <p>Caller alleged the key points made by the caller were that a vice ring existed, which centred on William McGRATH, who was employed at Kincora; that he [McGRATH] was involved in homosexuality and exploited young boys, sexually, politically and financially. The caller also alleged that McGRATH was involved in "underground politics", was the leader of TARA and was in contact with a number of local, homosexual MPs. It was also claimed that McGRATH had got his job in Kincora through his association with these homosexual politicians.</p> <p>Handwritten at the bottom of the report is 'Copy to SB Belfast'.</p>
Transcript of Robophone Message	26/09/1973			<p>Transcript of a call re the murder of Thomas HERRON. It is poor copy and difficult to decipher. The is reference to Dr PAISLEY and 'leader of the TARA group' but it is not clear what in what context they are being referred to.</p>
RUC SB 50	21/10/1973			<p>'MAYNES' was a supervisor of William McGRATH snr at his work with the Belfast Corporation. McGRATH was noted as being a member of the Christian Fellowship Centre. His address was given at 188 Upper Newtownards Road.</p>
Unknown	17/10/1973			<p>Appears to be an extract from a report; paragraph 'E'- 'J'. Paragraph 'F' is commentary on TARA.</p> <p>TARA is described as a splinter group formed from UVF. TARA was run by McGRATH from his home on the Hollywood Road. The report stated that McGRATH "got them young and preached religion to them". The report went on to say that McGRATH preached bigotry and anti-Catholic sources. Describes TARA as a secretive organisation who had 500 guns.</p>

Document Type	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information
Police Report (RUC)		Supt. for C/Supt. SB	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to ACC SB in response to the HQ request of 20/06/1974. Provides an assessment as 'a group of people who are genuinely concerned about the situation in Northern Ireland'.</p> <p>The report lists William McGRATH, Francis AGNEW and Frank MILLAR as persons associated with TARA.</p> <p>There is no mention of homosexuality, sexual abuse or Kincora in this document.</p>

Systemic Failures

CULLEN and MEHARG 1974 – 1976

160. I consider that the fact that ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN did not adequately investigate the allegations made by Roy GARLAND between 1974 and 1976 constitutes a **systemic failure** for the following reasons:

- ACC MEHARG, by virtue of his seniority within the RUC failed to grasp the strategic significance of the information provided to him by D/Con CULLEN.
- ACC MEHARG failed to provide direction to an officer significantly more junior in rank.
- ACC MEHARG failed to appoint an appropriately skilled officer to investigate the allegations of homosexuality, paramilitary involvement and child abuse.
- Together they (CULLEN and MEHARG) operated in isolation from the rest of the RUC, failing to seek or provide intelligence to Special Branch colleagues.
- D/Con CULLEN's enquiries lacked rigour, grip, proactivity and focus and were marred by large periods of inactivity.
- D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG failed to keep detailed written records of their meetings, enquiries, directions and decisions.

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

Detective Superintendent John GRAHAM- June 1974

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Failures of the system

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

Points of Note

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


167. As is shown in the table at paragraph 143 of my May statement, this is incorrect. In fact the first reference to MCGRATH's homosexuality is the 16/4/1973 information received by RUC Special Branch. It is however considered that this does not materially change the assessment that MCGRATH was only noted as a homosexual in April 1973.

168. In Exhibit GC8, the Profile on Richard KERR, at point 2.0 I refer to when KERR first spoke to the RUC in April 1980. This should in fact read February 1980.

169. Following the Inquiry's request for the PSNI to comment on John McKEAGUE's links (if any) to Kincora, an additional comment has been included in Exhibit 11 'GC80' at page 9. This exhibit is now known as GC11 A.

Statement of Truth

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

Signed 

Dated 17th June 2016



RESTRICTED

Kincora - Exhibit GC11a

Analysis of Exhibit GC80 (*amended*)

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. Introduction

This report provides a detailed assessment of a four page document entitled "***TARA – reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast***". It was purportedly written by John Colin WALLACE in November 1974. WALLACE is a former member of the Ministry of Defence's (MoD) Information Policy Unit attached to HQNI. This document will hereafter be referred to as GC80, the exhibit number it was given by the RUC in 1984 (the 'GC' in this instance referring to D/Supt George CASKEY).¹

This document suggests that both the RUC and Military had knowledge of William McGRATH's homosexuality but failed to investigate any allegations of homosexual assaults on residents of Kincora Hostel. This report further claims that similar allegations had been made concerning other residential children's homes in Northern Ireland. It should be noted, however, that the document does not contain any specific complaints by alleged victims, or any details of victims or offences which would have assisted a [police] investigation.

This analytical report has been produced as part of the ongoing strategic analytical overview of Kincora- related material held by the Police Service of Northern Ireland. It should be read in conjunction with other Kincora related analysis.

2. Executive Summary

- Questions over the style, contents and accuracy of the document, as well as a total repudiation by military personnel over its production in 1974 casts doubt over the authenticity of the information contained within GC80.
- There is no evidence that the RUC were aware of the existence of the document, now known as GC80, prior to August 1984. On that date a copy of the document was given to Essex Police by Fred HOLROYD; it was later shared with the RUC.
- Research for this report has identified that the RUC knew that their copy of GC80 was a re-typed version of the original document; the original has never been traced.
- RUC forensic examination of GC80 suggests that page one of the document had been interfered with.
- Certain details contained within GC80 are unlikely to have been known by WALLACE in 1974. For example, allegations are made about Raymond SEMPLE, yet there were no complaints made to anyone about SEMPLE before 1980.
- There is no evidence, as viewed by the authors, to substantiate a number of claims made by WALLACE in GC80.
- There is evidence that WALLACE briefed journalists in 1973 about TARA, McGRATH and his homosexuality; none of the journalists recollect Kincora or his employment at a boys' home having ever been mentioned at these briefings.
- WALLACE claims to have been so concerned with the ongoing abuse in Kincora and "*stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels*"; it therefore seems inexplicable that he did not mention to journalists all that he already knew about Kincora.
- WALLACE has repeatedly refused to cooperate with police investigations and therefore questions relating to GC80 have not been answered by him.

¹ Exhibit GC80, part of RUC File C64/22/85

- WALLACE has never authenticated the document.
- If the document is genuine however, it indicates that the RUC and Military knew about abuse at Kincora in 1974 and that neither took action to stop it.

3. Background

The document GC80 appears to have been brought to the attention of the police for the first time on the 7th August 1984²; Fred HOLROYD produced a four page document to Essex Police, which he told them had been written by WALLACE and “sent to an MI5 officer at HQNI”.³ The details of the classification, the person the report was written to and the department it was to be shared with were blanked out on the document shown to the Essex police. HOLROYD claimed he knew the identity of the MI5 officer but would not disclose it to the police officers. The RUC (D/Supt G CASKEY) was subsequently informed of HOLROYD’s meeting with the ESSEX police, where the report allegedly written by WALLACE was discussed; however it is not clear if the actual report (GC80) was copied and shared with the RUC at this time. Subsequent internal RUC communication from September 1984 shows that the RUC dismissed HOLROYD’s information, “there is nothing new that require any further investigation”.⁴

On the 21st November 1984 HOLROYD again met with Essex Police and handed over a quantity of documents, most of which related to correspondence between himself and WALLACE (who was, at that stage, writing from prison). Amongst the material was the four page document (GC80) which HOLROYD had referred to in the previous meeting with them in August 1984. Following the disclosure of this material, Essex Police “notified the appropriate authorities” of its existence⁵ and provided copies of same. The copy handed to Essex police by HOLROYD, had, included in handwriting, the addressee and requester of the report noted at the top of the first page - (Colonel M [REDACTED])? On 21st February 1985 D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police, informed the RUC that “with ref to GC80 ... HOLROYD had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source⁶”. It is unknown if the ‘original’ document was ever located. This confirms that the document received by the RUC had been altered prior to it being handed to Essex Police.

On 21st January 1985 RUC ACC CUSHLEY wrote to the Secretary of the Hughes Inquiry to disclose the existence of the GC80. CUSHLEY noted that “if this document is genuine it is relevant to the Hughes Inquiry. RUC are doubtful if it could be genuine and an investigation into its authenticity is being pursued by a team of detectives under the direction of Detective Superintendent CASKEY⁷”. Despite protracted correspondence⁸ between WALLACE (through his solicitor) and the Secretary to the Hughes Inquiry between in 1985, WALLACE did not cooperate with the Judge-led Inquiry; despite having received authorisation from the MoD that he could disclose “relevant information to the Committee of Inquiry.”

² Report from DC ROBERTS, Essex Police SB to DCI DOUGLAS, 08/08/1984

³ Report from DC ROBERTS, Essex Police SB to DCI DOUGLAS, 08/08/1984

⁴ RUC 51/1 from D/Supt. G CASKEY to ACC Crime 7/9/1984 re “Operation BUSH”- Documents forwarded by Essex Police on 14/08/1984

⁵ Statement of George William ROBERTS, 10/04/85 (C64/22/85)

⁶ Action 4 – “Contact D/Con B ROBERTS, Essex Police re: HOLROYD’s motives for handing over documents”, dated 21/02/1985

⁷ C64/22/85 – Part 4 – Letter to Hughes Committee of Inquiry from ACC CUSHLEY, 21/01/1985

⁸ Part IV RUC File C64/22/85

On the 4th April 1985 D/Supt CASKEY and DI COOKE interviewed HOLROYD at Rayleigh Police Station, Essex; HOLROYD was “uncooperative”⁹ with the RUC officers who questioned about his knowledge of the documents he had handed over to Essex Police. **HOLROYD refused to confirm who had given him a copy of GC80.**

Repeated efforts were made by the RUC to speak with Colin WALLACE, then in HMP Lewes, between April and August 1985, without success. WALLACE stated in a letter to the Chief Constable RUC that “no useful purpose would be served by such an interview”¹⁰. To date, WALLACE has refused to cooperate with any police/statutory investigation into the allegations he proffers in relation to Kincora.

The Hughes Inquiry concluded that WALLACE has never “authenticated or repudiated the papers which we have seen [GC80 included] ... Even if Mr WALLACE was prepared to authenticate them, they would in themselves be of very limited use to the Inquiry since they consist of bald or generalised allegations without supporting detail or confirmation. It would have required his testimony to remedy this and this was not forthcoming”¹¹.

4. Relationship between John Colin WALLACE and Frederick John HOLROYD

John Colin WALLACE was employed by the MOD at HQNI as a [Senior] Information Officer in the Information Policy Department between 1968 and 1975. Officially his role was Head of Production Services and additionally provided briefing sessions on Northern Ireland to journalists¹²; WALLACE was also involved in “counter propaganda” on behalf of the Military¹³. On 31st December 1975 WALLACE resigned from the MOD as an alternative to dismissal following his unauthorised passing of information to a journalist – Robert FISK. The document entitled ‘IP/PR Presentation for CLF’s Study Day- 31 Jan 75’ had been prepared for an army study day. The document given to FISK is the presentation notes for the day, which emphasise the use of counter propaganda by the Army against the IRA. WALLACE may have provided an input to the document but was not the sole author.

In 1981 WALLACE was found guilty of manslaughter following the death of Jonathan LEWIS (husband of WALLACE’s mistress) in August 1980 and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Frederick John HOLROYD is a former Captain in Military Intelligence in the British Army who was stationed in Northern Ireland in the 1970’s. HOLROYD resigned from the Army in August 1976 after having been removed from his position in Northern Ireland in May 1975¹⁴ following concerns over his mental health. HOLROYD claims he first met Colin WALLACE, briefly, at HQNI in 1973; but only “learnt of his [WALLACE’s] misfortunes in early 1984”¹⁵.

In April and May 1984 a number of articles written by Duncan CAMPBELL (in collaboration with HOLROYD) were published in the New Statesman journal which exposed many of HOLROYD’s claims of RUC/Army ‘dirty tricks’. HOLROYD also made a number of TV appearances, during which he exalted his long-held allegations. As a result of this media exposure, WALLACE subsequently

⁹ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/85 (part of RUC File C64/22/85)

¹⁰ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/85 (part of RUC File C64/22/85)

¹¹ Report of the Committee of Inquiry into Children’s Homes and Hostels, Para 4.87, dated 31 December 1985.

¹² Statement of Peter BRODERICK, 29/05/1985

¹³ Statement of Colonel F [REDACTED], 16/07/1985

¹⁴ Statement of Frederick J HOLROYD, 19/09/82 (Part of RUC File C64/5/83)

¹⁵ Exhibit GC92 – Letter from HOLROYD to PM Margaret THATCHER, 01/11/84 (C64/22/85)

approached CAMPBELL and offered “to help him [HOLROYD] in any way possible”.¹⁶ Thereafter, WALLACE and HOLROYD began writing directly to each other, frequently, and HOLROYD became a regular visitor to WALLACE in prison.

5. Assessment of the contents of ‘GC80’

5.1. Overview

This is a four page document entitled “TARA – Reports regarding criminal offences associated with the homosexual community in Belfast”, dated 8th November 1974 and signed by JC WALLACE, Senior Information Officer. Handwriting on the document states it was “addressed to Jeremy RAILTON, GSC1 in response to a request from Gen Peter LENG, CLF [the most senior British Army commander in NI and Director of Military Operations] or Colonel M [redacted] [Head of Army Intelligence in NI]”¹⁷.

GC80 appears to have been based on information contained in two RUC Reference documents (Reference A and B) in response to Reference C:

Reference A – attached RUC background paper on TARA

Reference B – attached RUC report on the death of Brian McDERMOTT

Reference C – your request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above

The documents A-C have not been located in any documents held by PSNI.

The report consists of 10 bullet points followed by a section entitled ‘Conclusions and Recommendations’. There are a number of references to ‘flags’ throughout the document, as additional information to the points WALLACE is making. These ‘flags’ have not been attached to the document; they start at the letter C, with some letters omitted and are not in alphabetical order.

A number of handwritten comments appear on the copy of GC80 available to the authors of this report; these are believed to have been made by Fred HOLROYD.¹⁸

5.2. Analysis of the Contents of GC80

Point 1:

- WALLACE questions the quality and validity of intelligence from the RUC in their background paper on TARA (Reference A). “Difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor Intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption”.

Point 2:

- Discusses the use of the press to expose and prevent “further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels”. Kincora is not named at this point; nor does WALLACE name the other hostels where he alleged abuse was taking place. It is impossible to comment further.

¹⁶ Letter from Colin WALLACE c/o HMP Lewes 2/5/1984, ‘Dear Duncan...’

¹⁷ In November 1974, RAILTON was Lt-Col Information Branch - General Staff Officer Grade 1, LENG was Commander of Land Forces, NI and Colonel M was Head of Army Intelligence.

¹⁸ Report from D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime, 28/08/1985 (part of RUC File C64/22/85) para 17.

- WALLACE claims he tried to develop press interest *“in this matter”* the previous year [c 1973] but had no success. If ‘this matter’ refers to abuse at Kincora by McGRATH, there is evidence that in 1973 WALLACE briefed journalists about TARA, McGRATH and his homosexuality. WALLACE (in GC94) claims to have briefed four journalists on Kincora between 1973 and 1976 – David McKITTRICK (Irish Times), Kevin DOWLING (Sunday Mirror), Conor O’CLEERY (Irish Times) and David BLUNDY (Sunday Times). All acknowledge they were briefed by WALLACE but none remembered having ever been briefed on Kincora¹⁹.
- It is noted that this is *“purely a police and political matter”* and therefore difficult to justify *“our”* [Military] involvement. This would indicate that WALLACE acknowledges that criminal matters would fall outside the Military’s remit and does not explain WALLACE’s and/or military involvement in the matter.
- WALLACE opines that *“TARA is no longer of any security interest”*. If true, this would mean that by November 1974, the Military no longer had an interest in gathering intelligence in relation to TARA. WALLACE’s assertion is at odds with Brian GEMMELL’s account of Military interest in TARA and McGRATH. GEMMELL continued to gather information on TARA and McGRATH in 1975.²⁰

Point 3:

- Provides an overview of WALLACE’s assessment of the failure of TARA as a credible concept, largely because of *“William McGRATH’s rather strange political views ... other organisations which appeared to be more in keeping with the needs of the loyalist community at that time sprang up”*.

Point 4:

- WALLACE claims that a number of details in Reference A are *‘inaccurate’*.
- WALLACE also makes reference to MAINS and SEMPLE as being known homosexuals and claims that various allegations of homosexual assaults on Kincora inmates had been investigated in 1967 by ‘Mr. H MASON’ and were highlighted in flag ‘N’. The Belfast City Welfare’s Children’s Officer, Henry MASON’s investigation into allegations against Joseph MAINS was submitted to the Town Solicitor, John YOUNG, in August 1971. The MASON file does not contain to any allegations or complaints against Raymond SEMPLE, complaints were only against MAINS.

The document fails to acknowledge that MASON carried out a further investigation in 1971 which was the ‘trigger’ for the file being submitted; the document is therefore incomplete in knowledge.

Documents held by PSNI do not contain any evidence that anyone, outside Social Services, had knowledge of this investigation until early 1976, when a copy of the Mason File was handed to the RUC (D/Con CULLEN). From the evidence available, the RUC had no knowledge of the Mason

¹⁹ Statement of David McKITTRICK, 25/02/1982 and Exhibit DMck1, (part of RUC File C64/5/83), Statement of DS ELLIOTT re: interview of David BLUNDY, 16/12/1982, statement of Conor O’CLERY, 27/09/1985 and Statement of Kevin DOWLING, 30/03/1982

²⁰ Statement of Brian GEMMELL dated 16/07/1982, part of C64/5/83

File in 1974 and therefore could not have included it in Reference 'A'. There is no evidence to suggest that a copy of the Mason File was ever made available or shared with the Military.

Flag 'N' which relates to notes on the Mason Report is not attached to the main document. It is therefore unclear what the contents of Flag 'N' are and where it originated from.

Point 5:

- WALLACE challenges Reference 'A', which allegedly states that the assaults on Kincora residents began shortly after McGRATH's appointment. WALLACE states there is evidence of abuse in Kincora as early as 1959. WALLACE is correct in his assessment that the abuse at Kincora had started long before McGRATH was employed there. In November 1974, however, documents held by PSNI show there was no knowledge of abuse, by either the RUC or Welfare Authorities, prior to 1967. The only known allegations of sexual abuse in Kincora refer to William HUNTER who MAINS was convicted of sexually abusing (c. 1959) at his public trial in 1981; which did not emerge until the police investigation in 1980.

If WALLACE was aware of the abuse in Kincora and that it pre-dated McGRATH's employment there, it appears unusual that he did not brief journalists in 1973 accordingly. None of the journalists were aware of McGRATH's employment at Kincora or of MAINS' involvements in abuse there until the 'scandal' was exposed in the Irish Independent Article in January 1980.

Point 6:

- WALLACE claims to have had sight of correspondence between McGRATH and GARLAND (Flag 'M'). Personal correspondence between McGRATH and GARLAND from the 1960's reveals an intimate relationship between the two men. It is unclear how WALLACE would have obtained sight of this correspondence in 1974. Research reveals that from 1973, GARLAND shared copies of his correspondence with McGRATH with Valerie SHAW and D/Con CULLEN but there is no evidence to suggest that GARLAND or anyone else passed this material to WALLACE.
- WALLACE also refers to "*GARLAND's own version of events (Flag O)*" as being "*very enlightening*". The contents of Flag O are unknown.
- There is reference to many of the RUC source reports "*on this matter*" from 1971 having originated from GARLAND. From the documents reviewed, GARLAND did not provide any information to the RUC re: McGRATH, TARA or Kincora until 1973/74²¹.

Point 7:

- Reference is made to an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation Welfare Department in 1972/73 into allegations of homosexual assaults on Kincora inmates by McGRATH. There is no reference in documents held by PSNI that an investigation into McGRATH was held in 1972/73.
- WALLACE states that one of the Military sources confirmed in 1972 that complaints had been made against McGRATH and passed to both senior welfare staff and the RUC. From the material viewed, the first time an allegation against McGRATH was received by the RUC, was in an

²¹ Statement of Roy GARLAND, 30/03/1982

anonymous phone call (made by GARLAND) in May 1973. Social Services received the first allegation about McGRATH in January 1974, again in an anonymous phone call (believed to be by GARLAND). The first official complaint against McGRATH was believed to have been made in May 1974 to Social Services by R15 [REDACTED], Kincora resident.

- WALLACE refers to Mr ORR (Ronald ORR) as having confirmed that complaints had been made in 1972 in 'Flag R'. Ronald ORR was a Senior Social Worker in the EHSSB. ORR was first made aware of complaints against McGRATH in May 1974, when he was told by his staff of the complaint against McGRATH by the [REDACTED] family. ORR denied having ever had contact with police or military, in relation to Kincora, prior to 1980²².
- Reference is made by WALLACE to "*similar allegations*" at other children's homes including Bawnmore, West Winds and Burnside, etc. WALLACE says this is at odds with Reference A which stated that the allegations were confined to Kincora. D/Supt CASKEY's confirms the first RUC knowledge of similar allegations in other children's homes would not have been until 1975 (in the case of West Winds) and 1980 onwards (Bawnmore and Burnside)²³.

Point 8:

- WALLACE claims that a female source told him that key individuals in the Welfare Department were homosexual and only appointed homosexuals to key posts and covered up the offences that took place. There are two deletions in the document GC80. The name of the source has been 'blacked out' in the copies of GC80, held by PSNI. In CASKEY's 1985 File a press article from the Irish Times²⁴. The allegations against this named person by the unidentified female source are considered to be of "*great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.*" This named individual did have connections to the Welfare Authority but no allegations of abuse were ever made against this person.

Point 9:

- WALLACE states that the only link between McDERMOTT's murder and homosexuality is via John McKEAGUE; McKEAGUE's police statements are listed as 'Flag S' and forensic reports re: the McDERMOTT murder as 'Flag T'. It is unclear why WALLACE would have had access to or indeed why he would have referred to police statements and forensic reports in GC80 relating to the McDERMOTT murder. Indeed it is unclear what statements WALLACE is referring to as John McKEAGUE did not provide a statement to the RUC in 1973 in relation to the McDERMOTT murder and was not considered a suspect by police investigating the McDERMOTT murder.
- WALLACE told police in 2004 that he had made this link with the McDERMOTT murder and John McKEAGUE "*not based on any evidence ... only supposition on my [WALLACE's] part based on intelligence at hand being evaluated and linked*". WALLACE also acknowledged that he "*had no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT murder*".

²² Statement of D/Supt G CASKEY re interview of Ronald ORR, 21/08/1985

²³ Report by D/Supt CASKEY to ACC Crime 28/08/1985, part of C64/22/85- paragraph 31

²⁴ Part 4 of RUC File C64/22/15 – Irish Times article "*Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974,*" dated 25/06/1985.

- A prosecution file re: the McDERMOTT murder had been prepared by the RUC in 1983 and sent to the DPP; the DPP directed that the evidence was not sufficient to charge any person with an offence connected with the death of Brian McDERMOTT.
- In GC80 WALLACE dismisses the RUC's theory that there was a connection between the murder of Brian McDERMOTT and "*witchcraft or other satanic rites*". In 1973 the RUC investigation team had looked into allegations of a connection between the murder and 'Black Magic' and were "*able to disprove this theory and as a result the press/ public interest diminished²⁵*"; therefore it is difficult to accept WALLACE's contention that there was ever an RUC theory connecting the McDERMOTT murder and witchcraft.

Point 10:

- WALLACE comments on the claims made in Reference A that key individuals in the political arena in Northern Ireland are aware of the Kincora situation and in particular, of McGRATH's background. It is not known who WALLACE was referring to as Reference A was not attached.
- Refers to PAISLEY's knowledge of McGRATH and Kincora but claims that he failed to do anything due to '*fear of blackmail*'. To partially support this claim WALLACE refers to statements by Valerie SHAW and Tom McNEILLY ('Flag F'). This point is addressed in Exhibit GC7 – 2016, however, PAISLEY was interviewed by CASKEY and stated that he was never aware of allegations of child abuse against McGRATH but in his opinion, dealt with allegations of homosexuality.
- WALLACE refers to various public and political figures who are homosexual, protecting each other from prosecution. It is unclear who these people are. Two names appear handwritten at the left hand side of the page, one being 'Supt MEHARG'. If this refers to ACC William MEHARG it should be noted that on 01/04/1967 MEHARG was a County Inspector at RUC HQ. On 01/06/1970 he was made a Chief Superintendent, as part of the HUNT report restructuring. William MEHARG was appointed ACC in 1971. MEHARG had in fact never served as a Superintendent in the RUC as prior to the restructuring of the RUC under the Hunt report in 1969, no such rank existed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- WALLACE is highly critical of, as he calls them, 'unexplained' failures of the RUC and NIO to take action against allegations of serious sexual abuse at children's homes. The RUC were the only authority to deal with criminality in Northern Ireland; it is unclear what action WALLACE felt the NIO should have taken. It is noticeable by its omission, that he makes no reference of the Welfare Authorities.
- WALLACE's explanation on the RUC's failure to take action was that they had received policy direction which could "*only have come from a very high political or police level ... if this is the case then we [Military] should be even more wary about getting involved.*" WALLACE provides no evidence to substantiate this serious allegation against the RUC. It is unclear why the Military would have considered becoming involved in criminal investigations when such matters (homosexuality and sexual abuse) were outside their remit and required a police led

²⁵ Report "Murder of Brian Douglas McDERMOTT" by Insp DH CUDMORE, dated 10/05/1982

investigation. Again it is worth noting WALLACE does not mention the inaction of Welfare Authorities.

- WALLACE makes four recommendations:
 - *“(a) we make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUCLO [RUCLO may refer to RUC Liaison Officer]”. This would suggest that the Military had previously attempted to raise the allegations with the RUC. There is no evidence of the Military having shared information or intelligence which indicated homosexual abuse of residents in Kincora (or other children’s homes).*
 - *“(b) we obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure”.*
 - *“(c) we approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given”. These are curious comments given that at Point 2 WALLACE says “I did try to develop press interest in this matter last year but without success”. It is known that in 1974 WALLACE, on the account of journalists, was disclosing a range of material.*
 - *“(d) we continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme”. This statement is hard to interpret as WALLACE’s role in 1974 was to disseminate disinformation.*

6. Challenges to the Authenticity of GC80

6.1. Key points from the Statements of Military Personnel provided to the RUC

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Jeremy RAILTON ²⁶	Lt-Col Information Branch - General Staff Officer Grade 1	Handwritten note on GC80 states report was addressed to RAILTON. Denied ever seeing GC80 or of any request for it to be written.	Emphatically denied knowledge of homosexual activities at Kincora.	No knowledge of the reference documents referred to in GC80. RAILTON claims RUC documents as per Reference A and B are unlikely to have been distributed to the department where both he and WALLACE worked.
Gen Sir Peter LENG ²⁷	Commander Land Forces NI	Handwritten note states GC80 was requested by LENG. LENG denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Denied having knowledge of abuse highlighted within GC80. Knew of TARA but couldn’t remember the personalities involved.	LENG was aware of concern about St Patrick’s Remand Home (W Belfast) because of the number of young boys absconding and becoming re-involved in terrorist activity but had no knowledge of the three Children’s Homes mentioned in GC80.
Maj-Gen Henry GARRETT ²⁸	Chief of Staff (Brigadier)	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Denied knowledge of abuse as highlighted in GC80.	Knew WALLACE who was part of his HQNI staff team. Felt that if WALLACE had been in possession

²⁶ Statement of Jeremy RAILTON, 03/07/1985

²⁷ Statement of General Sir Peter LENG, 02/07/1985

²⁸ Major General Henry GARRETT, 16/07/1985

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
				of such information " <i>at the time</i> " he would have brought it to GARRETT's attention either directly or through his immediate supervisor.
Colonel F [REDACTED] ²⁹	Col G S (Intelligence)- Responsible for handling all intelligence on behalf of GOC HQNI	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Did not recall any allegations or complaints of homosexuality in boys' homes in NI. Recalled TARA but couldn't recall any specific details.	Confirms GC80 was in the style of WALLACE but alleges WALLACE would not have been given access to either RUC or Military intelligence documents; RUC documents would not have been passed to the Information Policy Department where WALLACE worked. " <i>If this was a genuine document and had been produced at the time it would have been brought personally to the Head of Intelligence who would have had the document researched and vetted.</i> "
Lt-Col Adrian PECK (rtd) ³⁰	General Staff Officer Grade 1	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Had knowledge of TARA but not of any link to homosexuality.	Predecessor of RAILTON, he was not serving at HQNI in November 1974.
Peter BRODERICK ³¹	Chief Information Officer, HQNI (Jul 73 – Sept 74)	Denied knowledge of GC80.		WALLACE had been a member of BRODERICK's staff. BRODERICK knew WALLACE well both professionally and personally. BRODERICK was not serving at HQNI in November 1974.
David McDINE ³²	Chief Information Officer, HQNI (Sept 74 – Oct 75) McDINE would have been WALLACE's immediate supervisor in November 1974	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.		McDINE states " <i>I have strong suspicions about the authenticity of the document</i> ". McDINE felt that WALLACE would not have produced such a detailed and well researched report (in November 1974) as the situation in NI was too busy as to allow. McDINE was WALLACE's immediate boss and GC80 should have been put through him, but wasn't. McDINE alleges there are a number of inaccuracies in the style and presentation of GC80, from what was expected at that time and would not have been forwarded to such senior people in such an apparent draft form without coming through him.

²⁹ Colonel F [REDACTED], 16/07/1985

³⁰ Adrian PECK, 03/07/1985

³¹ Peter BRODERICK, 29/05/1985

³² David McDINE, 04/06/1985

Individual	Military Role in 1974	Knowledge of GC80	Knowledge of information contained in GC80	Additional Information
Major I [REDACTED] ³³	Captain at HQNI at Army Press Desk	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.	Had knowledge of TARA but not of any link to homosexuality.	States WALLACE may have received intelligence briefings but is unlikely to have been given access to intelligence documents.
Roy PACE	Chief Clerk of Public Relations Branch, HQNI	Denied having ever seen GC80 before.		<p>PACE's role included maintaining the classified documents register and accounting for classified documents. Also responsible for ensuring a corporate style to the writing of classified documents. Acknowledges the style of writing was similar to WALLACE's. PACE challenges the authenticity of GC80 due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the security marking is not top and bottom of every page as it should be individual page numbers are not necessary for a confidential document the word 'reference' would only appear once and A, B and C would appear under it the references not being dated the word 'continued' appearing at the bottom of every page (it shouldn't as it clearly states the number of pages at the start of the report) the flagging system being unusual and incorrect (flags not in alphabetical order and use of 'O') flag documents not listed as enclosed at end of document GC80 was not registered in the classified documents register, stamped or given a serial number. Even if it was a 'draft' it would have still been given a serial number and stamped GC80 is incorrectly laid out and would not have been accepted by a military office a draft would never have been presented to a senior military officer in such form

³³ Major I [REDACTED], 19/07/1985

A number of key points, challenging the authenticity of 'GC80', are evident from the statements of a number of WALLACE's colleagues and Senior Officers who were stationed at HQNI in November 1974.

- None of those spoken to by the RUC could **recall seeing 'GC80'** prior to police showing it to them in 1985. Several commented that if WALLACE had been in possession of the information contained within GC80 in November 1974, he should have brought it to the immediate attention of senior officers³⁴.
- Several of those spoken to³⁵ have commented that GC80 appeared to be a **draft document** and as such would never have been sent to senior military personnel (notably the Commander of Land Forces in NI) in such a form.
- GC80 is not in the **corporate style** of classified military documents and is challenged due a number of inaccuracies, including:
 - security markings
 - inclusion of page numbers
 - reference material incorrectly set out
 - use of the word 'continued'
 - unusual and incorrect use of the 'flagging' system.
- GC80 was not registered as a classified document, given a serial number or stamped as military documents should be.

6.2. RUC Forensic Examination of GC80³⁶

The RUC knew this document was not an original and had been re-typed and photocopied with various 'things' being crossed out. As this confirms that the document received by the RUC had been altered prior to being handed into Essex Police, it is unclear what evidence would be obtained through a forensic examination of a known copy³⁷.

The document marked GC80 was forwarded by the RUC to the Northern Ireland Forensic Science Laboratory and examined by Mr Donald BUDD, Forensic Scientist. GC80 was examined, along with GC82-84, 'for comparison'.

GC82 is a one page document, dated 22/09/76, typed on official headed paper (Department of the Environment). It is entitled "JOHN COLIN WALLACE" and appears to be a character reference for WALLACE, signed by Peter BRODERICK (WALLACE's former boss and one-time personal friend). When interviewed by the RUC in 1985 re his knowledge of GC82, BRODERICK stated "*I have no perfect recollection of this document. My signature appears arranged bottom of this document which I*

³⁴ Major-General Henry GARRETT and Colonel F [REDACTED]

³⁵ David McDINE and Roy PACE

³⁶ Statement of Donald BUDD, Forensic Scientist, 14/02/1985, part of C64/22/85

³⁷ Action 4 – "Contact D/Con B ROBERTS, Essex Police re: HOLROYD's motives for handing over documents", dated 21/02/1985

*believed to be a response to a request for a job reference*³⁸. (HOLROYD would not state where he got it from when questioned by the RUC³⁹).

GC83 is a one page typed document, undated and unsigned (HOLROYD told police he got it from WALLACE through the post⁴⁰). It is entitled "*SUSSEX POLICE ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE SECURITY IMPLICATIONS INTO MY CASE*". Given the subject matter and title, it seems likely that WALLACE was the author and it was written post December 1980.

GC84 is a two page typed letter, dated 01/09/84, addressed to Michael MARSHALL MP and signed by Colin WALLACE. (HOLROYD told the RUC that he "*probably got this from London*"⁴¹).

The above three documents were chosen for comparison as they were "*considered to have possibly been typed on the same typewriter as GC80*"⁴².

BUDD's report concluded that "*the presence of a portion of horizontal line almost 3 inches from the top edge of the left hand side of the first page of the four page document (GC80), just above the heading, could indicate the addition of a piece of paper to the top of this document possibly to cover other information at the time of photocopying*". BUDD continues that "*the apparent difference of the shape of the tail of the numeral '9' in the date '8th November 1974' from that of the '9's' in the remainder of this document would appear to lend some weight to this possibility*". BUDD also notes that "*the shape of the 9 of the date on the first page of document 1 (GC80) would appear to relate this part of document 1 to the typescript of document 4 (GC84) dated 1984 rather than that of document 2 dated 1976. Whereas the '9's' in the remainder of document 1 would appear to favour document 2 (GC82).*" Mr BUDD concludes "*the absence of 'confidential' from the bottom of page 1 of document (GC80), yet present though obliterated at the top and bottom of the remaining three pages of this document, could be further of interference of page 1*".

As GC80 was not an original document, as acknowledged by HOLROYD to Essex Police, it is unclear when it was retyped and by whom. There is no evidence that attempts were made by either Essex Police or the RUC to locate the original.

Following the forensic examination of GC80, BUDD appears to come to the conclusion that page one of GC80 had been interfered with but cannot provide a definitive answer as to when the document was written or on what typewriter.

6.3. RUC Action 4 (21/2/1985) - "Establish HOLROYD's motives for handing over documents"

Research for this report has uncovered a miscellaneous folder containing 27 actions, relating to further RUC enquiries on the material handed to police by Fred HOLROYD (the majority of actions refer specifically to GC80). The result of most of the actions are not listed on the copy in the folder, however action 4 was resulted on the 21/2/1985 by D/I COOKE with the following comment, based on a telephone conversation he had had with D/Con ROBERTS, Essex Police:

³⁸ Statement of Peter BRODERICK 29/05/1985

³⁹ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/85 part of C64/22/85

⁴⁰ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/85 part of C64/22/85

⁴¹ Statement of DI COOKE 08/08/1985 part of C64/22/85

⁴² Report by D/Supt CASKEY, 28/08/1985 to ACC Crime, File Ref C64/22/85

"...with ref to GC80, he [HOLROYD] had produced a photocopy stating that this had been retyped from the original document and photocopied. Various things had been crossed out by HOLROYD to protect the source. HOLROYD stated that he got the document from a 'very high up well-placed source'. D/C ROBERTS believes that WALLACE indicated to HOLROYD where this document could be obtained".

Despite the revelations made by D/Con ROBERTS to the RUC, there is no evidence that any additional action was taken to further the claims made about the origin of GC80.

6.4. Additional Challenges to Authenticity of GC80

- A search of two military intelligence files ('Kincora' and 'TARA') held by G2 Branch (Intelligence and Security) at HQNI did not locate the document GC80 or References A and B. Major LOFTUS, who conducted the search, found that the *"examination of the folio of each file clearly accounts for each document ... including those which were destroyed in accordance with Military Regulations. The subject matter of the destroyed documents are clearly legible ... and none of them relate to the matters under investigation"*.⁴³
- RUC Special Branch conducted a search of their records and could not find the documents referred to under Reference A and B in GC80⁴⁴ or confirm their existence.
- With regard to Reference A, WALLACE refers to a report with a similar title *"RUC background brief on TARA"* in a list of documents which he sent, through HOLROYD, on WALLACE's behalf, to the Prime Minister on 1st November 1984⁴⁵.
- In his correspondence with HOLROYD, WALLACE confirms that his *"secretary has been very busy with a major typing project during the past week and Maggie's [THATCHER] file is now ready. I have had the 'Bunny' piece done again to tidy it up a little and to correct various typing errors, etc"*. This would suggest that Colin WALLACE had pieces of material retyped from their original versions; this may support the findings from the forensic analysis that GC80 could have been altered.
- Ex-Chief Information Officer, Peter BRODERICK, was sceptical of authenticity of GC80. He considered it unlikely that *"the CLF would have asked for such a brief as ... there was no military objective to be achieved with the production of GC80"*⁴⁶.

6.5. GC80 shared with the press after 1984

From 1984, copies of GC80 were distributed to journalists – Paul FOOT, Ed MOLONEY and Andrew POLLAK and printed in the Irish Times on 25/06/85 and appeared in FOOT's book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' (published in 1989).

WALLACE has repeatedly maintained that he attempted to expose the abuse at Kincora through press exposure, from the early 1970s. It is unclear why WALLACE did not pass copies of GC80 to his journalist contacts in 1974, as it is the only document, allegedly written by WALLACE, which exposes

⁴³ Statement by Major Robert LOFTUS of RMP, 01/08/1985

⁴⁴ Statement of D/Supt James McCLURE, 24/07/1985

⁴⁵ Exhibit GC91, C64/22/85.

⁴⁶ Investigation notes re: Peter BRODERICK, 13/05/1985

abuse at Kincora. The evidence suggests that he waited almost a decade before making anyone aware of its existence.

WALLACE was investigated for, and admitted, passing classified documents to a journalist (Robert FISK) in 1975⁴⁷. This document related to the Army's use of information policy/ 'black propaganda'. This demonstrates that WALLACE was prepared to 'leak' classified military information in 1975. WALLACE was questioned, at length, by the RUC on two separate occasions in February 1975⁴⁸ over the passing of the document to FISK. On neither occasion, despite appearing to speak candidly to the RUC about his roles in the Information Policy Unit, WALLACE did not mention Kincora, abuse or homosexuality to police. In other words in February 1975, only three months after allegedly writing GC80, and expressing his frustration over the RUC's inaction re: Kincora, WALLACE did not take the opportunity to mention the abuse in Kincora to RUC detectives.

Given all of the above, and WALLACE's expressed concerns made in a document alleged created in 1974, it remains unclear as to why WALLACE did not release any of this information until 1984.

6.5.1. Irish Times Articles 25 June 1985 (Appendix A)

The articles, written over 3 consecutive days in June 1985 and which appeared in the Irish Times, all focused on the document GC80; a copy of which had been provided to the journalists by an unnamed source. The version of GC80 that was published in the newspaper, under the headline 'Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974', is largely the same as that held by the RUC⁴⁹ (with the exception of a small number of redactions). It is claimed in the article, that other 'senior' military sources confirmed that there was "*an intensive [military] investigation*" into TARA and McGRATH in the mid 1970's. As a result of these investigations, information about sexual assaults in Kincora was uncovered.

The article also refers to other RUC sources who confirmed the existence of RUC reports on TARA. When questioned, the journalists refused to identify their sources of information⁵⁰.

6.5.2. 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' by Paul Foot (Appendix B)

The copy of GC80 published in FOOT's book is identical to that in the possession of the RUC, with the notable exception of not containing details of the addressee. FOOT stated that "*he [WALLACE] is not clear today (because he only has a copy) for whom the memo was intended, but it would certainly have gone to his superior officer Jeremy RAILTON, Head of Information Policy, and almost certainly also to Army Intelligence and the Army's RUC Liaison Officer at Police Headquarters.*" This is a 'strange' comment to make given that WALLACE is clear on all other aspects of the document. The copy of GC80, held by the RUC, had a handwritten note that the document was addressed to RAILTON, LENG and Colonel M (see above) in response to Reference C. Reference C in the RUC copy of GC80 is a "*request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above*"; whereas FOOT refers

⁴⁷ 19/05/1975 the DPP directed no prosecution; WALLACE was required to resign as an alternative to dismissal in December 1975.

⁴⁸ Statements from Colin WALLACE dated 06/02/1975 and 12/02/1975

⁴⁹ File C64/22/85

⁵⁰ Statement of Ed MOLONEY, dated 16/08/1985

to Reference C as *“the Army’s earlier request for a press briefing on TARA”*. The differences between a press investigation and briefing are obvious.

The copy of GC80 shared by WALLACE with FOOT is a ‘copy’; the original has never been located.

FOOT clarifies that WALLACE does not have copies of References A-C and therefore it can be assumed that FOOT did not have sight of these documents when writing his book.

FOOT concludes his chapter on Kincora stating that *“within six weeks of his issuing his Kincora document, he [WALLACE] was banished from the province”*. This explanation for WALLACE’s removal from Northern Ireland in 1975 is at odds with WALLACE’s own version of events. He told police, that in October 1974, he had been identified by journalists as *“being involved in black propaganda activities amongst the paramilitary organisations. It was believed that continued press interest in my activities would expose the army’s information policy campaign. For reasons of personal safety I was posted to Headquarters North West District”⁵¹*.

The ‘official’ explanation for WALLACE’s move from Northern Ireland was that as WALLACE had made *“unauthorised disclosures to journalists ... it was decided that, in view of the high standards required among PR staff in the exceptional political and military situation in Northern Ireland, Mr WALLACE could no longer be employed there”⁵²*. The decision was taken in late 1974 to transfer WALLACE to HQ North West District.

⁵¹ Statement of John Colin WALLACE, dated 12/02/1975, part of C298/4/75

⁵² Report from MoD Annex B to D/DS6/7/44/18 dated 10/08/82, Part 4 of C64/2/80

APPENDIX A - Irish Times Articles 25 June 1985

scandal came to light in 1980. ED MOLONEY and ANDY POLLAK report.

Document claims RUC, army knew about Kincora in 1974

THE DOCUMENT referred to, a copy of which is in the possession of *The Irish Times*, sharply contradicts every British Government assurance that there was no cover-up of the affair nor any knowledge of it in British military circles.

The document is dated November 8th, 1974, and carries the initialled signature of Colin Wallace, a senior British Army information officer at the time. It was apparently written in response to a request from a high-ranking officer for a press inquiry into homosexual offences associated with the Loyalist paramilitary group, Tara, in order to stop "further assaults on youngsters in these hotels".

The leader and founder of Tara, William McGrath, was housefather at Kincora and in December, 1981, after a two-year RUC investigation, he and two other Kincora employees, Raymond Scoble and Joseph Mains, were convicted of sexual assaults against Kincora boys dating back 30 years. Their conviction, and subsequent media disclosures, led to two further police inquiries and two British Government inquiries into

containing similar information were in the files of the Information Policy Unit at this time.

These sources, who had knowledge of many top secret intelligence and psychological operations mounted from British Army headquarters, have no current connections with Wallace. They have told *The Irish Times* that there was an intensive investigation of Tara and McGrath in the early and mid-1970s by military and political intelligence agencies which revealed information about sexual assaults at Kincora.

Another military source, a high-ranking officer based at British Army Headquarters during this period, has also confirmed that the Information Policy Unit was asked by military commanders in 1974 to investigate homosexual offences involving members of Tara. "We were investigating everything at that particular time to see if there were implications for the security side," he said. However, the source, who asked not to be quoted by name, declined to comment further in the light of the new RUC investigation.

The 1974 Information Policy Unit document, four pages long and classified "confidential", refers to and quotes from an RUC

including "one final attempt" to get the RUC to investigate Kincora or discuss it with the British Army's police liaison officer, a senior figure in military intelligence. It also suggests that the army brief a responsible journalist on the matter or get clear authority from London to disclose it to the media.

Following allegations of a cover up of Kincora in 1982, the British Government ordered the Sussex

police to investigate and their report, prepared by the Chief Constable, Sir George Terry, cleared the authorities and said there was no evidence of knowledge on the part of the military authorities. Wallace, who was prosecuted by the Sussex police, is due out of Lewes Prison in two years time and still denies the charge of manslaughter.

(More tomorrow)

Report that led to new investigation

THE following is an edited text of the document which has caused the RUC to reopen its inquiries into Kincora.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To: (---) November 8th, 1974
"TARA" - Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated with the Homosexual Community in Belfast.

Reference A: Attached RUC background paper on "TARA".
Reference B: Attached RUC report on the death of Brian

keeping with the needs of the loyalist community at that time, sprung up during the period.

4. Reference A deals with McGrath's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects. The Kincora hostel in Newtownards in 1959 under the control and administration of Belfast Corporation welfare department. He does not, as the paper claims, "run the hostel" - he is employed as a "housefather". The warden of Kincora is Joseph Mains and the

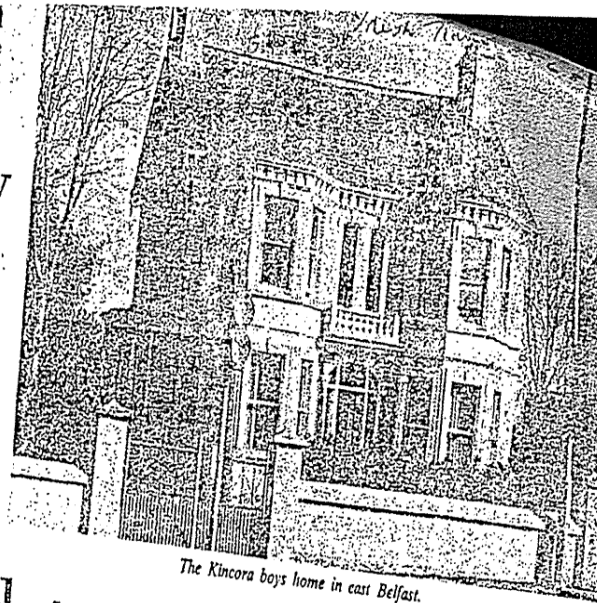
cause of the antagonism between them. It would also appear many of the RUC source reports on this matter after 1971 originated from ---

7. McGrath was himself the subject of an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation welfare department in 1972-73, following allegations of more homosexual assaults on the inmates of Kincora. One of our own sources confirmed in 1972 that a number of complaints had been received about his behaviour and that although the complaints had been

Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other sexual rites in the province would tend to dismiss the RUC's theory that Brian McDermott's murder could be part of these activities. In the past "black magic" practices, etc. have been mainly confined to groups operating from republican areas, with the possible exception of three cases in Co Antrim. I think, however, that from a press point of view we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing

account. It would be interesting to check, however, the number of charges brought against people involved in homosexual activities in the greater Belfast area in the last 5 years. I also think that RUC report on drug abuse in this connection merits close examination because this is a natural area of fund raising for terrorists. There is, of course, the obvious problem of security with the possible blackmailing of civil servants, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations



The Kincora boys home in east Belfast.

Government inquiries into Kinora.

Wallace, who is now serving a 10-year prison sentence for the manslaughter of an antiques dealer in Arundel, Sussex, in 1980, also distributed two British Army intelligence briefs on McGrath dealing with his homosexuality and links with Tara to Belfast-based journalists in the mid-1970s.

He did this while serving with the British Army's Information Policy Unit, a black propaganda and psychological warfare agency attached to the press desk at Antrim. The document which has reopened RUC inquiries was allegedly an internal Information Policy Unit document.

A copy of the document was handed over to the RUC by the Essex police in March this year. They had obtained it from a former British military intelligence officer who had served in Northern Ireland in the early 1970s. The UC in turn passed the document to the inquiry into Kinora added by Judge William Hughes, who was appointed by the former Northern Ireland Secretary, James Prior, in 1984.

The inquiry has written to Wallace asking to interview him at the document, but has asked its questions to him in all — to social welfare etc. of Kinora allegedly used in the document. Wallace refused to co-operate with the Y, or with the RUC, who also tried to question him. He receives assurances that he will not be prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act.

Close to the new RUC say they are sceptical he document's authenticity: it will be three or four before their military ministry see sources contacted by the Times, while unable to use this document, say at three other documents

and classified "confidential" refers to and quotes from an RUC in turn refers to allegations of involving McGrath dating back to 1971. The RUC paper also refers to a claim that key loyalist political figures were "aware" of the Kinora situation.

Other RUC sources have told background paper on Tara was indeed prepared by detectives in 1973/74, about a year before the Information Policy Unit document was allegedly written. The sources say that the description of the background paper in the document is generally accurate.

The Irish Times has submitted the Information Policy Unit document for a forensic report together with recent photocopied examples of typewritten material originating from Wallace and with Army headquarters and the Information Policy Unit in 1974 to see if there were any similarities. The test proved "inconclusive" because the documents were photocopies not originals.

The document complains of police inactivity over Kinora and speculates that this might have been due to a policy direction from "a very high political or police level". The document also complains about the unexplained failure of the Northern Ireland Office to take on the task of exposing Kinora.

The document also refers to an RUC report on the murder of Brian McDermott, an 11-year-old boy whose dismembered and partially burned body was discovered in the River Lagan in September, 1973. The document says that the only link between this and Tara was the Loyalist paramilitary leader, John McKeague, a known paedophile, who was shot dead by the INLA in 1982.

The document concludes by making four recommendations.

Reference D: Attached RUC report on the death of Brian McDermott.

Reference C: Your request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above.

1. Reference A adds nothing of real significance to what we already know of the background to "TARA". Furthermore, it contains a number of inaccuracies and important information missing from it. It is difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are the result of poor intelligence.

2. If we are to interest the press in this matter with a view to exposing what has been taking place and thereby stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels, then I would strongly advise that we make use of our own background information and exclude the rather contentious material contained in the above. As you know I did try to develop press interest in this matter last year but without any success. I justify our interest in what is purely a police and political matter because, in my opinion, "TARA" is no longer of any security interest.

3. In theory, "TARA" was basically a credible concept from a but it never progressed beyond the planning stage. Such a body could, no doubt, have made good use of the Orange Order's normal screening and "vetting" system for would have had ready-made facilities for clandestine training by throughout the province. The idea mainly because of William McGrath's rather strange political views which are more akin to Irish Nationalism than Unionism, and the fact that other organisations which appeared to be more in

protest — he is employed as a "housefather". The warden of Kinora is Joseph Mairs and that deputy warden is Raymond Semple. Mairs was appointed in 1959 and Semple in 1964. Both indeed various allegations of homosexual assaults on inmates of the hostel were investigated by senior — in 1967 but no action was taken against any one (see notes of a report by Mr. — at flag "N").

5. It is untrue to say that allegations of assaults on the inmates of Kinora "began shortly after his appointment". As I have pointed out in para 4 above, allegations were made as early as 1967 and there is also evidence that assaults may have taken place as early as 1959, soon after Mairs was appointed.

6. Reference A claims that McGrath "is a known homosexual" but it avoids any mention of his links with other key figures in the local homosexual community, other than to insinuate that a number of well known political personalities with whom he came into contact were also homosexuals. For example, in para 6 of McGrath left his previous employment —

our information would tend to indicate that —

is well known in unionist party circles (see also —) and was for some time —

— (see flag "M") and McGrath.

— and — has been actively engaged in trying to have McGrath removed from Kinora. —'s own version of events (see Flag "O") is, of course, very enlightening, but I would suggest that it should be treated with caution until it can be substantiated by

of complaints had been received about his behaviour and that although the complaints had been passed to — and to the RUC, no action had been taken against him. This would appear to be confirmed, to some extent, by Mr. — (see Flag "R") in 1973. There were of course similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bawnmore, Westwinds, Durnside etc.) and this conflicts with reference A's assertion that referrals were confined to Kinora.

8. It should be remembered that the 1967 sexual offences act does NOT apply to Northern Ireland and homosexual intercourse between adults or with minors is a criminal offence. The apparent welfare authorities and the RUC are quite remarkable. Furthermore the claim made by Mrs. — (see flag "Q") that key individuals in the homosexual and thus, —

also covered up the offences that took place and protected the offenders, requires, very serious examination. In particular, I view her allegations about Joss Cardwell with great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.

9. Reference B which deals with the circumstances surrounding the murder of Brian McDermott last year puts forward the theory that the killing had both sexual and link that can be identified between the murder and the homosexual community is via John McKeague. McKague's own statements (see flag "S") raise more questions than they answer. Certainly his boast that he will not be prosecuted because "he knows too much about some people" merits serious investigation, but I suspect that he will not be prepared to talk until he is released. It is also rather remarkable that no charges have been preferred against him, at least during the past 3-4 years.

view we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing evidence. The forensic reports on the McDermott murder (see flag "T") would tend to indicate that someone tried to indicate the body by cutting it into pieces and burning them. The insinuation made in the document regarding the boy's disappearance and the proximity of — — is dangerous nonsense.

10. Reference A claims that a number of key personalities in the political arena are aware of the Kinora situation and, in particular, of McGrath's background. It does not, however, explain the extent of their awareness nor of each individual's involvement with McGrath. In summary, it would appear that the document is

(a) — of the Grand Orange Lodge are aware of the situation because of the discussions and correspondence relating to McGrath within the Orange Order. It is further alleged that — and — have blocked any action against McGrath.

(b) — is aware of the situation but has failed to take any action because of possible blackmail pressure owing to his connection with McGrath. — and John McKeague. On the face of it, the statements made by —

(see flag "F") would tend to support the only part of such a claim. There are also a number of inconsistencies: McGrath would appear to be strongly anti-communist and anti-UVF and this conflicts with the document's views on links with "Tommy Heron, Ernie "Duke" Elliot, "The Ulster Citizens Army" etc.

(c) Various public and political figures who hold positions of power and who are also homosexuals protect each other from prosecution. The claims of a prostitution involving juveniles is not really substantiated, other than by —'s own personal

vaults, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations
I am far from happy with the quality of the information on this matter, and I am even more unhappy because of the, as yet unexplained, failure of the RUC or the NIO to take on this task.

I find it very difficult to accept that the RUC consistently failed to take action on such serious allegations unless that had specifically received some form of policy direction. Such direction could only have come from a very high political or police level. If that is the case then we should be even more wary about getting involved.

On the other hand, if the allegations are true then we should do everything possible to ensure that the situation is not allowed to continue. The youngsters in these hostels almost certainly come from problem families, and it is clear that no one will fight their case unless we do. Those responsible for the murder of Brian McDermott must be brought to trial before another child is killed, and if it can be proved that there is a connection with this homosexual group, then the RUC must be forced to take action irrespective of who is involved.

I would therefore recommend that:
(a) We make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUCLO.
(b) We obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure.
(c) We approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given.
(d) We continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme.

J. C. Wallace,
Senior Information Officer.

APPENDIX B - 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' by Paul Foot

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Clockwork Orange drew his attention to the Red Hand Commandoes, an extreme Protestant group whose members were trained to kill Catholics, and whose leader was a brutal assassin called John McKeague. McKeague was known as a homosexual and the information which Colin collected about him brought him back in a circle to William McGrath and TARA. McGrath and McKeague had both organized independent groups on the far right of Protestant politics and shared political and sexual inclinations, until they had fallen out and split. While Colin was preparing this line of information for Clockwork Orange, Army Intelligence approached him and asked him to have another go at exposing TARA in the press. He became puzzled and a little frustrated by the conflicting instructions: from MI5 and Clockwork Orange to keep all this sexual gossip secret; from Army Intelligence to try to get the same gossip published.

The conflict grew during the year (1974), but after he broke with Clockwork Orange at the end of September, Colin made an attempt to resolve it, and to bring the Kincora business to a head.

He could not understand why, when so much was known to Intelligence and to the police about McGrath and where he worked, no action was taken over it. He suspected that the same political motives which inspired so much of the information he was getting under the heading of Clockwork Orange might be obstructing action on the scandal at Kincora.

His suspicions were well founded. TARA often intervened in such a way as to upset the unity of Protestant extremists. More than once, for instance, it issued a 'proclamation' calling on Protestants not to resort to violence - usually at times when violence was being advocated by most Protestant leaders. Such proclamations often upset the other paramilitary organisations, and helped to create an atmosphere of disarray where none in fact existed. A furious controversy was waged between TARA and the UVF

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in the pages of the *Sunday News* and the Belfast newsletter. TARA accused the UVF of 'left-wing' views, and the UVF lambasted TARA for extremism and sectarianism.

Colin wondered whether McGrath and his colleagues at Kincora were being 'held in place' to assist with such secret intelligence initiatives. If so, if the boys at Kincora were being sacrificed to the machinations of Intelligence, the process had gone too far. As with Clockwork Orange, the time had come to call a halt.

On 8 November 1974, Colin wrote a memorandum. He is not clear today (because he only has a copy) for whom the memo was intended, but it would certainly have gone to his superior officer Jeremy Railton, Head of Information Policy, and almost certainly also to Army Intelligence and the Army's RUC Liaison Officer at Police Headquarters in Belfast.

The memo was headed: "'TARA" - Reports Regarding Criminal Offences Associated With the Homosexual Community in Belfast'.

To the memo were attached three documents, none of which Colin managed to keep: an RUC paper on TARA (Reference A); a forensic report on the murder in 1973 of a ten-year-old boy called Brian McDermott (Reference B); and the Army's earlier request for a press briefing on TARA.

1 Reference A adds nothing of real significance to what we already know of the background to 'TARA'. Furthermore, it contains a number of inaccuracies and there are various items of important information missing from it. It is difficult to say whether these flaws are the result of poor intelligence or whether they are disinformation provided for our consumption.

2 If we are to interest the press in this matter with a view to exposing what has been taking place and thereby stopping further assaults on the youngsters in these hostels, then I would strongly advise that we make use of our own background information and exclude the rather contentious and, indeed, politically suspect material contained in the above. As you know I did try to develop

press interest in this matter last year but without any success. I also feel that it is difficult to justify our involvement in what is purely a police and political matter because, in my opinion, 'TARA' is no longer of any security interest.

3 In theory, 'TARA' was basically a credible concept from a Loyalist paramilitary point of view, but it never progressed beyond the planning stage. Such a body could, no doubt, have made good use of the Orange Order's normal selection and 'vetting' system for screening potential recruits, and it would have had ready-made facilities for clandestine training by making use of the Orange Halls throughout the Province. The idea failed for a number of reasons, mainly because of WILLIAM McGRATH's rather strange political views which are more akin to Irish Nationalism or Republicanism than Unionism, and the fact that other organisations which appeared to be more in keeping with the needs of the Loyalist community at that time sprang up during the period.

4 Reference A deals with McGRATH's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects. The Kincora hostel in Newtownards Road where he works was opened in 1959 under the control and administration of Belfast Corporation Welfare Department. He does not, as the paper claims, 'run the hostel' - he is employed as a 'housefather'. The Warden of Kincora is JOSEPH MAINS and the Deputy Warden is RAYMOND SEMPLE. MAINS was appointed in 1959 and SEMPLE in 1964. Both men are known homosexuals. Indeed, various allegations of homosexual assaults on inmates of the hostel were investigated by senior Welfare Department staff in 1967 but no action was taken against anyone (see notes of a report by Mr H. Mason at flag 'N').

5 It is untrue to say that allegations of assaults on the inmates of Kincora 'began shortly after his appointment'. As I have pointed out in para 4 above, allegations were made as early as 1967 and there is also evidence that assaults may have taken place as early as 1959, soon after MAINS was appointed.

6 Reference A claims that McGRATH 'is a known homosexual' but it avoids any mention of his links with various other key figures in the local homosexual community, other than to

insinuate that a number of well-known political personalities with whom he came into contact were also homosexuals. For example, in para 6 of reference A, it is claimed that McGRATH left his previous employment 'as a result of a lovers' quarrel' with his employer, whereas our information would tend to indicate that he left following a row over an outstanding debt. His former employer, ROY GARLAND, is well known in Unionist Party circles (see also CLIFFORD SMITH) and was for sometime 2 i/c of 'TARA'. Admittedly, some of the personal correspondence between the two men during this period cannot be regarded as normal between employer and employee (see flag 'M'). Whatever the real reason for the row between GARLAND and McGRATH, there is certainly considerable animosity between them at present, and GARLAND has been actively engaged in trying to have McGRATH removed from his post at Kincora. GARLAND's own version of events (see flag 'O') is, of course, very enlightening, but I would suggest that it should be treated with caution until it can be substantiated because of the antagonism between them. It would also appear that many of the RUC source reports on this matter after 1971 originated from GARLAND.

7 McGRATH was himself the subject of an internal investigation by the Belfast Corporation Welfare Department in 1972/73, following allegations of more homosexual assaults on the inmates of Kincora. One of our own sources confirmed in 1972 that a number of complaints has been received about his behaviour and that, although the complaints had been passed to senior welfare staff and to the RUC no action had been taken against him. This would appear to be confirmed, to some extent, by Mr ORR (see flag 'R') in 1973. There were, of course, similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bawnmore, Westwinds, Burnside etc.) and this conflicts with reference A's assertion that the allegations were confined to Kincora.

8 It should be remembered that the 1967 Sexual Offences Act does NOT apply to Northern Ireland and homosexual intercourse between adults or with minors is a criminal offence. The apparent lack of interest, therefore, by the Welfare Authorities and the RUC is quite remarkable. Furthermore, the claim made by (see flag 'Q') that key individuals in the Welfare Department were

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themselves homosexuals and thus, not only appointed homosexuals to such posts but also covered up the offences that took place and protected the offenders, requires very serious examination. In particular, I view her allegations about with great concern because it illustrates the political difficulties we are likely to face if we become involved.

9 Reference R which deals with the circumstances surrounding the murder of BRIAN McDERMOTT last year puts forward the theory that the killing had both sexual and witchcraft overtones. The only link that can be identified between the murder and the homosexual community is via JOHN McKEAGUE. McKEAGUE's own statements (see flag 'S') raise more questions than they answer. Certainly, his boast that he will not be prosecuted because 'he knows too much about some people' merits serious investigation, but I suspect that he will no [sic] be prepared to talk until he is released. [McKeague had been arrested and detained in 1973.] It is also rather remarkable that no charges have been [sic] preferred against him, at least during the past 3-4 years. Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other satanic rites in the Province would tend to dismiss the RUC's theory that BRIAN McDERMOTT's murder could be part of these activities. In the past, 'Black Magic' practices etc have been mainly confined to groups operating from Republican areas, with the possible exception of three cases in Co Antrim. I think, however, that from a press point of view, we would be very foolish to give any credence to such claims without the most convincing evidence. The forensic reports on the McDERMOTT murder (see flag 'T') would tend to indicate that someone tried to dispose of the body by cutting it into pieces and burning them. It would also appear that when this failed, the pieces were dumped in the river. The insinuation made in the document regarding the boy's disappearance and the proximity of the Rev PAISLEY's church is dangerous nonsense.

10 Reference A claims that a number of key personalities in the political arena 'are aware of' the Kincora situation and, in particular, of McGRATH's background. It does not, however, explain the extent of their awareness nor of each individual's involvement with McGRATH. In summary, it would appear that the document is claiming that:-

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(a) Senior members of the Grand Orange Lodge are aware of the situation because of the discussions and correspondence relating to McGRATH within the Orange Order (see flag 'C'). It is further alleged that THOMAS PASSMORE and the Rev MARTIN SMYTH have blocked any action against McGRATH.

(b) The Rev PAISLEY is aware of the situation but has failed to take any action because of possible blackmail pressure owing to his connection with McGRATH, DAVID BROWN and JOHN McKEAGUE. On the face of it, the statements made by VALERIE SHAW and TOM McNEILLY (see flag 'F') would tend to support only part of such a claim. There are also a number of inconsistencies: McGRATH would appear to be strongly anti-communist and anti-U.V.F. and this conflicts with the document's views on links with TOMMY HERRON, ERNIE 'DUKE' ELLIOTT, 'The Ulster Citizens Army' etc.

(c) Various public and political figures who hold positions of power and who are also homosexual protect each other from prosecution. The claims of a prostitution ring involving juveniles and centred on Bangor is not really substantiated, other than by GARLAND's own personal account. It would be interesting to check, however, the number of charges brought against people involved in homosexual activities in the greater Belfast area in the last 5 years. I also think that the RUC report on drug abuse in this connection merits close examination because this is a natural area of fund raising for terrorists. There is, of course, the obvious problem of security with the possible blackmailing of civil servants, politicians etc.

Conclusions and recommendations

I am far from happy with the quality of the information available on this matter, and I am even more unhappy because of the, as yet unexplained, failure of the RUC or the NIO [Northern Ireland Office] to take on this task.

I find it very difficult to accept that the RUC consistently 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. If that is the case then we should be even more wary about getting involved.

On the other hand, if the allegations are true then we should

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do everything possible to ensure that the situation is not allowed to continue. The youngsters in these hostels almost certainly come from problem families, and it is clear that no one will fight their case unless we do. Those responsible for the murder of BRIAN McDERMOTT must be brought to trial before another child is killed, and if it can be proved that there is a connection with this homosexual group, then the RUC must be forced to take action irrespective of who is involved.

I would recommend therefore that:-

- (a) We make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUC.
- (b) We obtain very clear and unambiguous authority from London to proceed with a press disclosure.
- (c) We approach a responsible journalist whom we are confident will make a thorough investigation of the matter and not simply write a sensational type story purely on the information he is given.
- (d) We continue to look for additional information on this matter to ensure that we are not just being used as part of some political disinformation scheme.

Various attempts throughout the years have been made to cast doubts on this document. The *Irish Times*, which published the document in full on 25 June 1985, eleven years after it was dated, submitted the four pages to forensic scientists together with other material which was written in Lisburn barracks in 1974. The tests were inconclusive because the memorandum had been photocopied. However, other checks on the document by the *Irish Times*, including the reference to the RUC background report on TARA and other documents referred to in the memo, indicated that the document was genuine.

The suggestion that the document has been forged, which was later repeated in an official report, is entirely groundless. The chief argument for its authenticity is that it fits closely with the press briefing documents which are confirmed by journalists who received them. Clearly, Colin Wallace knew about McGrath and TARA as early as 1973. In that context, the 1974 memorandum is wholly credible.

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The section on the murder of Brian McDermott is probably, as the memo suggests, not strictly relevant to the Kincora scandal. McDermott's murder may well have been a one-off crime by a sexual sadist not necessarily connected to the Kincora gang. Certainly there is no direct evidence to point to Kincora, and the issue is mentioned only because of the suspicion of a connection with John McKeague.

The section on witchcraft throws some interesting light into the activities of Information Policy at the time. Colin's memo is anxious to cast some doubt on the suggestion in the RUC reports that there may have been some connection between the Protestant extremists operating at Kincora and the outbreak of witchcraft and demonology which had fascinated the media in Northern Ireland for several months in 1974, and terrified whole sections of both communities.

Colin's scepticism on this point was well founded. He himself, as he wryly admits, was instrumental in setting off the witchcraft hysteria. Information Policy, with the generous help of one or two selected serving officers, had set up 'magic circles' in derelict houses in the Republican areas. Colin bought bundles of black candles for the purpose. Out in the country the Army's own 'covens' were even more realistic. Colin and his colleagues managed to get hold of some genuine chicken blood and feathers. They made crosses which they hung upside down on bushes leading to the 'satanic sites'. He still has his notebook in which he has meticulously drawn up instructions on how to construct witches' circles. He read several learned books on the subject and became an expert on the order of satanic service.

The results were devastating. The popular press, delighted at some diversion from the 'troubles', fell headlong for the witchcraft allegations. The *Sunday World* in Dublin published a whole supplement on witchcraft ceremonies in an old castle near Newry, all of which had been instigated by Colin Wallace and his merry witches. The effect of the publicity on the population was instant. A naturally religious



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Kincora- Exhibit GC15

Person Brief- Roderick Morrison 'Morris' FRASER

MK
Higher Police Analyst (Strategic Analysis)
May 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

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1. General Background

This brief review has been completed to address issues which appeared in the media in March and April 2016, relating to the activities of Morris FRASER, former Consultant Child Psychiatrist, and the promulgation of possible links between FRASER and Kincora.

2. Who is Morris FRASER?

Born Roderick Morrison FRASER (known as Morris FRASER, Roderick FRASER, Dr MORRIS and/or Dr FRASER) in Inverness on the 4th July 1941, FRASER was a medical graduate of Queen's University, Belfast (1965). He began work as a Senior Psychiatric Registrar at the Royal Victoria Hospital for Sick Children (RVH) in 1969.

In the late 1960s and 70s FRASER lived at an address in Newtownabbey, Co. Antrim. Around this period he founded a scout troop operating in North Belfast. In **August 1971**, FRASER indecently assaulted a 13 year old member of his scout troop during a visit to London. FRASER was found guilty of this offence in **May 1972** at Bow Street Magistrates Court, London¹. He received a suspended sentence for three years, seven days and remained in post in the RVH.

In **May 1973**, and whilst still working at the RVH, FRASER published, what was to become, a seminal piece of work in the area of psychiatric effects of conflict on children².

Later in **May 1973** FRASER was arrested in New York, with seven other men, on a series of sexual charges against boys which. The public disclosure of this information resulted in his suspension from his post in the RVH. He was later convicted on a charge "*attempted Sodomy 2nd Degree*" in **June 1974** and deported back to the UK.

The Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council (GMC) considered FRASER's 1972 conviction at a hearing in **July 1973**; it did not consider his arrest in New York. In 4 separate hearings between **1973 and July 1975**, the GMC eventually reached the conclusion that "*The Committee... feel satisfied that it will now be proper to discharge your case. Your case is accordingly now concluded*"³.

By **1974** FRASER had become a Psychiatrist at the Springfield Hospital, London.

FRASER continued to publish other articles in relation to child pornography and paedophilia in both the UK and US throughout the 1970s and 1980s. He worked alone and in collaboration with others, including known paedophiles and fellow members of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE).

In **1988**, FRASER and a fellow paedophile, Michael JACKSON, founded the Azimuth Trust- a sailing-based charity for disadvantaged boys. This was a 'front' for a paedophile ring, although FRASER was never charged with any crime in connection with the Azimuth Trust.

On **24th January 1990**, at Bow Street Magistrates, FRASER was convicted of taking and distributing over 1000 indecent images of children. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

¹ The charge which FRASER faced at Bow St Magistrate's Court was "*that you between 27-30 August 1971 at 6 St Augustine's Mansions, Bloomberg Street, SW1, did sexually assault [name redacted] age 13yes contrary to section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956*".

² 'Children in Conflict' by Dr Morris FRASER, published in May 1973.

³ GMC Disciplinary Committee Hearing 14-16 July 1975

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In **December 1995**, FRASER volunteered to remove himself from the Medical Register.

FRASER is believed to be alive; his last known address was in Belgium (**2005**).

3. Morris FRASER and Kincora

a. Richard KERR

Richard KERR is the only former Kincora resident to make an allegation of abuse against Morris FRASER. KERR's allegation(s) against FRASER first surfaced in a newspaper article in July 2015⁴. Prior to this, KERR made no reference to abuse by FRASER in either his police or media interviews.

KERR is fairly ambiguous as to the nature of the abuse he was subjected to by FRASER.

Allegations July 2015

- Alleged he was abused by FRASER at the age of 13 in his office "2 or 3 times on those visits". He provides no more details of what the alleged abuse amounted to.
- Alleges FRASER was in contact with children's homes all over Belfast
- Alleges FRASER had 'very important people above him'.

Allegations March 2016⁵

- KERR alleges that he was first abused by Fraser on his 2nd visit to Fraser's office. KERR alleged this happened when he was in Williamson House.
- KERR alleges that FRASER asked him to take his shorts down and photographed him. (This appears to be the disclosure of abuse).
- KERR alleges that Fraser was abusing other boys, *'Looking back, I know that was going on, yes'*. KERR offers no evidence to support this claim.
- KERR states that he was sent to Kincora, aged 14 when still at school. KERR claims this shouldn't have been the case as it was a Working Boys' Hostel. The majority of boys admitted to Kincora at the same time as KERR, were also of school age. A report⁶, prepared by a senior social worker in the EHSSB c. late 1977, addressed the lack of appropriate accommodation for young people over 12 and under 16 and highlighted the need for an Adolescent Unit. *"Of the 43 boys admitted to Kincora between January 1974 and November 1977, only 18 were over 16, while 25 (or nearly 60%) were of school age"*.
- KERR alleges that MAINS and FRASER knew each other; further claims that the 2 men attended a meeting at Williamson House when it was agreed to send KERR to Kincora. There is no evidence to support the allegation that this meeting happened. KERR's entry on the Kincora Register

⁴ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-authorities-refuse-to-reveal-details-of-paedophile-with-links-to-former-government-adviser-on-national-security-grounds-10382746.html>

⁵ Radio Ulster - Good Morning Ulster, interview with Richard KERR 31/3/2016

⁶ Report by SG HIGHAM, Ass. Principal Social Worker, c. 1977- exhibit SGH5, part of C64/2/80

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shows that his admission was authorised by 'Mr FLEMING, Asst. Principal Social Worker, Falls Rd and also Mr C SCOULAR'.

- KERR made an allegation that Dr FRASER wasn't the only doctor to have abused him; another doctor allegedly subsequently abused him but, according to KERR, he was convicted. There is no evidence in the material held by police that a doctor was convicted of the sexual abuse of Richard KERR.

b. Kincora Visitor's Register

Other than Richard KERR's allegations, there have been no suggestions that Morris FRASER had any link to Kincora. There is no information available to the author, to substantiate KERR's claims that MAINS and FRASER were known to each other.

The entry below is from the Kincora Visitor's Book and is thought to have been written by Joseph MAINS.

24-11-72 Mr Morris Consultant Psychiatrist H.I. Ireland

It is possible, though unconfirmed, that this may relate to Morris FRASER, who was known at this time as both Dr MORRIS and Dr FRASER and was still believed to be working in the RVH at this time. By November 1972, FRASER had also been convicted of indecent assault on a 13 year old boy in London. Of note, Richard KERR was not in Kincora in 1972.

A Mr FRASER appears on the Kincora Register (see below) having authorised the admission of [REDACTED] KIN248 [REDACTED] in October 1969. There is no information available to the author to confirm the identity of the Mr FRASER, in question.

KIN248	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	17. [REDACTED] 65
KIN248	[REDACTED]	22/10/69 23/10/69	Admission Auth. by Mr. Fraser.

Of note, detailed analysis of the Kincora Register reveals that no [other] admissions for any boy to Kincora were authorised by 'Mr FRASER' or an individual other than a Social Worker or member of the Welfare Authority.

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c. Kincora and Psychiatrists

Amongst the papers from the 1980 RUC Kincora File, are a number of Psychiatric Assessments for 4⁷ Kincora residents. Of note:

- None were prepared by Dr Morris FRASER
- None of the reports were used to decide whether the individual would enter Kincora
- The Psychiatric Reports for William BROWN were prepared by KIN 395, Consultant Child Psychiatrist. KIN 395 is referred to in a Freedom of Information request from a journalist⁸ to the PSNI in May 2015; alongside a Freedom of Information request re FRASER, with the insinuation that KIN 395 and FRASER abused children together.

d. Key Claims contained in *Spinwatch* Investigation⁹

Dr Niall MEEHAN, Griffith College, Dublin published an article, "Morris Fraser, Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain and Northern Ireland" in March 2016. In this report, MEEHAN makes a series of allegations, most notably that Morris FRASER was implicitly involved in Kincora and that he and William McGRATH were intelligence sources. MEEHAN alleges they were permitted and facilitated to continue their abuse of boys by the State.

MEEHAN had access to the Court papers relating to the Bow Street Court Case in 1972; these were reviewed by PSNI staff in May 2016. Details from said documents reveal the identity of FRASER's victim and the fact that he had a co-accused, Ian BELL. BELL was charged with the indecent assault of another Belfast boy (age 10), at the same address in London. The identity of Ian BELL has not been fully established and the insinuation is that he is from the same scout group as FRASER, or at least had personal connections with him.

Some of MEEHAN's other most pertinent allegations in relation to the Kincora case are as follows:

- During the autumn of 1971, the RUC were made aware and investigated claims that FRASER had abused a 13 year old Belfast boy in London (for which FRASER was later convicted in May 1972 at Bow St Magistrate's Court, London). Searches to date within the PSNI estate have failed to confirm the existence and/ or to locate this investigation file.
- At the GMC Disciplinary Committee hearing in July 1973, a Metropolitan Police Officer, D/I Tony RICH (charging officer in Bow St. Magistrate's Court) and RUC detective Ronnie MACK gave evidence on FRASER. MACK had investigated the complaint against FRASER. MEEHAN makes the allegation "*What was MACK's role and why did the RUC fail to tell FRASER's employers about FRASER's abuse and conviction?*" The safeguarding mechanisms of today were not in place in the early 1970s and there were not the same (if any) formal mechanisms for reporting such convictions.

⁷ HIA532/B1/R13, KIN48, Richard KERR and R17

⁸ F-2015-01594 Sexual Abuse-KIN395.msg

⁹ www.spinwatch.org

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- MEEHAN makes reference to WALLACE's allegations in The Independent in July 2015¹⁰, which claimed that FRASER had been given a tour of Army HQNI in 1973. MEEHAN further adds that WALLACE claims he was subsequently instructed by his authorities not to provide FRASER with assistance. With the exception of an undated reference document, with the handwritten addition of "Dr M FRASER", contained within the Paul FOOT book 'Who Framed Colin Wallace?' WALLACE has never made any reference linking Morris FRASER to Kincora. As part of wider research for his works on children living in conflict, FRASER may have visited Army HQ in the early 1970s.
- FRASER and McGRATH were agents of the intelligence services: *"FRASER's crimes were hidden from public scrutiny and he was treated leniently when his abuse could no longer be hidden. Probably, that is because FRASER was of use against the IRA as both an agent for gathering intelligence and also as someone who could invent and disseminate believable propaganda with long lasting influence"*. There is no information available to the author to comment further on this claim.

¹⁰ <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-authorities-refuse-to-reveal-details-of-paedophile-with-links-to-former-government-adviser-on-national-security-grounds-10382746.html>

Occurrence enquiry log report

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Occurrence: **RM14075953 Contact recor (CTAC) @29/12/2014 11:11 (Spotlight programme Kincora)**

Task status: **All**

Log type: **All**

Valid as of June 10, 2016 at 09:37
 Printed by #C128841 MCAULEY, S.

Type	Entry time	Event time	Author	Link	Task
Manager comment	16/05/2016 10:52		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>From: HILL Andrea Sent: 16 May 2016 10:52 To: 'claire@kevinrwinters.com' Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr</p> <p>Claire</p> <p>I refer to our telephone conversation on 20 April 2016. During this conversation you agreed to contact Mr Kerr to establish if he would be happy to make his complaint to American authorities. Can you please update me in regards to his wishes concerning this.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>				
Manager comment	22/04/2016 15:21		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>Andrea</p> <p>From: HILL Andrea Sent: 22 April 2016 15:13 To: 'Rebecca.Hall@met.pnn.police.uk' Cc: MCILWAINE William Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: FW: FW: RE: RE: Update requested regarding Action A453 OP Winter Key</p> <p>Rebecca</p> <p>I have now managed to speak to Mr Kerr's solicitor Claire McKeegan and she informed me that Mr Kerr was in NI on 8/4/16, however he went on the drink as he has an addictions problem. She is going to email him and inform him that we will contact authorities in the USA to record a complaint from him. She will contact me if he is happy with this and I will start to make arrangements.</p> <p>Kind Regards,</p>				
Manager comment	22/04/2016 15:20		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>Andrea</p> <p>From: HILL Andrea Sent: 22 April 2016 15:21 To: 'claire@kevinrwinters.com' Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: FW: FW: Richard Kerr</p> <p>Claire</p> <p>During our telephone conversation you asked me for a copy of any previous statements that Richard Kerr had made to police. Upon checking the police log attached to this case I see that four statements were hand delivered to your offices by Const Chris Hutton in April 2015. I have spoken to Chris and he informed me that he had done this: To my knowledge, there are no further statements held by police.</p> <p>Regards</p>				
Supervisor call back	20/04/2016 14:28		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>Andrea</p> <p>I have phoned Claire McKeegan and she is still representing Mr Kerr. She said that she is pursuing a civil case for him. She said that he does still wish to make a complaint but the problem is that he is only over for short periods of time. He was last here in NI on 8/4/16 for the 'Gary Hoy' ruling and as he has addiction problems went on the drink. He is now back in America. Ms McKeegan asked me if someone in America could record his complaint and I said that could happen as I could liaise with American authorities and have a complaint recorded from Mr Kerr. I said this would probably be in ABE format if his complaint was sexual in nature. Ms McKeegan has agreed that she will email Mr Kerr and will then email me to let me know if he is willing to make his complaint to police in America. She has stated that a complaint is currently with PONI regarding the handling of his previous complaint and how police handled that. I assured Ms McKeegan that that would not affect this complaint and that we would investigate this as far as we could. She said that his complaint spanned a broad spectrum. She asked if she could have a copy of any statements that Mr Kerr had previously made to police and I said that I would have to look to see what there was and get back to her on this.</p>				
Manager comment	14/04/2016 10:00		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>I have contacted KRW solicitors and have asked if Claire McKeegan still works there. I have been told that she does but is currently in Court. Therefore I have left a message for her to contact me.</p>				
Administration	11/04/2016 11:59		#PW1738 HILL, A.	No	
Log entry:	<p>From: HILL Andrea</p>				

Sent: 11 April 2016 11:57
To: 'Rebecca.Hall@met.pnn.police.uk'
Cc: MCILWAINE William
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: RE: RE: Update requested regarding Action A453 OP Winter Key

Rebecca

Our ref: RM14075953

Despite a letter and an email being sent to Mr Kerr's solicitor Claire McKeegan (KRW Law, ph 02890241888, email: Claire@krwinters.com)Ms McKeegan has not replied. Constable Hutton had contacted Richard Kerr by email (richardkerr5820@yahoo.com) early December 2015 and Mr Kerr had requested that any contact go through his solicitor. Therefore due to lack of contact by Ms McKeegan, a decision has been made that this matter is filed pending future contact from Mr Kerr or Ms McKeegan.

Kind Regards,

Andrea

Andrea Hill
Detective Sergeant
HIA Investigation Team
Public Protection Unit
Antrim Road PSNI
Ph 101, ext 18689

Supervisor review	07/04/2016 11:58	#17556 MCILWAINE, W.	No
Log entry:	No further contact from Mr Kerr or his solicitor. In the circumstances, I agree - FPFE.		
Administration	07/04/2016 11:55	#17556 MCILWAINE, W.	No
Log entry:	Further communication from Met Police:		

From: Rebecca.Hall@met.pnn.police.uk [mailto:Rebecca.Hall@met.pnn.police.uk]
Sent: 30 March 2016 15:39
To: MAGEEAN Tracey; MCILWAINE William
Subject: RE: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: RE: Update requested regarding Action A453 OP Winter Key

DCI Tracey Mageean and Insp Billy Mclwaine

I have been given another action (A453 OP Winter Key) to find out if there is any update regarding Mr Kerr and to that end I am contacting yourselves.

Please can you let me know the current situation with him.

Thank you in advance

Regards
DC Rebecca HALL
WN8669
SC&O17
OP Winter Key
2nd Floor
Cam Road
Stratford
E152SY

Supervisor review	Mobile 07887824751		
Log entry:	14/03/2016 14:04	#PW1738 HILL, A.	No

Insp Mclwaine

This Occurrence is regarding a male IP called Richard Kerr who has alleged being sexually abused as a child in Kincora. Mr Kerr resides in America currently and contact has been attempted via his solicitor Claire McKeegan at KRW Law to no avail. Const hutton last contacted Ms McKeegan by letter in February asking her to make contact by 19 February or this case would be closed.

Can consideration now be given to closing this as there has been no further contact from Ms McKeegan. If Mr Kerr or Ms McKeegan contact police again regarding this matter then this could be re-opened at that stage.

A Hill, D/Sgt

Victim contact	04/02/2016 13:57	#19752 HUTTON, C.	No
Log entry:	From: HUTTON Chris Sent: 04 February 2016 13:56 To: 'Claire McKeegan' Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Mr Kerr		

Claire

I refer to the below email.

Since sending the email I have not received any correspondence from yourself or Mr Kerr regarding this matter.

If nothing has been heard by Friday 19th February 2019 then this case will be closed until such time as Mr Kerr makes contact. The Police reference number for this case is RM14075953.

Regards

Chris Hutton

From: HUTTON Chris
Sent: 06 January 2016 15:50
To: 'Claire McKeegan'
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Mr Kerr

Claire

We would be keen to speak to Richard Kerr in Northern Ireland regarding Kincora, Williamson House and Millisle. The Metropolitan Police are also interested in speaking to him regarding the information he has provided to the media about London. This interview could be facilitated and conducted by the PSNI.

As I have previously stated it could take up to four days to complete any interview of Mr Kerr, judging by the information he has already reported to the media. In order to obtain the best evidence this should be conducted in Northern Ireland. However if Mr Kerr is not planning on coming to Northern Ireland any time soon then we could request the authorities in the USA to obtain the complaint.

The HIA module for Kincora is currently scheduled for June 2016. I appreciate this is subject to change but could Mr Kerr be asked if he intends to travel to Northern Ireland for the module or the Judicial Review announcement. If he is not intending to come to Northern Ireland could Mr Kerr be asked if he would be happy to speak to the USA authorities about what happened.

Regards

Chris Hutton
Constable

Supervisor review
Log entry:

07/01/2016 16:18 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Update 06/01/16 as a result of the meeting with D/Supt Shields

The Kincora module is scheduled for June 2016 and we presume that Mr Kerr will return for that.

D/Supt Shields directed that Con Hutton email the solicitor with the following points;

- We are keen to progress collating the evidence of Mr Kerr
- It is preferable that it is collated by the PSNI
- The Met are also interested in speaking with / collating the evidence of Mr Kerr and we can collate that for them
- Outline time scales required to obtain the best evidence
- If he is not going to be in N Ireland in the near future and or if he prefers we can arrange for the American authorities to collate his evidence but we would stress that it is preferable that we do so

DI Higgins has directed Con Hutton to forward the email today 6/1/16 ? if there is no return within 3 weeks then forward the email again with the note that if we do not hear back from the solicitor within a further 2 weeks then we will close the matter down until such times that Mr Kerr makes contact.

Victim contact
Log entry:

06/01/2016 15:51 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
From: HUTTON Chris
Sent: 06 January 2016 15:50
To: 'Claire McKeegan'
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Mr Kerr

Claire

We would be keen to speak to Richard Kerr in Northern Ireland regarding Kincora, Williamson House and Millisle. The Metropolitan Police are also interested in speaking to him regarding the information he has provided to the media about London. This interview could be facilitated and conducted by the PSNI.

As I have previously stated it could take up to four days to complete any interview of Mr Kerr, judging by the information he has already reported to the media. In order to obtain the best evidence this should be conducted in Northern Ireland. However if Mr Kerr is not planning on coming to Northern Ireland any time soon then we could request the authorities in the USA to obtain the complaint.

The HIA module for Kincora is currently scheduled for June 2016. I appreciate this is subject to change but could Mr Kerr be asked if he intends to travel to Northern Ireland for the module or the Judicial Review announcement. If he is not intending to come to Northern Ireland could Mr Kerr be asked if he would be happy to speak to the USA authorities about what happened.

Regards

Chris Hutton
Constable

Supervisor review
Log entry:

04/01/2016 11:04 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Update 04/01/16

D/Supt Shields informed us that the Met enquired if we had made contact with Mr Kerr as yet. I informed D/Supt Shields that Con Hutton has per email.

Con Hutton emailed Mr Kerr early December 2015. Mr Kerr stated in reply, per email, that he had spoken with his own solicitor and for Con Hutton to speak just with his solicitor.

Con Hutton emailed the solicitor again this morning ? she states that the court has not indicated when the decision will be announced regarding the Judicial Review. She has stated that Mr Kerr does wish to make a complaint however she does not know if and when Mr Kerr will return to N Ireland. Con Hutton has made her aware of the time frames required to collate his evidence should he wish to do so in N Ireland.

Actions

Con Hutton to copy all emails and note all correspondence with Mr Kerr and the solicitor on the OEL.
Decision to be made do we wait until the Judicial Review is made, however the solicitor has indicated that Mr Kerr may not return for the JR, or do we progress collating his evidence whilst he is still in America.

Supervisor review 30/11/2015 14:04 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Log entry: Update 30/11/15

Con Hutton was able to obtain Mr Kerr's email address from the solicitor. Con Hutton has been in contact with him per email. Between contact with Mr Kerr and the solicitor, the update is that he will not be coming to N Ireland until the judicial review in Belfast into Kincora re being included in the Westminster enquiry is finalised and there is no date for that as yet. There have been questions as to where the ABE would take place, given the uncertainty of when Mr Kerr will attend N Ireland. This can be discussed with the D/Supt Shields at the next meeting. There is a tier 5 package awaiting if he attends N Ireland.

Victim contact 09/11/2015 14:16 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry: From: HUTTON Chris
Sent: 09 November 2015 14:15
To: 'richardkerr5820@yahoo.com'
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Kincora

Richard

I am a Police Officer in the Police Service of Northern Ireland. I work in the Child Abuse Investigation Unit in Antrim Road Station, Belfast. One of my roles is to deal with allegations regarding Kincora Children's Home in Belfast.

Would you like to make a complaint to Police regarding your treatment at Kincora Children's home?

Chris Hutton
Constable
Antrim Road PSNI
Belfast Public Protection Trust
Police Service of Northern Ireland

Victim contact 01/11/2015 14:07 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Log entry: From: HIGGINS Patricia
Sent: 01 November 2015 14:07
To: 'claire@kevinwinters.com'
Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr

Claire,

I believe Constable Chris Hutton has been in contact with you on a number of occasions both by email and telephone regarding contact details for your client Mr Richard Kerr.

This is to enable us to progress his complaint and conduct an investigation regarding Kincora.

I would appreciate it if you could forward his contact details as your earliest convenience to Con Hutton and or myself.

Regards

Trish

Patricia Higgins
D/Inspector PW1268
Antrim Road PPU
Phone 101 Ext 18706

Supervisor review 01/11/2015 14:03 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
Log entry: RM14075953 ? Open - On a Spotlight programme, 07/10/14, a Richard Kerr made complaints about his abuse at Kincora. Transcript of programme is attached to Serial.
In the original enquiry 4 statements were made which have been now handed to KRW law. The solicitor informs me that he has made a complaint to the Police Ombudsman regarding this case. (Believed to be regarding the historical Police investigation rather than present investigation.)
Action to Con Hutton ? Contact the solicitor, Claire McKeegan, Kevin Winters Solicitors, to see when Mr Kerr is back in N Ireland and would he like to meet with police to provide evidence. She will let police know if this is the case.
To be followed up by 03/08/15.

Update ? Claire McKeegan is on AL until 10/08/15 ? Con Hutton to follow up after that.

Update 20/08/15 ? Con Hutton delivered per hand a letter to Claire Keegan ? she indicated that Mr Kerr would wish to speak with police but had no idea when. Con Hutton spoke to her again on the 17th and she had not as yet had a reply from Mr Kerr. She also stated that the judgement re Kincora had been pushed back until October 2015. Con Hutton will continue to liaise with her. D/I Z McKee has been identified as the Tier 5 co-ordinator for the witness interview.

Update 07/10/15

DI Z McKee has produced a product re the Tier 5 witness interview should Mr Kerr wish to be interviewed. Con Hutton has spoken with the solicitor and made her aware of time frames and the process of collating Mr Kerr's evidence. She is awaiting contact from him to confirm details as to when he will speak with us.

Update 01/11/15

Con Hutton spoke with Claire McKeegan, solicitor, as follows on 17/09/15;

I have spoken to Claire McKeegan at KRW law regarding Richard Kerr. He is happy to speak to Police about what has happened to

him. Claire did inform me that there is a complaint to PONI about how he was treated by Police in the original investigation. I informed Claire that that is a separate matter with PONI and would have no bearing on the current investigation. Richard Kerr is not going to be in Northern Ireland any time soon. He hopes to be here for the announcement of the judicial review however this review is being delayed by a Supreme court decision on another matter. There is no current date for the Supreme Court decision.

Claire informed me that Mr Kerr had concerns about having to speak to separate Police forces regarding his allegations in NI and in England. I informed Claire that when Mr Kerr speaks to Police the agenda is set by him and he can tell Police about as much or as little as he wants. But he will be given the opportunity to speak as long as is needed. I also explained to Claire that I believed the ABE could take a number of days to complete.

Claire is going to take instructions from Mr Kerr to see if he is happy for myself to contact him directly.

Con Hutton, spoke again to the solicitor on 20/10/15, she still has not forwarded Mr Kerr's details.
DI Higgins sent an email to the solicitor 01/11/15.

Supervisor review	Open to Con Hutton 14/10/2015 16:02	#20746 MCCAFFERTY, No J.
Log entry:	Chris	
	Is there any update from the solicitor	
Investigator action	Jules 17/09/2015 12:02	#19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry:	I have spoken to Claire McKeegan at KRW law regarding Richard Kerr. He is happy to speak to Police about what has happened to him. Claire did inform me that there is a complaint to PONI about how he was treated by Police in the original investigation. I informed Claire that that is a separate matter with PONI and would have no bearing on the current investigation.	
	Richard Kerr is not going to be in Northern Ireland any time soon. He hopes to be here for the announcement of the judicial review however this review is being delayed by a Supreme court decision on another matter. There is no current date for the Supreme Court decision.	
	Claire informed me that Mr Kerr had concerns about having to speak to separate Police forces regarding his allegations in NI and in England. I informed Claire that when Mr Kerr speaks to Police the agenda is set by him and he can tell Police about as much or as little as he wants. But he will be given the opportunity to speak as long as is needed. I also explained to Claire that I believed the ABE could take a number of days to complete.	
	Claire is going to take instructions from Mr Kerr to see if he is happy for myself to contact him directly.	
Investigator action	17/09/2015 11:54	#19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry:	From: Claire McKeegan [mailto:claire@kevinrwinters.com] Sent: 17 September 2015 11:22 To: HUTTON Chris Subject: RE: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr	
	Hi Chris	
	He wont be over to be honest before then so I don't know how possible unless PSNI go over?	
	CMCK	
	From: chris.hutton@psni.pnn.police.uk [mailto:chris.hutton@psni.pnn.police.uk] Sent: 17 September 2015 11:19 To: Claire McKeegan Subject: 1.NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED-All Networks: Richard Kerr	
	Claire	
	Have you had any confirmation yet from Richard Kerr to see if he wishes to speak to Police regarding what happened to him in Kincora?	
	If Mr Kerr wishes to speak to Police the most appropriate way of obtaining his evidence will be via ABE interview. I believe this interview will take a number of days in order to obtain the best evidence from him. I would be happy to explain the ABE process directly to Mr Kerr if he wishes me to contact him.	
	If I have not received confirmation that Mr Kerr wishes to make a formal complaint to Police by the 8th October 2015 the investigation will be filed away. This can be reopened at any time if Mr Kerr decides to engage with the PSNI.	
Investigator action	Chris Hutton Constable 19752 Extn 30202 30/06/2015 12:56	#19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry:	Previous entry entered in error. Please ignore.	
Investigator action	30/06/2015 12:55	#19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry:	Serial started on request of Insp Atkinson. This is to log potential new allegations against Clive Flurey. Most likely this will not be a B District investigation but most likely C and E district and is loosely related to Kincora. Sits with SIO Analysts will have an oversight of this within their area of work. There are 2 files from the 80's regarding CF, both child sexual cases linked to children's homes, but no obvious links to Kincora and No Prosecution directed.	
Victim contact	30/06/2015 12:53	#19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry:	I contacted KRW law. They are going to cvcheck with their client to see if he wishes to make a complaint. he is currently in Texas. He will be returning to NI when the result of the judicial review is being announced.	
Investigator action	30/06/2015 12:53	#19752 HUTTON, C. No
Log entry:	On a Spotlight programme, 07/10/14, a Richard Kerr made complaints about his abuse at Kincora. Transcript of programme is attached to Serial.	

In the original enquiry 4 statements were made which have been now handed to KRW law. The solicitor informs me that he has made a complaint to the Police Ombudsman regarding this case. (Believed to be regarding the historical Police investigation rather than present investigation.) This sits with the SIO ? to date we have been directed not to contact him to investigate.

Supervisor review 28/04/2015 10:58 #PW1564 KNOX, L. No
 Log entry: REVIEW -

WAITING ON DIRECTION FROM SIO REGARDING APPROACHING VICTIM .

Investigator action 14/04/2015 13:38 14/04/2015 13:39 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: I have received an email from KAtE Morrison. Four Statements have been approved by DCI Little and legal services to be released to KRW Law. I will hand deliver these today to KRW offices.

Investigator action 06/02/2015 10:24 06/02/2015 10:24 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: The outlined matters / circumstances reported are continuing to be researched and examined at this stage within the ongoing analysis task being undertaken by appointed analysts regarding the historical information held for this institution. On completion , this will then be considered by the Silver SIO in order to inform decision making ref any further lines of enquiry or actions that may require to undertaken or not.

Investigator action 06/02/2015 10:06 06/02/2015 10:06 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: Previous entry is an email recived from KRW law to my email address. I replied on the 4/2/15 with the following email -

Danielle

I will look into this request and get back to you when I have some information.

Chris Hutton
 Constable
 Antrim Road PSNI
 Extn 30202

Investigator action 06/02/2015 10:01 06/02/2015 10:01 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: Our Ref: CT/L407/CMK/DC
 Dear Sir

Re: Richard Kerr D.O.B 12.05.1961

We refer to our above named client and we would be grateful if you would please provide our office with any police statements that were made by Richard Kerr who was a resident in Kincora Boys Home from 1966-1977

We await hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

KRW LAW - LLP
 45 Castle Street
 Belfast
 BT1 1GH
 Main Office (028)90 241888
 Fax: (028)90 244804

Investigator action 06/02/2015 09:54 06/02/2015 09:54 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: OnWednesday 4th Feb a Silver meeting chaired by DCI Little regarding the ongoing analysist task re kincora. It was outlined by the silver SIO that Mr Kerr's previous SOE should be collated for his consideration of release to KRW Law.

Supervisor review 06/01/2015 14:39 #PW1268 HIGGINS, P. No
 Log entry: Review by DI Higgins and DS Moore with Con Hutton.

DI higgins to seek direction from DCI little as to how this matter will be progressed and by whom.

Investigator action 29/12/2014 11:54 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: Following the broadcast of the Spotlight show a meeting occurred on the 8th October 2014 at DCS Clarke's office at Police HQ, Brooklyn.

Gold Commander - D/C/Supt George Clarke - directed that a transcript of the Spotlight show be obtained. This was to be examined in tandem with the ongoing analysis work being conducted with the archived Kincora Related Material for the HIA Inquiry. To establish from the ongoing analysis what matters were examined previously during the previous historical Police Inquiry's regarding the relevant nomimals and any new allegations or information contained within the recent Spotlight program that may require further examination. To be determined later by the Corporate Silver SIO, D/C/I Alan Little for op Danzin once the analysts have fully examined the archived material and produced relevant analysis products for each nominal concerned within the programme.

Investigator action 29/12/2014 11:16 #19752 HUTTON, C. No
 Log entry: RM opened regarding Spotlight Program on BBC regarding Kincora Childrens Home in October 2014.

Page 8

SUNDAY WORLD OCTOBER 3RD 1993

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The Beast of Kincora as schoolboy's the Sunday Life follows false trail

YOU'VE GOT THE WRONG MAN...

POLICE believe that a Belfast newspaper trying to hunt down the crazed killer of burnt and butchered schoolboy Brian McDermott is following a false trail.

Last week, the SUNDAY LIFE newspaper carried a crude drawing on its front page claiming it could be a portrait of the murderer who killed the schoolboy in Ormeau Park before dumping his torched and dissected limbs in the River Lagan almost 20 years ago.

The suspect portrayed in the drawing bore a close facial likeness to Lenny Murphy, the leader of the infamous Shankill Butchers gang which tortured, burned and cut up its victims.

Believe

But SUNDAY WORLD has since learned from senior police sources that officers close to the investigation of the McDermott murder — unsolved after all these years — believe that the SUNDAY LIFE is barking up the wrong tree.

And we have been given the name of the monster some senior police officers believe was responsible for the gruesome killing of the youngster from Belfast's lower Ravenhill road.

And that name resurrects

ghosts from the past ... in the Kincora sex scandal affair.

For the name given to us is that of — one of the 'beasts of Kincora, the former top Orangeman William McGrath!

He was jailed for his part in the abuse and buggery of young boys at the East Belfast childrens home.



□ Brian McDermott (above) murdered almost 20 years ago by William McGrath (above right).

And hardened RUC detectives who were close to the McDermott murder case still believe that McGrath was responsible. He was questioned about

the killing. But he was never charged.

And he died in shame at his Ballywalter home last year.

But a senior police

source told us yesterday: "It is believed in RUC circles that McGrath committed the Brian McDermott murder ... although we were never able to prove it."



A HELL OF A HABIT!

AN Armagh man who claimed that 120 kilos of hand-rolling tobacco seized by Customs officers was for his own personal use paid a high price for his habit at Belfast Magistrates Court on Friday.

Brendan Lappin, formerly of Lisanelly Lane

Armagh, but described in court as being of no fixed abode, was fined £1,000 for evading duty amounting to £10,000 on the tobacco.

Lappin told officers who found the tobacco in his car at Larne that he has spent most of his life savings purchasing the bootleg baccy in Calais.

In an unrelated incident

two men, one from Dublin, were remanded to November 12 by the same court on charges relating to 300 kilos of tobacco.

Michael Francis Hennessy of Dublin and Peter Martin McShane of Killybegs, Newry were stopped by Customs officers at Larne in February.

Assault fouls up rugby kick-off

By JACK BURNS

Flying winger Crawford

His smashed jaw is now

Boxing boss k.o's on ropes rumours

A TOP boxing promoter denied he was on the ropes last night with his latest contest after vicious rumour mongers tried to sabotage a world title bid in Belfast.

Barry Hearn is fuming after someone tried to KO Ballymena man Eamonn Loughran's Championship hopes.

The London based promoter staging his first Belfast bill, is pushing Loughran to hammer Danish champion Gert Bo Jacobsen in the WBO fight.

Mr. Hearn said yesterday: "There have been rumours in Belfast that the fight has been cancelled. This is just not true."



Kincora – Exhibit GC18

Person Profile Brief –

RUC Assistant Chief Constable William MEHARG MBE, OBE

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Background

This profile has been completed as part of the ongoing strategic review of Kincora material. It should be read in conjunction with other analytical products, notably the profile on retired RUC D/Constable James CULLEN.

2. Source of Information

A number of internal police sources of information were used to complete this profile, along with open source research. Internal records, including the RUC Personal file for ACC MEHARG and witness statements from the Kincora investigations in 1980 and 1982, have been examined and are referred to in this analysis.

3. Personal Information

William (Billy) MEHARG was born on the 19th July 1917 and grew up in the Woodvale Road area of North Belfast. Prior to joining the RUC he had worked in 2 of the biggest factories in Belfast, Mackie's and the Falls Foundry. He was awarded the MBE in 1957 and the OBE in 1972. He died on the 18th March 2011.

4. RUC Career

- **04/12/1936**- Joined RUC- RUC training depot
- **16/06/1938**- Transferred to Down as Constable
- **01/11/1943**- Promoted to Sergeant
Transferred to Fermanagh
- **01/04/1944**- Transferred to RUC Training Depot
- **22/08/1948**- Promoted to Head Constable
- **01/09/1948**- Transferred to Fermanagh
- **01/12/1948**- Transferred to Armagh
- **01/07/1950**- Transferred to Down (Banbridge)
- **01/07/1953**- Promoted to District Inspector (3rd Class)
Transferred to Fermanagh (Lisnaskea)
- **01/08/1957**- Transferred to Belfast ('G')
- **01/09/1958**- Transferred to RUC HQ
- **01/04/1967**- Promoted to County Inspector (in charge of SB at HQ)
- **01/06/1970**- Promoted to Chief Superintendent
- **01/03/1971**- Promoted to Assistant Chief Constable (Crime Department)
- **20/02/1975-03/04/1975**- Medical absence (Idiopathic fibrillation)
- **16/09/1980- 19/01/1981**- Medical absence (Stroke)
- **18/07/1981**- Retired from the RUC

When William MEHARG retired from the RUC in July 1981, he was the longest serving police officer in the United Kingdom, having served 44 years and 7 months.

Throughout MEHARG's lengthy police career there are records of him receiving accolades and praise from superiors for his performance and conduct. He retired from the RUC following an 'exemplary career'.

There are no known disciplinary cases against ACC MEHARG.

6 Reporting structure between ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN

Following his discussion with Roy GARLAND on 1st March 1974, D/Con CULLEN by-passed all his immediate supervisory ranks and reported directly to ACC MEHARG the following day, to inform him of the allegations being levelled at William McGRATH. CULLEN claimed that he went directly to ACC MEHARG *"because of the political implications of what GARLAND told me"*¹ and also because he wanted advice on what further steps to take, from MEHARG who, *"at that time"* he considered to be a *"man of high integrity and approachable"*.²

ACC MEHARG stated that that prior to their meeting on 2nd March 1974, he knew CULLEN only as one of his Drugs Squad officers. The initial RUC File on Kincora (C64/2/80) does not refer to, or comment on, this special reporting structure; Sussex police appear to have accepted, without challenge, MEHARG's assertion that *"it was quite common practice for members of the Detective staff of all ranks to approach me regarding the performance of their duties..."*³. There is no evidence within the material held to prove or disprove MEHARG's claims.

Prior to GARLAND's 1974 allegations against McGRATH, D/Con CULLEN had no previous experience of investigating homosexuality. Before joining the Drugs Squad in 1971, all of CULLEN's previous police experience (since 1958 when he joined the RUC) was in uniform roles. Indeed when he joined Drugs Squad, his role was as the official handler of the Drugs Recovery Dogs. According to CULLEN he attended a 'Junior Initial CID Training course', organised by the Met Police between 04/12/1973-08/02/1974.

There is nothing in CULLEN's police career background by 1974 to explain why he was considered a suitable officer to investigate and further GARLAND's allegations. Further, it appears difficult to agree with MEHARG's assessment of CULLEN, *"... I considered he had sufficient experience to carry out the enquiries he was being asked to do"*.⁴

ACC MEHARG also had no previous personal experience of investigating homosexual offences.⁵

7 ACC MEHARG and homosexuality

William MEHARG held a strong belief that *"irrespective of age, persons concerned in acts of homosexuality, either in public or private should be prosecuted"*⁶. MEHARG gave evidence to this effect, to the Northern Ireland Advisory Commission on Human Rights in the mid-1970s.

¹ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

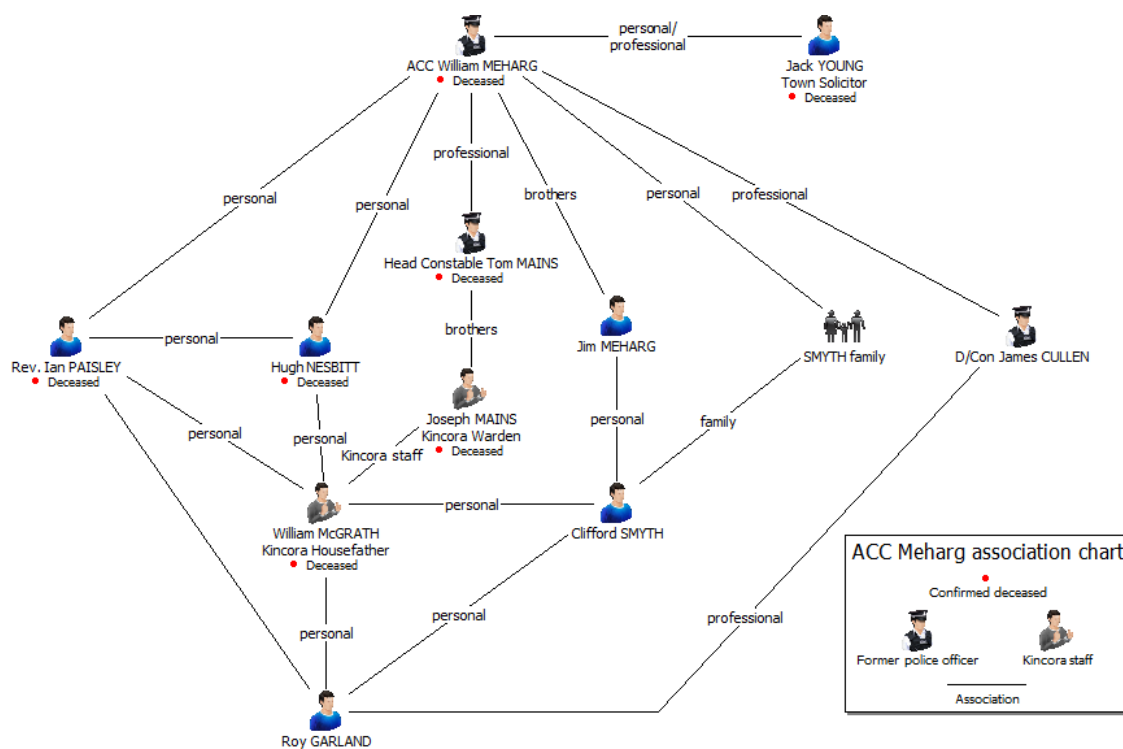
² *ibid.*

³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

8 ACC MEHARG association chart



There are discrepancies between William MEHARG and Ian PAISLEY over the nature of their association. MEHARG told police that they only knew each other in an official capacity; PAISLEY's account was that the two men had known each other for years and their friendship developed during the time PAISLEY ministered to MEHARG's dying wife⁷. MEHARG and PAISLEY had a mutual friend in Hugh NESBITT, who, through Unionist circles, knew William McGRATH. Hugh NESBITT told police that he recalled both MEHARG and PAISLEY being present at a social gathering in his home⁸.

MEHARG denied knowing Joseph MAINS, but did know MAINS' brother Tom⁹ whom he knew as an RUC colleague.

Both MEHARG and his brother, Jim, had known the SMYTH family for many years; though ACC MEHARG stated that he would not have been able to identify Clifford SMYTH in person.

MEHARG confirmed he knew the Town Solicitor, Jack YOUNG, through church associations and professionally. On the same date as YOUNG met Henry MASON¹⁰ when they may have discussed the contents of the recently submitted 'Mason File', there is a record of a phone call from Mr YOUNG to Mr MEHARG. MEHARG told Sussex police that he may have received such a call "*but it certainly wasn't about Kincora, homosexuality or complaints from boys*"¹¹. In the month prior to 28th September 1971 there were a number of entries in YOUNG's work diary re: attempts to contact ACC MEHARG. All were scored out, suggesting that no call had been made until 28th September, when a tick indicates the call was made.

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ Statement of D/Supt Gordon HARRISON 27/05/1982

⁸ Statement of Hugh NESBITT 10/05/1982

⁹ Statement of William MEHARG 22/04/1982

¹⁰ Statement of Robert WILSON 27/05/1980

¹¹ Statement of D/Supt Gordon HARRISON 27/05/1982

Keeping People Safe



Kincora – Exhibit GC19

Person Profile Brief –

Retired D/Constable James Price CULLEN, RUC 7994

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Background

Retired former RUC Detective Constable James Price CULLEN was first made aware of homosexual allegations against William McGRATH in late 1973. On receipt of evidence from one of McGRATH's alleged victims, CULLEN reported the information directly to ACC MEHARG, by-passing all immediate superior-ranked officers.

This profile has been completed as part of the ongoing strategic review of Kincora material. It should be read in conjunction with other analytical products, notably the profile on retired RUC ACC William MEHARG.

2. Source of Information

A number of internal police sources of information were used to complete this profile. Internal records, including the RUC Personal file for D/Con CULLEN and witness statements from the Kincora investigations in 1980 and 1982, have been examined and are referred to in this analysis.

3. RUC Career- Key Dates

- **31/03/1958** - Joined the RUC
- **01/10/1958** - Transferred from the Training Depot to Londonderry
- **01/02/1962** - Transferred to Belfast 'A'
- **01/06/1970** - Drugs Squad (Dog Handler)
- **02/05/1988** - Retired from RUC

On his retirement from the RUC, it was noted on CULLEN's Personal Record that his general conduct during his Service had been 'exemplary'.

There are no known disciplinary cases against Detective Constable CULLEN.

4. Initial contact with Roy GARLAND

In **November 1973**, D/Con CULLEN, through James McCORMICK¹, was made aware of *“an incident about a friend [of McCORMICK’s] who had some time previous, allegedly been sexually abused and influenced by a man... who was a lay-preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young teenage boys”*.² The ‘friend’ was Roy GARLAND and the lay preacher referred to, William McGRATH.

5. March 1974

On the **1st March 1974**, D/Con CULLEN met Roy GARLAND at McCORMICK’s home. He was accompanied by a colleague, D/Con DUFF.

According to CULLEN³, at this first meeting, GARLAND made a series of allegations against William McGRATH, which included:

- as a teenager, William McGRATH had sexually abused him
- Clifford SMYTH was ‘connected’ to McGRATH’s sexual activities
- Dr. PAISLEY had been made aware of McGRATH’s behaviour
- McGRATH was employed in Kincora Boy’s Home

On the **2nd March 1974**, D/Con James CULLEN met with ACC MEHARG at RUC HQ and *“made him aware of the information I had received”*.⁴ According to MEHARG, CULLEN told him that William McGRATH was employed as a warden in Kincora and *“may have homosexual tendencies”*.⁵ CULLEN claims that, despite knowing details of McGRATH’s employment, *“no allegations of misconduct at the home [KINCORA] were made at this stage”*⁶. At the conclusion of their meeting, ACC MEHARG instructed CULLEN to further his enquiries and report back.

¹ James McCormick was a Carryduff-based vet, who was involved in Home Missionary work, and labelled himself as an ‘Evangelist’.

² Statement of D/Con James Price CULLEN 30/04/1980

³ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980 and Sussex Police Exhibit 7

⁴ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980

⁵ Statement of William MEHARG 22/07/1980

⁶ Statement of D/Con James CULLEN 19/06/1980

On the **21st March 1974**, D/Con CULLEN submitted a written report to ACC MEHARG⁷, having by now supplied him with copies of correspondence between GARLAND and McGRATH, as well as newspaper cuttings and photographs relating to McGRATH⁸.

It also appears that around this time, D/Con CULLEN met **UDR Captain N**⁹, a UDR Captain who had been subjected to a homosexual approach from McGRATH sometime in the late 1960s. There does not appear to have been any further meetings between the two men and the information received from **UDR Captain N** is not recorded on the written report made to ACC MEHARG.

- CULLEN has stated that the report he submitted to MEHARG, dated the 21/3/74, was the only written report he ever gave to MEHARG and *“took the form of an unsigned log which was designed to enable me to update should I receive further information concerning the matter.... I never submitted a final completed report but I always made Mr MEHARG aware of any fresh intelligence I gained from my enquiries”*¹⁰.
- In the report submitted to ACC MEHARG on the 21st March 1974, there is no reference to homosexuality, sexual abuse, Clifford SMYTH or Ian PAISLEY.
- There is no evidence of what, if any, further information D/Con CULLEN shared with ACC MEHARG from March 1974 until January 1976.

6. 1976

In January 1976, Roy GARLAND made further contact with D/Con CULLEN to *“advise he was concerned that McGRATH was still employed in Kincora”*¹¹. This contact appears to have prompted CULLEN to seek a meeting with ACC MEHARG; CULLEN has recorded in his Police Journal¹² on the **21st** and **24th January 1976** meetings with ACC MEHARG. CULLEN claims that it was a result of these meetings that he was instructed by the ACC to make contact with Mr BUNTING from the EHSSB to confirm McGRATH’s employment in Kincora.

⁷ Exhibit DBE16, part of C64/2/80

⁸ Exhibit DBE1, part of C64/2/80

⁹ Statement of **UDR Captain N** 6/4/1982; Sussex Police Exhibit 7

¹⁰ Statement of D/Con James CULLEN 19/06/1980

¹¹ *ibid.*

¹² Sussex Police Exhibit 8

MEHARG had no recollection of the meetings with CULLEN in January 1976, *"I am informed that DC CULLEN has a diary note showing that he spoke to me on 21st and 24th January 1976. I accept that this record is probably accurate and that he did speak to me, although I cannot recall what was said"*¹³.

On the **19th February**, on ACC MEHARG's instruction, CULLEN met with Robert BUNTING, Assistant Director EHSSB. BUNTING confirmed that McGRATH was employed in Kincora and told CULLEN of previous allegations of homosexual behaviour against Joseph MAINS, which had been investigated by Henry MASON.

Mr BUNTING stated that when CULLEN first made contact with him, he emphasised that his investigation was extremely sensitive and that he was reporting directly to an ACC. BUNTING also claimed that D/Con CULLEN told him he had information that McGRATH was involved in a paramilitary organisation and homosexual activity, but that there was no knowledge that it involved any of the Kincora residents.¹⁴

On the **15th March 1976** D/Con CULLEN was given a copy of the Mason File at a meeting he attended with Mr BUNTING and Mr GILLILAND (Director EHSSB). Upon receipt of the Mason File, D/Con CULLEN claimed that he sent a copy, in the internal post from Donegal Pass to RUC HQ, addressed to ACC MEHARG. MEHARG denied ever having received this and claims to have been unsighted on its contents prior to 1980. *"I never received that File, nor had any communication from DC CULLEN or anyone about it"*.¹⁵

It appears unusual for a senior member of the EHSSB to meet with a constable rank to discuss such a serious matter and to share a copy of a confidential document, the MASON file. This was the first time anyone within the RUC was aware of its contents/existence.

¹³ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

¹⁴ Statement of Robert BUNTING 10/03/1982

¹⁵ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/1982

Following receipt of the Mason File and a list of Kincora residents which CULLEN had also requested, it appears that the D/Con took no further proactive enquiries. On his own admission, he made no attempt to trace any of the former residents who had been identified by the EHSSB or to address any of the issues previously highlighted in the Mason File. CULLEN reported sick on the 21st March 1976, less than a week after he had been briefed by the most senior officials in the EHSSB and given a copy of the Mason File. He returned to duty on the 19th April 1976.

6 Reporting structure between ACC MEHARG and D/Con CULLEN

Following his discussion with Roy GARLAND on 1st March 1974, D/Con CULLEN by-passed all his immediate supervisory ranks and reported directly to ACC MEHARG the following day, to inform him of the allegations being levelled at William McGRATH. CULLEN claims that he went directly to ACC MEHARG *“because of the political implications of what GARLAND told me”*¹⁶ and also because he wanted advice on what further steps to take from MEHARG, who, *“at that time”* he considered to be a *“man of high integrity and approachable”*.¹⁷

ACC MEHARG stated that that prior to their meeting on 2nd March 1974, he knew CULLEN only as one of his Drugs Squad officers. The initial RUC File on Kincora (C64/2/80) does not refer to, or comment on, this special reporting structure; Sussex police appear to have accepted, without challenge, MEHARG’s assertion that *“it was quite common practice for members of the Detective staff of all ranks to approach me regarding the performance of their duties...”*¹⁸. There is no evidence within the material held to prove or disprove MEHARG’s claims.

Prior to GARLAND’s 1974 allegations against McGRATH, D/Con CULLEN had no previous experience of investigating homosexuality. Before joining the Drugs Squad in 1971, all of CULLEN’s previous police experience (since 1958 when he joined the RUC) was in uniform roles. Indeed when he joined Drugs Squad, his role was as the official handler of the Drugs Recovery Dogs. According to CULLEN’s

¹⁶ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁸ Statement of William MEHARG, 22/04/82

RUC Personal File, he attended a 'Junior Initial CID Training course', organised by the Met Police between 4/12/1973-8/2/1974.

There is nothing in CULLEN's police career background by 1974 to explain why he was considered a suitable officer to investigate and further GARLAND's allegations. Further, it appears difficult to agree with MEHARG's assessment of CULLEN, "*... I considered he had sufficient experience to carry out the enquiries he was being asked to do*".¹⁹

7 Additional Information

According to CULLEN's interview with Sussex police, he believed 'all along' that there was truth in the allegations being levelled at McGRATH by Roy GARLAND. CULLEN claims that he felt that a search of McGRATH's home would have been 'valuable', but that he "*couldn't tell a senior officer what he should do*".²⁰

After he had sent ACC MEHARG a copy of the Mason File in March 1976, D/Con CULLEN states that he received "*no further instructions from MEHARG in relation to my enquiries*"²¹. D/Con CULLEN also acknowledged that he didn't follow up MEHARG's lack of reply or actions re the Mason File as he was "*beginning to feel embarrassed that I should be contacting a senior officer as a Detective Constable*".²²

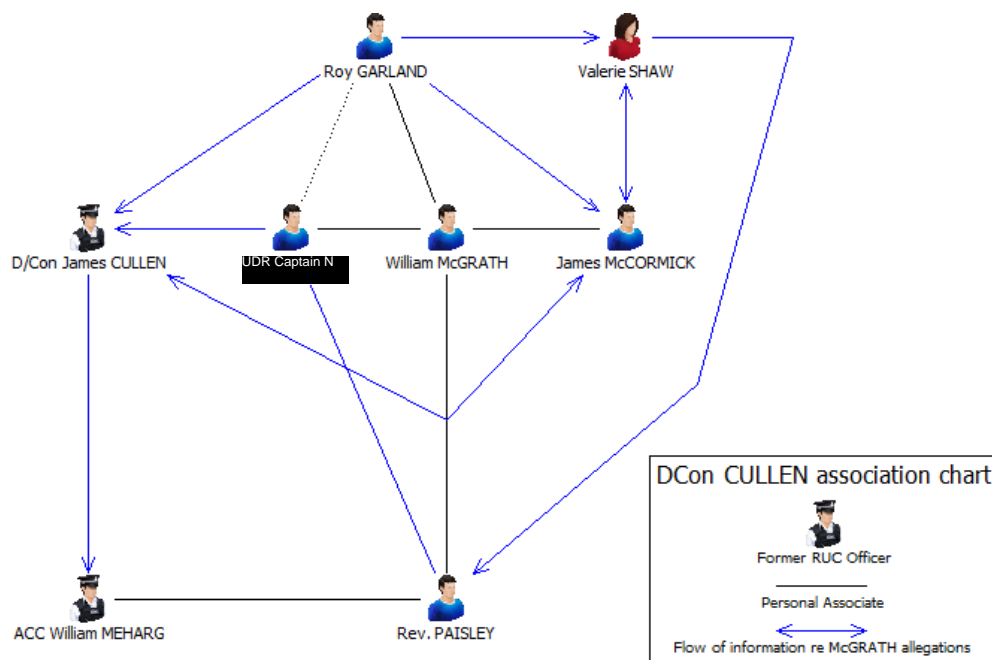
¹⁹ *ibid.*

²⁰ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

²¹ Statement of D/Con CULLEN 30/04/1980

²² Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

8 D/Con CULLEN Association Chart



The chart shows that D/Con CULLEN heard from three individuals about the allegations connected to William McGRATH, though “GARLAND was the person who supplied all the relevant information”.²³

The only person D/Con CULLEN passed information onto, in relation to the McGRATH allegations, was ACC MEHARG, though did have a conversation with James McCORMICK prior to meeting GARLAND for the first time. McCORMICK is a key individual in terms of being aware of GARLAND’s allegations against McGRATH; he himself had known McGRATH and assisted at religious meetings in his home. That said, despite his close association with a number of individuals central to the Kincora investigations, very little information is known about James (Jim) McCORMICK. In his two police statements²⁴, he provides very little information on himself.

²³ Sussex Police Review, Exhibit no. 7

²⁴ Statements of James McCORMICK 30/04/1980 and 10/03/1982

Kincora – Exhibit GC20

D/Con James CULLEN and ACC William MEHARG

MK and SM
Higher Police Analysts (Strategic Analysis)
June 2016

This report should be read in conjunction with the statement of D/C/Superintendent Clarke provided to the HIAI and should not be further disseminated.

1. Sources of Information

The information contained within this report is based on material held by the PSNI and the Hughes Inquiry transcripts relating to evidence given by D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG.

2. Background

The issue has been raised by the HIA Inquiry as to what ACC MEHARG knew about the behaviour of MAINS, MCGRATH and activities at Kincora Boys Home.

This report seeks to address this by setting out what is known to have been known by the RUC, its date, source, provenance and any other commentary including an assessment as whether or not the matters referred to would have been known to D/Con CULLEN or MEHARG and if so why.

3. Overview

There is no evidence held by PSNI that suggests that the MASON file was brought to the attention of the RUC in 1971. Therefore, until 1973 the RUC have no knowledge or awareness of Kincora as a potential locus of child abuse; their knowledge of William MCGRATH is only as an extremist loyalist with connections to PAISLEY and possible homosexual tendencies. In 1972 TARA is thought to be moving toward disbandment and until 1971 its leader is believed to be George MCGRATH of Dungannon; William MCGRATH is only positively identified as the leader of TARA in 1973. There is no identified familial or other connection between these men.

In April and May 1973 the knowledge of the RUC increases to some degree about William MCGRATH and Kincora, on receipt of an SB document (KIN 55076) and a Robopohone message (KIN 21060). Thus there was potential, at that stage, for either an investigation or information sharing with the Welfare authorities for the possibility of taking precautionary action or safeguarding in respect of staff members. This potential has been discussed in my previous statements at some length. Additionally there is no evidence that MEHARG or CULLEN knew of the Robopohone message or the SB50 (KIN 55076).

There is no evidence to suggest that any of the above information was known contemporaneously to CULLEN or MEHARG.

The outcome of any police investigation is speculative, but the fact remains that an effective investigation in 1980 identified and made amenable the three staff members responsible for the vast majority of the abuse of boys in Kincora.

In March 1974 had CULLEN been directed to share the information which he says he had in his possession with the relevant Welfare/ Social Services authorities, the outcome is again speculative.

CULLEN could have told these authorities that there were allegations (which were not going to be evidential as GARLAND would not give a statement) that MCGRATH, who by then worked at Kincora, had previously indecently assaulted GARLAND, then a teenager, during the mid-1950s and early 1960s.

In 1974 CULLEN could not, on his account, have shared any information regarding MAINS or SEMPLE at this time because he had none in his possession.

It is speculative if the information about MCGRATH (which is historic and not related to Kincora) would have resulted in Social Services taking different action in respect of MCGRATH than they had taken in respect of MAINS following the 1967 complaints of R6 and R5 and 1971 complaints of R8.

Again, had the January 1974 anonymous telephone call made to Social Services (taken by Colin MCKAY) about MCGRATH, been passed contemporaneously (or later) to the RUC, it may have supported any investigation by the RUC focussed on MCGRATH. It should be noted that MAINS and MCGRATH were spoken to by Social Services about the contents of the call (to Social Service at their Hollywood Road office) at the time and no further action was taken against MCGRATH. MAINS was treated by Social Services as a credible witness to about MCGRATH's character and behaviour.

In May and September 1974 allegations of indecent assault against William MCGRATH were made to the Social Services authorities concerning R15, a Kincora resident. The abuse was raised by R15 to his Social Worker and parents. During the 'investigation' of these allegations by Social Services, MAINS was tasked to speak to MCGRATH. As a resolution, the R15 boys (R15 and his brother KIN224) were returned to their parents. The arrangements for waking the boys in the mornings in Kincora were changed to remove MCGRATH from this role. The allegation made by R15 was that MCGRATH had indecently assaulted him when waking him in the mornings; this later emerged in 1980 as one of MCGRATH's MOs. These allegations of indecent assault relating to R15, against MCGRATH were not referred to the RUC in 1974 or later.

In February 1976 CULLEN states that he was directed by ACC MEHARG to go to the EHSSB, following further contact between GARLAND and CULLEN. CULLEN spoke to Robert BUNTING, Deputy Director EHSSB. At their meeting CULLEN was informed by BUNTING that Social Services held a file containing allegations of indecent assault against Joseph MAINS, dating back to 1967 and 1971. BUNTING told CULLEN that EHSSB had no known allegations of indecent behaviour against William MCGRATH. **At this juncture the RUC had knowledge that allegations of abuse had been made against both MAINS and MCGRATH;** albeit the allegations against MCGRATH were historical and outside Kincora. Again had an investigation been commenced by the RUC in 1976, the outcome is speculative.

Robert BUNTING told the RUC in 1980 (CASKEY investigation) that no Social Services investigation into MCGRATH/ MAINS/ Kincora was undertaken in 1976 as he believed the matter was being investigated with the RUC, following his conversations with D/Con CULLEN. BUNTING then takes a passive approach whereby he takes very limited action as a consequence of believing that the RUC were investigating. This observation of passivity can apply to both RUC and Social Services as inaction by both organisations meant that the abuse went undetected and that the rediscovered MASON file is not reopened.

The issue of the lack of information sharing arrangements is the crux of a large part of the Kincora 'case'. The lack of a joined up approach and two-way information sharing between Welfare Authorities and the RUC, as well as ineffective information sharing within both organisations, prevented a formal, effective and joint response to abuse in Kincora.

4. What was known to the RUC (Intelligence)

The table below reflects intelligence or other material held by the RUC prior to CULLEN's initial contact with Roy GARLAND. The following table is based on material selected and requested by the HIA Inquiry.

Information Source	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information	Comment
Police Report (RUC) KIN 55073	24/11/1969	D/Sgt 5787 Castlereagh SB Office	Anonymous Letter received by the Inspector General on 5th November 1969	Report addressed to District Inspector Belfast "A" on William Worthington MCGRATH (son of William MCGRATH) who was identified as being the 'young man' referred to in the anonymous letter received by the Inspector General on 5th November 1969. William Worthington MCGRATH is noted as being 19, employed in Frank Rea & Co as a shop assistant and 'of the Protestant faith, loyal and trustworthy'. D/Sgt 5787 states that he visited MCGRATH at his place of work and made himself known to MCGRATH. He asked MCGRATH (who was wearing the UVF badge) if he was a member of the UVF. MCGRATH stated that he was not, nor had ever been. MCGRATH told the SB officer that he only wore the badge because 'of its rarity'. MCGRATH was cautioned about the wearing of his badge as the UVF was an illegal organisation and his wearing of it 'would bring himself unfavourably under notice and may cause offence in certain parts of the City'. MCGRATH subsequently removed the badge. Report concludes 'I believe there is no political significance in him [MCGRATH] wearing the badge'.	This information was received whilst MEHARG was Head of Special Branch, Belfast. As this is relatively low-level information, it is difficult to see why it would have been of concern, far less memorable, to him. It is of note that the information refers to Worthington MCGRATH and not William.
SB Minute KIN 55087	31/08/1971	ACC Special Branch	Tara Brigade	Report addressed to 'All Special Branch Officers'. One page report on TARA- its structure, membership and finances. Much the same information as the SNUFFBOX report of 16/6/1971 is provided again. The minute concludes, 'Give this matter close attention. Where confirmation already exists report immediately. Where it does not, developments should be reported as	MEHARG became ACC Crime in March 1971. He was not an addressee of this report. There is no reason to assume he would have seen this as ACC Crime.

Information Source	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information	Comment
				they come to hand'.	
SB Minute KIN 55088	31/08/1971	Supt. for ACC Special Branch	Tara Brigade	<p>Addressed to 'D/Sgt SB, Dungannon'</p> <p>One page report; outlines the man in charge of TARA 'might be identical with George MCGRATH..., Dungannon'.</p> <p>There is reference to a photograph of the George MCGRATH with some suggestion as to whether or not the photograph and the identified George MCGRATH were the same person.</p> <p>The report asks for enquiries to be made of George MCGRATH and 'have a very close look at his recent activities... is there anything to indicate that he is the person we are endeavouring to identify'.</p> <p>Report concludes with a request for Dungannon SB Office to provide a full description of MCGRATH and, if possible, a recent photograph.</p>	<p>This is an SB document and there is no record that it was shared with ACC Crime.</p> <p>It is of note that the information contained in this SB report refers to a George MCGRATH and not William.</p>
RUC SB Minute KIN 55116/55089	24/09/1971		George MCGRATH, Dungannon	<p>Memo to the Director General, PO Box 500</p> <p>Reference to 2 previous memos from the 4th and 5th September; also attached [not on this copy] is a 'recent photograph of MCGRATH in which he is wearing glasses'.</p>	<p>There is no reason to assume he would have seen this as ACC Crime.</p> <p>It is of note that the information contained in this SB report refers to a George MCGRATH and not William.</p>
Police Report (RUC) KIN 55090	03/12/1971	Supt. for Chief Constable	Tara Brigade	<p>Report addressed to Supt., SB, Belfast</p> <p>DCI, SB, Ballymena D/S, SB, Antrim D/S, SB, Downpatrick</p> <p>Report is a follow up to the request of 31/08/1971 seeking further information on membership and activity of TARA. List a number of individuals said to be linked to TARA in various parts of Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Commandant of TARA was noted to be George MCGRATH and the Intelligence Officer, Clifford SMYTH.</p>	<p>This is an SB document and there is no record that it was shared with ACC Crime.</p> <p>It is of note that the information contained in this SB report refers to a George MCGRATH and not William.</p>
Police Report (Cheshire Constabulary) KIN 55075	18/12/1971	Manchester and Salford Police	Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade	<p>Report of 7 points, addressed to Manchester Airport SB Unit, following the discovery of leaflets on 17/12/1971, issued by the CFCIEC found in locations within Manchester airport. It notes at point 4, "A search of SB RUC, revealed that...they had no</p>	<p>This is an SB document and there is no record that it was shared with ACC Crime.</p>

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

Information Source	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information	Comment
				<p>who holds a MBE.</p> <p>Notes that many TARA members have joined the UDR, LAV and Vanguard.</p>	information contained in this SB report refers to a George MCGRATH and not William.
RUC report KIN 55093	06/04/1972	Ch Supt. for Chief Constable	The "Tara Brigade"	<p>Report states that the Tara Brigade is "now finally disbanded", with many of its members joining the UDR, LAV and Vanguard.</p> <p>Report claims that those members who have the UDR have done so particularly for weapon training, "and that if it comes to the crunch they would be prepared to turn on their Officers".</p>	It is unknown if MEHARG would have seen this document as the addressees and not recorded but if he had seen it, the information would have stated that TARA had been disbanded.
RUC SB50 KIN 55076	16/04/1973	Newtownards SB office	TARA	<p>Information on TARA, 'which became public in the Press 11/04/1973'. The C.O. of TARA is listed as William MCGRATH, with Frankie MILLAR his assistant. A number of other current/former TARA members are listed. Report states that TARA membership had been falling 'drastically' and they went public to 'create a myth about their size'.</p> <p>The final paragraph of the reports states, '...MCGRATH is a reputed homosexual...alleged to have kept members ensnared in the organisation by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated'.</p>	This is an SB document and there is no record that it was shared with ACC Crime.
Annex C to 1127G (Military) KIN 55019	18/04/1973		'Intelligence Summary: Protestant Subversive Activities'	At point 5 'TARA Brigade' it is noted TARA had re-emerged and refers to a series of posters in which TARA presented itself as the new "law and order" Protestant group. 'TARA has in fact existed since 1970'. MCGRATH is named as Belfast Brigade Commander and is said to be a homosexual.	This is a military document and there is no record that it was shared with ACC Crime.
Transcript of Robophone Message KIN 55077	23/05/1973			<p>Transcript of a call received on the RUC confidential telephone on 23/05/1973 at 15:05 from a male caller. Information to be 'investigated and results reported'.</p> <p>Caller alleged the key points made by the caller were that a vice ring existed, which centred on William MCGRATH, who was employed at Kincora; that he [MCGRATH] was involved in homosexuality and exploited young boys, sexually, politically and financially. The caller also alleged that MCGRATH was involved in</p>	A number of copies of this transcript exist. A copy was sent to ACC 'C' [Crime] (KIN21067) who was MEHARG. As can be seen at KIN20573, this call was written off by C/Supt RUSSELL, Crime Branch and not by ACC MEHARG. Although passed to ACC 'C' it was dealt with by C/Supt RUSSELL whose remit was "operational oversight of CID".

Information Source	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information	Comment
				“underground politics”, was the leader of TARA and was in contact with a number of local, homosexual MPs. It was also claimed that MCGRATH had got his job in Kincora through his association with these homosexual politicians.	
Police Report (RUC) KIN 55078	04/06/1973	RUC Strandtown	Anonymous Information Received on Confidential Telephone Line	Addressed to Insp., Strandtown. Author of report had gone to Kincora on 04/06/1973 and spoke to MAINS about the allegations and Mr MCGRATH, who he described as “a very decent type of chap and had deep religious convictions and is high up in the Orange Order”. MAINS told the officer that the call was ‘some form of crank’ but had no idea who had made the call.	See above.
Police Report (RUC) KIN 55079-55080	05/06/1973	Inspector 6383 Supt. Supt. for Ch Supt. ‘E’	Anonymous Information received on Telephone Reference No. 2024	Report to ‘SDC, ED’ – follow up to the message received on the confidential telephone line. The report concludes that “there is nothing to indicate that he is engaged in the type of conduct alleged by the caller”. Closed as ‘No Further Action Necessary’. Forwarded report to Divisional Commander ‘E’ Forwarded to Chief Constable. ‘For Information. No further action necessary’.	See above.
Transcript of Robophone Message KIN 55099	26/09/1973			Transcript of a call re the murder of Thomas HERRON. It is a poor copy and difficult to decipher. There is reference to Dr PAISLEY and ‘leader of the TARA group’ but it is not clear what in what context they are being referred to.	This message may suggest that CID were aware of the TARA group. This Robophone message also appears to have been signed off by a C/Supt SS RUSSELL (believed to be C/Supt RUSSELL, Crime Branch, the same who had written off the Robophone of the 23/05/1973). There is no reason why MEHARG would have known of this message.
RUC SB 50 KIN 55097	21/10/1973			‘MAYNES’ was a supervisor of William MCGRATH snr at his work with the Belfast Corporation. MCGRATH was noted as being a member of the Christian Fellowship Centre. His address was given at 188 Upper	This is an SB document and there is no record that it was shared with ACC Crime.

Information Source	Date	Author	Title	Synopsis of information	Comment
				Newtownards Road.	
Unknown	17/10/1973			<p>Appears to be an extract from a report; paragraph 'E' - 'J'. Paragraph 'F' is commentary on TARA.</p> <p>TARA is described as a splinter group formed from UVF. TARA was run by MCGRATH from his home on the Hollywood Road. The report stated that MCGRATH "got them young and preached religion to them". The report went on to say that MCGRATH preached bigotry and anti-Catholic sources. Describes TARA as a secretive organisation who had 500 guns.</p>	It is unclear who the recipients of this document were.

The contents of the above table supports the contention that the RUC, and in particular ACC MEHARG, had no knowledge of child abuse in Kincora or anywhere, save for the contents of the May 1973 Robophone message, which was investigated at the time and subsequently closed.

5. ACC MEHARG's Knowledge of Kincora, MCGRATH and TARA

There are a range of other documents held by PSNI such as statements to both the CASKEY and TERRY inquiries made by (amongst others) CULLEN, MEHARG, McCORMICK, SHAW, GARLAND and GEMMELL; intelligence material including an SB 50 document (KIN 55076) and the 23 May 1973 Robophone message (KIN 21060). All have been supplied to HIAI.

The key source of information to MEHARG between March 1974 and July 1976 was DC CULLEN who was informed, primarily, by GARLAND. GARLAND appears to be the principal source of much of the information on William MCGRATH until the CASKEY investigation of 1980. As such it will be necessary to consider what GARLAND purported to know and this will be established by considering what he told others in the following table:

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: MCGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing MCGRATH
Clifford SMYTH ¹ KIN 10776-83 KIN 40724	c. 1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Told SMYTH that MCGRATH had confided in him that SMYTH was a transvestite GARLAND accused MCGRATH of being a homosexual and a communist. 	SMYTH initially thought GARLAND was motivated by " <i>bitterness and malice</i> " ² .
Thomas PASSMORE ³ KIN 20710-11	Early 1970s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND claimed that MCGRATH had stroked his knee and made other advances towards him. 	
Frazer AGNEW ⁴	1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was a homosexual 	This was an attempt by

¹ Statement AC SMYTH, 05/05/80 and 27/05/82

² *ibid.*

³ Statement of T PASSMORE, 27/04/82

⁴ Statement of WAF AGNEW, 10/05/82

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: MCGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing MCGRATH
KIN 20707-08		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH worked in a boys' home in the Upper Newtownards Road GARLAND showed AGNEW letters he had received from MCGRATH. 	GARLAND to save Clifford SMYTH from MCGRATH.
George McCoubrey ⁵ KIN 20692-94	Aug/ Sep 1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was a homosexual McCoubrey denies that Kincora was ever mentioned. 	GARLAND wanted to warn PAISLEY and McCoubrey of "MCGRATH's activities in the political and religious context" ⁶ .
Rev Henry Aitchison ⁷ KIN 20695	c. 1971/72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND spoke about homosexual approaches made to him by a man who ran an annual autumn religious conference in Bangor. AITCHISON could not confirm if the man in question was MCGRATH. GARLAND had already gone to Rev PAISLEY with his concerns. AITCHISON claims he was first approached by GARLAND's father who wanted him [AITCHISON] to talk to his son on an advisory and spiritual level. 	
Rev John Lockington ⁸ KIN 20696	c. 1971/ 1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND told of the financial dispute with MCGRATH during a 'chance' meeting with LOCKINGTON. LOCKINGTON is clear that GARLAND did not mention anything of homosexual nature about MCGRATH. 	GARLAND was "hurt and sore" about the business arrangement with MCGRATH which had fallen through.
Jim McCormick ⁹ KIN 10761 KIN 40702-03	c. 1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH had made a homosexual approach to GARLAND in the 1960s MCGRATH was employed in Kincora MCGRATH used him [GARLAND] as a 'facilitator' in arranging for boys to be brought to MCGRATH for treatment for emotional blocks MCGRATH's method of treating the boys involved inducing them into homosexual acts [with MCGRATH] GARLAND claimed he had brought 20 boys to MCGRATH in the 1960s MCGRATH used similar techniques to abuse women. 	GARLAND had sued MCGRATH for over £2000.
RUC ¹⁰ - anonymous call KIN 21060-69	May 1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a vice ring centred around MCGRATH MCGRATH worked in Kincora MCGRATH was a practising homosexual MCGRATH exploited boys sexually, politically and financially. 	GARLAND claims he made an anonymous call to the RUC in order to provoke some police action.
D/Con James Cullen ^{11 12} KIN 10755-58 KIN 10759-60 KIN 20722 KIN 40736-37 KIN 50665-70 KIN 11171-11207	1973 - 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was employed at Kincora GARLAND was convinced that MCGRATH was a homosexual and unsuitable for this type of employment MCGRATH had sexually interfered with GARLAND [touched his privates in an attempt to overcome an emotional block] when he was a teenager, after developing a relationship through religious and political associations 	GARLAND claims his motivation in telling CULLEN about MCGRATH was to "try to get something done about Kincora and MCGRATH's employment there". CULLEN stated that

⁵ Statement of G McCoubrey, 22/05/82⁶ *ibid.*⁷ Statement of Rev HH Aitchison, 28/04/82⁸ Statements Rev J Lockington, 28/04/82⁹ Statements of J McCormick, 30/04/80 and 10/03/82¹⁰ See Exhibit SEC18, RUC Kincora Investigation Phase II¹¹ Statements of D/Con J Cullen, 30/04/80, 19/06/80 and 17/08/82; C/Insp Flenley, 12/03/82¹² Exhibit JC8, part of C64/2/80

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: MCGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing MCGRATH
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Sexual perversions took place between MCGRATH and himself [GARLAND] on numerous occasions¹³." GARLAND also alleges that a massage machine was used on him by MCGRATH to sexually stimulate him. MCGRATH, naked, locked GARLAND in a room in his house, masturbated him and took photographs MCGRATH used nude or porn photographs to 'excite' his subjects MCGRATH had made similar approaches to other young men, including UDR Captain N. 	GARLAND had also made him aware of the financial dispute between GARLAND and MCGRATH.
Valerie SHAW ¹⁴ KIN 10771-73 KIN 40708-14	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was "a homosexual ring and MCGRATH was the King pin" Clifford SMYTH was a transvestite. MCGRATH had helped SMYTH to overcome this through homosexuality MCGRATH was employed at Kincora GARLAND also told SHAW that MAINS was a homosexual. There is no record that SHAW relayed to John GRAHAM. 	SHAW claims GARLAND went to her in order to use her influence with Rev PAISLEY to get Clifford SMYTH to expose MCGRATH's activities. "The whole purpose was to get MCGRATH removed from Kincora where he was employed ¹⁵ ".
UDR Major H ¹⁶ KIN 30152-53	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William MCGRATH was a homosexual MCGRATH was employed in a Boys' Home. 	UDR Major H claims that GARLAND did not specifically mention Kincora or that MCGRATH had previously committed any offences.
Rev Ian PAISLEY MP ¹⁷ KIN 10774-75 KIN 40704	Jan 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND accused MCGRATH of being a homosexual MCGRATH had tried to "corrupt" him and on one occasion masturbated in front of GARLAND who was in the bath. 	
Rev Fergus BELL ¹⁸ KIN 20702-03	Early 1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was a homosexual and had made advances to GARLAND GARLAND had a number of letters from MCGRATH which would "prove the relationship between him and MCGRATH." 	Mental turmoil caused by MCGRATH's homosexual approaches to GARLAND.
Rev Brian KENNAWAY ¹⁹ KIN 20697	1974/ 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was a homosexual and was involved with "juniors". KENNAWAY misinterpreted this to be a reference to the Junior Orange Lodge. MCGRATH had tried to get GARLAND involved in homosexuality which had made GARLAND sick. 	
Brian GEMMELL ²⁰ KIN 30145-47	c. 1975/ 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND was afraid of MCGRATH MCGRATH had recruited young boys into his "circle of influence ... masturbation being the main theme". 	GARLAND was outraged that MCGRATH was in charge of a boys' home.

¹³ Exhibit JC1, part of C64/2/80¹⁴ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/80 and 29/03/82¹⁵ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/80¹⁶ UDR Major H, 28/09/1982¹⁷ Statements of DS ELLIOTT, 07/06/80 and D/Supt HARRISON, 27/05/82¹⁸ Statement of Rev F BELL, 27/04/82¹⁹ Statement Rev B KENNAWAY, 28/04/82²⁰ Statement of B GEMMELL, 16/07/82

Individual	Date	Details of GARLAND's accusations re: MCGRATH	GARLAND's motivation for exposing MCGRATH
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH made homosexual advances towards GARLAND, before and after he was married. MCGRATH was in charge of a boys' home on the Newtownards Road. 	
SGT Q ²¹ KIN 30148-49 KIN 30162	Summer 1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND claimed MCGRATH once tried to get him "to go with a dog" MCGRATH was a housefather at a boys' home. 	
Rev John MORROW ²² KIN 20700	1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH had made homosexual approaches to GARLAND which he found difficult to extract himself from MCGRATH had sent letters to GARLAND inviting a homosexual relationship. 	Mental turmoil caused by MCGRATH's homosexual approaches to GARLAND and loss of faith.
Rev Tom SHAW ²³ KIN 20704-06	Mid 1970s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH had homosexual tendencies and that GARLAND may have been approached by MCGRATH. 	
UDR Captain N ²⁴ KIN 20690-91 KIN 11648 KIN 40721-23	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND and UDR Captain N discussed their similar experiences of homosexual approaches made by MCGRATH. UDR Captain N's knowledge and attempted exposure, of MCGRATH's homosexuality predates MCGRATH's employment at Kincora. 	
Clarence HOGG ²⁵ KIN 30143-44	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was a homosexual. 	
David BROWNE ²⁶ KIN 10873-74 KIN 20692-94	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH was a homosexual and worked in Kincora. Despite the fact that both GARLAND and McCoubrey claim BROWNE was informed about MCGRATH, BROWNE denies being aware of any sexual misbehaviour between MCGRATH and GARLAND before 1980. 	
Rev Martin SMYTH ²⁷ KIN 10790 KIN 20719-20	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GARLAND claims he went to see SMYTH about MCGRATH. SMYTH does not mention this visit in his statements to police. 	
Dr GLASGOW ²⁸ KIN 20712-14	Not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH had a 'peep-hole' in the floor above the ceiling of the female resident's room. 	

The above table illustrates that GARLAND, in the 1970s, told numerous individuals about William MCGRATH. To a large extent GARLAND is consistent in what he alleges about MCGRATH.

Whilst the table shows that Valerie SHAW claims that GARLAND told her that MAINS was a homosexual; there is no record in her statement that she passed this information on to D/Supt. John GRAHAM when she met him in June 1974. Her statement places the meeting with GRAHAM before she learns of MAINS homosexuality from GARLAND.

²¹ Statement of **SGT Q** 22/07/82 and 23/12/82

²² Statement of J MORROW, 30/04/82

²³ Statement of Rev T SHAW, 27/04/82

²⁴ Statements of **UDR Captain N**, 30/07/80, 06/04/82 and 19/05/82

²⁵ Statement of CT HOGG, 6/5/82

²⁶ Statement of G McCoubrey, 22/05/82, D BROWNE, 25/06/80

²⁷ Statements of Rev WM SMYTH, 16/04/80 and 03/06/82

²⁸ Statement of D/Sgt ELLIOTT, 08/06/82

In 1980 ACC MEHARG, in his statement to the RUC KIN 10763-10764 said that in 1974 he had been told by D/Con CULLEN that William MCGRATH was **employed as Warden at Kincora Boys' Hostel**, may have had **homosexual tendencies**, and had **written letters** to an unnamed male, "in endearing terms". He confirmed he had seen the report of 21 March 1974 (Exhibit DBE16 KIN 114028-114030), as well as copies of the letters from MCGRATH, photographs of MCGRATH from newspapers and other documentation (Exhibit DBE1). MEHARG denied having received the Mason File or having knowledge of its contents in 1976. He further stated never having heard the name MAINS mentioned until DCI CASKEY was carrying out his investigation in 1980.

In 1982, MEHARG confirmed to Sussex police (KIN 40655-40660) that he had been told by CULLEN that MCGRATH was a **homosexual**. MEHARG believed **TARA and the Heritage Orange Lodge** may have been mentioned, but thought these were one and the same. He also stated that "there was no mention of paramilitary organisations".

MEHARG further stated that CULLEN had told him that "**the allegations had been investigated by the Welfare Authority**". MEHARG understood that the result of the Welfare enquiry was that they were taking no further action. This supports CULLEN's assertion that he spoke with BUNTING, became aware of the Mason File and reported same back to ACC MEHARG who then directed him to obtain a copy of the file. Despite directing CULLEN to obtain the file, MEHARG claims he never received the file and did not enquire as to why he had never received it.

In 1982 MEHARG reiterated that he had not heard about Joseph MAINS until CASKEY informed him about progress of his [CASKEY's] 1980 investigation.

CULLEN conversely alleges that he told MEHARG **everything** he knew about William MCGRATH, **his employment at Kincora, his homosexuality, indecent assault on GARLAND and involvement with TARA**. This information would have included details about MCGRATH's **use of pornography and massage machine which he would use to stimulate the penis**. CULLEN also claims that he forwarded a copy of the Mason File to ACC MEHARG in March 1976, through the internal RUC post. MEHARG claims that he never received the file or followed up why he hadn't received it.

DBE 16 supports MEHARG's assertion about his state of knowledge, more than CULLEN'S. However, it needs to be considered that if the contents of this report dated the 21st March 1974 contained all that MEHARG knew in March 1974, it is hard to reconcile why he would have directed CULLEN to undertake further enquiries. Further, it is not clear why he did not challenge the absence of any reference to homosexuality within the report.

6. D/Con CULLEN's Knowledge of Joseph MAINS

D/Con CULLEN knew from his initial contacts with Roy GARLAND in 1974 that Joseph MAINS was the "Superintendent" in Kincora (KIN114028-114030); although MAINS was incorrectly spelt as MAYNES.

Confusion over what exactly CULLEN knew [from GARLAND] about MAINS emerges on reading Exhibits JC8 (KIN50665 – 50670) and CULLEN's report dated 26/01/80 – Allegations of Indecent Behaviour and Questionable Activities of William MCGRATH, 50-60 years, 188 Upper Newtownards

Road, Belfast (KIN 50579-81). In his 1980 statements to the RUC and during interview in 1982 by the TERRY Review team, CULLEN indicates that it was Robert BUNTING (EHSSB), during their first meeting in February 1976, who made him aware of previous allegations against MAINS.

In her statement to the TERRY Review team, Valerie SHAW said that Roy GARLAND had told her in about 1974 that MAINS was also a homosexual and worked at Kincora. SHAW stated that she considered going to the Social Services but *“decided that there must be something wrong with the system for them to employ two men at Kincora with homosexual inclinations”* (KIN40714). SHAW's knowledge of McGRATH was passed on to D/Supt. John GRAHAM and Rev PAISLEY. It is not clear if she told anyone about MAINS; in fact she rule about telling PAISLEY about MAINS as she considered it to be a *‘rumour’*.

These two documents refer to CULLEN's 'informant' disclosing in 1976 that MAINS may have been interfering with some of the Kincora boys. At JC8 paragraph 10 (KIN50668) CULLEN noted that “a person called MAYNES [sic] ... had been investigated for interfering with young boys at a holiday camp”. In CULLEN's 1980 report at paragraph 16, reference is made to being told in January 1976 by his informant that the superintendent “may have been involved with interfering with some of the boys”. In the same paragraph CULLEN states that it was in January 1976 that he learned that MCGRATH was employed In Kincora. It is known that CULLEN knew from initial meetings with GARLAND in 1974 that MCGRATH was employed at Kincora (see Exhibit DBE16) therefore the paragraph 16 is factually incorrect. If the first point of paragraph is factually incorrect it casts doubt as to the accuracy of the second point of this paragraph. During questioning at the Hughes Inquiry CULLEN confirms that it was Robert BUNTING (EHSSB) who brought to his attention the allegations about MAINS and the Mason File. CULLEN stated “it came as a surprise and revelation really when Mr BUNTING told me that there had been some activity in relation to Mr MAINS” (KIN72133).

It is unclear how Roy GARLAND would have had any knowledge of MAINS' activities, far less the contents of the Mason File in 1974, as alleged by SHAW (KIN 40708-40714), given that the file does not appear to have had any dissemination outside a small group of individuals within the Belfast City Welfare Department and later EHSSB.

7. Sequence of Events and other information relating to the CULLEN and MEHARG

Circa 1972

Roy GARLAND first met Jim McCORMICK²⁹, having gone to him *“seeking counsel”*. GARLAND told McCORMICK that:

²⁹ Statement of WJMck McCORMICK, 10/03/82 and 10/03/82

- MCGRATH had made a homosexual approach towards GARLAND in the 1960s.
- MCGRATH was a homosexual who would 'treat' young boys for emotional blocks by sexually exploiting them.
- MCGRATH was employed in Kincora
- MCGRATH used GARLAND as a 'facilitator' in arranging for boys to be brought to MCGRATH for treatment for emotional blocks; having arranged for 20 boys to be brought to MCGRATH in the 1960s.
- MCGRATH was involved in TARA and used young people to infiltrate organisations including the Young Unionists and Martyr's Memorial Church.

November 1973

D/Con CULLEN, through James McCORMICK³⁰, was made aware of *"an incident about a friend [of McCORMICK's] who had some time previous, allegedly been sexually abused and influenced by a man... who was a lay-preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young teenage boys"*.³¹ The 'friend' was Roy GARLAND and the lay preacher referred to, William MCGRATH.

1st March 1974

D/Con CULLEN met Roy GARLAND at McCORMICK's home. He was accompanied by a colleague, D/Con DUFF. ("He [GARLAND] objected to another police officer present during his conversations"³²). According to CULLEN³³, at this first meeting, GARLAND made a series of allegations against William MCGRATH, which included:

- as a teenager, William MCGRATH had sexually abused him
- Clifford SMYTH was 'connected' to MCGRATH's sexual activities
- Dr. PAISLEY had been made aware of MCGRATH's behaviour
- MCGRATH was employed in Kincora Boy's Home

2nd March 1974

D/Con James CULLEN met with ACC MEHARG at RUC HQ and *"made him aware of the information I had received"*.³⁴ According to MEHARG, CULLEN told him that William MCGRATH was employed as a

³⁰ James McCormick was a Carryduff-based vet, who was involved in Home Missionary work, and labelled himself as an 'Evangelist'.

³¹ Statement of D/Con James Price CULLEN 30/04/1980

³² *ibid.*

³³ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980 and Sussex Police Exhibit 7

³⁴ Statement of James CULLEN 30/04/1980

warden in Kincora and *"may have homosexual tendencies"*.³⁵ CULLEN claims that, despite knowing details of MCGRATH's employment, *"no allegations of misconduct at the home [KINCORA] were made at this stage"*.³⁶ At the conclusion of their meeting, ACC MEHARG instructed CULLEN to further his enquiries and report back.

21st March 1974

D/Con CULLEN submitted a written report (DBE16) to ACC MEHARG³⁷; this report significantly makes no mention of TARA, homosexuality or abuse but acknowledges that MCGRATH worked in Kincora. **This is clearly an incomplete rendering of what CULLEN says he told MEHARG.** Around this period, CULLEN says he supplied copies of letters from MCGRATH to GARLAND as well as other documentation.

The following are a series of meetings that CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry he recorded in his journal. PSNI do not have a copy of this journal therefore references to an entry in the journal are based on CULLEN's evidence to the Hughes Inquiry.

4th July 1974 (KIN 72302)

Entry in D/Con CULLEN's journal "Went with informant to meet other contacts re special investigation to obtain intelligence on suspects (permission of Detective Sergeant McBride to perform this duty)".

July 1974

CULLEN last spoke to MEHARG re Garland's allegations and no further enquiries were undertaken- *"No evidence of an up-to-date nature was forthcoming"*.³⁸

Early January 1976

Roy GARLAND made further contact with D/Con CULLEN to *"advise he was concerned that MCGRATH was still employed in Kincora"*.³⁹

21st January 1976 (KIN 72303)

Entry in CULLEN's police journal "I talked to Mr MEHARG (SEC on phone), later to HQ to see Mr MEHARG and bring file".

24th January 1976 (KIN 72303)

CULLEN met ACC MEHARG at RUC HQ "Duty to HQ, (appointment with Mr Meharg)."

30th January 1976 (KIN 72303)

³⁵ Statement of William MEHARG 22/07/1980

³⁶ Statement of D/Con James CULLEN 19/06/1980

³⁷ Exhibit DBE16, part of C64/2/80

³⁸ Statement of D/Con J CULLEN, 30/4/80

³⁹ *ibid.*

“Inquiries re HQ File for Mr Meharg”.

5th February 1976 (KIN 72303)

“Inquiries Castlereagh and Knock re headquarters investigation”.

6th February 1976 (KIN 72303)

“Duty to Knock headquarters re file”.

19th February 1976 (KIN 72304)

CULLEN states that on ACC MEHARG’s instruction, CULLEN met with Robert BUNTING, Assistant Director EHSSB. BUNTING confirmed that MCGRATH was employed in Kincora and told CULLEN of previous allegations of homosexual behaviour against Joseph MAINS, which had been investigated by Henry MASON. “To University Street to health board office re inquiries for Mr MEHARG, etc”.

25th February 1976 (KIN 72304)

“...Other inquiries for Mr MEHARG”

15th March 1976 (KIN 72304)

D/Con CULLEN was given a copy of the Mason File at a meeting he attended with Mr BUNTING and Mr GILLILAND (Director EHSSB). CULLEN claims that he rang MEHARG and verbally briefed him on the contents of the Mason File prior to copying the File and sending it in the internal RUC post. “Collection of a file re Mr Meharg inquiry”.

16th March 1976 (KIN 72305)

“Return file to University Street (Inquiry Mr Meharg)”.

There are no further known contacts between CULLEN and MEHARG.

8. Evidence of CULLEN and MEHARG to the Hughes Inquiry

The table below provides a summary of the some of the key points covered in interview of CULLEN and MEHARG when they appeared in front of the Hughes Inquiry.

CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry that he went to an ACC in March 1974, with the information he had obtained from GARLAND due to the” sensitivity of the information ... the fact that my informant was concerned about his welfare and perhaps that Mr MCGRATH had associations with a subversive organisation” (KIN72125). MEHARG appears to agree with CULLEN stating that the initial meeting in 1974 “was an important visit” (KIN72221).

It is CULLEN’s version that he passed on to MEHARG all the information he had obtained from GARLAND, in a contemporaneous manner.

Knowledge	CULLEN	MEHARG	Comment
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Knowledge	CULLEN	MEHARG	Comment
MCGRATH had homosexual tendencies	Was told by GARLAND in March 1974 (KIN 72124)	Accepted he was told by CULLEN at the initial meeting in 1974 (KIN 72215)	No conflict between CULLEN and MEHARG.
MCGRATH worked in Kincora	Was told by GARLAND in March 1974 (KIN 72126)	Accepted he was told by CULLEN at the initial meeting in 1974 (KIN 72215)	No conflict between CULLEN and MEHARG.
MCGRATH may be involved with a 'subversive organisation'	Was told by GARLAND in March 1974 (KIN 72125)	Accepted that CULLEN told him of 'possible connections to paramilitaries' at initial meeting in March 1974 (KIN 72222)	No conflict between CULLEN and MEHARG. This also conflicts with his 1982 statement to the TERRY Review. (KIN 40655-40660)
Read letters sent from MCGRATH to GARLAND	Had obtained copies of letters sent to GARLAND from MCGRATH (KIN 72153).	At their second meeting, D/Con CULLEN produced a number of documents, particularly letters, which MEHARG took home to consider (KIN 72216, 72249)	Although both men agree that they read the letters, MEHARG stated that he was not satisfied that the contents were of a homosexual nature (KIN72277 – 72280). CULLEN conversely said that MCGRATH's homosexual tendencies were corroborated by these letters (KIN 72153).
Indecent acts between MCGRATH and GARLAND	CULLEN was told that William MCGRATH had interfered with GARLAND as a teenager, homosexually (KIN 72124, 72264)	MEHARG claims he asked CULLEN if there had been any homosexual act between MCGRATH and CULLEN's informant and that CULLEN replied "in the negative" (KIN 72249, 72230).	Clear conflict in the evidence of CULLEN and MEHARG.
Contact with EHSSB	CULLEN received direction from MEHARG in January 1976 to contact EHSSB (KIN 72265) to confirm MCGRATH's employment in Kincora.	Confirmed he asked CULLEN to get a copy of the file about the earlier investigation by the EHSSB [Mason File] KIN 72232	No conflict between CULLEN and MEHARG.
Copy of the Mason File sent to ACC MEHARG	On 15 th March 1976 sent a copy of the Mason File in the internal RUC mail to MEHARG at RUC HQ (KIN 72127)	MEHARG claims that he never received a copy of the Mason File but never made any enquiries as to why the file never arrived with him (KIN 72233).	Clear conflict in the evidence of CULLEN and MEHARG.
Knowledge of allegations against MAINS	CULLEN first found out about allegations concerning MAINS from BUNTING in 1976 and relayed to MEHARG the	Name MAINS was unknown until it was raised by DCI CASKEY in 1980 (KIN 72218, 72241). MEHARG claimed he believed the Mason File referred to allegations	Clear conflict in the evidence of CULLEN and MEHARG.

Knowledge	CULLEN	MEHARG	Comment
	information gleaned about the contents of the Mason File. (KIN72127,72162)	against MCGRATH not MAINS (KIN72359)	
Knowledge of TARA	CULLEN told MEHARG "full details of the paramilitary information in relation to TARA" (KIN72270); also that he had provided MEHARG with the TARA Proclamation (KIN72206)	MEHARG acknowledges he was told about TARA but not at the initial meeting (KIN72215)	Both admit being aware of MCGRATH's links/ involvement in TARA.

MEHARG accepted to the Hughes Inquiry that "with hindsight, I should have investigated – carried out an investigation in 1974, which I regret" (KIN72374).

9. Synopsis of reports prepared by D/Con CULLEN (DBE16 and JC1-8 (KIN 50646-50670))

Exhibit Number	Synopsis of Information	Comment
DBE16 3 page typed report addressed to ACC MEHARG dated 21/03/74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 points report Mentions MCGRATH as Warden in Kincora Boys' Hostel and Joseph MAYNES [sic] as Superintendent Provides background information about MCGRATH, his family, employment and his involvement with the Christian Fellowship Centre & Irish Emancipation Crusade Refers at Point 14 that MCGRATH gave the impression that he was a qualified masseur and was in possession of a massage machine. Names a number of individuals who had been under MCGRATH's influence, suffered either nervous breakdown or been financially "ruined" by MCGRATH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced by D/Con CULLEN in 1974 who stated that it was "an unsigned log which was designed to enable me to update should I receive further information concerning the matter ... I never submitted a final completed signed report on my enquiries but I always made Mr MEHARG aware of any fresh intelligence I gained from my enquiries" MEHARG confirmed to the RUC in 1980 that he had seen this report
DBE1 Described by MEHARG and CULLEN as various documentation and photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is impossible to be definitive as to the composition of DBE1. The exhibit label in the 1980 RUC Investigation Phase 1 describes it as 'letters and newspaper cuttings handed to D/Sgt ELLIOTT by D/Con CULLEN' and is 11 pages in total 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced by D/Con CULLEN in 1980 to RUC Phase 1 investigation which he alleges he obtained in 1974 and passed to ACC MEHARG c. March 1974 MEHARG confirmed to the RUC in 1980 that he had seen DBE1
JC1 Photocopy of 1 page of handwritten notes (undated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 handwritten points which were typed up and became paragraphs 10 & 11 in D/Con CULLEN's report to ACC MEHARG of 26/01/80 'Intelligence relating to a paramilitary organisation known as TARA and concerning William MCGRATH, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast' 1st point refers to MCGRATH invites young male teenagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produced by D/Con CULLEN in 1980 to Hughes Inquiry These 2 points are similar to points contained within JC5 CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry that the document was compiled in 1974 and

Exhibit Number	Synopsis of Information	Comment
	<p>to his home to discuss the need for loyalist leadership today. He would indoctrinate these young men and stressed the need for physical, moral and mental stability as well as sexual stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCGRATH claimed without sexual freedom it resulted in a "block" • Refers to the source as "a victim of MCGRATH's deception and manipulation" and mentions "sexual perversion took place between MCGRATH and himself on numerous occasions" • States MCGRATH had a massage machine which MCGRATH used for stimulating his subject • Individuals were asked to strip, whilst MCGRATH was usually naked • Before stripping himself, MCGRATH would leave the room and go upstairs. The impression was that he set up photography or a tape recorder 	<p>that MEHARG had been made aware of the information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261) • These two points are not contained within DBE16
<p>JC2 (Intelligence Log – William MCGRATH)</p> <p>Similar to Exhibit DBE16 with a number of adjustments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 points which were typed from the original DBE16 Exhibit and later became part of D/Con CULLEN's report to ACC MEHARG of 26/01/80 'Intelligence Log – William MCGRATH' • Point 1 of DBE16 has been changed and points 24-26 have been added • Addition to Para 14 referring to a machine to stimulate the penis • Addition to Para 16 re: MCGRATH living in Earl Street, Belfast in his early days • Point 24 refers to the death of a man RIDDLES DALE, in a road traffic accident • Point 25 refers to a solicitor who is friendly with MCGRATH • Point 26 refers to Jack WOODS (as per point 1 of JC7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced by D/Con CULLEN between Mar and Jul 1974 (KIN72306) • CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry he was unsure if MEHARG had actually received the document but was fully aware of the information contained in it • Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261)
<p>JC3</p> <p>Photocopy of 15 pages of handwritten notes addressed to ACC MEHARG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 handwritten points which were typed up and is very similar to D/Con CULLEN's report to ACC MEHARG of 26/01/80 'Intelligence Log – William MCGRATH' • One difference is that JC3 does not note a machine for stimulating the penis at Para 14 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced by D/Con CULLEN; CULLEN claimed it was produced over a period of time as he received the information. (KIN72306) • CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry he was unsure if MEHARG had actually received the document but was fully aware of the information contained in it (KIN72307) • Points 2-23 of JC3 are Exhibit DBE16 written on 21/03/74 • Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261)
<p>JC4</p> <p>Handwritten 1 page letter (undated and unsigned) addressed to ACC MEHARG, Crime Branch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States that "a collation of information gathered over a period from February 1974 to the present" has been attached. There are no attachments to this exhibit. • Refers to William MCGRATH as an Evangelical and Religious personality with strong loyalist views. • Refers to MCGRATH's involvement with the British Israelites and with TARA • States that whilst he preaches morality "his own morals are questionable" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents contained within material held by PSNI. Unclear as to how document was subsequently passed to RUC • Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261) • The points in JC4 are not contained in any report

Exhibit Number	Synopsis of Information	Comment
		purportedly written by D/Con CULLEN
JC5 2 pages of handwritten notes (unsigned and undated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides details about TARA and naming William MCGRATH as 'Commandant' States that MCGRATH invited individuals (usually teenagers) through a 3rd party, to his house MCGRATH would then stress the need of moral, physical and mental stability and eventually added sexual stability To obtain this stability, an individual needed to have complete sexual freedom, otherwise they had a "block" Makes reference to a massage machine which MCGRATH used on individuals Individuals were asked to strip, whilst MCGRATH was usually naked Before stripping himself, MCGRATH would leave the room and go upstairs. The impression was that he set up photography or a tape recorder Document mentions there were "plenty of weapons" provided to the men [of TARA], though no arms were seen Approximate membership was said to be 6-8000 States there were plans for "blocking road, taking over buildings and fighting to the death if necessary" In Dec 1969 all units were alerted, went to Londonderry and patrolled roads watching for movement of arms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents contained within material held by PSNI. Unclear as to how document was subsequently passed to RUC Contents of JC5 are contained within CULLEN's report to ACC MEHARG of 26/01/80 'Intelligence relating to a paramilitary organisation known as TARA and concerning William MCGRATH, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast' para 3-14 Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261) The points in JC5 are not contained within DBE16
JC6 1 page of handwritten notes (unsigned and undated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that Clifford SMYTH and MCGRATH were allegedly in receipt of information that a large number of Armalites when coming in for the IRA Provides a list of [TARA] members and their roles including Clifford SMYTH and Roy GARLAND MCGRATH told source that he could be a great leader or even PM someday MCGRATH claimed he was reporting to his superiors on the sources [GARLAND] progress and showed letters to GARLAND confirming this GARLAND believed that MCGRATH had written these letters himself MCGRATH changed his typewriter every couple of months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents contained within material held by PSNI. Unclear as to how document was subsequently passed to RUC Two points from JC6 are contained within CULLEN's report to ACC MEHARG of 26/01/80 'Intelligence relating to a paramilitary organisation known as TARA and concerning William MCGRATH, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast' para 15 & 18 Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261) The points in JC6 are not contained within DBE16
JC7 1page of handwritten notes (unsigned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCGRATH's sons names at top of page Refers to [REDACTED], Cliftonville Road who may have been in prison and lives with another bachelor Was said to have tried to commit suicide around 1970 Source had been sent to want him [REDACTED] that the police were going to search his house Document states MCGRATH though [REDACTED] was a communist in a loyalist organisation Refers to [REDACTED], Orangefield associating with MCGRATH and "may talk" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents contained within material held by PSNI. Unclear as to how document was subsequently passed to RUC Contents of JC7 are contained within CULLEN's report to ACC MEHARG of 26/01/80 'Intelligence Log – William MCGRATH' at para 26 – 28

Exhibit Number	Synopsis of Information	Comment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believed to have been written between March and July 1974 (KIN79261) • The points in JC7 are not contained within DBE16
JC8 5pages of handwritten notes (unsigned and undated) – Information re: William MCGRATH 188 Upper N'ards Road, Belfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a synopsis of how CULLEN first got in touch with his source [GARLAND] through Mr McCORMICK • Refers to MCGRATH talking to young men about “mental blocks” and the need for moral, physical and mental stability through sexual freedom • MCGRATH then had private meetings with young men who he masturbated • On occasions MCGRATH photographed the source nude • Notes that o the source had been naked in a room without windows and two locks on the door with MCGRATH who was also naked. MCGRATH would use “nudes or porn photographs to excite his subject” • States that source told CULLEN of MCGRATH’s employment at Kincora Boys’ Home, named MAYNES [sic] as the warden and stated that he had been investigated for interfering with young boys at a holiday camp • At point 11 reference is made to making enquiries with EHSSB, BUNTING and GILLILAND and of receiving copies of letters relating to a Health Board investigation into the allegations against Mr MAYNES [sic] • Point 12 confirms all information was forwarded to Mr MEHARG and that no further enquiries were made by CULLEN • Points 13 – 16refer to MCGRATH’s political motivations, involvement with TARA and names a number of individuals involved in TARA and their roles in the organisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents contained within material held by PSNI. Unclear as to how document was subsequently passed to RUC • Believed to have been written between c. 25/01/1980 (KIN79261) • According to RUC Legal Advisor, Vincent LYNAGH, in correspondence to the Hughes Inquiry in December 1984, JC8 was “prepared on or about the 25th January 1980 and is an unfinished rough first draft of the report prepared by D/Con CULLEN for the formal police investigation which commenced on the 24th/25th January 1980. This rough draft was started and prepared by D/Con CULLEN from memory at Police Headquarters without him having before him his papers...”

The conclusion from the above is that the contents of JC1-3 and JC5-7 have been included in the three reports prepared by D/Con CULLEN on 26/01/1980 (see below).

The contents of JC4 do not appear to have been reproduced if any of these logs. JC4 is, at its height, a covering report, with no evidential content.

JC8 is described by LYNAGH in KIN 79261 as a “rough draft ... prepared by D/Con CULLEN from memory” in or about 25 January 1980; **all of the points contained within JC8 have been included in either CULLEN’s statement to the RUC in April 1980 or in one of the three reports prepared on 26/01/1980.**

In the material held by the PSNI, there is no documentation to suggest that CULLEN knew about allegations of abuse or homosexuality relating to MAINS before February 1976 when CULLEN met with BUNTING.

JC8 suggests that CULLEN knew from GARLAND of MAINS’ homosexuality. If this is before his meeting with Robert BUNTING in February 1976, this is at variance with CULLEN’s account to the

Hughes Inquiry, where he describes his surprise on learning from BUNTING of the historical allegations relating to MAINS (KIN 72133).

Similarly while SHAW states that she learned from GARLAND of MAINS' homosexuality, it is unclear when she learned this, or indeed who, if anyone, she passed this information onto.

There is a comment in Valerie SHAW's statement to Sussex Police that Roy GARLAND told her that MAINS was a homosexual in 1974. SHAW does not mention passing this on to D/Supt GRAHAM nor does GRAHAM mention receiving it. In the chronology of her statement, it features after her meeting with GRAHAM and she describes that she did not mention it to PAISLEY as it was only a rumour whereas she had mentioned MCGRATH.

GARLAND in his statements does not appear to ever mention MAINS. If he told SHAW in 1974 it would appear that she told no one else, nor does it appear that he [GARLAND] told anyone else except in this reference in JC8 (albeit this is undated).

In his anonymous phone call to the RUC in May 1973 and in the anonymous telephone call to Social Services in 1974 and when interviewed about both calls in the TERRY Review, GARLAND appears to only make reference to MCGRATH. It is unclear, therefore, if he had knowledge of MAINS' homosexuality, why he did not mention this in the anonymous calls to the RUC or Social Services.

CULLEN's focus in his statements and documents JC1-7 is on MCGRATH, although he clearly knows of MAINS' employment as is referenced in DBE16.

There is nothing available from the material held by the PSNI to infer that CULLEN had any knowledge of allegations concerning MAINS prior to February 1976. JC8 is dated by LYNAGH as being produced on 25 January 1980, "from memory".

10. Written reports prepared by D/Con CULLEN to ACC MEHARG in 1980

There were three reports prepared by D/Con CULLEN on 26th January 1980. These documents are not referred to in the CASKEY files (Phase 1 or 2) and were not exhibited in same. However, in the letter from the RUC's Legal Advisor, Vincent LYNAGH, dated 14/12/1984 (KIN79261) it says that although "the documents ... were directed to Mr MEHARG as Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) this does not necessarily mean that they were in fact received by Mr MEHARG although the documents were given to D/Constable CULLEN's superior officers who were in charge of the Police Investigations then underway". CULLEN told the Hughes Inquiry he submitted these reports (via his chain of command) through to DCI CASKEY in 1980 (KIN72320). The conclusion is that CASKEY had them in 1980.

26/01/80 - Intelligence Log – William MCGRATH (54 paragraphs) (KIN50573 – 50578)

- This report is dated in 1980 and analysis shows that this report is based solely on material contained in DBE16 (written on 21/03/74), JC2, JC3 and JC7.
- DBE16, JC2, JC3 and JC7 all contain redactions, whilst this report is in full and has no redactions. In other words it contains the complete versions of these 3 exhibits.

26/01/80 - Allegations of indecent behaviour and questionable activities of William MCGRATH, 50/60 years, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast (30 paragraphs) (KIN50579 – 50581)

- No source document, as per exhibits JC1-8 and DBE 16, has been identified for this report. This report appears to form the basis of D/Con CULLEN's statement to DCI CASKEY in April 1980.
- Paragraph 16 of this 1980 report states that CULLEN was contacted in January 1976 by his informant [GARLAND] who disclosed then that he had reason to believe that MCGRATH was working in Kincora and that the Superintendent at the Home "may have been involved with interfering with some of the boys". It is known that CULLEN knew from initial meetings with GARLAND in 1974 that MCGRATH was employed at Kincora (see Exhibit DBE16) therefore the paragraph 16 is factually incorrect. If the first point of paragraph is factually incorrect it casts doubt as to the accuracy of the second point of this paragraph.
- This report makes reference to CULLEN's meeting with the EHSSB in February 1976. At paragraph 21 CULLEN states that he had "received information that the superintendent [MAINS] was alleged to have interfered with some of the boys" [at Kincora]. At paragraphs 22 and 23 CULLEN states that BUNTING confirmed that an allegation had been made against MAINS by one of the boys on a Summer Camp, the matter was investigated but no action had been taken against MAINS. CULLEN's description of what constituted the Mason File is a partial portrayal of the allegations contained within; it is not accurate to describe solely as an allegation at a summer camp. The Mason File contained allegations from 3 Kincora residents in 1967 and 1971 relating to abuse and inappropriate behaviour both at a summer camp and in Kincora.

26/01/80 - Intelligence relating to a paramilitary organisation known as TARA and concerning William MCGRATH, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast (18 paragraphs) (KIN50582 – 50584)

- Analysis shows that this report is based on material contained in JC1, JC5 and JC6.
- Paragraphs 16 and 17 in this report do not feature in any of the other exhibits purportedly written by D/Con CULLEN.
- The exhibit JC1 has been reproduced in full at paragraphs 10 and 11 of this report.

NAME: [GEORGE CLARKE]

DATE: [18 August 2016]

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of GEORGE CLARKE, D/CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

I, George Clarke, will say as follows: -

1. I am a Detective Chief Superintendent in the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

I joined the RUC in December 1994. I am the Head of Public Protection within the

PSNI. This Branch is also known as "C7" Branch and is part of the Crime

Operations Department.

2. This statement is supplementary to my previous statements to the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry (HIAI) dated the 20th May 2016 and 17th June 2016. It has been provided at the request of the HIAI following receipt of a copy of an email sent to the HIAI from Jeffrey DUDGEON, dated 14th July 2016.

3. In this email, Mr DUDGEON refers to the interaction between D/Con CULLEN and ACC MEHARG between 1974 and 1976, and believes that events involving him (DUDGEON) in 1976 may be of some relevance and assistance to the work of the Inquiry.

4. Mr DUDGEON describes an investigation which took place over 6 months in 1976 in relation to the gay community, predominantly centred upon Belfast, by what DUDGEON describes as the RUC 'Gay Squad'.
5. The email was forwarded to the PSNI by HIAI on the 19th July 2016 asking for comment on Mr DUDGEON's email and for answers to 3 specific questions which are listed below:
 - ***“Whether there was a ‘Gay Squad’ based a Donegall Pass or elsewhere, whose role it was to investigate alleged homosexual offences? If so, what was the membership of this team?***
 - ***Whether any ACC Meharg or DC Cullen were connected with such a team, or otherwise connected to the arrest and questioning of DUDGEON or other homosexuals / suspected homosexuals at this time?***
 - ***Whether other homosexuals / suspected homosexuals were questioned in respect of homosexual offences as described in the letter?”***

The Inquiry requested a spreadsheet be compiled and exhibited to the witness statement. The spreadsheet should include the name of the individual, the file number, the date the file was opened, the date the individual was arrested / questioned, whether there was a DPP direction, whether there was a prosecution /conviction and what penalty / sentence / other disposal (i.e. caution) resulted.

6. A timeline of the relevant RUC investigation has been prepared and has been attached at Appendix A.
7. A list of individuals investigated during this investigation has been attached at Appendix B. This Appendix also shows the outcome of each case.

INITIAL ANALYSIS AND COMMENTS

8. The file relating to the 1976 investigation (which involved DUDGEON and others) was entitled 'C64/1/76 - Investigations into the homosexual activities of two organisations in the Greater Belfast Area - the Gay Liberation Society and Cara Friend'.
9. This investigation by the RUC involved interviewing 35 individuals; 11 of whom 'were eliminated as not requiring further investigations and have not been included in the File'. Statements after caution were taken from some, others refused to provide a statement but notes of their interviews with police were presented in the file submitted to the DPP.
10. Charges were recommended against 11 individuals.

11. In 1977 the DPP, following consultation with the Attorney General, directed 'No Prosecution' in relation to all charges.

12. The RUC investigation team was led by Detective Supt A.J. CUNNINGHAM (from January 1976 until early 1977). D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM was based in the ACC's Office in Castlereagh station. It appears that D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM selected officers to assist in his investigations, these being, on a fulltime basis:

- D/Sgt David ARMSTRONG (Donegall Pass CID)
- D/Con John MALLON (North Queen Street CID)
- D/Con Stanley CLARKE (Donegall Pass Drugs Squad)

13. A number of other officers assisted at various points of the investigation and are named below.

14. D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM reported directly to ACC Crime, William MEHARG and from the material viewed it is evident that the 2 men were in regular contact as the investigations progressed. It is further evident that the then Chief Constable of RUC (Kenneth NEWMAN) was kept abreast of the developments in this investigation by ACC MEHARG.

15. There were two distinct investigative phases; the first was can be summarised as the enquiries following on from the receipt of the initial complaint by Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] (interviews, searches etc.) in January 1976.

16. The second phase commenced in April 1976 following directions issued by the DPP to the RUC Chief Constable in March 1976, 'to continue with such investigations as he considers appropriate'.

17. In May 1976 a series of complaints were made to the RUC relating to the actions and attitudes of officers investigating alleged homosexual activities of the Cara Friend and Gay Liberation Society organisations. An internal investigation was undertaken by the RUC and a file sent to the DPP, who decided that no criminal charges should be brought against the officers concerned.

18. The papers comprising this file (statements after caution, interview notes, etc.) were forwarded to the HIAI as OCDs 152, 167 and 168 on 18th and 19th June 2015.

19. An analysis of the papers held by the PSNI has identified no connection between any of those persons interviewed as suspects in the 1976 investigation (C64/1/76) and any victim or suspect in the Kincora investigations.

20. Similarly there is no involvement in the Kincora investigations of any police officer involved in the 1976 investigation, with the exception of ACC MEHARG; this will be returned to below.

EMAIL FROM JEFFREY DUDGEON TO THE HIAI, DATED 14th JULY 2016

The role of Detective Constable James Cullen

21. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of his email, Mr DUDGEON refers to events of the 21st January 1976, which he describes as 'the same day that DC CULLEN contacted ACC MEHARG, a second time, about his concerns over William McGrath'. DUDGEON recalls that on that date his house was searched and 'all my papers seized and I was taken in for questioning'.

22. In paragraph 4 Mr DUDGEON states he was driven home from Castlereagh police station by D/Con CULLEN.

23. The obvious feature of Mr DUDGEON's account is the role of D/Con CULLEN on 21st January 1976 into otherwise unrelated events.

24. There is nothing in the papers held by PSNI to indicate that D/Con CULLEN had any involvement whatsoever in the 1976 investigation (C64/1/76). Mr DUDGEON is incorrect in his assertion that he was taken home from Castlereagh by CULLEN; records show that at 12:05am on the 22/01/1976, Mr

DUDGEON was driven home by D/Con John Russell MALLON not D/Con CULLEN (see statements of D/Con MALLON 28/6/1976 and D/Con CLARKE 28/6/1976).

25. It is understood that retired DC CULLEN is unable to assist the HIAI due to ill-health.

The basis for the investigation

26. In paragraphs 5 and 6 of his email to the HIAI, Mr DUDGEON discusses the inception, conduct and ultimate outcome of the 1976 RUC investigation.

27. Papers held by the PSNI support Mr DUDGEON's comments at paragraph 5 that the origin of the investigation was a complaint from the mother of an 18 year old boy from Armagh who reported her son missing from his parental home and told police she believed him to be living with a homosexual male in Belfast. This woman ([REDACTED]) made initial contact with Supt CUNNINGHAM, who was attached to ACC MEHARG's office in Castlereagh.

28. As is set out at paragraph 11, the Investigation Team does not appear to have included D/Con CULLEN. Nor does it appear that D/Con SCULLY (who dealt with Richard KERR in 1977) had anything to do with this 1976 investigation as suggested by Mr DUDGEON in his email.

The Drugs Squad connection

29. Mr DUDGEON's commentary that there was 'certainly a Donegall Pass Barracks Drug Squad connection' is correct, to an extent. That is to say one of the above named officers (D/Con CLARKE) was a Drugs Squad officer based at Donegall Pass. A number of other Drugs Squad officers also played peripheral roles in enquires relating to C64/1/76, namely W/D/Con HOOD and D/Con HEWITT. Papers do not suggest that this investigation team were based, at any stage, in Donegall Pass, but rather worked out of Castlereagh station.

30. Mr DUDGEON's view may also be influenced by the fact that a number of 'Misuse of Drugs' warrants were executed in the course of this investigation. Admissions were obtained from a number of those interviewed to drugs-related offences (i.e. possession/supply of cannabis) and a number of convictions for such offences were obtained.

Was there an RUC 'Gay Squad'?

31. Mr DUDGEON describes the existence of an RUC 'Gay Squad'. This may create the impression of a Unit, with a Northern Ireland wide remit, who were proactively investigating homosexual offending. There is no evidence of the existence of such a unit or 'squad'.

32. Indeed, during his evidence to the Northern Ireland Standing Advisory

Commission on Human Rights in late 1976, ACC MEHARG stated that since the beginning of 1972 there had only been '11 convictions in respect of homosexual acts in Northern Ireland'; this is not indicative of a 'Gay Squad' in the RUC proactively pursuing homosexuals.

33. The investigation (led by D/Supt CUNNINGHAM) did not, for example, target

establishments known to be frequented by the homosexual community, although some were known to the investigation team. This might have been expected from a proactive investigation team/ 'squad' as envisaged by Mr DUDGEON.

Rather it appears that suspects were identified when implicated by another suspect, either in admissions secured during interview or in documents seized.

To illustrate, Person A is interviewed, implicates Person B by admitting to sexual activity and in a search of Person A's home, a diary is found implicating Person C in homosexual activity with Person A. Persons B and C then become suspects and are interviewed, further suspects are thus identified and the process continues.

34. It would appear that the investigative approach taken by D/Supt.

CUNNINGHAM's team is rigorous.

35. Some of the language used in the covering reports and submissions contained

within the police file C64/1/76 (especially by D/Supt CUNNINGHAM) suggests a

personal dislike/ distaste (veering towards extreme) of homosexuality. It nonetheless was the case that until 1982 such sexual activity was unlawful IN Northern Ireland and therefore the RUC were investigating what was contemporaneously criminal matters and following guidance and direction issued by the DPP.

36. A list of the 24 individuals referred to the DPP in the RUC file C64/1/76 has been prepared and is attached at Appendix B to this statement. It will be noted that with the exception of a small number of drugs related offences, no person was ever prosecuted for homosexual offences, despite charges being recommended.

37. On 4th May 1976 a complaint was made to the RUC by Mr DUDGEON about the conduct of the police investigation. In his letter Mr DUDGEON noted that 'we must also complain about the manners and attitudes of Sgt ARMSTRONG and Supt. CUNNINGHAM in particular. Both have a particular and unbalanced loathing of homosexuality which appears to justify their relentlessness and zeal in these investigations'. On the 23rd March 1977 Mr DUDGEON was informed that, at the conclusion of investigations into his complaint, a file had been sent to the DPP who directed 'No Prosecution' against any Police Officer. Mr DUDGEON was also informed that no 'improper conduct' was identified during the internal Complaints and Discipline investigation.

38. Mr DUDGEON is correct that he was advised in early 1977 that there were to be no prosecutions for homosexual offences. The decision not to prosecute was based on the DPP's belief that there was 'at least a strong possibility that the Secretary of State's consideration of legislation [relating to homosexuality] would have begun before any prosecution not already commenced would be completed'. There is no evidence that the decision reached by the DPP not to prosecute was in any way a reflection on the police investigation file.

THE ROLE OF RUC ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE WILLIAM MEHARG

39. In his email of 14th July 2016, Mr DUDGEON discusses the role of ACC MEHARG. He comments,

'In conclusion, the RUC Gay Squad was in my opinion acting to stamp out what was felt to be a criminal conspiracy by gay organisations and it would appear that this was the view of ACC MEHARG who presumably set the squad up and put the extensive process in train. Plainly it dominated his mind and endeavours over the months from January 1976 (and perhaps a littler earlier) and as a result, I would suggest, Kincora was not considered worth pursuing'.

40. It must be noted that the above comment is Mr DUDGEON's opinion; there is no evidence that he bases this on personal knowledge of ACC MEHARG's views.

41. In his statement to Sussex Police on 22 April 1982, ACC MEHARG makes his own views on homosexuality clear saying, '...if I had my way I would advocate or

recommend that irrespective of age, persons concerned in acts of homosexuality, either in public or private should be prosecuted'.

42. It does not appear that MEHARG initiated the investigation, which lead to the submission of C64/1/76; it was commenced upon receipt of a complaint from a member of the public (██████████). The mechanism from which further suspects were identified has been outlined above.

43. The investigation appears to have been run by D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM in a rigorous and thorough manner. There are no papers to indicate that he was being 'micro managed' by ACC MEHARG, although CUNNINGHAM routinely kept his senior officer informed of the progress of his investigation.

44. The papers show that ACC MEHARG received regular written reports from and had meetings with D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM from January 1977. ACC MEHARG appears to have kept abreast of developments by asking for further updates during the course of enquiries, 'B/Fing' reports when needed.

45. ACC MEHARG is also shown to have briefed senior colleagues, including the RUC Chief Constable, on the details of the investigation into Cara Friend and the Belfast Gay Liberation Society. It was ACC MEHARG who sought and received

guidance and directions from the DPP in relation to the pursuance of individuals for homosexual offences.

46. It is worthy of comment that in the reports and memos written by ACC MEHARG (as part of C64/1/76) his personal views and judgements are not obvious and his language remained neutral. This is in contrast to D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM, whose personal views on homosexuality and homosexuals are clearly evident in some of his reports and correspondence.

47. Notwithstanding, MEHARG's own views, it remains that homosexuality was illegal in 1976 and as such, it appears reasonable that an investigation into illegal activity would be reasonably expected of the police.

48. ACC MEHARG, however, had given evidence to the Northern Ireland Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights at the same time as he was seeking directions from the DPP in relation to C64/1/76 and clearly understood the direction that the law was taking regarding consensual sexual activity between adult men. This would appear to reasonably explain his contact with the DPP in 1976 and his updating of the Chief Constable.

49. In correspondence with the Chief Constable, ACC MEHARG described himself as being 'flummoxed' at the DPP decision in January 1977 to direct 'No

Prosecution'. This appears to relate to the apparent reversal of previous directions issued to him by the DPP in March and August 1976.

LINK TO KINCORA MATERIAL

50. All of the above then raises the question why were the Police File and supporting papers relating to C64/1/76, contained within the Kincora- related material.

51. The reason for the inclusion in the Kincora papers appears to be through Mr DUDGEON himself. Mr DUDGEON was listed as Treasurer of the Carpenter's Social Club (a Gay establishment) alongside [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was interviewed by police and a statement obtained from him in connection with the 'Alan CAMPBELL' case, which was referred to as part of CASKEY's 'Phase 2' of the Kincora Investigation. Although it does not appear that he was spoken to, Mr DUDGEON is briefly mentioned by CASKEY in his covering report, dated 26th August 1982, 'Mr J.E. DUDGEON of the Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association is shown as Treasurer of the club'.

CONCLUSION

52. Homosexuality was illegal in Northern Ireland until 1982.

53. Some correspondence, notably that written by D/Supt CUNNINGHAM, betrays personal animosity towards homosexuals.

54. There is no evidence to suggest there was a 'Gay Squad' in the RUC; there was an investigation team, set up in early 1976 to investigate a specific complaint from a member of the public relating to homosexuality.

55. There is no evidence to suggest that D/Con CULLEN had any connection with the investigation led by D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM (C64/1/76).

56. The role of ACC MEHARG was to supervise, rather than to initiate the investigation (C64/1/76).

57. The decision by the DPP to direct 'No Prosecution' for the homosexual charges recommended in C64/1/76, was reached following consultation with the Attorney General and was based on the impending debate on the reform of the law on homosexuality in Northern Ireland. There was no criticism of the police approach or conduct.

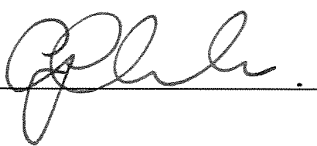
58. An analysis of the papers held by the PSNI has identified no connection between any of those persons interviewed as suspects in the 1976 investigation (C64/1/76) and any victim or suspect in the Kincora investigations.

Appendix A – List of 24 individuals referred to in C64/1/76

Appendix B – Timeline of the Key Dates in the Investigation - C64/1/76

Statement of Truth

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

Signed 

Dated 18th August 2016

Appendix A- Individuals Referred to in C64/1/76

Name	Date of interview	Charges recommended	DPP Direction/Outcome
[REDACTED]	20/01/1976	Buggery and Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	20/01/1976	Buggery and Gross Indecency	No Prosecution (received a suspended 3 month sentence for Possession of Cannabis)
Jeffrey Edward DUDGEON	21/01/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	21/01/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	23/01/1976	Buggery and Gross Indecency	No Prosecution (received a suspended 6 month sentence and £30 fine for Possession and Supply of Cannabis)
[REDACTED]	10/04/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	14/04/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	14/04/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	16/04/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	24/04/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	30/04/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	01/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	07/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	08/05/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	14/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	18/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	19/05/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	20/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	21/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	22/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	26/05/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	01/06/1976	Gross Indecency	No Prosecution
[REDACTED]	02/06/1976	None	N/A
[REDACTED]	09/06/1976	None	N/A

Appendix B- Timeline of Key Dates re C64/1/76 Subject: 'Investigations into the homosexual activities of two organisations in the Greater Belfast - the Gay Liberation Society and Cara Friend'.

- **16/1/1976-** D/Supt CUNNINGHAM had a telephone conversation with a Mr [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Armagh, over concerns Mr [REDACTED] had about his 18yr old son's involvement in homosexuality and homosexual groups in Belfast.
- **17/1/1976-** Meeting between Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] and D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM at Castlereagh Police station re their son, [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] years) who was 'missing from home' and who they believed was 'associating with homosexuals and was a member of a society known as the Gay Liberation Society'. The [REDACTED] provided Supt. CUNNINGHAM with a letter (dated 8/12/1975) found in their son's bedroom which strongly suggested that there was/had been a homosexual relationship between the author of the letter [REDACTED] and their son. According to D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM, the [REDACTED] 'expressed their desire for the Police to investigate the homosexual activities of the two societies mentioned above'.
- **19/1/1976-** D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM instructed D/Sgt ARMSTRONG, D/Con MALLON and D/Con CLARKE to report to his office on this date to help in his enquiries.
- **19/1/1976-** Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] and their son [REDACTED] attended Castlereagh station and, according to D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM, at that point, 'investigations into the above societies were commenced'. A statement after caution was taken from [REDACTED] by D/Con MALLON, in which he admitted to being a homosexual and having a homosexual relationship with [REDACTED] 'in which acts of masturbation and indecency took place'. [REDACTED] provided information about his involvement with (members of) Cara Friend and the Gay Liberation Society.

- **20/1/1976-** [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] years) was taken to Castlereagh where he made a statement after caution to D/Sgt ARMSTRONG, in which he confirmed that he was a 'practising homosexual' and had smoked cannabis. He refused to say if he had had sexual contact with [REDACTED].
- **21/1/1976-** Jeffrey DUDGEON (30 years) was taken to Castlereagh police station (at 11.05pm) and provided a statement after caution. DUDGEON told police that he was a member of the Gay Liberation Society and a homosexual. He also told police that he had previously smoked cannabis (in America).
- **23/1/1976-** [REDACTED] (DOB [REDACTED] 1953) made 2 statements after caution to police at Castlereagh police station. Told police he was a homosexual who had had a number of homosexual relationships and was a member of the Belfast Gay Liberation Society. [REDACTED] also admitted to having previously smoked cannabis.
- **27/1/1976-** An RUC 51/1 was sent from D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM to ACC MEHARG, to report that enquires and research into material seized at searches of the homes of individuals arrested above, revealed that a grant of £750 had been given to the Gay Liberation Society from the Department of Health and Social Services.
- **28/1/1976-** Letter of complaint from [REDACTED] to the Chief Constable RUC following his arrest on 20/1/1976. [REDACTED] wrote that the as a result of police reaction to the knowledge of my homosexuality 'I wish to register the strongest possible complaint at their subsequent attitude and behaviour towards me'. The letter goes on to say that 'the senior officer present, D/Supt CUNNINGHAM, displayed a strong dislike of homosexuals'.

- **30/1/1976-** Report sent from D/Supt. A.J. CUNNINGHAM to ACC Crime [MEHARG]. The report provides background on why the investigation had been initiated and gives an update on RUC action from 16th January to date of report. D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM concludes his report by asking for a direction from his authorities as to their attitude in prosecuting the offenders he was identifying, as 'I am eager and keen to bring to justice such despicable people and remove them from their everyday contact with the younger generation'.
- **3/2/1976-** Letter sent from ACC MEHARG to the DPP 'for favour of a direction please', following on from the report of D/Supt CUNNINGHAM dated 30/1/1976 (see above entry). ACC MEHARG writes, 'It is obvious that further widespread and protracted investigations are necessary but... there is little purpose in Police devoting precious time in investigating homosexual conduct, particularly if prosecutions are not instituted in the within papers'.
- **11/3/1976-** Letter sent from Barry SHAW, DPP to Chief Con (and marked for the attention of Mr MEHARG) noting the report of D/Supt CUNNINGHAM on 30/1/1976 (seeking direction from his authorities as to their attitude in prosecuting the offenders to whom he referred). Mr SHAW concludes that 'There is no general or other policy in my office which should be taken to precluded investigations by the Chief Constable of any offences against the law of N.I. The Chief Constable should accordingly continue with such investigations as he considers appropriate".

- **5/4/1976-** The investigation team under D/Supt CUNNINGHAM 're-established at Castlereagh'.

- **20/4/1976-** [REDACTED] appeared at BMC and was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment suspended for 2 years in relation to possession of cannabis which was found during the police search of his home ([REDACTED]) on 20/1/1976.
- **4/5/1976-** Letter of complaint to Chief Constable from Jeffrey DUDGEON on behalf of the 1974 Committee for Homosexual Law Reform in Northern Ireland, following his and others arrest in the previous months...'We must also complain about the manners and attitudes of Sgt ARMSTRONG and Supt. CUNNINGHAM in particular. Both have a particular and unbalanced loathing of homosexuality which appears to justify their relentlessness and zeal in these investigations'.
- **5/5/1976-** Correspondence from Mr GOWDY, NIO to RUC HQ enclosing papers on alleged harassment of homosexuals, noting that 'the Secretary of State has expressed concern about such incidents...'
- **10/5/1976-** Letter of complaint from Jeffrey DUDGEON, on behalf of [REDACTED] [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], addressed to the Chairman of the NI Police Authority.
- **12/5/1976-** Letter of complaint by the National Council for Civil Liberties on behalf of [REDACTED] sent to the RUC.
- **12/5/1976-** Report from ACC MEHARG to 'Chief Supt. Complaints and Discipline' providing background to the investigation of the RUC 'into the homosexuality activities of 2 organisations in the Greater Belfast area...'.

- **13/5/1976-** RUC 51/1 'Correspondence re alleged harassment of homosexuals' sent from D/Supt. AJ CUNNINGHAM addressed to Chief Supt. CRAWFORD 'to

be submitted through ACC Crime (Mr Meharg)'. Commenting on the investigations to date, D/Supt CUNNINGHAM states that 'since these directions were received {DPP directions of 16/3/1976) widespread investigations have been carried out which have necessitated the interviewing of suspects and seizures of documents from different types of people...'. D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM continues, 'members of the RUC conducting the investigations have carried out their enquiries in an ordinary routine manner and there has been no harassment'.

- **25/5/1976-** Memo from Chief Supt. Complaints and Discipline to ACC Crime (MEHARG) asking for a 'factual report' re the letter of complaint from Jeffrey DUDGEON on behalf of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Gives a file reference of A147/546/76.
- **11/6/1976-** Letter sent to the RUC Chief Constable from Howard HYMAN of the NALGO Gay Group (National and Local Government Officer's Association Gay Group) re 'Police Harassment of Homosexual People in Northern Ireland'. The letter is highly critical of RUC actions and in particular the 'degrading questioning' of 14 people. 'It would appear the RUC is having one last fling against homosexual people in NI.'
- **17/6/1976-** Reply letter sent from ACC MEHARG, on behalf of the Chief Constable, to Mr HYMAN (NALGO Gay Group) in which he states that 'I am making enquiries into the specific matters raised by you in your letter and I shall communicate with you in due course'.
- **17/6/1976-** Letter from [REDACTED], Cara-Friend to Chief Constable NEWMAN attaching a letter dated 5/4/1976 addressed to Supt. Cunningham from [REDACTED] (Cara Friend) which had not previously been answered. (The April letter had

asked for the immediate return of items seized by the RUC from [REDACTED] on the 21 January 1976). The Chief Constable forwarded the letter to ACC 'C' [MEHARG] to deal with on the 22/6/1976.

- **17/6/1976-** ACC MEHARG writes to D/Supt CUNNINGHAM attaching a copy of the letter of complaint from Mr HYMAN, National Association of Local Government Officers (NALGO), sent to the Chief Constable, dated 11/6/1976. MEHARG asks CUNNINGHAM for a report on the matter.
- **21/6/1976-** An RUC 51/1 from D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM to ACC Crime [MEHARG] re letter of complaint from NALGO Gay Group. D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM states his opinion that 'the object of these complaints is to canvass sympathy and support to have the law in Northern Ireland altered so as to make homosexuality legal. It is evident that they are adamant to pursue their ambitions vigorously to this end'.
- **23/06/1976-** An RUC 51/1 sent from ACC MEHARG to D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM asking for a report as to the position regarding the documents specified in the letter of 5/4/1976 from [REDACTED].
- **29/06/1976-** Report from D/Sgt ARMSTRONG re the 'Investigation of alleged homosexual activities of 2 organisations in the Greater Belfast area- namely Gay Liberation Society and Cara-Friend'.
- **2/7/1976-** Meeting took place between ACC MEHARG and D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM to discuss the 51/1 dated 23/06/1976.
- **2/7/1976-** RUC 51/1 from D/Supt CUNNINGHAM to ACC MEHARG seeking instruction on the charges recommended in the report submitted by D/Sgt ARMSTRONG on 29/06/1976. Supt. CUNNINGHAM sets out the background to

the investigation and the actions and enquiries he has made. The case against 24 individuals who had been interviewed by the RUC between January and June 1976 was outlined in CUNNINGHAM's report. CUNNINGHAM describes the people he interviewed in relation to homosexuality as 'educationally highly qualified types ...'. D/Supt CUNNINGHAM wrote to ACC MEHARG that he was 'amazed and disgusted with some of the revelations and happenings between some of the individuals involved'.

- **6/7/1976-** Reply to ACC MEHARG's 51/1 dated 23/6/1976 from D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM, stating that he was 'hesitant to return any documents seized until directions are given by the Attorney General or the DPP'.
- **8/7/1976-** Letter from ACC MEGARG to Cara Friend re return of items seized, 'I refer to your recent correspondence with the Chief Constable and D/Supt. CUNNINGHAM...the question of the return of these documents cannot be considered at this stage of police investigations'.
- **8/7/1976-** Letter to the Legal Registrar from ACC MEGHARG 'for direction', following reports of D/Sgt ARMSTRONG and D/Supt CUNNINGHAM (see 29/6/1976 and 2/7/1976 above).
- **10/8/1976-** DPP issued an 'Interim Direction' that 'before giving any directions in this case a conference is to be held with D/Supt A J CUNNINGHAM, D/Sgt ARMSTRONG, Mr MAGILL and myself [GL McCLOUGHLIN]. The purpose of this conference will be to examine admissible evidence in detail and in particular if there is any possibility of those under 21 giving evidence under any circumstances against accomplices who are over 21'.

- **3/9/1976**- Memo from ACC MEHARG to Chief Supt. Complaints and Discipline re 'Complaint by [REDACTED] on behalf of the Student's Union of QUB'.
- **6/9/1976**- Reply from Chief Supt. C&D to ACC MEHARG, noting that 'Chief Superintendent O'HARA is currently investigating a series of complaints arising from this case... and may contact you personally concerning the matter'.
- **23/9/1976**- Memo from ACC MEHARG to Chief Constable re Homosexual activities in Greater Belfast area- Gay Liberation, etc. MEHARG was writing to advise the CC that papers have been with DPP since July and 'his direction is awaited'. The CC (Kenneth NEWMAN) has initialled the note on 24/9/1976.
- **25/1/1977**- DPP issued the direction of 'no prosecution' to the Chief Constable of the RUC (following consultation with the Attorney General) ref RUC Crime File C64/1/76.
- **1/2/1977**- Letter from Chief Supt for Chief Constable to Supt. MARTIN (CID Castlereagh) attaching a copy of the DPP's directions re C64/1/76.
- **February 1977**- Northern Ireland Gay Rights Association (NIGRA) circular/press release 'ATTORNEY GENERAL ANNOUNCES 'NO CHARGES' AGAINST 22 BELFAST HOMOSEXUALS'. Aside from welcoming the decision not to prosecute this bulletin calls for a public enquiry into police harassment of homosexuals and at paragraphs 7 notes that "The results of the internal enquiry into the behaviour of the four man RUC gay squad have not yet been announced. According to the Chief Constable the Director of Public Prosecutions is still examining the complaints by gays of, forcible entry, illegal seizures and threats'. NIGRA state in the circular that 'the RUC at Assistant Chief Constable level was able to carry out

what amounted to sociological research at the expense of law abiding citizens...

Indeed the RUC made it perfectly plain that, in their own words, they 'Were out to get Gay Lib'.

- **17/2/1977**- Memo from ACC MEHARG to the Chief Constable conforming the DPP's direction of 'No Prosecution' in the File C64/1/76. ACC MEHARG also reports the communication from the NIGRA calling for a public enquiry re police harassment of homosexuals...
 - **23/2/1977**- Memo from ACC MEHARG to D/Supt. MARTIN (CID Castlereagh) instructing D/Sgt ARMSTRONG and D/Con MALLON to prepare an inventory of all items seized in the course of their investigations into Cara Friend and the Gay Liberation Society and on completion of list to return all items to [REDACTED].
The CC noted the contents of the memo on 22/1/1977.
 - **23/2/1977**- The DPPs decision not to prosecute 'was communicated to DUDGEON personally' and papers belonging to him were returned against personal receipt.
 - **26/2/1977**- An RUC 51/1 sent from D/Supt MARTIN to D/Sgt ARMSTRONG with MEHARG's instructions from his memo dated 23/2/1977.
 - **3/3/1977**- Note to ACC Crime from D/Supt. MARTIN, informing him that 'the documents have been returned to their respective owners'.
-
- **9/8/1977**- Memo from J.A. McCARTNEY, Northern Ireland Office (NIO), to Mr MEHARG re 'Mr DUDGEON' (following an earlier telephone call) asking for 'factual information' for lawyers preparing a defence in the case of DUDGEON's complaint to the European Commission on Human Rights.

- The precise nature of the complaint by DUDGEON to the RUC
 - The formal reply to the complaint
 - Whether the decision not to prosecute was communicated to DUDGEON and, if so, when and how was he so informed
 - The reason for the decision not to prosecute and if this was communicated to Mr DUDGEON
 - The date papers held by the RUC were returned to DUDGEON.
- **10/8/1977-** Reply from ACC MEHARG to Mr McCARTNEY's letter dated 9/8/1977, enclosing a copy of the complaint letter sent by DUDGEON to the Chief Constable on 4/5/1976. ACC MEHARG also notes that Mr DUDGEON was in receipt of correspondence from the RUC (dated 23/3/1977) informing him that at the conclusion of investigations into his complaint, a file had been sent to the DPP who directed 'No Prosecution' against any Police Officer.
 - **19/8/1977-** Letter from Mr McCARTNEY, NIO, to Chief Supt. FAULKNER, RUC HQ, re 'Mr DUDGEON- Gay Liberation Society'. Letter puts in writing comments previously agreed by Chief Supt. FAULKNER to Mr McCARTNEY by telephone, re the observations of the Government of the UK on the application by Dudgeon to the European Convention on Human Rights.

'...With regard to the applicant's allegations regarding the conduct of the police...

the applicant made a complaint regarding the conduct of the police officers concerned; the matter was investigated in accordance with the normal procedures but that investigation did not reveal any improper conduct by the officers concerned. The matter was also referred to the DPP for NI who decided

that no criminal charges should be brought against the officers concerned. The applicant was informed of this decision on 23 March 1977...’.

- **9/11/1977**- Letter from T CROMEY, NIO to the RUC Chief Constable, ‘The RUC and Homosexuality Cases’. Mr CROMEY asks the RUC to consider the suggestion of Clement FREUD MP, that the RUC appoint a liaison officer for homosexual cases, ‘someone of suitable rank with whom homosexuals might discuss their problems and the application of the law as it stands’.
- **10/11/1977**- Memo from RUC Chief Con to ACC ‘C’ [MEHARG] re the letter of 9/11/1977 from Tom CROMEY (NIO), outlining the CC’s views that he was not in favour of liaison officers for homosexual cases and asking ACC ‘C’ to send a reply to Mr CROMEY.
- **14/11/1977**- Report from ACC MEHARG to the Chief Constable on ‘The RUC and Homosexuality Cases. ACC MEHARG raised with the CC the fact that that he [MEHARG] was ‘flummoxed’ by the DPP’s decision to direct ‘no prosecution’ “in regard to cases reported and in respect of which the evidence available was sufficient to establish prima facie case”.
- **15/11/1977**- Reply letter from ACC MEHARG to T CROMEY, NIO ‘The RUC and Homosexuality Cases’. ACC MEHARG rejects the suggestion that the RUC should appoint liaison officers for homosexual cases as ‘not a feasible proposition’. ACC MEHARG continues in his letter, ‘It is not a Police function to discuss with homosexuals their problems and the application of the relevant Northern Ireland law as at this point in time’.

- **22/10/1981**-‘Dudgeon v the United Kingdom’- The European Court of Human Rights held that Section 11 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 which criminalised male homosexual acts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland violated the European Convention on Human Rights.
- **8/12/1982**- The Homosexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 1982 came into force. This Order decriminalised homosexual acts between consenting adults in Northern Ireland.

NAME: [GEORGE CLARKE]

DATE: [13 October 2016]

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of GEORGE CLARKE, D/CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

I, George Clarke, will say as follows: -

1. I am a Detective Chief Superintendent in the Police Service of Northern Ireland. I joined the RUC in December 1994. I am the Head of Public Protection within the PSNI. This Branch is also known as "C7" Branch and is part of Crime Operations Department.

2. This statement is supplementary to my previous statements dated the 20th May, 17th June and 18th August 2016. Attention is particularly drawn to my statement of 20th May paragraphs 113-123, statement of 17th June paragraphs 73-106 and Exhibits GC10 (a Personal Profile on John Colin WALLACE) and GC11 (a review of the document known as GC80).

3. I refer to papers which were submitted to the HIAI on 9th and 26th September 2016 (KIN124631 – 124809). Despite an invitation to Mr WALLACE to

participate in the HIAI's Public Hearing Module 15, Mr WALLACE declined to attend and therefore, regrettably, it is not possible to test, in public, the evidence in his submissions of 9th and 26th September 2016.

4. As a consequence of the date of his submission, Mr WALLACE has had the opportunity to consider, in full, the evidence of all witnesses to the Inquiry prior to crafting his submission. His submission is lengthy and comprises of newspaper cuttings, correspondence and other material. Mr WALLACE does not in his September 2016 submission refer directly, on my reading, to any particular aspect of the evidence given by me, on behalf of the PSNI, to the Inquiry. It must be observed, however, that the reliance by Mr WALLACE on documentary evidence submitted after the closure of oral hearings creates difficulty in interpreting the various documents he has provided.
5. The HIAI has sought specific commentary on a number of documents, firstly an email from Mr WALLACE to the HIAI dated 26th September 2016 (KIN 124805 – 124806). The Inquiry has also asked police to consider KIN124807, an article from the Guardian newspaper dated 30th May 1990; KIN 124726, a letter said to have been written by WALLACE to WALLACE's representative at a forthcoming disciplinary hearing (Cliff CROOK) and KIN124666 , a reference to the letter found at KIN124726.

6. In these submissions to the HIAI, WALLACE provides no new information to substantiate his claims of a homosexual prostitution ring centred on Children's Homes in Belfast (including Kincora). He again provides no information as to the identity of victims, perpetrators or sources of his information.
7. GC80 (which has previously been discussed in Exhibit GC11 and is referred to by WALLACE as "the 1974 memorandum") was a report allegedly prepared by WALLACE in November 1974. In this report (allegedly based on RUC reports) WALLACE claims that knew of abuse at a Children's Home. WALLACE has, on a number of occasions, presented this document as being his attempts to secure police investigation into abuse at Kincora. It is unnecessary to repeat the observations made in previous statements and exhibits about GC80.
8. The RUC reference documents purportedly used by WALLACE when preparing GC80 have never been located by police or, to my knowledge, any other Agency. In his September submissions WALLACE alleges that although he had copies of the RUC documents in 1974, he did not subsequently retain them (KIN124665).
9. The conclusions of GC80 conflict with WALLACE's comments at KIN124666 and KIN124726, in which he mentions homosexual prostitution at a Children's Home in Belfast in the context of "dirty tricks" operations. It is not clear from KIN124666 and KIN124726 whether WALLACE is saying that the abuse is

actually taking place, by whom it is being perpetrated or where it is happening. It is of note that he cites it in a paragraph where he is describing his role in psychological operations in Northern Ireland.

10. WALLACE describes at KIN124806 (and KIN124666) *'the attempts made by the Security Service to discredit various Loyalist politicians including the Rev Ian PAISLEY, by the use of forged documents and by linking the MPs with Loyalist paramilitary figures involved in homosexual prostitution at a children's home in Belfast.'* He does not clarify whether he knew the abuse actually took place, by whom it was committed or whether it was actually a "dirty tricks" operation by the MOD based on discredited allegations, as referred to above.

11. Police hold no records to support WALLACE's assertion that he told intelligence agencies or other authorities about Kincora in 1975. It has been established from journalistic contacts that WALLACE did not tell any journalist he had been in contact with, about (abuse) in Kincora (KIN30070 – KIN30083). It is therefore unclear which individual(s) he was discrediting and to whom.

12. It is not clear from KIN124726 whether WALLACE is alleging that there was homosexual prostitution at a Children's Home in Belfast, whether that Children's Home was Kincora or whether, in fact, this allegation was a propaganda ruse connecting Loyalist politicians and paramilitaries to an alleged homosexual prostitution ring. It is therefore evident that WALLACE was not using his

correspondence with CROOK to expose child abuse at Kincora or any Children's Home, as he provided no details whatsoever of the alleged abuse, victims or suspects.

13. If WALLACE knew about child abuse at Kincora he had an opportunity to alert those in power in 1974 and 1975 but failed to do so. If WALLACE was using the ruse of child abuse and homosexuality as "black propaganda" against Loyalist politicians (particularly the Rev Ian PAISLEY) this is supported by accounts of some journalists including David BLUNDY (KIN30070 - KIN30077). In 1983 BLUNDY told the RUC that as part of a briefing by WALLACE *'the purpose of the Army briefing [by WALLACE] was clear, to link PAISLEY with homosexuals and Communist sympathisers'*.

14. On KIN124666 WALLACE includes a paragraph from his letter of 29th September 1975. It is unclear why, however, when WALLACE discusses this letter at KIN124666 he removes the last sentence of the paragraph which is found, in its entirety, at KIN124726.

15. The letter is found in full at KIN124726. It is referred to on two occasions in his September 2016 submission at KIN124666 and KIN124806. In both of these references WALLACE does not include the final sentence of the original document. This sentence reads *'for example, will the board have access to the*

statement I gave to Inspector CAIRNS RUC? It is important therefore, to consider what WALLACE said to DI CAIRNS in 1975.

16. On the 4th February 1975, a restricted document was delivered to an address in Hillsborough occupied by a journalist from the Times newspaper, Robert FISK. A subsequent police and military investigation concluded that the document had been delivered by John Colin WALLACE.

17. When WALLACE was initially interviewed by the RUC (DI CAIRNS) in February 1975, he denied passing the restricted document in question to FISK. Instead, WALLACE told police that he had left FISK 6 photographs in an envelope for the journalist to use in a forthcoming book he was publishing about the Ulster Worker's Strike. By the time WALLACE was re interviewed by RUC officers on the 12th February, having spoken to John GROVES, he admitted to having passed classified documents to FISK on the 4th February 1975. During this police interview, WALLACE also admitted that he had previously passed and/or 'leaked' other classified documents and sensitive military information to FISK and other journalists, as part of his role in propaganda type activities.

18. It is worthy of comment that WALLACE's interaction with RUC Detectives in 1975 would have provided him with an opportunity to raise any concerns about child abuse in Kincora. This would have been only three months from he allegedly wrote GC80 urging the MOD to take action about abuse of children at

Kincora and other children's homes, including trying to get the RUC to take action. He did not avail of this opportunity despite WALLACE's protestations of his repeated attempts to have action taken about Kincora.

19. It is not for the PSNI to comment whether or not a campaign to discredit prominent people, including Loyalist politicians, existed as alleged by WALLACE. There is evidence that he took part in such briefings (see paragraph 13 above). I see nothing in WALLACE's submissions to alter comments which I make in any of my previous statements to the Inquiry.

20. At paragraph 174 of my statement of 20th May 2016 I said '*in GC13 it is noted that no witness identified a boy as a victim of abuse whose abuse was not already known in some degree to police. A number of victims have come forward since the completion of previous Kincora investigations. In many of these cases the abusers were identified by the victim as MAINS, SEMPLE or McGRATH.*' Although this matter is considered in detail in my 20th May 2016 statement, it would be an accurate summary to say that the police have not been able to identify any boy who was the victim of abuse by a prominent person as described by WALLACE or who was the subject of a prostitution ring. This issue was considered in detail during the oral hearings of HIAI Module 15 and I believe that none of the men who gave evidence to the Inquiry made an allegation of such prostitution.

Exhibit GC80

21. It is unfortunate that WALLACE did not retain the various RUC documents he allegedly had and on which GC80 was based as referred to in his November 1974 'memorandum'. A check of police records has failed to locate these documents or any reference to them and to my knowledge no individual or agency has been able to locate these documents.
22. There is a conflict between GC80 purporting to be a 'cry' for some action to be taken against child abusers and the 1975 letter around a "dirty tricks" operation of the same nature.
23. WALLACE presents no new evidence that would contest the comments made by me in my statement of the 20th May 2016 in relation to this document, at paragraphs 116 – 121 and also Exhibit GC11.
24. It appears WALLACE is at pains to defend the authenticity of the document, yet he offers no information to substantiate the contents contained within, relevant to the Kincora investigation. (e.g. WALLACE does not provide details of the female social worker who allegedly contacted him in 1972 to alert him of her concerns over Kincora).

The murder of Brian McDERMOTT

25. Mr WALLACE, in his September 2016 submissions refers to the Brian McDERMOTT murder. This was discussed in some detail in my previous statements, in particular that of the 17th June 2016 (paragraphs 90 – 106). In his

submission, WALLACE refers to a 'main suspect' who was believed to be a '*child molester who frequented Ormeau Park ... and had tenuous links with Kincora Boys' Home*'. WALLACE, however, fails to name this alleged suspect. This has not been previously mentioned by WALLACE in other material seen by the PSNI in relation to the McDERMOTT murder. This is not supported by analysis of the McDERMOTT murder file and other related papers. I would again observe as I did on the 17th June 2016 at paragraph 106, '*WALLACE told police in 2004 "I have no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDERMOTT. I am not in possession of any information that would link anyone to the McDERMOTT murder. I can confirm that I am not aware of any cover-up concerning the McDERMOTT case".*'

26. In conclusion, these documents present no further light on the perpetrators of abuse at Kincora or on those involved in covering it up. WALLACE therefore has not provided anything in his September 2016 submissions which leads me to alter any of my previous evidence tendered to the Inquiry.

Roy GARLAND

27. The HIAI have further forwarded a letter with appendices dated 26th September 2016 (KIN130014 – KIN130049). As with the approach of Colin WALLACE, it is not clear why GARLAND makes his submission now and again the timing is unfortunate. Despite an invitation to Mr GARLAND to participate in the HIAI's Public Hearing Module 15, Mr GARLAND declined to attend and therefore it is regrettably not possible to test, in public, the evidence in his submission of 26th September 2016.

28. Mr GARLAND states at KIN130015 *'I am very concerned by the factual inaccuracies, misleading information and the general use of innuendo that has permeated this stage in the proceedings of the Inquiry specifically relating both to me and to other potential witnesses. For example, a breach of my confidentiality and of my status as an alleged informer, which could expose me to serious harm. I was not an informer – had I been I now would be dead'*.

Throughout his submission to the HIAI, GARLAND appears to have one consistent issue regarding how matters were recorded or described in the HIAI transcripts. It should be noted, however, that the PSNI's evidence is based on contemporaneous material and is referenced accordingly.

29. Mr GARLAND mentions a *'breach of confidentiality'* in relation to the 1973 anonymous call (KIN130017). It should be noted that he has previously admitted making an anonymous call to the RUC Robophone in a statement to Sussex Police on 30th March 1982 (KIN40690).

30. At KIN130017 GARLAND states that it was wrong for the Inquiry to suggest he was an informer.

31. GARLAND has previously acknowledged that he provided information to a Military Intelligence Officer and has self-disclosed to the media as having

provided information to police and army about William McGRATH. The Hughes Inquiry referred to Mr GARLAND as 'Informant B'.

32. Mr GARLAND takes issue with matters that have been said either by the Counsel to the HIA or during my evidence in the Public Hearings. Every comment made by me in my Statements or Exhibits and in particular Exhibit GC5 (Personal Profile on GARLAND), Exhibit GC4 (Personal Profile on William McGRATH), GC6 (Personal Profile on James McCORMICK), GC7 (Personal Profile on Valerie SHAW) and GC20 (CULLEN and MEHARG) are all referenced back to contemporaneous material.
33. GARLAND's primary, if not only contact with the RUC, was with DC James CULLEN (see Exhibit GC19 – Personal Profile on D/Con CULLEN). At KIN130017 – KIN130018 Roy GARLAND disputes CULLEN's account of their conversations/ meetings. It is important to note that DC CULLEN is deceased and therefore comments on his actions are formed based on contemporaneous notes and reports he later wrote, following his interactions with GARLAND.
34. Mr GARLAND disputes the attribution of some information to him, both in terms of its content, veracity and indeed the validity of his being the Source. The reference for much of this material, presented to the HIAI, can be found initially in Exhibit GC20 (KIN1919 – KIN1942) and originating from documents

known by the references JC1-7 (KIN50646 – KIN50670). The provenance of JC1-7 is discussed at some detail in GC20.

35. CULLEN maintained during interview by Sussex Police (KIN40947) and in evidence to the Hughes Inquiry (KIN72182) that only one informant provided him with meaningful information about McGRATH. That person was an informant whom CULLEN met through James McCORMICK (KIN10762). This informant was Mr GARLAND.

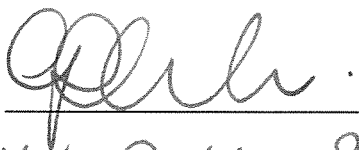
36. Mr GARLAND also in his September 2016 submission states at KIN130036 and KIN130038 that he was never asked to '*step forward*' by CULLEN to make a statement. CULLEN's notes contest this.

37. It should also be noted that when he was approached by the CASKEY investigation team in 1980, GARLAND declined to give a written statement (see KIN130027 and KIN10762).

Statement of Truth

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

Signed



Dated

14th October 2016

NAME: [GEORGE CLARKE]

DATE: [28 October 2016]

THE INQUIRY INTO HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE 1922 TO 1995

Witness Statement of GEORGE CLARKE, D/CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

I, George Clarke, will say as follows: -

1. I am a Detective Chief Superintendent in the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
I joined the RUC in December 1994. I am the Head of Public Protection within the PSNI. This Branch is also known as "C7" Branch and is part of Crime Operations Department.
2. This statement is supplementary to my previous statements dated the 20th May, 17th June, 18th August and 13th October 2016. Attention is particularly drawn to my statement of 20th May paragraphs 113-123, statement of 17th June paragraphs 73-106 and Exhibits GC10 (a Personal Profile on John Colin WALLACE) and GC11 (a review of the document known as GC80).

3. I refer to papers which were submitted to the HIAI from Mr GARLAND and Mr WALLACE dated 14th and 17th October 2016 (KIN130050-130052 and KIN 124810 – 124831).

Roy GARLAND

4. In this submission to the HIAI, Roy GARLAND criticises how MCGRATH was referred to as a homosexual as opposed to a child abuser and states that not all homosexuals are paedophiles. I would comment that the PSNI have never stated that “all homosexuals are paedophiles or child abusers”. Indeed at paragraph 150 of my statement of 20/05/2016 I state *“that it must be clearly and abundantly understood that there is no rationale whatsoever to conclude that a homosexual man is, on the grounds of his sexual orientation, unsuitable to work with boys or predisposed to paedophilia.”*
5. Mr GARLAND challenges the suggestion that Valerie SHAW used the word ‘affair’ to describe his relationship with McGRATH. Information that PSNI provided to the Inquiry in relation to Valerie SHAW was based on contemporaneous material that she had provided to the RUC and Terry Review Team in the 1980s.
6. Mr GARLAND suggests that as a result of his actions as a ‘whistle-blower’, he has previously ‘faced a serious risk of violence’. The PSNI have no record that GARLAND has been a victim of serious violence.

7. Roy GARLAND has himself previously placed information in the public domain on the subject of Kincora and William MCGRATH, including participating in the 2014 Spotlight programme 'Kincora', which aired on 07/10/14.
8. It is not for PSNI to comment on GARLAND's accusations over the role of MI5 and MI6 in relation to Kincora and Faith House.
9. In my previous witness statements and exhibits, the PSNI have outlined in detail GARLAND's interaction with the RUC, including the anonymous telephone call he made in May 1973. (See statement dated 20/05/16 paragraphs 35-52, statement dated 13/10/16 paragraphs 27-37 and Exhibit GC5). My assessment was based on contemporaneous documentation. GARLAND admits in this most recent submission to that Inquiry that he provided a "*first hand witness account*" to D/Con CULLEN in 1973 and 1974. GARLAND criticises "*the tardiness of the police*" in addressing his concerns. What happened with the information given to CULLEN by GARLAND has been the subject of much commentary in previous witness statements to the Inquiry and my assessment of same still stands.
10. In this submission GARLAND suggests that James McCORMICK told him in the "mid 1970s" of the "three abusers" [MAINS, SEMPLE and McGRATH]. The PSNI do not hold any information to confirm GARLAND's supposition that James McCORMICK knew of the abuse being committed by McGRATH's co-accused in Kincora, prior to 1980.

11. It is of note that Mr GARLAND now offers himself for interview by the HIA Inquiry having had the opportunity to consider the evidence of all witnesses to the Inquiry.

COLIN WALLACE

12. WALLACE's opening paragraphs of this October 2016 submission focuses on a News of the World article (in which WALLACE is referred) dated 21/02/82 (KIN124820). WALLACE claims this article and his reference therein corroborates his assertion that he *"highlighted, at the time of [his] disciplinary hearing in September 1975, the existence of what we believed to be 'a male prostitution ring'".* I would comment that this article makes no reference to WALLACE's knowledge of child abuse in Kincora but refers to his knowledge of a *"male prostitution ring – and the British Intelligence knowledge of it – in 1975".*

13. In this submission WALLACE confirms that he shared his allegations about *"homosexual prostitution at a children's home in Belfast"* with the Army, IPCS and MoD **not the RUC.**

14. In the paragraphs entitled *"Information Policy Documents"* (KIN124811) WALLACE claims that he tried to get the press and not the RUC to investigate McGRATH and his activities, on the instructions of General LENG. Information Policy were *"not to be seen by the RUC to be disseminating allegations of child sexual activities ... [which] was a very sensitive issue in terms of Army/ RUC relationships".* This approach as described by WALLACE appears to be at

variance with his conclusion in the document known as GC80 where he states that the purpose of GC80 was to *“make one final attempt to get the RUC to investigate the matter or at least discuss the matter with RUCLO”*. This would suggest that the Military had previously attempted to raise the allegations with the RUC which goes against WALLACE’s most recent submission to the HIAI.

15. As was discussed in my previous statement and attached exhibits, despite his alleged concerns about Kincora and wider concerns about child abuse, WALLACE never mentioned Kincora to any of those journalists to whom he was providing briefings and documents in the mid -1970s. This is also at variance with what WALLACE says in this submission in relation to the *“TARA Press Briefing Document”* where he says that *“it is also abundantly clear from the above that I gave the press more information about MCGRATH and Tara than the Intelligence Services are now prepared to admit to your Inquiry”* (KIN124813).

16. WALLACE states no official including those named in the HIAI’s transcripts *“ever made contact with me to ask me any questions about my allegations”*. It is not clear if WALLACE is including RUC officers as these officials; if he is including the RUC in his observations I would highlight Exhibit GC10 – Personal Profile on John Colin WALLACE which includes a detailed chronology of the RUC’s attempts to speak with Mr WALLACE.

17. At KIN124814 WALLACE in reference to an article published in the Phoenix magazine in 1983 highlights the allegations that the RUC leaked selected parts of the Terry Report. The PSNI have no information to substantiate this claim.

There is no evidence to suggest that the RUC, during enquiries into drugs activities in Kincora became aware of allegations of homosexuality at the home or that this or any investigation relating to Kincora was carried out by George CASKEY in 1973.

18. In his October 2016 submission at KIN124814-124816 WALLACE makes reference to a number of individuals, including NIO officials who feature in the Phoenix article as well as Chris MOORE's book about Kincora. The PSNI hold no information to connect any of these people to abuse at Kincora and no allegation has been made to police by any Kincora resident against any of those named.

19. WALLACE makes further reference to the Phoenix article concerning allegations made by Brian GEMMELL. Brian GEMMELL refused to cooperate with the HIA Inquiry and the PSNI have no evidence to substantiate GEMMELL's allegations. It is of note that in GEMMELL's previous statement to the RUC which he provided in 1982, he did not inform police of these allegations as per the Phoenix article.

20. At KIN124816 under the heading "*Report by Ian CAMERON (MI5)*" WALLACE claims that he gave the journalist Robert FISK a number of documents including material on Tara and McGRATH. In the material held by the PSNI relating to the 1975 investigation, conducted by the RUC, into the passing of classified information by WALLACE, no material relating to either Tara or McGRATH were found in the search of FISK's home in Hillsborough. Furthermore during interview, and in his subsequent statements to the RUC in 1975, when

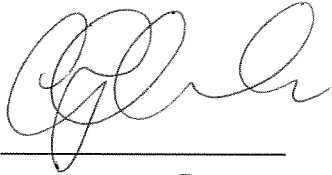
describing his role in black propaganda, WALLACE did not mention Tara or MCGRATH.

21. WALLACE, at KIN124818, refers to the extent of Intelligence Services knowledge about William MCGRATH and Tara before 1980. I will comment that the PSNI have provided the HIA Inquiry with all intelligence relating to Tara and MCGRATH which are held by police.

Statement of Truth

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

Signed



Dated

28th October 2016.