

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: STEPHEN MARTIN NOAKES

30163

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: CIVIL SERVANTADDRESS: C/O HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND, LISBURN

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 20th day of December 19 82

(Sgd) S E Cooke, Inspector

(Sgd) Stephen M Noakes

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am the Joint Intelligence Research Officer attached to G2 Branch at Headquarters Northern Ireland. My job is to prepare studies and papers for G2 Branch HQNI on all aspects of intelligence in relation to Northern Ireland. I have been shown a report (marked SWJS7) by Inspector Cooke. This is a report prepared by me in March/April 1982 for Colonel Westropp who was Head of G2 Branch. The information contained in this report was obtained from a single file headed 'TARA' number 5523/6. My report was based mainly on documents which I now see marked SWJS1, SWJS2, SWJS10 and SWJS11. The reason for the request to prepare this paper was the G2 Branch's interest in contemporary newspaper reports of the implications of the Kincora Affair on the Northern Ireland scene. The Branch were interested in the possible impact of the affair on Loyalist politicians and paramilitaries. In the course of preparing this paper I consulted various file lists looking for any reference to Kincora related subjects. The only file I found to be relevant was the one referred to already in this statement. I am aware of no other files on this subject and my interest in the Kincora Affair and related matters ended shortly after the preparation of my report.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) Stephen M Noakes

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Copy No 1 of 1

KINCORA

①

KIN-30316

1. General.

a. On 16 Dec 81 William McGrath and two others (probably irrelevant in this context) were convicted of buggery-related offences. The trial followed allegations made in 1980 by the "Irish Independent" and Gerry Fitt about incidents at the Kincora Boys Home.

b. That much is known. However, speculation continues that there is much more to the affair than has so far emerged. This has led to the setting up of a private enquiry by the Government. Allegations made fall into two categories: that the situation at Kincora was known much earlier, but nothing done; and that there has been a cover-up which has blocked investigations. (Even now the private enquiry was only to have been into the social welfare aspects of the case. The RUC is investigating possible further criminal proceedings).

c. Newspapers are alleging that the RUC, the Army and prominent Loyalist figures knew of Kincora before the mid-70s and that several RUC and other investigations were blocked. There does seem to be truth in these assertions. The question yet to be answered is why there should be such a cover-up and why certain figures were (and remain) unwilling to pursue the Kincora affair. There may be security ramifications.

d. All this revolves around the figure of William McGrath, who in 1971 became the house father at Kincora. He is homosexual. He is also reported to have been OC TARA - a shadowy grouping (not a paramilitary organisation as such) of staunch, elitist Loyalists - founder of the esoteric 'Ireland's Heritage' Orange Lodge, member of the Free Presbyterian Church and associate of Unionist politicians.

e. From what little intelligence is available it is possible to make the following assessments of the ramifications to the major parties involved.

2. Army.

a. Knowledge. Newspapers have alleged that the Army knew of McGrath's activities in the mid-70s, but did nothing about them. In particular David McKitterick of the Irish Times says that in 1975 a British Army intelligence operative told him that McGrath was a homosexual and that he was OC TARA. He does not allege that he was told McGrath was working at Kincora or that McGrath was involved in any vice rings. McKitterick was given such information by Colin Wallace, then Army Press Officer, Lisburn. (A copy is still on our files). Wallace clearly drew heavily upon a Secret Army report written in July 1974 on the subject of TARA. Army papers and source reports still on file show that in the mid-70s, Army intelligence did have evidence that McGrath was a homosexual, that he was OC TARA, that he was working at a boys home (first identification of Kincora by name on file in Jan 77), that he had connections with several prominent Loyalists and that he was using homosexuality as a lever for influence. It is not known what if any of this was passed to other agencies for investigation. Much of what follows on the implications of Kincora is based on this Army intelligence, which largely consists of source reporting of various gradings.

b. Cover-up. There have been allegations that one reason for the alleged blocking of investigations into Kincora is that a man at Kincora (almost

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RESTRICTED

certainly McGrath) was protected because he was supplying details about Protestant paramilitary organisations. McGrath would clearly (see following) have been in a position to gather information of great interest. On file there is only one paper which might suggest that the Army did, or were thinking of running, William McGrath as a source. In a Secret memorandum dated 26 Feb 75 sent by the then GSO3 A to the then RO2 the following is said in conclusion about McGrath: "An intelligent though devious man who needs extremely careful 'handling', I do not at present fully trust him but he is undoubtedly a mine of useful information on past incidents, organisation and personalities". The possibility cannot be discounted that McGrath's known homosexual activities were also used in attempts at black propaganda. If either of these possibilities were true and made public the ramifications of the Army's involvement are obvious.

3. RUC. The RUC does appear to have had several opportunities prior to 1981 to investigate the Kincora boys home:

- a. 1971. A complaint was made upon the employment of McGrath at Kincora. Nothing came of any RUC investigation.
- b. As early as 1975 social workers, who wanted to investigate complaints made to them about vice at the home, were repeatedly given assurances that officers were already under investigation by the RUC and Government. Again nothing seems to have resulted.
- c. 1976. The Irish Times alleges that an RUC investigation into a homosexual prostitution ring involving Kincora boys and at least 7 men was blocked. The 7 are said to include 2 seconded Brits in the NIO, 2 JPs and RUC and businessmen.
- d. 1977. The suicide of a former Kincora boy was investigated but no homosexual or vice crimes were brought to light.
- e. 1980. Following newspaper revelations an RUC investigation led to the conviction of McGrath et al.

It is not clear why earlier investigations were not so fruitful. It may be irrelevant, but William McGrath's son, Worthington (also a TARA member) was employed at this time as an RUC (R) constable at Strandtown RUC Station, the office responsible for the patch in which Kincora is situated.

4. Loyalist Figures.

a. Knowledge McGrath's homosexual activities at Kincora were probably known in the mid-70s to several prominent Loyalist politicians and leaders. An Army report (undated but from 1976 or 77) states that Paisley, Molyneaux and Martin Smyth all knew McGrath and had been told of his activities. So far as was known by the report's author no action had been taken by any of them.

(1) Paisley. Valerie Shaw, one-time secretary at Paisley's Martyrs' Memorial Church (MMC), has stated adamantly that she acquainted Paisley with McGrath's homosexuality and employment at Kincora in October 1973. Paisley has said that he was told of McGrath's proclivities in 1975. He later changed this to 1974, but denied all knowledge of his work at Kincora. This is hard to accept in view of the facts that Paisley had known McGrath since at least 1969, that one of Paisley's close political associates at the time, Clifford Smyth, lived with McGrath for (reportedly)

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RESTRICTED

8 years, that McGrath was a member of and 'assisted' at Paisley's MMC and that Paisley probably did know both of McGrath's homosexuality and his job at the boys home, but did nothing about either. KIN-30318

(2) Martin Smyth. Smyth accepts that he was told of McGrath's homosexuality and place of work by Shaw in 1975. Her statement was corroborated at the time (as it was to Paisley) by a former Kincora boy who alleged he had been corrupted there. Smyth says that he notified the 'relevant authorities' of the matter.

(3) Others. Other Loyalists who must have been aware of the situation were, according to Army reports:

David Brown - Deputy Editor Protestant Telegraph.

Clifford Smyth- DUP Convention member and future parliamentary candidate.

Frank Miller
Jnr - OUP Councillor.

James Highburn- Treasurer MMC.

All 4 were TARA members. Brown and Smyth are reported to have been lovers of McGrath. Millar is his son-in-law and once lodged at Kincora.

b. Cover-up. It is again unclear why Paisley, among others, should deny knowledge of Kincora or, rather, not have done anything about it in the mid-70s. This fits uneasily with the hardline Loyalists' public stand against sodomy etc. It does seem that McGrath used others' homosexuality both as a lure to gather people round him (this seems a major reason for the membership of TARA) and as a means of influence over them. An Army report of April 1973 states that McGrath is alleged to have kept members in TARA by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. A later Army report indicates that the Red Hand Commandos once had a 'contract' out on McGrath. One reason for this move was said to be that McGrath was known to be responsible for circulating rumours about John McKeague (OC RHC) and his homosexuality. More alarmingly there is a further January 1976 Army report which makes 3 related assertions:

(1) That Paisley appeared to fear McGrath, who was a member of the MMC, and that McGrath was able to use threats to get use of the MMC (This is contradicted by Paisley's recent press statements that he banned McGrath from his pulpits in 1975).

(2) That Paisley was closely surrounded by TARA members and that, although not a member, Paisley has close ties with TARA (Although TARA membership had an inordinate number of homosexuals, others could be attracted to it by political considerations).

(3) That intelligence suggested that Paisley had done a U-turn on a major issue of policy (voluntary coalitions) because of pressure from McGrath. This is apparently supported by an independent source report.

It is possible that in the mid-70s McGrath may have had some hold over Paisley and other leading figures, who may have protected him. However, it must be stressed that this office has nothing to suggest that Paisley et al are or have been homosexual or have laid themselves open to 'black-mail'. Once again if this were to be proven wrong in public the ramifications for the careers of Paisley and others are clear.

3 of 3

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STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: STEPHEN WILLIAM JOHN SAUNDERS

KIN-30156

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MAJOR - DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S ROYAL REGIMENTADDRESS: C/O HQNI, LISBURN

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

Dated this 17th day of December 19 82

(Sgd) S E Cooke, Inspector

(Sgd) S W J Saunders

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am at present the SO2 G2 at Headquarters Northern Ireland. This means that I am the main co-ordinating Staff Officer in the G2 (Intelligence) Branch at Headquarters, Lisburn, Northern Ireland. When the police started their enquiries into the allegations surrounding Kincora Boys' Hostel and the Army was contacted, I was appointed by Colonel Westropp, the senior officer of my branch, to assist the police in their enquiries and to search and to provide any documentary evidence considered relevant. My subsequent search embraced not only Headquarters Northern Ireland but also the Headquarters of 39 Infantry Brigade. I was advised by D/Superintendent Caskey and **Captain L** of the SIB as to the nature of the documents which would be relevant to the enquiry. I have subsequently extracted the following documents which I now produce as exhibits SWJS1 - 10. Exhibit SWJS1 is a report classified 'Secret' signed by Major Halford-Macleod and dated 28 January 1976 with file number 13912/2. This document is number 2 copy of 4 copies. Number 1 copy of this document is contained in the HQNI 'Tara' file (5523/6). The number 2 copy I retrieved from the G2 Branch at 39 Infantry Brigade, Lisburn. The other 2 copies would have been produced for the internal use of 3 Infantry Brigade which was the source of this document. 3 Infantry Brigade disbanded in January 1981 and it must be presumed that copies 3 and 4 were destroyed. SWJS2 is a one-page document. This document is dated in two parts, 6 July 1974 and 13 July 1974. It is classified 'Secret' and marked

SIGNATURE

S W J Saunders

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BEEN WRITTEN

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STATEMENT C [REDACTED]

KIN-30157

STATEMENT OF: STEPHEN W J SAUNDERSCONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

'UK EYES A'. I understand this to mean that it would only be seen by regular army personnel. Exhibit SWJS3 is a Military Intelligence Source Report cover dated 22 May 1975. Exhibits SWJS2 and 3 like exhibit SWJS1 were received from 39 Infantry Brigade. SWJS4 is a secret memorandum signed by **Major C** dated 26 February 1975 and headed 'William McGrath (TARA)' which I recovered from HQNI TARA file numbered 5523/6. Exhibit SWJS5 is a two-page document headed 'TARA' with a file reference SF/704/INT and is undated. This I recovered from HQNI TARA file reference number 5523/6. SWJS6 is an undated two-page document with a file reference number of 3350/18 which I recovered from 39 Infantry Brigade. Exhibit SWJS7 is a three-page typed document, unsigned, which I believe was produced in 1982 by Mr Noakes, a civil servant, employed in G2 Branch HQNI. SWJS8 is a one-page document which has attached to it a photocopy of a booklet by Clifford Smith. This was retrieved from 39 Infantry Brigade's file. Exhibit SWJS9 is a one-page document dated 10 July 1974. It is marked 'Secret UK EYES A' and signed by **Major C**. This document I got from the HQNI TARA file. Exhibit SWJS10 is a document dated 5.1.77 and is an extract from MIONI page 74 and graded B2 information. I recovered this document from HQNI TARA file and would appear to have originated from RUC Special Branch. It has the HQNI file number 5512. The documents that I retrieved from 39 Infantry Brigade all came from the same file which relates to TARA. I have been asked to research a document which has the following reference number FOLIO 4782/9/76LB. It is marked 'Classified and Confidential' and is undated. Having studied this document it is my opinion that this is not a military document as it bears none of the hallmarks of military procedure. I cannot trace this file number or attribute it to a military origin. I also conducted a search for a copy of this document in military files and could not find one.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd) S W J Saunders

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT OF

STATEMENT OF: STEPHEN WILLIAM JOHN SAUNDERS

KIN-30158

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

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MAJOR

ADDRESS: C/O HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND, LISBURN

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

Dated this 20th day of December 19 82

(Sgd) S E Cooke, Inspector

(Sgd) S W J Saunders

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

Since my previous statement made on 17 December 1982 I now wish to produce a two-page document headed 'Extremist Protestant Secret Organisation TARA' which I now see marked SWJS11. This document which was originally in the TARA file 5523/6 had been extracted by me and placed in a file marked 'Kincora' number 2924, April 82, because I believed it to be relevant to the enquiry and was overtasked when producing the documents referred to in my statement of 18 December 1982.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) S W J Saunders

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WHEN THE
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HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND

British Forces Post Office 825

Army Network Lisburn Military } ext
Post Office Lisburn 5111 }

2209

Copy No 3 of 3-16 382

KIN-30322

(18)

G Int
HQ 8 Inf Bde

Your reference

Our reference SF/704/INT

Date 6 Jul 74

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTSSECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

1. The existence of a loyalist organisation known as TARA has been known since 1972. It is believed that the organisation has close links with the Orange Order. The name TARA is taken from the "Kingdom of Tara" which was formed in Ireland in 500 BC, and is the "Seat of Irish Kings".
2. Little was heard of TARA until the appearance of posters in Belfast on 11 Apr 73. The posters were issued by TARA which called itself "The hard core of Protestant resistance". The TARA message was "Resistance with Responsibility".
3. "TARA is formed in Platoons of 20. Each platoon has one Sgt, a QM and an IO. Each member pays 50p dues per month; one half goes to a central fund and the other half to the platoon." This info dated 16 Apr 73.
4. James Hanna (deceased, Ex D of Ops UVF) stated that TARA was a network of cells throughout the Province composed of loyal Protestants each of whom possessed a legal weapon. These men were prepared to use their weapons in an emergency. TARA was not a Domsday force.
5. Other than this, very little is known about TARA which has always been shrouded in mystery. (It claims to be a secret organisation). Some personalities known are:-
 - a. William McGrath, 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, Belfast. CO of TARA; has Communist leanings and a reputed homosexual.
 - b. Frank Millar, [REDACTED], Belfast. Adjnt TARA. Connections with OV's. Used to live with McGrath....!
 - c. Clifford Smyth, possibly Carryduff, North Belfast. Former IO of TARA. Elected DUP member for North Antrim on 21 Jun 74.
 - d. David Brown, Bangor. Admin Officer TARA. Subject is a close associate of Paisley. He is also Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph.
 - e. UDR Captain N [REDACTED] Ex member of TARA and a frequent speaker on DUP platforms.
6. A recent report stated that a TARA organisation has appeared in the Larne area, with the HQ approximately 10 miles outside Larne. Personalities are:-
 - a. [REDACTED] Frequents the HQ regularly to receive his instructions.
 - b. [REDACTED] Ex UDA Company Commander; is also regularly in touch with TARA groups.

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7. A recent report by MIO P Div states that TARA groups are thought to be three groups, each of nine men in Crebilly, Slatt and Broughshane areas. KIN-30323

Major C

: Major
: for Chief of Staff

Copy to:

G Int
HQ 3 Inf Bde

Reference TARA . (new right-wing organisation reported in press 11/4/73)

NAME. TARA. one word- individual letters have no significance.

C.O. William McGrath. 5 Greenmount Ave. Upper Newtownards Rd. Belfast.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

1. use

Admin Offr. David Brown. Bangor. deputy editor - Protestant Telegraph

TARA File
TOMESQ HALL
19 SEP 76

C.O's assistant. (?)

B

B

Details - C.O. uses non-existent evangelical mission as a front; homosexual; said to have attended meeting in Dublin, prior to troubles where three representatives of Eastern Bloc countries were present; thought to owe more allegiance to Red flag than Union Jack or Tricolour and has conned many genuine people into membership, keeping them enamored by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated.

Details - TARA organized initially in platoons of 20, now probably in Coys and drawn almost exclusively from members of the Orange Order; each ptn. had Sgt, CM, and L.O.; contributions - 50p per man per month - half to a central fund, half kept at ptn level; ptns were able to draw on central fund if opportunity to buy st. 13 arose; meetings held in Clifton St. Orange Hall about every two weeks under name of Orange Discussion Group; training in radio, weapons and lectures in guerrilla tactics.

Background. Ian Paisley, Molyneux (MP), Rev. Martin Smith, and Sir Knox Cunningham all said to know McGrath, and to have been told of his activities. So far as is known no action has been taken by any of them.

We have the proclamation, and full page column in journal etc in TARA file covering

Dd.4925(3.120pds.3/72.B1&C20p)71.22118

Distribution: -

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

File Number

Officer of Origin SB Number

Station Newtownards

Ref.

20/1/163

Date of information 16.4.73

Typed on 17.4.73

REPORT

T I

T OF REPORT

T A R A

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

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

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

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

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

Not Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.

Grading

COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR

COMMENT OF SUBMITTING OFFICER (where applicable)

Further details, when obtained will be submitted.

COMMENT BY HEADQUARTERS

SB Number

RT III

is, interest,
it to which
lined by other sources.

PSNI Docs - annotation
added by the HIA Inquiry

SB Number [REDACTED]

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

PA - Tara file [signature]

S

Division

C1

Sub-Division/Department

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SECT

Station/Branch

4.2.80

Date

SUBJECT BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE ORGANISATION KNOWN AS TARA AND SOME OF ITS

PRINCIPLE MEMBERS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF C1(A)

To Superintendent C1(1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form 51/1

OCD-25-(169pg) Sussex Police State

UDR Captain N

STATEMENT OF:

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

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Captain (Full time) Ulster Defence Regiment

ADDRESS: c/o R.U.C. Headquarters, Knock, Belfast.

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

Dated this 6th day of April 19 82

G. Harrison D/Supt.

UDR Captain N

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I refer to a previous statement made on 30th July 1980.

The first time I met William McGRATH was at a public meeting in the Clarence Place Hall in 1966/67. After listening to the lecture by McGRATH I and a few other people had a word with him, just social chat etc.

I knew a man called John BRYANS through a common religious interest and I asked him for advice about joining the Orange Order. He was the Grand Master of the Orange Order for Ireland. In consequence of speaking to Mr. BRYANS I received a letter from William McGRATH and subsequently became a member of the Orange Lodge that McGRATH belonged to in Clifton Street, Belfast. After a short time there was a great deal of local controversy over the prospect of a visit by the Bishop of Ripon to Northern Ireland. The Bishop of Ripon's views were unpopular and the Orange Order was opposed to his visit. At this time McGRATH was surrounded by a group of young men which included David BROWN, Clifford SMYTH and Roy GARLAND. These young men belonged to different lodges and McGRATH had played a prominent part in the organisation of a public demonstration by the Orange Lodges against the Bishop's visit. Because of the protest the visit was called off. Even so, McGRATH and others wished to continue the demonstration, but the majority of Orangemen

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UDR Captain N

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voted against this, and because of this difference of views a great deal of bitterness ensued. I then contemplated leaving the Orange Order and mentioned this to various friends in the Orange Order. This prompted discussions between McGRATH and myself, and this culminated in my talking with McGRATH in my car one evening. He spoke about Orange Order matters with a view to me seeking to reconcile some of the young men who were in discord with some of the Orange Order senior members. He discussed the moral problems of one of the three young men I have mentioned earlier in this statement but whose name I prefer not to disclose. The other matter he mentioned was his belief that it was possible for two males to have a love for one another and express it physically, and referred to Jonathan and David. I realised that McGRATH was making a homosexual approach and this conversation confirmed my earlier suspicions about him. I stopped the conversation and drove him to his original pick-up point. I immediately went to the home of a man in the Orange Order and expressed my concern about McGRATH and my fears that he was a homosexual. This friend said he had heard similar talk from other people. I never spoke to McGRATH again. On this friend's advice I was taken to see the Reverend Martin SMYTH and I told him of my suspicions. He appeared to have some knowledge of such talk about McGRATH. I advised a few friends about what I thought about McGRATH. I also told, during the next few years, leading people such as Jim MOLYNEAUX, William CRAIG and the Reverend Ian PAISLEY. In connection with the latter I made a point of seeing him and told him that I was concerned about the moral and political activities of BROWN, GARLAND, Clifford SMYTH and particularly McGRATH. This meeting was in the early 70's and before GARLAND broke from McGRATH. PAISLEY was concerned about David BROWN because he was one

STATEMENT OF:

CONTINUATION PAGE NO:

of the co-editors of the Protestant Telegraph. His reaction was to invite me to meet BROWN in PAISLEY's presence and confront BROWN with my suspicions, but although I agreed to do so, the meeting never took place. In the early seventies when GARLAND had broken from McGRATH, I was asked to meet a Police officer, whom I believe was named CULLEN. I met him and told him what I knew about McGRATH. I was not aware that McGRATH was working at Kincora at this time. In the Summer of 1973 together with a U.D.R. colleague, UDR Major H, a Military Intelligence report on TARA and McGRATH was prepared detailing what was known about his involvement with TARA. I have never met and do not know Colin WALLACE.

(signed) UDR Captain N

E -
CLASSIFICATION

E

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND
British Forces Post Office 825Army Network Lisburn Military
Post Office Lisburn 5111

E - TEL EXT

E - SECTION
DESIGNATION

E - FILE REFERENCE

Your reference

Our reference

Date

22 April 1976

BOX 500

Copied to: D - MI5 DIRECTOR

DOI

E - FILE REFERENCE

In an article in the New Statesman on 19 March 1976 about the extreme Loyalist organisation TARA (copy attached marked A) Robert FISK refers to "the Army's account of their activities collated by an intelligence officer at Lisburn".

2. The reference is almost certainly to a summary on TARA (copy attached, marked B) held in the AIS records at HQNI. The information in the summary was no doubt drawn from G (Int) files at a time when the IP element within the AIS was working closely - too closely! - with G (Int).

3. WALLACE would have had access to the AIS file and I do not think there is much doubt that, also in this instance, he was FISK's source.

4. The passages which have been underlined had been published in one form or another, previously.

E - SIGNATURE

ENCL 3

26 APR 1976

E - SIGNATURE

I D Cameron

E - FILE
REFERENCE

Enc:

E - ADMIN
ANNOTATIONE -
CLASSIFICATION

Reference TARA . (new right-wing organisation reported in press 11/4/73)

NAME. TARA. one word- individual letters have no significance.

C.O. William McGrath. 5 Greenmount Ave. Upper Newtownards Rd. Belfast.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

1. use

Admin Offr. David Brown. Bangor. deputy editor - Protestant Telegraph

TARA File
TOMESQ HALL
19 SEP 76

C.O's assistant. (?)

B

B

Details - C.O. uses non-existent evangelical mission as a front; homosexual; said to have attended meeting in Dublin, prior to troubles where three representatives of Eastern Bloc countries were present; thought to own more allegiance to Red flag than Union Jack or Tricolour and has conned many genuine people into membership, keeping them enamored by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated.

Details - TARA organized initially in platoons of 20, now probably in Coys and drawn almost exclusively from members of the Orange Order; each ptn. had Sgt, CM, and L.O.; contributions - 50p per man per month - half to a central fund, half kept at ptn level; ptns were able to draw on central fund if opportunity to buy st. 13 arose; meetings held in Clifton St. Orange Hall about every two weeks under name of Orange Discussion Group; training in radio, weapons and lectures in guerrilla tactics.

Background. Ian Paisley, Molyneux (MP), Rev. Martin Smith, and Sir Knox Cunningham all said to know McGrath, and to have been told of his activities. So far as is known no action has been taken by any of them.

We have the proclamation, and full page column in journal etc in TARA file covering

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-80249 ether A.

off the cuff' information on TARA
for the Press.

Information Policy

File pl

AD

JLC

Under. 1P

TARA

TARA first came to notice in the late sixties when the group issued a statement to the press claiming to be "the hard core of Protestant resistance", and it is thought that the organisation was set up as a counter to the civil disturbances associated with the NICRA marches.

The name TARA is derived from the place where the ancient high kings of Ireland were crowned and is, therefore, an unusual choice of title for a loyalist paramilitary group.

Operating from its HQ at Clifton Street Orange Hall, Belfast, as 'The Orange Discussion Group', TARA was organised initially into platoons of 20 or so men and run on military lines not unlike the old Ulster Special Constabulary ('B' Specials). Membership is drawn almost exclusively from the Orange Order and each platoon has a Sgt/OM (Quartermaster) and IO (Intelligence Officer). Contributions: 50p per month - half to a central fund - half at pin level. Pins are able to draw on the central fund if the opportunity to buy stores arises. Training includes radio, weapons and guerrilla tactics.

The OC is William McGRATH. He is a known homosexual who has conned many people into membership by threatening them with revealing homosexual activities which he himself initiated. He is a prominent figure in Unionist Party politics and in the Orange Order.

McGRATH uses a non-existent evangelical mission as a front for his homosexual activities and also runs a home for children on the Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast (Tel: B'fast 657838). Also at [redacted] Newtownards Road (B'fast [redacted]).

The TARA 2 i/c is Roy GARLAND, ^{he said he resigned} a close personal friend of McGRATH and his former employer.

McGRATH's 'ADC' is Frank MILLER who comes from the Shore Road area of Belfast and who is also an active member of the Unionist Party. He is the author of a number of political pamphlets including one called 'Dangers and Sinister Realities'.

TARA's 'Intelligence Officer' is Clifford SMITH who lives with McGRATH, and the group's 'Admin Officer' is David BROWN from Bangor Co Down. BROWN is Deputy Editor of Rev PAISLEY's 'Protestant Telegraph'.

Other people closely associated with McGRATH and aware of his activities are Thomas PASSMORE, Rev PAISLEY, Rev Martin SMITH, James MOLYNEAUX and Sir Knox CUNNINGHAM OC MP.

* 'Ulster's children of conflict'. New Society 15. Apr 71

Do M. FENSEL ?
RUM

?? Samuel Doonan or William Wilson

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

~~OFFICIAL SENSITIVE PERSONAL~~

KIN-80247

Lchwr A

(3)

Broderick, has confirmed publicly that in 1973 he had in his possession the document headed 'TARA', which bears in his handwriting the words "Clerks IP". Mr Broderick has also confirmed that he instructed me to release its contents to the Press. That document formed the basis for my press briefings on TARA and Kincora in 1973/74 and was used to produce the Army's unattributable press briefing document on the subject. Paragraphs 4 & 5 of the enclosed document state:

"The OC is William McGrath. He is a known homosexual who has conned many people into membership by threatening them with revealing homosexual activities which he himself initiated. He is a prominent figure in Unionist Party politics and in the Orange Order".

"McGrath uses a non-existent evangelical mission as a front for his homosexual activities and also runs a home for children on the (236) Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast (Tel: B'fast 657838)."

Ironically, a series of handwritten notes (attached) which David McKittrick of The Independent claims he made during a briefing I gave to him in 1973/74 contains the following additional information about McGrath:

"CO Wm McGrath, 188 Upper Newtownards Road [REDACTED]

Rev William McCrea?

4 Greenwood Avenue.

McGrath said to have attended meeting Dublin with 3 reps of Eastern bloc countries present - before troubles".

In a story in the Irish Times on 21 March 1981, McKittrick wrote:

"Once, for example, I asked him [Wallace] what he knew about the small Loyalist group, TARA. My notes, which I still have, show that he gave me the name, address and telephone number of its commanding officer and the names of four other prominent members (including two who are now in senior positions in a Unionist political party)."

"Much of the information was clearly correct and was verified from other sources. But there were also some pieces clearly aimed at blackening the reputation of paramilitary or political figures. For example, a document from Wallace on the TARA group described one of its leaders in the following terms: 'He [McGrath] is said to be a homosexual and has conned many people into membership by threatening them with revealing homosexual activities which he had initiated. He is also thought to owe more allegiance to the Red Flag than to either the Union Jack or the Tricolour'."

~~OFFICIAL SENSITIVE PERSONAL~~

RESTRICTED

KIN-30200

TARA

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

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

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

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

RESTRICTED

David McKittick

KIN-30201

The IO, Clifford Smith, lives with McGrath. The Admin officer is David Brown from Bangor; he is also deputy editor of the Protestant Telegraph. The CO's assistant is Frankie Miller, who lives off the Shore Road, Belfast; he has written a book called 'Dangers and Sinister Realities' and has appeared on television.

Militarily, the organisation was initially in platoons of 20 but is now probably in companies. Each platoon had a sergeant, a quartermaster and an IO. Contributions were 50p per man per month, of which half went to a central fund and half was kept at platoon level. Platoons were able to draw on a central fund if the opportunity to buy funds arose. Meetings were held in Clifton Street Orange Hall about every two weeks under the name of an Orange Discussion Group when there was training in radio, weapons and lectures in tactics.

RESTRICTED

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

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

The habits of ex-internees

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

In fact, according to The Sunday Times's sources, these figures were "a complete fiction." The intelligence reports actually put the figure at less than 20 per cent. But these reports did not reach either the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, or Ministers at Westminster. Joe Haines, the Prime Minister's Press secretary at the time, says that the figure for re-involvement of internees given to the Cabinet was more than 40 per cent. "We felt that elements in the Army were working against us," he told me.

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

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

The Army was equally unhappy about the dialogue established by Rees between Northern Ireland officials and Provisional Sinn Féin. Many senior officers thought the Government was being soft on the Provos. In early 1975, an Army intelligence summary appeared to underline

this by indicating that Seamus Twomey, head of the Provisional IRA, was not to be arrested if seen by the Army.

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

who wasn't

THE GENERAL charge that the army used black propaganda against Ulster politicians has been made before. We now have first-hand details of how attempts were made by the army to discredit the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, and William Craig, head of the Vanguard Party. Two reporters, from The Sunday Times and The Irish Times attended an army briefing at Lisburn in 1974 to discuss the disappearance of the German businessman Thomas Niedermayer who was abducted from his house in Belfast at the end of 1973. The information officer attempted to link the Niedermayer abduction with William Craig. The allegation proved wholly untrue. One German daily paper made the costly mistake of printing it and in the legal dispute which followed Craig received £8,000/.

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

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

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

The Sunday Times has one document which the source at the Northern Ireland Office claims to identify positively as an army forgery. The leaflet, which purports to be the work of an organisation called The Covenanters, was shown to him, our source claims, by a member of the army's Information Policy Unit who claimed it was their own work. The leaflet is a laudable attack on the violence of the paramilitary organisations, the UDA and UVF, and claims that the Covenanters have the motto "truth, freedom and loyalty" and represent the Protestant working class. Unfortunately no such organisation can be traced anywhere in Northern Ireland. Nor can its chairman, named as "S. Cairns," or its secretary, "Mr. Wilson."

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

KIN-30198

Sunday Times

13 Mar 7

Concluded.

RESTRICTED

KIN-30210

Army knew 'housefather' homosexual

By David McKiltrick

A BRITISH Army Intelligence operative told me in 1975 that William McGrath, one of the figures in the Kinvara Boys Home case, was a homosexual. He and other sources also told me that McGrath was the head of Tara, a shadowy extreme Loyalist organisation.

McGrath, who was sentenced to four years yesterday after admitting 13 charges including buggery, gross indecency and indecent assault, was at that time "Housefather" at the Kinvara Home, with responsibility for the welfare of boys aged between 15 and 18 years of age.

I did not know this at the time. It cannot now be established whether Military Intelligence passed their information on to the RUC, but clearly a serious lapse occurred on the part of either the army or the police.

The army should have told the police that a known homosexual was helping to run a home for teenage boys, and the police, if they were informed, should have investigated to see if any offences had taken place.

My information came from Colin Wallace, who was at that time chief civilian press officer at British Army headquarters in Lisburn, Co. Antrim, and who had links with Military Intelligence. (Wallace is now serving a sentence for manslaughter, an offence committed in England after he severed his army connections.)

My notes of a conversation with Wallace in army headquarters in 1975 show that he said McGrath was head of Tara, an organisation of evangelical Protestants which had called for the banning of the Catholic Church and for all education to be carried out by evangelical Protestants.

He also gave me McGrath's east

Belfast address and his telephone number.

Other sources had already told me that McGrath was in charge of Tara, which is not an illegal organisation, but whose members never openly declare themselves.

Wallace went on to give the names of others who he said were prominent members of Tara. Two of these are now prominent in the Official Unionist Party, one is a leading member of the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party and another was at one time connected with the *Protestant Telegraph*. Mr Paisley's newsheet.

Later Wallace gave me a document, which I still have, giving information on Tara. Part of this says: "Other information that has come to light includes the name of the CO (commanding officer) William McGrath. He is said to be a homosexual. . . . He is also thought to owe more allegiance to the red flag than to either the Union Jack or the Tricolour."

I did not publish any of this at the time, partly because I could not be certain it was not simply a smear.

The case sheds some light on a recurring theme in the world of extreme Loyalism. Quite a few figures in Loyalist circles, both paramilitary and political, are believed to have sexual tendencies beyond the heterosexual.

One leader of a paramilitary group has a widely-known reputation as a paedophile. His organisation was one time made up largely of teenagers, and in the early 70s he habitually appeared with an escort of youths. One leading political figure is said by many to be a habitual wife beater, while another is widely reputed to be a transvestite.

Frank
J
17/12/81

RESTRICTED



HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND

British Forces Post Office 825

Army Network Lisburn Military } ext
Post Office Lisburn 5111 }

2209

Copy No 3 of 3-16 382

KIN-30322

(18)

G Int
HQ 8 Inf Bde

Your reference

Our reference SF/704/INT

Date 6 Jul 74

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTSSECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

1. The existence of a loyalist organisation known as TARA has been known since 1972. It is believed that the organisation has close links with the Orange Order. The name TARA is taken from the "Kingdom of Tara" which was formed in Ireland in 500 BC, and is the "Seat of Irish Kings".
2. Little was heard of TARA until the appearance of posters in Belfast on 11 Apr 73. The posters were issued by TARA which called itself "The hard core of Protestant resistance". The TARA message was "Resistance with Responsibility".
3. "TARA is formed in Platoons of 20. Each platoon has one Sgt, a QM and an IO. Each member pays 50p dues per month; one half goes to a central fund and the other half to the platoon." This info dated 16 Apr 73.
4. James Hanna (deceased, Ex D of Ops UVF) stated that TARA was a network of cells throughout the Province composed of loyal Protestants each of whom possessed a legal weapon. These men were prepared to use their weapons in an emergency. TARA was not a Domsday force.
5. Other than this, very little is known about TARA which has always been shrouded in mystery. (It claims to be a secret organisation). Some personalities known are:-
 - a. William McGrath, 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, Belfast. CO of TARA; has Communist leanings and a reputed homosexual.
 - b. Frank Millar, [REDACTED], Belfast. Adjnt TARA. Connections with OV's. Used to live with McGrath....!
 - c. Clifford Smyth, possibly Carryduff, North Belfast. Former IO of TARA. Elected DUP member for North Antrim on 21 Jun 74.
 - d. David Brown, Bangor. Admin Officer TARA. Subject is a close associate of Paisley. He is also Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph.
 - e. UDR Captain N [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Ex member of TARA and a frequent speaker on DUP platforms.
6. A recent report stated that a TARA organisation has appeared in the Larne area, with the HQ approximately 10 miles outside Larne. Personalities are:-
 - a. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Frequents the HQ regularly to receive his instructions.
 - b. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Ex UDA Company Commander; is also regularly in touch with TARA groups.

File Number

File Number

APRIL 10 1973
10 APRIL 1973PROTESTANT PROTESTANT ACTIVITIESPROTESTANT PROTESTANT (GENERAL)

1. Both Political and Para-military Protestant groups continue to be confused as how they should continue to oppose the White Paper. The consensus is still that a political solution is possible; however, unless it is shown that demand can be met, conversely it is unlikely that organisations that continue to prepare for a military solution will remain active. The consensus Protestant groups within UDA, UDA and UVF will continue to carry out violent activities unconnected with politics.

2. **Information** reports have been received that UDA and LNV leaders are beginning to think that they should become politically involved; either by being represented on the 12 member council of VUPP or by standing in the local elections. LNV is reliably reported as planning to field six candidates who will stand as LNV. This is the natural result of leaders finding themselves temporarily with less apparent power during this political phase of extreme Protestant activity.

UDA NORTH ASSOCIATION (UDA)

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

SB
Number

4. **S** Tweek, the only militant Protestant leader wanted by **SYS** under Special Powers Act Section 11, is said to have been promoted Major General. Only Barrer is senior to him in East Belfast now. In January 1972 Tweek was reported as having assumed responsibility for all militant UDA activities in East Belfast; before this he was thought to be involved in the assassinations attributed to the Young Newtons (para 6 to Annex C to BQMI Summary dated 13 December 1972 refers). Tweek has taken steps to alter his appearance and is thought to be armed with a .32 pistol. He has two bodyguards.

UDA BRIGADE

5. The new Protestant organisation discussed in paragraph 4 of last week's Summary is essentially after all, only the re-emergence of the Para Brigade. In a series of posters Para presented itself as the new law and order Protestant group. **Info** reports that it first existed since 1970; it is thought to have had close links with UVF and the Orange Order. **Info** reports names William McNeill as the Belfast Brigade Commander and Clifford Bayth as his intelligence officer. McNeill is said to be homosexual, he and Bayth share a house. Para training is reported as being held in the Clifton Street Orange Hall, Belfast under the guise of an Orange Lodge group. Little threat is offered by this group at present.

SB
Number

SB

File Number

UDA BRIGADE (CONT)

6. On 12 April a car was reported loitering in the Castlemore area. Later that day this same car driven by **KIN 397**, a senior member of UDA in Dangan, was involved in an accident. The owner of the damaged car who turned up at the garage was **KIN 398** (OC Woodstock RUC), however, it was reported in the name of John McKeown (the detained leader of BQMI) and his sister Joan Moore (see para 7 to this summary). Wilson tried to bribe the RUC to not report the incident to the RUC. An attempt had been made to alter the number of the car with black tape. Since Wilson has been reliably reported as having contact with UDA, and because of UDA's previous alliance with RUC, it will be assumed that the car was involved in the bombing of the RUC. It will be assumed that the car was involved in the bombing of the RUC.

RESTRICTED

Copy No 2 of 2

To R02

From: GS03 A

KIN-30308
15 1104
FEB 1975

Date: 26 Feb 75

William McGRATH (TARA) - 188 Upper Newtonards Rd

1. Subject first came to notice in April 1973 when Jean COULTER said he was leading TARA and that his son was also involved. Enquiries with PR HQNI indicated that McGRATH was homosexual and had Communist tendencies. Clifford SMYTH (TARA and DUP) was reported to be living at McGRATH's house at that time.
2. By Oct 73, further reports confirmed that McGRATH was homosexual and was using the Puritan Printing Co for propaganda purposes. During October and November 73, police reports indicated that McGRATH received a visitor from England, a Miss De VERNE, and 2 Dutch journalists, one of them called Elizabeth SCHAAIT. We do not know the purpose of these visits but on 6 Nov 73 an A2 report stated that McGRATH intended to visit one Stephen PASS of Amsterdam.
3. McGRATH again came to light in September 1974 when a TARA/ULA propaganda cassette tape was transcribed which exhorted the listener to send funds to McGRATH, giving his previous address, 5 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast.
4. An intelligent though devious man, who needs extremely careful "handling". I do not at present fully trust him but he is undoubtedly a mine of useful information on past incidents, organisation and personalities.

Major C

Major
GS03 A

Page 1 of 1

1 of 1

119

RESTRICTED

TARA

KIN-30370

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

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

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

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

RESTRICTED

The IO, Clifford Smith, lives with McGrath. The Admin office is [REDACTED] KIN-30311

Brown from Bangor; he is also deputy editor of the Protestant Telegraph. The CO's assistant is Frankie Miller, who lives off [REDACTED] Belfast; he has written a book called 'Dangers and Sinister Realities' and has appeared on television.

Militarily, the organisation was initially in platoons of 20 but is now probably in companies. Each platoon had a sergeant, a quartermaster and an IO. Contributions were 50p per man per month, of which half went to a central fund and half was kept at platoon level. Platoons were able to draw on a central fund if the opportunity to buy funds arose. Meetings were held in Clifton Street Orange Hall about every two weeks under the name of an Orange Discussion Group when there was training in radio, weapons and lectures in tactics.

The group has recently placed full page ads in Protestant orientated newspapers, which brings to light an access to substantial funds, as full page ads cost at least £800 a go.

KIN-35068

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT JOHN LOFTUS

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

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MAJOR R.M.P. S.I.B.

ADDRESS: C/O H.Q.N.I.

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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


Dated this 1st day of August 19 85


SIGNATURE of MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

R J Loftus
SIGNATURE of WITNESS

I am a Major in the Special Investigation Branch Corps of Royal Military Police currently serving at H.Q.N.I. On 23 July 1985 I personally visited G2 Branch (Intelligence and Security) at the request of D/Superintendent Caskey, RUC, where I examined two classified files in the presence of Major R E L Hodges. These two files were headed "Kincora" and "TARA" respectively. With regard to the Kincora file, the first document in that file is dated December 1982 and relates to the RUC investigation being conducted at that time. Other documents in that file are subsequent to that date. I could find nothing in that file that indicated a military awareness of homosexual offences having been committed in Kincora or any other Boys' Home in N Ireland prior to the RUC investigations. I also examined the TARA file in detail and found that the first document in that file is dated August 1973. Subsequent documents would suggest that Military Intelligence's knowledge of TARA was limited and certainly did not extend to any knowledge of homosexuality in Boys' Homes in N Ireland. The document marked GC 80 and reference A and B on this document do not exist in either of these files. Further examination of the folio of each

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: R J Loftus

STATEMENT OF: ROBERT JOHN LOFTUS CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2.

file clearly accounts for each document in the file including those which were destroyed in accordance with Military Regulations. The subject matter of the destroyed documents are clearly legible on the folio sheets and none of them relate to the matters under investigation. R J Loftus

Checked and certified a true copy of the original

RESTRICTED

Book	Serial
16211	775
Date Recd. 28	

9

KIN-30325

Chen

Miss Bunbury

TARA

1. I understand that you have an interest in this extremist Protestant organisation and I attach a recent proclamation.
2. This and the booklet by Clifford Smyth (of which I also attach a copy) were sent to PR by Gerald Bartlett of the Sunday Times, who obtained them from TARA in the course of an interview that he had with its leaders recently.
3. Bartlett told Colin Wallace of PR that the Rev. Ian Paisley was implicated with TARA, according to TARA leaders. The booklet is interesting since Smyth is known to be close to Paisley and has given sermons at Paisley's Church.

M. Hugh Mooney

19 October 1973

Please return document
for filing

M.

2 copies to H.A.S. 19 Oct 73
J.M.

[illegible][illegible]

Letter in S.B.

Office of Origin (Reference No.)



Typed on

A-11-23

COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR

COMMENT OF SUBMITTING
OFFICER (where applicable)

TEXT OF REPORT

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

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) No.

ACTION TAKEN BY HEADQUARTERS

1000

[illegible]

SB Number [REDACTED]

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

PA - Tara file [signature]

S

Division

C1

Sub-Division/Department

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SECT

Station/Branch

4.2.80

Date

SUBJECT BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE ORGANISATION KNOWN AS TARA AND SOME OF ITS

PRINCIPLE MEMBERS, FOR THE INFORMATION OF C1(A)

To Superintendent C1(1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form 51/1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SB Number [REDACTED]

Distribution: [REDACTED]

6.7.74.

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

Reference No. [REDACTED]

4.7.74

Typed on 5.7.74

Grading [REDACTED]

COMMENT BY ORIGINATOR

COMMENT OF SUBMITTING
OFFICER (where applicable)TEXT OF REPORT

KIN 301

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

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

Not/Continued on attached sheet(s) Nos.

ACTION TAKEN BY HEADQUARTERSHEADQUARTERS
1000.

- 6 - SB Number [REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED

RESTRICTED

13-JUL-74 SF 462 INT UK EYE 'A'

KIN-30304

TARA

9. Graded 1/2 DOI 4.7.74

Structure: Area Commander, Town Commander, Group Commander.

Town HQ: stated to be approximately 9-10 miles outside Larne in a new Housing Estate.

Area Commander: [REDACTED]
Instructions from there. [REDACTED]

MACD 162
Book 1776
Page No. 9

Tara Groups: There are three each of about 9 men in Creblilly area, Slatt and Broughshane. The Broughshane Group were responsible during the UWC strike for the barricades erected in Broughshane. Gary Houston, Railway Street, Ballymena or [REDACTED] road is in touch with Tara Groups. No works in Michelin.

Comment:

This information is the first for some time on this secret organisation. The TARA message is 'The hard core of Protestant Resistance! Resistance with Responsibility'.

6-JUL-74 BRAZIL NUT 82 SSgt A - FINCO 'B')

UK EYES 'A'

6. When asked source stated that he knew little of TARA. He went on to say that whatever he said were his own views and as such were not 100% accurate. TARA up to 1970 was the old UVF. The present SPENCE UVF then broke away although links are still maintained and, source believes, that TARA have some control over some, but not nearly all, UVF actions. As an illustration of this he said that he was of the opinion that TARA was behind the friction between the UVF and the UDA. A number of UDA drinking clubs in the Shankill area have been burnt. At first, (and source told me this some weeks ago), he was of the opinion that 3 PARA were responsible, now he thinks it is UVF, though there is no proof. He described TARA as being made up of the "worst type of petty minded Prod bigot. Can you imagine it, they even want to ban drinking". He went on to say that TARA had strong links with the Orange Volunteers and the DUP. The only names he knew who were connected with it were Clifford SMITH who stood in the recent N. Antrim by-election, Frankie MILLAR Jr, whose father is the Assemblyman for N. Belfast, and a Frank McGRATH. He has also heard that Desmond BOAL QC is in some way connected with them. Source had heard that a "large number" of TARA members were homosexual and we both agreed that "Brown Prods" would be a better term.

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT OF W

STATEMENT OF: Staff Sergeant A

KIN-30159

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

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: WARRANT OFFICER II

ADDRESS: INT SECURITY GROUP, GERMANY, BFPO 40

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

Dated this 10th day of January 1983

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Superintendent

(Sgd) Staff Sergeant A

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am at present a Warrant Officer II in Int Security Group, Germany. I served with Special Military Intelligence Unit in Northern Ireland from July 1972 to 31 April 1975. I was based at Castlereagh Police Station and worked from Hastings Street. During my service in Northern Ireland I came in contact with a source who was referred to as 'Brazil Nut'. At that time I held the rank of Staff Sergeant in the Army Intelligence Corp. I now see produced a one-page document which has been marked SWJS2. I was responsible for the production of the paragraph marked 6 but not for the top piece which is marked paragraph 9. The markings in pen on this document are not mine. The paragraph which relates to me has been cut from the original report submitted by me. I would accept that I sent in my report around July 1974. The information which I submitted concerned a Protestant Organisation known as TARA. 'Brazil Nut' was the source of this information. 'Brazil Nut' told me that a large number of TARA members were homosexuals. He named some people which I put in the report. At no time was Kincora Boys' Hostel or any boys' home mentioned in relation to this or any other enquiries I made whilst in Northern Ireland. I had not heard of William McGrath until I read in the newspapers about Kincora Boys' Hostel. I notice that my report has since been marked "UK Eyes 'A'". I take this to mean that this information should be kept within military circles. At that time ie 1974 the Military were just interested in TARA as an organisation. I got no special instructions regarding homosexual activity within the organisation. I was never aware of any offences concerning young boys in care with regard to homosexual behaviour.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) Staff Sergeant A

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

RESTRICTED

UK EYES A

COPY No 3 of 3 16 452

KIN-30341



HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND

British Forces Post Office 825

Army Network Lisburn Military } ext 2209
Post Office Lisburn 5111

G Int
HQ 3 Inf Bde
HQ 8 Inf Bde

Your reference

Our reference SF/704/INT

Date 10 Jul 74

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS SECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

Reference:

A. Our SF/704/INT dated 6 Jul 74. — 2

1. A reliable report states that the following are involved in an organisation called TARA which has homosexual connotations:-

Frank MILLAR	-	See Ref 'A'
Clifford SMYTH	-	See Ref 'A'
Fred MAGLA	-	No trace

2. TARA is thought by the source to have connections with the UVF (for whom Desmond BOAL acts as 'advisor'), RHC and perhaps UFF and DUP.

3. Source does not think there is a connection between TARA and the UDA.

4. This information is NOT to be passed to the Police or disseminated without reference to GSO 3 A - HQNI.

Major C

Major
for Chief of Staff

UK EYES A

E - CLASSIFICATION

H/2

One of two Copies

LINCO/CONGO East Belfast

2 RMP Tac

BFPO 801

Belfast Civil E - SECTION
REFERENCE

Personal for :

22 March 75

B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY (2 copies)

HQ 39 Inf Bde

ENT SPOTTING - Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)

1. Over the past six months Sgt MOD OFFICER R (LINCO) and Cpl MOD OFFICER D (CONCO) have developed a good personal relationship with Cons B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY (RUC SPG Int). As a result of this relationship B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY has passed over useful information.

2. Since November 1974 Cpl MOD OFFICER D has been working on a project concerning the organisation known as TARA B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY has given MOD OFFICER D background information on TARA. B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY source for this information is one Miss V SHAW, who is employed as P.A. to the Rev Ian PAISLEY.

3. The following is a summary of information passed to B - PROTECTION OF
IDENTITY by Miss SHAW on Tara and personalities so far :

William McGrath : 188 Upper Newtonards Road - Warden of Kincora Boys Hostel E - FILE
REFERENCE EXT 1070
He used to live in 'Faith House', 25, Orpen Park, Finaghy. This was the house he lived in before the "scandal broke". He then moved to 5, Greenwood Park, where Clifford SMYTH stayed with him until SMYTH got married.

There was a Scottish matron type that worked in Faith House, who became disenchanted with McGrath's habits and packed up and went home. Source said she would know a lot about his early activities.

He is the Master of the Ireland Heritage Lodge, which meets in the John Knox Memorial Hall, 150, Cliftonpark Avenue, of which there is a suggestion that PAISLEY has some sort of control of.

It was over the use of this hall that McGrath and PAISLEY had a disagreement. McGrath wanted to use the hall for a meeting, to which PAISLEY agreed. Source, on hearing this, went to PAISLEY with a set of letters and papers, written to one Roy GARLAND

PTO

Addressed to: 4501 (Int Pol) Jeremy Pollock
in response to report from G.A. regarding L.A. & G.A. to the P.C. Unit.

8th November 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 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 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 para-military 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').

Collier
Street

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 ③ SMITH) and was for sometime 2i/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 'B') in 1973. There were, of course, similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bannmore, Westwinds, Barnside 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 ~~Reference A~~ (see flag 'Q') that key individuals in the Welfare Department were 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 ~~Reference A~~ 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 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,

9. continued..

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. 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:-
- (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 SMITH 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 the 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 centered 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

+ See Kincora Comments

• Supt Verma

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Continued/.....

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 4 of 4

10 (c) continued.

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 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 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 RUCIG. (SND) *24th Dec or John Burgess. Tat (c) 12*
- (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.

Truly amazing that Sir George Terry and his independent investigation could state that the Army, RUC and NIO had no knowledge of the Kincora activities, when their official analysis by Colin and the references mentioned clearly show they were aware!!

4
J.C. Wallace
Senior Information Officer

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I, [REDACTED] C say the following to the Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse 1922 to 1995 (the HIA Inquiry):

1. I retired voluntarily from the Army in 1990. I have been asked to assist the HIA Inquiry and have endeavoured to do so to the best of my ability. I have been asked to look back at events from just over 40 years ago and I have limited recall of those events at this remove.

Background

2. Between September 1973 and September 1975 I worked in the Intelligence Branch within HQNI based in Lisburn, in Northern Ireland. It was known as "G Int". At that time my rank was Major.
3. During my time in HQNI, and in G Int, there were also 3 Army brigades in Northern Ireland: 39 Brigade, which was based in Lisburn and covered Belfast; 3 Brigade, which was based in Lurgan; and 8 Brigade, which was based in Londonderry.
4. In G Int I was responsible for looking at terrorist/extremist Protestant and Loyalist organisations and had staff who assisted me in that. An officer of equivalent rank to me was responsible for looking at Republican groups.
5. My role was to collate, assess and disseminate intelligence and other information regarding these groups. That involved me providing information to brigades that I considered they should be aware of. It also involved me referring to the Assistant Secretary Political ('ASP') and his colleagues material or matters that I felt they should be aware of.
6. I was a desk officer, not a field officer, which meant that only in exceptional circumstances would I have been expected or required to meet sources in the field. I feel that it is important to understand the wide definition of a 'source'. Reference to a 'source' would encompass a wide range of individuals: from an

agent to an unwitting member of the public, who had made a comment to a member of the security forces, which that individual thought may have some relevance. Information gleaned from sources would have been passed to HQNI in reports from Field Intelligence Officers and NCOs working with the brigades. The reports would generally have been called MISR's (Military Intelligence Source Reports), although the information would not necessarily have been drafted on a pro forma document. As a desk officer the identity of a source who was providing information to a field operative writing the report was never disclosed to me.

7. I have been asked by the HIA Inquiry to examine a series of documents, some of which I authored.
8. I should make clear at the outset that TARA was an organisation of limited interest to the Army. My main focus was the terrorist and extremist groups on the Loyalist side.
9. Relevant information on organisations of interest, including TARA, was recorded on a card system. Each card would have recorded what G Int knew about that organisation and those involved in it. There may well have also been a file on the organisation that included the underlying reporting material.

6 July 1974 - KIN 30322

10. This is a 2 page report, prepared by me on the subject of TARA dated 6 July 1974 that I sent to 8 Brigade, and copied in 3 Brigade. It is likely, though this is an assumption by me, that I decided it was not necessary to copy in 39 Brigade as most (if not all) of the information came from material already held by 39 Brigade. The document can be found at Exhibit 1 to this statement.
11. I cannot now recall why I produced this document but I can speculate that it was probably in response to a request from 8 Brigade for general information on TARA, an organisation about which they may have had scant knowledge.

Given my general practice at that time, I would probably have asked my section staff to put together what we knew about TARA from our file before producing this document.

12. Paragraph 5 reflects that very little was known in HQNI G Int about TARA. I was not aware of the existence of a source in TARA. If anything my report suggests to me now that if there had been a source in TARA then we should have known much more about the organisation and its membership.

13. I note that I refer to William McGrath at paragraph 5(a) in the following terms:

*William McGrath, 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtonards Rd, Belfast.
CO of TARA; has Communist leanings and a reputed homosexual.*

14. I have been shown a 2 page document entitled "TARA" (KIN 30310) which can be found at Exhibit 2 to this statement. When I was shown this document I confirmed that I recognised it. I believe this document was written by Collin Wallace, an Information Officer in the Army's press office in HQNI, and that he gave me a copy of this document at my request. I wrote the word "Section" on this document so that my staff would retain it on file.

15. Colin Wallace and his colleagues did not work on my floor. The HQNI intelligence branch was situated in a particular corridor in the HQNI building. The intelligence branch was safeguarded by enhanced security, including grilled restricted access. The ASP, Ian Cameron, and his colleagues were also located within the intelligence corridor. Colin Wallace and his colleagues in the press office did not have access to this corridor. If I required specific, unclassified information about an organisation, individual or an event I would, on occasion, go to the press office and ask what information they held on the subject.

16. I recall Colin Wallace having a large stack of A4 sheets appertaining to various Northern Irish organisations including a single sheet relating to TARA. I am

fairly certain that I would have asked him for a copy of this single sheet and that he provided it to me. (A copy of this document is now at Exhibit 2).

17. The last paragraph on the first page of the "TARA" document (KIN 30310) contains the suggestions that William McGrath was a homosexual and that he had communist leanings. It appears to me now to be highly likely that it is this information that is reflected in my comments about William McGrath at paragraph 5(a) (KIN 30322).

18. For me, the HQNI Press Office was merely another source of background information to be accessed from time to time. I did not work closely with the HQNI Press Office. I considered information gleaned from the HQNI Press Office in the context of all the information available to me when drafting reports.

10 July 1974 - KIN 30341

19. I have been shown a 1 page document authored by me of 10 July 1974. This can be found at Exhibit 3 to this statement.

20. This document was addressed to G Int 3 and 8 Brigades. I did not include G Int at 39 Brigade. This strongly suggests to me now that the information in that document would have originated from 39 Brigade.

21. I do not know the name of the source of the information contained in Exhibit 3, nor would I have known the identity of the source at the time of writing.

26 February 1975 - KIN 30308

22. I have been shown a 1 page document authored by me of 26th February 1975. It can be found at Exhibit 4 to this statement.

23. This document is written to R02. I am not sure now who that individual is, but he would have been working for Ian Cameron.
24. Having considered the document, the reason it is likely to have been written to a member of the ASP's team is because the information includes references to a political party, fundraising, and has an international dimension to it. It is this type of information that would have led me to communicate with the ASP's team.
25. I cannot say whether I drafted this proactively or whether I produced this document in a response to a request for information held on William McGrath.
26. Before producing this note I (or my section) would have considered the material held on file about William McGrath. Exhibit 4 makes specific mention of reports dated April 1973, October 1973, November 1973, and September 1974.
27. I have been referred to paragraph 4 of the document. I can understand why the language it uses may suggest that I met William McGrath. I can say for certain that I have never met William McGrath. I have no recollection of anyone known to me meeting him.
28. Paragraph 4 is my "pen picture" intelligence assessment of William McGrath, which was derived from the information I had access to. I cannot say at this remove if I was asked by someone to provide this assessment. I do not know whether anyone else was considering recruiting William McGrath as a source and there is no reason why I would have known. However I can categorically say that I was not considering recruiting him as a source.
29. At this remove I cannot remember the events of 1975 when the document was written. All I can say is, looking at the document, that I appear to have recognised that William McGrath had links to TARA, connections in the DUP, was engaged in propaganda, was fundraising, was receiving visitors from

abroad including journalists, and was intending to go abroad. He clearly had fingers in lots of pies, and therefore may have had useful information but also appeared to be devious.

28 January 1976 – KIN 30297-30302

30. I have been shown a document dated 28th January 1976 (Exhibit 6). This document post-dates my tour of Northern Ireland and I have not seen it before it was shown to me the course of drafting this statement.

31. I would think that Major Halford-MacLeod, being a conscientious and industrious officer, is endeavouring in this document to add to the overall picture of one of the many organisations of interest operating in Northern Ireland at the time.

32. This document would have been read and stored on file for future reference.

8 November, 1974 – KIN 35081 to 35084

33. In light of the dates of the documents I did author, which are referred to above, I was asked by the HIA Inquiry to look at a document dated the 8 November 1974, which can be found at Exhibit 5 to this statement.

34. I have read the document. I can say with complete certainty that until the HIA Inquiry showed it to me I had never seen the document before.

35. I have been asked what I would have done had I seen such a document in 1974. I hesitate to deal with a hypothetical question at 40 years remove, but I think that had this document been given to me then I would have shown it to Colonel **M** and, if asked for advice, would have recommended that a copy be sent (i) to 39 Brigade and (ii) to the Army Liaison Officer with the RUC in order that he could pass it to the RUC for action.

Police statement of 11 January, 1983 – KIN 30160/1

36. I have been shown a copy of the police statement I made to the RUC on the 11th January, 1983. A copy can be found at Exhibit 7 to this statement.

37. RUC Detective Superintendent Caskey came to the Headquarters in Germany where I was working in order to interview me.

38. I recall being given no notice of his visit and no instructions as to what I was permitted to say or not to say about my work in Northern Ireland to an RUC police officer. I was concerned that, as an Army Intelligence Officer, I was subject to the Official Secrets Act. I am informed by the HIA Inquiry that it has seen a note authored by me, post the date of the interview, wherein I raised these concerns. At this remove I cannot recollect writing such a note or its contents.

39. The HIA Inquiry has given me the opportunity to consider the contents of my police statement and I confirm it is accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Conclusion

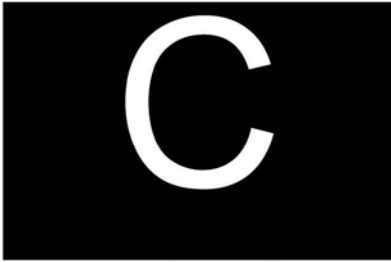
40. I, as an army intelligence officer in Northern Ireland in the 1970s, was engaged in dealing with terrorist activity and was not in the province to investigate anyone's sexuality.

41. However, if I had been made aware that an individual was sexually abusing children then that would have been a different matter. It is not something I could or would have ignored.

42. While I was in HQNI and serving in Northern Ireland I was not aware of allegations of child abuse at Kincora (or Kincora Boys Hostel as I am told is its correct title).

43. I was not involved in, I was not aware of, and I did not hear any discussion about any army or intelligence agency operation using a children's home, or sexual activity with minors, in order to blackmail individuals for information or for any other purpose.

I confirm that this statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Date 16 June 2016



HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND

British Forces Post Office 825

Army Network Lisburn Military } ext 2209
Post Office Lisburn 5111G Int
HQ 8 Inf Bde

Your reference

Our reference SF/704/INT

Date 6 Jul 74

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTSSECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

1. The existence of a loyalist organisation known as TARA has been known since 1972. It is believed that the organisation has close links with the Orange Order. The name TARA is taken from the "Kingdom of Tara" which was formed in Ireland in 500 BC, and is the "Seat of Irish Kings".
2. Little was heard of TARA until the appearance of posters in Belfast on 11 Apr 73. The posters were issued by TARA which called itself "The hard core of Protestant resistance". The TARA message was "Resistance with Responsibility".
3. "TARA is formed in Platoons of 20. Each platoon has one Sgt, a QM and an IO. Each member pays 50p dues per month; one half goes to a central fund and the other half to the platoon." This info dated 16 Apr 73.
4. James Hanna (deceased, Ex D of Ops UVF) stated that TARA was a network of cells throughout the Province composed of loyal Protestants each of whom possessed a legal weapon. These men were prepared to use their weapons in an emergency. TARA was not a Doomsday force.
5. Other than this, very little is known about TARA which has always been shrouded in mystery. (It claims to be a secret organisation). Some personalities known are:-
 - a. William McGrath, 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, Belfast. CO of TARA; has Communist leanings and a reputed homosexual.
 - b. Frank Millar, [REDACTED], Belfast. Adj't TARA. Connections with OV's. Used to live with McGrath....!
 - c. Clifford Smyth, possibly Carryduff, North Belfast. Former IO of TARA. Elected DUP member for North Antrim on 21 Jun 74.
 - d. David Brown, Bangor. Admin Officer TARA. Subject is a close associate of Paisley. He is also Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph.
 - e. UDR Captain N. [REDACTED], Carryduff. Ex member of TARA and a frequent speaker on DUP platforms.
6. A recent report stated that a TARA organisation has appeared in the Larne area, with the HQ approximately 10 miles outside Larne. Personalities are:-
 - a. [REDACTED] Frequents the HQ regularly to receive his instructions.
 - b. [REDACTED] Ex UDA Company Commander; is also regularly in touch with TARA groups.

OCD-221-(407pg) - Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace - C64-5-83 Redacted

Statment of Major C to the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry

7. A recent report by MIO P Div states that TARA groups are thought to three groups, each of nine men in Crebilly, Slatt and Broughshane areas.

C

Major
for Chief of Staff

Copy to:

G Int
HQ 3 Inf Bde

TARA

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

[REDACTED]

The IO, Clifford Smith, lives with McGrath. The Admin officer is David Brown from Bangor; he is also deputy editor of the Protestant Telegraph. The CO's assistant is Frankie Miller, who lives off [REDACTED], Belfast; he has written a book called 'Dangers and Sinister Realities' and has appeared on television.

Militarily, the organisation was initially in platoons of 20 but is now probably in companies. Each platoon had a sergeant, a quartermaster and an IO. Contributions were 50p per man per month, of which half went to a central fund and half was kept at platoon level. Platoons were able to draw on a central fund if the opportunity to buy funds arose. Meetings were held in Clifton Street Orange Hall about every two weeks under the name of an Orange Discussion Group when there was training in radio, weapons and lectures in tactics.

The group has recently placed full page ads in Protestant orientated newspapers, which brings to light an access to substantial funds, as full page ads cost at least £800 a go.

UK EYES A

COPY No 3 of 3

16 452



HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN IRELAND

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G Int
HQ 3 Inf Bde
HQ 8 Inf Bde

Your reference

Our reference SF/704/INT

Date 10 Jul 74

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS SECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

Reference:

A. Our SF/704/INT dated 6 Jul 74

1. A reliable report states that the following are involved in an organisation called TARA which has homosexual connotations:-

Frank MILLAR	- See Ref 'A'
Clifford SMYTH	- See Ref 'A'
Fred MAGLA	- No trace

2. TARA is thought by the source to have connections with the UVF (for whom Desmond BOAL acts as 'advisor'), RHC and perhaps UFF and DUP.

3. Source does not think there is a connection between TARA and the UDA.

4. This information is NOT to be passed to the Police or disseminated without reference to GSO 3 A - HQNI.


C

Major
for Chief of Staff

UK EYES A

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

KIN-2518

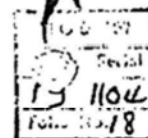
Statement of Major C to the Historical Institutional Abuse Inquiry
OCD-221-(407pg) - Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace - C64-5-83 Redacted

Copy No 2 of 2

To: RO2

From: GS03 A

Date: 26 Feb 75

William McGRATH (TARA) - 188 Upper Newtonards Rd

1. Subject first came to notice in April 1973 when Jean COULTER said he was leading TARA and that his son was also involved. Enquiries with PR HQNI indicated that McGRATH was homosexual and had Communist tendencies. Clifford SMYTH (TARA and DUE) was reported to be living at McGRATH's house at that time.
2. By Oct 73, further reports confirmed that McGRATH was homosexual and was using the Puritan Printing Co for propaganda purposes. During October and November 73, police reports indicated that McGRATH received a visitor from England, a Miss De VERNE, and 2 Dutch journalists, one of them called Elizabeth SCHAAIT. We do not know the purpose of these visits but on 6 Nov 73 an A2 report stated that McGRATH intended to visit one Stephen PASS of Amsterdam.
3. McGRATH again came to light in September 1974 when a TARA/ULA propaganda cassette tape was transcribed which exhorted the listener to send funds to McGRATH, giving his previous address, 5 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast.
4. An intelligent though devious man, who needs extremely careful "handling". I do not at present fully trust him but he is undoubtedly a mine of useful information on past incidents, organisation and personalities.

C

Major
GS03 A

Page 1 of 1

1 of 1

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

OFFICIAL-SENSITIVE-PERSONAL

SECRET

Page 1 of 4

Handwritten C: 4561 (Inf Pol) - some initials.
in preparation report from Guy R. Geringham (not a full title yet)

8th November 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 McDERMOTT.
Reference C: Your request for a press investigation into the matters referred to above.

1. Reference 1 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 1 deals with McGRATH's background in considerable detail but it is inaccurate in a number of respects. The Kincora hostel in Hertsmere 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 SEMPLER. MAINS was appointed in 1959 and SEMPLER in 1964. Both men are known homosexuals. Indeed, various allegations of homosexual activity in the hostel were investigated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 SECRET

Page 2 of 4

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 MAHNS 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, ⁽²⁾ ROY GARLAND, is well known in Unionist Party circles (see also CLIFFORD ⁽¹⁾ SMITH) and was for sometime 2i/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 1974 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 'E') in 1973. There were, of course, similar allegations relating to other hostels during this period (see Bannboro, Westwinds, Earnside 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 ~~Reference A~~ (see flag 'Q') that key individuals in the Welfare Department were 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 ~~Reference A~~ 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 witchcraft overtones. The only link that can be identified between the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~SECRET~~

Page 3 of 4

9. continued..

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. Our own investigations of instances of alleged witchcraft or other satanic rites in the Province would tend to disprove 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 'I') 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 innuendo 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 Kinvara 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:-

(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 the 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 centered 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

+ Sir Kenneth Compton

o Suft Vennor

Page 4 of 4

10 (c) continued.

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 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 do everything possible to ensure that this 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 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 RUCLO. (SMIC) SHAN, Dwyer or John Burgess. Inf
- (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.

Truly amazing that Sir George Terry and his independent investigation could state that the Army, RUC and NIO had no knowledge of the KINER activities. Then their official analysis by police and the Republic's intelligence...

J.C. Wallace

Senior Information Officer

OCD-221-(407) - Military Intelligence and John Colin Wallace - C64-5-83 R

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EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS
SECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

Reference:

- A. Your letter SF/704/INT dated 6 Jul 74.
B. Your letter SF/712/INT dated 5 Jun 75.

GENERAL

1. Very little is known about TARA, but some useful information has come through which may be of value to you. The following points will be covered:

- a. Personality of William McGrath.
b. TARA.
c. "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303."
d. Involvement of PAISLEY.

2. This information comes from three contacts. Our assessment is that it might be graded F3 and in parts F2.

WILLIAM McGRATH

3. William McGrath, 118 Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST, is the leader of TARA. He used to live at 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST and prior to that, at 75 Wellington Pk, BELFAST. He originally came from Earl St where his father had a Barber Shop. He had little formal education and worked as a young man in his uncle Joe's Barber Shop.

4. In 1941 when McGrath was still in his mid-twenties, he formed a group called the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade. He then embarked on an evangelical preaching career around churches and mission halls. He operated from a large mansion at 25 Orpen Pk, BELFAST, but this is now Faith House, a Brethren Old Peoples Home. He had an office in DUBLIN thought to be connected with the organisation. Mention has been made of two politico/religious visitors whom it is believed had contact with McGrath prior to 1969:

- a. Edmund PARIS.
b. Arno MANHATTAN, who has written a book called "Religious Tension in Ireland," came to Northern Ireland, became involved with the Protestant Telegraph and Free Presbyterianism, but eventually left when his socialist views were disliked.

5. McGRATH joined the Orange Order around 1964 and widened his audiences by preaching at numerous Orange Lodge meetings. The tone of McGRATH's addresses was always concerned with the preparation of Northern Ireland Protestants for a coming conflict which would determine their future and that of countless millions of others. Roman Catholicism was allied with communism and Protestant ULSTER was the main stumbling block in the path of these twin evils.

6. McGRATH is a homosexual and makes a practice of seducing promising young men. They include David BROWNE, Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph and Clifford SMYTHE, who at one time lived in McGRATH's house and is now secretary of the UUUC and DUP Convention Member for North ANTRIM.

7. Two of the contacts gave distinct impressions that McGRATH was somehow associated with Communism. McGRATH is said to have attended a Revolutionaries Conference in DUBLIN in the mid-sixties at which 3 representatives from Eastern Bloc countries were present. This association may account for his financial position. Details are very obscure, but he managed to live in sizeable mansions in BELFAST even though his only visible means of support was the sale of second-hand carpets from his house! McGRATH is currently described from the 1975 BELFAST Street Directory as a Welfare Officer. He is thought to be running some form of boys' home.

TARA

8. [REDACTED] 1964, TARA first began to be mentioned in the context of a "ginger group" within the Orange Order, but it never really got off the ground until 1969 (presumably with the advent of the troubles), when a room in Clifton St Orange Hall was obtained. This was ostensibly for meetings of an "Orange Discussion Group," but was in reality to organise and train TARA.

9. One of the contacts felt that TARA might have had some weapons but it only ever saw one. McGRATH's policy was that officers did not handle weapons and should remain "clean." At one stage it talked about men having been in action.

10. The following have been named as TARA members:

a. Clifford SMYTHE, [REDACTED], BELFAST (mentioned in Ref A as a former IO) DUP Convention Member for North ANTRIM, described as a schoolmaster in the BELFAST Street Directory. X

b. David BROWNE, [REDACTED], BANGOR (mentioned in Ref A as Admin Officer) Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph.

c. Frank MILLAR Jnr, [REDACTED], BELFAST (mentioned in Ref A as Adjutant). He is to, or may already have, married McGRATH's daughter. Initially DUP, he became Independent Unionist member for North BELFAST. Described as a caulker in the BELFAST Street Directory.

d. David LYLE, [REDACTED], BANGOR.

e. KIN 347 [REDACTED], BELFAST, on the committee of the Martyr's Memorial Church. He is said to be a contact for TARA arms.

f. Worthington McGRATH, confirmed as living at 182 Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST, the son of William McGRATH. He is a member of the RUC (R) stationed at RUC STRANDTOWN. He works in Frank REA's, 26 - 28 Chichester St, BELFAST, from where he obtains electronic bugs.

g. FNU PATTON, a policeman in Donegal Pass RUC Station. This is probably James PATTON of [REDACTED], BELFAST, who was paid off in Dec 75. He served as an auxiliary constabla, an ex-B Special.

h. Reg EMPEY, UUUM Convention Member for East BELFAST and of [REDACTED] BELFAST. He was an early member of TARA and is rumoured to be [REDACTED].

j. James HIGHEURN (HYBURN?), ANK. He was a member but resigned when TARA went semi-public. He is the Treasurer of PAISLEY's Martyr's Memorial Church.

k. Robert McFARLAND, previously of Premier Drive but now living in MONKSTOWN.

11. At Annex A is an article by David PARKER (a pseudonym for McKITTRICK) which makes mention of TARA.

IRELAND'S HERITAGE LOL 1303

12. McGRATH has been instrumental in the formation of a new Orange Lodge, "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303," the members of which number 39 and are currently learning Gaelic. The Lodge's banner depicts a Celtic cross and its title in Gaelic, "Oidhunacht na hEireann."

13. Clifford SMYTHE and Frank MILLAR Jnr are members and there is clearly a number of cases of dual membership with TARA. When at Queen's University, BELFAST around 1970, Clifford SMYTHE, David LYLE and Frank MILLAR Jnr were instrumental in forming the "Ulster Protestant Information Bureau" which was to counter IRA propaganda. They also formed the "Williamites and Glorious Revolution Society" which, for example, brought Orange flute bands to perform in the Students Union.

14. At Annex B is an article on the "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303."

INVOLVEMENT OF IAN PAISLEY

15. PAISLEY appears to fear McGRATH, who is a member of his Martyr's Memorial Church and has on occasion used threats to make PAISLEY give him permission to speak in his halls. One of the contacts made the interesting point that William CRAIG had stated that PAISLEY did an about turn on the voluntary coalition issue after a meeting in the Martyr's Memorial Church. It hazarded a guess that pressure had been brought to bear on PAISLEY by McGRATH. Contacts view certainly has an element of truth in it. For example, in JOURNEY's END MLR DOI 18 Oct 75, it is independantly reported that PAISLEY was pressured in this way.

16. It would appear that PAISLEY himself is not a member of TARA but he is clearly surrounded by many men who are. It would seem that the following credentials are useful, if not mandatory, for membership:

- a. Membership of the Orange Order.
- b. Membership of DUP.
- c. Membership of PAISLEY's Martyr's Memorial Church.

CONCLUSION

17. The picture is confused. You are in a better position to assess the information than we are. Perhaps the most interesting aspect is the many contradictions around the central figure, McGRATH.

a. McGRATH would appear to have had little formal education and yet his views, though militant, are sophisticated enough to interest bright young men.

b. McGRATH's message is designed to appeal to staunch Protestantism. Roman Catholicism, its enemy, is closely linked with leftish ideas and Communism and yet 2 of the contacts were left with this lingering impression of McGRATH's involvement with Communism. It might be fair to ask whether McGRATH is a "sleeper" with the brief to keep the pot boiling whilst others organise. He certainly uses the classic communist tactics of the cell system, infiltration of an organisation, ie the Orange Order, and the introduction of divisive elements.

c. There is no obvious indication of where McGRATH's income stems from, but he appears to be comfortable financially.

d. One might ask why the apparently all powerful PAISLEY can be influenced by a McGRATH-sponsored pressure group from within his own church. PAISLEY himself is probably not a member, but many of his supporters are.

e. There is an apparent contradiction between the aspirations of the "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303," eg learning Gaelic, and its opposition to Roman Catholicism. This may be reconciled by the view held by many members of the Church of Ireland that certain churches, as direct descendants of the ancient Celtic Church predate their Roman Catholic rivals in Ireland and are therefore more authentic.

18. There is very little indication of TARA in the 3 Inf Bde Area, although it has been reported to exist in LURGAN, PORTADOWN and BANBRIDGE. It clearly also has sympathisers in North DOWN. The most interesting figure is Douglas HUTCHINSON, DUP Convention Member and President of the PORTADOWN and District Branch of the USCA, a strongly Paisleyite organisation. HUTCHINSON is of particular interest as he lacks the apparently necessary qualification of being a member of the Orange Order. He was expelled from it.

19. There is only one recorded occasion when the SF came into contact with TARA in the 3 Inf Bde Area. This occurred on 12 Mar 75, when Samuel SIMPSON, BELFAST and John SAXTON, BELFAST were stopped at the K7 border crossing. They had been in the Republic collecting information on the Irish Army and Garda. More recently, propaganda leaflets from TARA were received by 1BS and ODG. They had been posted in BELFAST.

RETASKING

20. Contacts are retaskable. We would be grateful for any direction that addressee might be able to give. It is hoped that this short paper will be the basis upon which future MISRs will be written.

Distribution:

G Int HQ NI
G Int HQ 39 Inf Bde
Research Office
File

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SEND TO

A P L HALFORD-MACLEOD
Major
for Commander

Page 4 of 6

STATEMENT OF:

C

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

OVER 21

KIN-30160

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS:

LT COLONEL

ADDRESS:

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRITISH CORP, BIELEFELD, BFPO39

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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

Dated this 11th day of January 19 83

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Superintendent

(Sgd) C

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I was stationed with the British Army in Northern Ireland from September 1973 until September 1975. I was employed as a GS03 Intelligence Officer in Army Headquarters, Lisburn, for that period. GS03 means that I was General Staff Officer Grade 3 and my duty involved collecting, assessing and disseminating intelligence on terrorist organisations in Ulster. I now see produced a document which has been marked exhibit SWJS4. It is a short report of 4 paragraphs signed by me and dated 26 February 1975. That is a short assessment based on the then available information on William McGrath but without personal knowledge of the individual. It concludes paragraph 4 with my own pen picture assessment of this man. I also see produced a document which has been marked SWJS11. This is an assessment by me on TARA, an extremist protestant organisation, written on request of 8 Brigade by me as a general information brief on an organisation about which they had heard but knew little. It is based on miscellaneous reports available to me at the time. This report dated 6 July 1974 bears my signature. The one-page report marked SWJS9 is a trace on 3 individuals thought by the source to be TARA members. This ungraded report is taken from information available. It is signed by me and dated 10 July 1974. Among the documents produced to me marked SWJS1 to SWJS11, it is possible that I saw some of them whilst I was employed at HQNI, of these I can remember seeing exhibits SWJS2 and SWJS5. I recognise my handwriting of the word 'Section' on the top of the first page of

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) C

STATEMENT C

KIN-30161

STATEMENT OF:

C

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

SWJS5. This document SWJS5 is, in my opinion, the work of Colin Wallace, Information Officer at HQNI. During my tour of duty in Northern Ireland I had on occasions to talk with Wallace for background information principally on terrorist organisations and on occasions what I regarded as interesting newspaper articles. Wallace might have discussed with me, William McGrath, then head of TARA but I am certain never in connection with Kincora Boys' Hostel. I don't recall even the question of McGrath being a homosexual discussed with Wallace. I am absolutely certain that Wallace never discussed with me that a cover up of the Kincora Vice Ring was preventing the killers of ten-year-old Brian McDermott from being apprehended. I have no knowledge of the misuse of any intelligence relating to TARA and William McGrath. Whilst it was reported that McGrath was reported to be a homosexual there was never any intelligence that he was engaged in homosexual acts with young boys or with anyone. I was not aware that McGrath was employed in Kincora Boys' Home until it was reported in newspapers several years after I left Ulster. I now see produced, the document SWJS10. This document is dated 5.1.77, therefore was produced after I left Ulster. I don't recall ever seeing a four-page MISR produced by Captain Gemmell which contained information that McGrath was employed in a boys' home. Captain Gemmell was employed at 39 Infantry Brigade during the latter part of my time there. Mr Ian Cameron who had an office next door to mine in HQNI had access to all intelligence received at HQNI but he usually relied on the Intelligence Staff to bring to his attention anything which would have been relevant to his work. I also note that my initials are on the foot of page one of the document marked SWJS8. My definition of the term "UK Eyes 'A'" is for use as a caveat, restricting the information to British Army circles only excluding the Ulster Defence Regiment.

SIGNATURE of STATEMENT MAKER: (Sgd)

C

the relevant authorities the antecedents of an applicant from Great Britain but who had been resident in Northern Ireland for more than three years. In addition the procedures do not effectively cover applicants from outside the United Kingdom, with particular reference to the Republic of Ireland, and offences or misconduct which may have occurred there. In the last resort, an applicant could fail to disclose relevant information and thereby defeat the system though he would run the risk of detection. These lacunae should be of only marginal significance and we commend the interim procedures as an important contribution to the protection of children in care. No doubt the Department will review their operation and effectiveness after an appropriate interval. We would recommend only one specific addition for incorporation. It should be mandatory for prospective employers to take up references from all relevant employers, including current employers as appropriate. This should deal with any previous failure by employers to comply with the notification requirements under the interim procedures, as well as providing information on events which predate their introduction. This additional safeguard should, for instance, bring to light matters such as disciplinary proceedings which founder on a technicality (see paragraphs 7.31-7.32) and the removal of staff in ill-defined circumstances (see paragraph 10.47). It should also close any possible loophole in respect of candidates who have lived in Northern Ireland for more than three years but who were previously employed in child care elsewhere.

13.16 The flexibility of selection techniques which the interim procedures envisage is encouraging. A contrast between the elaborate screening and selection of foster parents and the comparatively rudimentary procedures for recruiting residential staff was drawn more than once in evidence. While the analogy is by no means complete, the prudent use of multiple and group interviews and of visits to the home may well provide useful additional insights into the suitability and aptitudes of candidates for work in child care.

13.17 The submission of the Social Care Association (Northern Ireland Branch) referred to "acknowledged research data" which shows "that the use of certain processes in the recruitment and selection of staff can be a good aid to making more appropriate appointments. Personality and psychological assessment tests help to provide a wider range of techniques

instead of just having to make appointments on references and interviews". This is problematic but we recommend that the Department should consider whether existing research and practical experience provides a basis for an initiative in the use of personality and psychological tests.

13.18 The submission of the Association of Directors of Social Services recommended "that the residential child care service should move toward a system of registration of child care workers and possibly ultimately toward a system of accreditation". It suggested that the registering body might be the Department, CCETSW or a professional association. We understand the reasons behind this suggestion but consider that the strategy in the short term at least should be to concentrate on improving the vetting procedures. In the context of a fully professionalised and more established Social Work profession, the case for registration may be stronger.

13.19 Pre-employment vetting procedures cannot guarantee the recruitment of staff who will not misbehave. They are merely one of several necessary checks and safeguards designed to protect children and young persons in residential care.

Employment of homosexuals

13.20 We received conflicting evidence on whether homosexuality should, in itself, be a bar to employment in residential child care. Dr Hayes, for the Department, said "there is not a policy which says homosexuals may not be employed (in children's homes and hostels), but there is an attempt to ensure people in making appointments do so in knowledge of the history of the applicants". He indicated that the Department was conscious of the possibility that a policy of excluding homosexuals from employment might contravene the European Convention on Human Rights. Mr John Compton, for the Northern Ireland branch of the British Association of Social Workers, gave evidence that BASW does not regard homosexuality as a basis for disqualifying people from employment in child care. He suggested that it is the "potential for abuse" and the applicant's motivation in applying for a job which should be the crucial consideration. Mr Andrew Main, formerly a BASW official and now Director of Social Services in St Helens, presented a personal submission which

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SPECIAL HANDLING

(This document should receive handling appropriate to SECRET without associated documentation unless specifically stated. SECRET or above by the originator).

KIN-30306

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SOURCE REPORT

(To be used as the initial report of intelligence received through military agencies. If initial reports are sent by signal, all paragraphs numbers in this report are to be used)

1. Unit/Sub Unit Initiating report CONCO E Belfast
2. Located at CASTLEREAGH
3. Source Ref. _____
4. Casual contact/
Arranged Interview/
Screening CASUAL CONTACT
5. Source/Agent interviewer
(No. Rank, Name) Corporal D
6. Report written by
(No. Rank, Name) _____
7. Report can be
witnessed/substantiated
by (No. Rank, Name) _____
8. Unit File Ref. _____

9. DOI 22 May 75
10. Reliability and Accuracy _____
11. Text of Report (Incl. relevant comments)

12. Assessment by
Unit HQ

Contact gave me the attached documents on 20 May 75.

Document A is one that was issued by TARA about mid 1973.

Document B contains the last pages of two letters written by William McGRATH, date of origin unknown.

Letters appear to be to Ray Gordon who was studying at Downmull Bible College 1963/64. The letters probably date from then

Date of completion of report 22 May 75

Text continued overleaf

3. Comment/Assessment/Action by Superior HQ

Distribution

Research Offr 39 Inf Bde (2)

117

No we - ctan - S
give to
Corporal Q

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KIN-30145

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

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

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

I declare that this statement consisting of 3 pages, each signed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and I make it knowing that, if it is tendered in evidence at a preliminary enquiry or at the trial of any person, I shall be liable to prosecution if I have wilfully stated in it anything which I know to be false or do not believe to be true.

Dated this 16 day of July 1982

(Sgd) G CASKEY D/SUPT

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

(Sgd) B S GEMMELL

SIGNATURE of WITNESS

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

SIGNATURE of WITNESS: (Sgd) B S GEMMELL

STATEMENT OF: BRIAN SMART GEMMELL

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

KIN-30146

circle of influence and it was partly religious and partly sexual - masturbation being the main theme - how McGrath had spoken to small boys about this subject. This occurred back in the 1960s and Garland was one of these boys. Some of it developed into homosexuality and I believe that this also included Garland. I recollect Garland saying something about McGrath pursuing him after Garland got married and this was causing him distress and that it might break up his marriage. I met Garland on two occasions, first in McCormick's house and again in 39 Brigade Headquarters.

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

STATEMENT OF: BRIAN SMART GEMMELLCONTINUATION PAGE NO: 3

KIN-30147

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

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OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE - PERSONAL
STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: STEPHEN WILLIAM JOHN SAUNDERS

KIN-30173

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

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MAJOR

ADDRESS: C/o HQNI LISBURN

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

Dated this 18th day of February 1983

(Sgd) S E Cooke, Inspector

(Sgd) S W J Saunders

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

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

Further to my previous 2 statements made to the Royal Ulster Constabulary regarding searches carried out at HQNI and 39 Infantry Brigade for documentation relating to Kincora and associated matters. I can state that none of these searches produced a four-sided MISOR relating to Roy Garland which was allegedly submitted by former Captain Brian Smart Gemmell.

(Sgd) S W J Saunders
SIGNATURE OF WITNESS:

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

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3330/18.

McG introduced to McG when he was approx 15 (20 years ago) McG at the time Christian/Political crusader. Held meetings at McG's residence with UDR Captain N. McG proposed they should form a group as these youngsters all had makings of becoming P.M.s etc. They first formed groups called "cell" however McG thought this sounded rather radical. They decided on TARA (this was about 1965-69).

KIN-302

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

Farland Smith & UDR Captain N members of Young Unionist (YU). At one (YU) meeting addressed by McG, attended by McIlroy merchant banker gave card to R.G. 'INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION'. R.G. believes McIlroy helps TARA with finance.

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

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

Idea that TARA when it was first formed (early 70) was an elite, is laughable according to R.G. who claims to have been 2IC to McG. Recruits were accepted by personal recommendation, there was no vetting as such. Wpn training etc was talked about, but, R.G. never saw any weapons. Many people became disillusioned after joining either with McG's disavowal reputation, or with all the talk and no action. The Christian overtones did not go down well with % of recruits.

Thomas Clarke (FMRK) is supposed to have carried out surveillance on McG for several months and concluded that he is a communist.

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

Frank Pootsie Millar is amongst persons currently involved with TARA and is reported as being engaged to McG's daughter. (from McG's daughter)

Orthington McG is still on TARA scene and is now also Sec 2 of Irish Heritage Lodge. About MacFarland, Monkstown previously of [redacted] is currently an official in TARA. [redacted] was to have been given info regarding IRA/PIRA from SF at a meeting in Russell Court early this year. (47) He is thought to own a business on the N'Ards Rd, and was an associate of J.W. McKeague.

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

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

R.G. believes that although I.P. knows of McG's nefarious activities he would be better to do nothing because the expose would also effect CS therefore doing DUP no good. He further believes that McG has knowledge of Paisley's involvement with the UVF in early 70.

Present para militaries still regard TARA with degree of respect as they still have members like CS whose standing in society makes them privy to such info which would not linearly reach the para mills.

IO of TARA CS seeks info on various aspects of mil Int i.e. Southern Irish Army. The [redacted] found on Batefon & Simpson were destined for CS. Among names & tel Nos listed on [redacted]

E - CLASSIFICATION

Note to file 3350/18 Vol II

14 October 1976

TARAHISTORY

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

MEMBERS OF TARA

4. Sources indicate that the TARA membership is small, possibly 300 Province wide and about 70 activists in Belfast. There is evidence that a number of the members are sexually deviant; William McGRATH the past OC almost certainly is bisexual and there were homosexuals in his immediate circle of TARA associates. The organisation has always relied on tight security and information regarding its members was closely guarded. Some members have been identified and it is believed that the organisation has members and contacts in positions of influence throughout the Province in local politics, the Orange Order and commercial life. A number of members are known to be in the TAVR, RUCR and UDR.

5. One ex-member of TARA, [REDACTED] B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY claimed that membership had been falling drastically and the organisation went public to create a myth about their size. (In 1973 a split had occurred within TARA and a lot of members who were opposed to the low-key profile left and joined the UVF). A senior member of TARA, [REDACTED] B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY recently claimed that although not a large organisation, it was able to operate through "pulling strings." This is believed to be factual.

6. In 1975 it was reported that many of the older members of the UDA were anxious to join TARA. Some had been in TARA prior to the formation of the UDA but left to join the new organisation. They later considered TARA to be the more respectable of the two organisations, with a much stricter vetting procedure than the UDA and stronger ties with the Orange Order.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

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

Notes of an interview with Roy Garland ex TARA member left 1972
 718 - MCGARLAND (loc. 10)

Garland introduced to McG when he was approx 15 (20 years ago) McG at the time Christian/ Evangelical crusader. Held meetings at McG's attended also by C.S. UDR Captain N McG proposed they should form a group as these youngsters all had makings of becoming P.M.s etc. They first formed groups called "cell" however McG thought this sounded rather red and they decided on TARA (this was about 1965-6?)

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

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* Frank Pootsie Millar is amongst persons currently involved with TARA and is reported as being engaged to McG's daughter. (now married)

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As IO of TARA CS seeks info on various aspects of mil Int i.e. Southern Irish Army. The does found on Bate & Simpson were destined for CS. Among Names & tel Nos listed on

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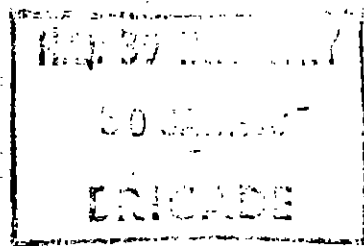
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See Distribution

28 January 1976

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTS
SECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

References:

- A. Your letter SF/704/INT dated 6 Jul 74.
- B. Your letter SF/712/INT dated 5 Jun 75.

GENERAL

1. Very little is known about TARA, but some useful information has come through which may be of value to you. The following points will be covered:

- a. Personality of William McGRATH.
- b. TARA.
- c. "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303."
- d. Involvement of PAISLEY.

2. This information comes from three contacts. Our assessment is that it might be graded F3 and in parts F2.

WILLIAM McGRATH

3. William McGRATH, 118 Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST, is the leader of TARA. He used to live at 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST and prior to that, at 75 Wellington Pk, BELFAST. He originally came from Earl St where his father had a Barber Shop. He had little formal education and worked as a young man in his uncle Joe's Barber Shop.

4. In 1941 when McGRATH was still in his mid-twenties, he formed a group called the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade. He then embarked on an evangelical preaching career around churches and mission halls. He operated from a large mansion at 25 Orpen Pk, BELFAST, but this is now Faith House, a Brethren Old Peoples Home. He had an office in DUBLIN thought to be connected with the organisation. Mention has been made of two politico/religious visitors whom it is believed had contact with McGRATH prior to 1969:

- a. Edmund PARIS.
- b. Arno MANHATTAN, who has written a book called "Religious Tension in Ireland," came to Northern Ireland, became involved with the Protestant Telegraph and Free Presbyterianism, but eventually left when his socialist views were disliked.

RESTRICTED

KIN-30298

5. McGRATH joined the Orange Order around 1964 and widened his audiences by preaching at numerous Orange Lodge meetings. The tone of McGRATH's addresses was always concerned with the preparation of Northern Ireland Protestants for a coming conflict which would determine their future and that of countless millions of others. Roman Catholicism was allied with communism and Protestant ULSTER was the main stumbling block in the path of these twin evils.

6. McGRATH is a homosexual and makes a practice of seducing promising young men. They include David BROWNE, Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph and Clifford SMYTHE, who at one time lived in McGRATH's house and is now secretary of the UUUC and DUP Convention Member for North ANTRIM.

7. Two of the contacts gave distinct impressions that McGRATH was somehow associated with Communism. McGRATH is said to have attended a Revolutionaries Conference in DUBLIN in the mid-sixties at which 3 representatives from Eastern Bloc countries were present. This association may account for his financial position. Details are very obscure, but he managed to live in sizeable mansions in BELFAST even though his only visible means of support was the sale of second-hand carpets from his house! McGRATH is currently described from the 1975 BELFAST Street Directory as a Welfare Officer. He is thought to be running some form of boys' home.

TARA

8. [REDACTED] 1964, TARA first began to be mentioned in the context of a "ginger group" within the Orange Order, but it never really got off the ground until 1969 (presumably with the advent of the troubles), when a room in Clifton St Orange Hall was obtained. This was ostensibly for meetings of an "Orange Discussion Group," but was in reality to organise and train TARA.

9. One of the contacts felt that TARA might have had some weapons but it only ever saw one. McGRATH's policy was that officers did not handle weapons and should remain "clean." At one stage it talked about men having been in action.

10. The following have been named as TARA members:

a. Clifford SMYTHE, [REDACTED] BELFAST (mentioned in Ref A as a former
10) DUP Convention Member for North ANTRIM, described as a schoolmaster in the BELFAST Street Directory. X

b. David BROWNE, [REDACTED] (mentioned in Ref A as Admin Officer)
Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph.

c. Frank MILLAR Jnr, [REDACTED] BELFAST (mentioned in Ref A as Adjutant). He is to, or may already have, married McGRATH's daughter. Initially DUP, he became Independant Unionist member for North BELFAST. Described as a caulker in the BELFAST Street Directory.

d. David LYLE, [REDACTED] BANGOR.

e. KIN 347 [REDACTED] BELFAST, on the committee of the Martyr's Memorial Church. He is said to be a contact for TARA arms.

f. Worthington McGRATH, confirmed as living at 182 Upper Newtownards Rd, BELFAST, the son of William McGRATH. He is a member of the RUC (R) stationed at RUC STRANDTOWN. He works in Frank REA's, 26 - 28 Chichester St, BELFAST, from where he obtains electronic bugs.

RESTRICTED

KIN-30299

g. FNU PATTON, a policeman in Donegal Pass RUC Station. This is probably James PATTON of [REDACTED], BELFAST, who was paid off in Dec 75. He served as an auxiliary constable, an ex-B Special.

h. Reg EMPEY, UUUM Convention Member for East BELFAST and of BELFAST. He was an early member of TARA and is rumoured to be [REDACTED].

j. James HIGHEBURN (HYBURN?), ANK. He was a member but resigned when TARA went semi-public. He is the Treasurer of PAISLEY's Martyr's Memorial Church.

k. Robert McFARLAND, previously of [REDACTED] but now living in MONKSTOWN.

11. At Annex A is an article by David PARKER (a pseudonym for McKITTRICK) which makes mention of TARA.

IRELAND'S HERITAGE LOL 1303

12. McGRATH has been instrumental in the formation of a new Orange Lodge, "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303," the members of which number 39 and are currently learning Gaelic. The Lodge's banner depicts a Celtic cross and its title in Gaelic, "Oidhuacht na hEireann."

13. Clifford SMYTHE and Frank MILLAR Jnr are members and there is clearly a number of cases of dual membership with TARA. When at Queen's University, BELFAST around 1970, Clifford SMYTHE, David LYLE and Frank MILLAR Jnr were instrumental in forming the "Ulster Protestant Information Bureau" which was to counter IRA propaganda. They also formed the "Williamites and Glorious Revolution Society" which, for example, brought Orange flute bands to perform in the Students Union.

14. At Annex B is an article on the "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303."

INVOLVEMENT OF IAN PAISLEY

15. PAISLEY appears to fear McGRATH, who is a member of his Martyr's Memorial Church and has on occasion used threats to make PAISLEY give him permission to speak in his halls. One of the contacts made the interesting point that William CRAIG had stated that PAISLEY did an about turn on the voluntary coalition issue after a meeting in the Martyr's Memorial Church. It hazarded a guess that pressure had been brought to bear on PAISLEY by McGRATH. Contacts view certainly has an element of truth in it. For example, in Code Word MISR DOI 18 Oct 75, it is independantly reported that PAISLEY was pressured in this way.

16. It would appear that PAISLEY himself is not a member of TARA but he is clearly surrounded by many men who are. It would seem that the following credentials are useful, if not mandatory, for membership:

- a. Membership of the Orange Order.
- b. Membership of DUP.
- c. Membership of PAISLEY's Martyr's Memorial Church.

CONCLUSION

17. The picture is confused. You are in a better position to assess the information than we are. Perhaps the most interesting aspect is the many contradictions around the central figure, McGRATH.

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KIN-30300

- a. McGRATH would appear to have had little formal education and yet his views, though militant, are sophisticated enough to interest bright young men.
- b. McGRATH's message is designed to appeal to staunch Protestantism. Roman Catholicism, its enemy, is closely linked with leftish ideas and Communism and yet 2 of the contacts were left with this lingering impression of McGRATH's involvement with Communism. It might be fair to ask whether McGRATH is a "sleeper" with the brief to keep the pot boiling whilst others organise. He certainly uses the classic communist tactics of the cell system, infiltration of an organisation, ie the Orange Order, and the introduction of divisive elements.
- c. There is no obvious indication of where McGRATH's income stems from, but he appears to be comfortable financially.
- d. One might ask why the apparently all powerful PAISLEY can be influenced by a McGRATH-sponsored pressure group from within his own church. PAISLEY himself is probably not a member, but many of his supporters are.
- e. There is an apparent contradiction between the aspirations of the "Ireland's Heritage LOL 1303," eg learning Gaelic, and its opposition to Roman Catholicism. This may be reconciled by the view held by many members of the Church of Ireland that certain churches, as direct descendants of the ancient Celtic Church predate their Roman Catholic rivals in Ireland and are therefore more authentic.

18. There is very little indication of TARA in the 3 Inf Bde Area, although it has been reported to exist in LURGAN, PORTADOWN and BANBRIDGE. It clearly also has sympathisers in North DOWN. The most interesting figure is Douglas HUTCHINSON, DUP Convention Member and President of the PORTADOWN and District Branch of the USCA, a strongly Paisleyite organisation. HUTCHINSON is of particular interest as he lacks the apparently necessary qualification of being a member of the Orange Order. He was expelled from it.

19. There is only one recorded occasion when the SF came into contact with TARA in the 3 Inf Bde Area. This occurred on 12 Mar 75, when Samuel SIMPSON, [REDACTED] and John SAXTON, [REDACTED] were stopped at the K7 border crossing. They had been in the Republic collecting information on the Irish Army and Garda. More recently, propaganda leaflets from TARA were received by 1BS and ODG. They had been posted in BELFAST.

RETASKING

20. Contacts are retaskable. We would be grateful for any direction that addressees might be able to give. It is hoped that this short paper will be the basis upon which future MISRs will be written.

Distribution:

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SEND TO

A. P. L. HALFORD-MACLEOD
Major
for Commander

RESTRICTED



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KIN-30322

(18)

G Int
HQ 8 Inf Bde

Your reference

Our reference SF/704/INT

Date 6 Jul 74

EXTREMIST PROTESTANTSSECRET ORGANISATION - TARA

1. The existence of a loyalist organisation known as TARA has been known since 1972. It is believed that the organisation has close links with the Orange Order. The name TARA is taken from the "Kingdom of Tara" which was formed in Ireland in 500 BC, and is the "Seat of Irish Kings".
2. Little was heard of TARA until the appearance of posters in Belfast on 11 Apr 73. The posters were issued by TARA which called itself "The hard core of Protestant resistance". The TARA message was "Resistance with Responsibility".
3. "TARA is formed in Platoons of 20. Each platoon has one Sgt, a QM and an IO. Each member pays 50p dues per month; one half goes to a central fund and the other half to the platoon." This info dated 16 Apr 73.
4. James Hanna (deceased, Ex D of Ops UVF) stated that TARA was a network of cells throughout the Province composed of loyal Protestants each of whom possessed a legal weapon. These men were prepared to use their weapons in an emergency. TARA was not a Domsday force.
5. Other than this, very little is known about TARA which has always been shrouded in mystery. (It claims to be a secret organisation). Some personalities known are:-
 - a. William McGrath, 5 Greenwood Ave, Upper Newtownards Rd, Belfast. CO of TARA; has Communist leanings and a reputed homosexual.
 - b. Frank Millar, [REDACTED] Belfast. Adjut TARA. Connections with OV's. Used to live with McGrath....!
 - c. Clifford Smyth, possibly Carryduff, North Belfast. Former IO of TARA. Elected DUP member for North Antrim on 21 Jun 74.
 - d. David Brown, Bangor. Admin Officer TARA. Subject is a close associate of Paisley. He is also Deputy Editor of the Protestant Telegraph.
 - e. UDR Captain N [REDACTED] Ex member of TARA and a frequent speaker on DUP platforms.
6. A recent report stated that a TARA organisation has appeared in the Larne area, with the HQ approximately 10 miles outside Larne. Personalities are:-
 - a. [REDACTED] Frequent the HQ regularly to receive his instructions.
 - b. [REDACTED] Ex UDA Company Commander; is also regularly in touch with TARA groups.

RESTRICTED

7. A recent report by MIO P Div states that TARA groups are thought to be three groups, each of nine men in Crebilly, Slatt and Broughshane areas. KIN-30323

Major C

: Major
: for Chief of Staff

Copy to:

G Int
HQ 3 Inf Bde

OFFICIAL - SENSITIVE - PERSONAL
STATEMENT OF WITNESS

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT OF: AUBREY PHILIP LYDIATE HALFORD-MACLEOD

KIN-30150

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

OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MAJOR

ADDRESS: C/O ARMY HEADQUARTERS, NORTHERN IRELAND

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

Dated this 22nd day of September 19 82

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Superintendent

(Sgd) A P L Halford-MacLeod

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I am a Major in the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiments) at present stationed in Germany. I was stationed with 3 Infantry Brigade at Lurgan, Northern Ireland, from October 1974 and later Portadown until July 1976. During that tour I was a General Staff Officer, Grade 3, Intelligence (A). I was responsible for all intelligence on extremist Protestants in my brigade area which was the southern part of the province. I have been shown a classified 'secret' document reference number 13912/2 dated 28 January 1976. I identify my signature at the foot of page 4 as signing 'Major for Commander'. My attention has been directed to paragraphs 6 and 7 on page 2 of this document which alleges that William McGrath is a homosexual and makes a practice of seducing young men and also that he is thought to be running some form of boys' home. When I produced this document in January 1976 it was on the basis of information passed directly to me by a source I met through UDR Major H of 3 UDR, then a Captain, stationed at Ballykinler. I had seen some documents given to me by UDR Major H before I met my source. I also used these documents to prepare my report. I think I gave the documents back to UDR Major H. The correct order in which I got the information was - I saw the documents first and then I had an interview with my source. Being a secret document my report would be carefully accounted for and only 4 as shown on page 4 were produced. All drafts

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) A P L Halford-MacLeod

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF: A P L HALFORD-MACLEODCONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

KIN-30151

would have been destroyed. Distribution of copies were as shown (1) G Int HQNI, (2) G Int 39 Infantry Brigade, (3) Research Office 3 Brigade and (4) filed as numbered (13912/2) in HQ 3 Infantry Brigade. When handling this information I was not aware in which boys' home McGrath was employed. I cannot recall any specific boys' home being mentioned. When I was preparing this report I was not so much interested in McGrath's homosexual activity but rather in his involvement with TARA and possible Communists links and links with Ian Paisley and his links with security forces. Whilst its likely that I would have written a Military Intelligence Source Report in relation to this information I cannot recall specifically having done so. As I recall any reaction to my report was minimal and in passing and I certainly was not made to feel that it was of any significance and McGrath's homosexual activities were not highlighted. I cannot remember the name of my source and I believe I had only one meeting with him. UDR Major H [REDACTED] should know him.

STATEMENT OF: UDR Major H

KIN-30152

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: MAJORADDRESS: 3 UDR, BALLYKINLER

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

Dated this 28th day of September 19 82

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Superintendent

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.(Sgd) UDR Major H

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I have been shown a classified Military document No 13912/2 dated 28 January 1976 which has been signed by Major Halford-Macleod. I was 3 UDR Intelligence Officer from 1973 to 1980. In 1973/74/75 period I had gathered intelligence on an organisation known as TARA which I passed to 3 Infantry Brigade. At that time 3 UDR were under the command of 3 Infantry Brigade. Some of the information I collected during that period related to the activities of William McGrath who was alleged to be the leader of TARA at that time. Among people I spoke to was Roy Garland who told me about McGrath. I cannot remember exactly what all Garland told me but I do remember Garland saying that McGrath was a homosexual and was employed in a boys' home. He did not tell me what home McGrath was employed in or that McGrath had committed any offences. In 1975 Major Halford Macleod was G2 Intelligence Officer at Headquarters 3 Infantry Brigade. I used to meet him frequently. I attended meetings at 3 Infantry Brigade. For the production of the document No 13912/2 Major Halford-Macleod had access to some documents I had on file at 3 UDR. This together with what I told him formed the basis of this intelligence report. The person who Major Halford Macleod was introduced to by me was not the source of information relating to McGrath and TARA. Paragraph 2 of the report mentions 3 contacts. These were my contacts: (1) Roy Garland, (2) UDR Captain N and (3) KIN 373. Number 2 is Captain UDR Captain N now attached to 3 UDR, No 3, a former Corporal in 3 UDR.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) UDR Major H

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT CONTINUATION PAGE

STATEMENT OF:

UDR Major H

CONTINUATION PAGE NO: 2

KIN-30153

To make it clear it was none of them who Major Halford-MacLeod met through me. The documents which I had on file at 3 UDR have since been destroyed. This was because all relevant information from these documents had been passed to 3 Infantry Brigade and were no longer required. Prior to giving the information to Major Halford-MacLeod I had passed similar information in writing to 3 Infantry Brigade as early as 1973.

85

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

STATEMENT OF: UDR Captain N

KIN-30154

AGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): OVER 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: CAPTAIN 3 UDRADDRESS: [REDACTED]

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

Dated this 28th day of September 1982

(Sgd) G Caskey, D/Superintendent

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.(Sgd) UDR Captain N

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

I have already been interviewed by the police in relation to Kincora Boys' Hostel. I joined 3 UDR in 1971. I was commissioned as an Officer in 1972. I got to know UDR Major H who was Intelligence Officer and I passed to him what information I had in relation to William McGrath and the organisation TARA. The information I passed was that I believed McGrath to be a homosexual and his association with up and coming young in Unionist Politics, including his involvement with TARA. I knew Roy Garland and it was me who introduced Garland to UDR Major H. It was Garland who referred to the fact that he believed that McGrath was working in a boys' home. The name of the home, was to the best of my knowledge, not stated.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: (Sgd) UDR Captain N

86

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...sistent of where effective power lies and to what extent, those with nominal control to exercise it. Thus effective power may lie with senior executives rather than with the managing board, and so for the large companies that board itself has supervisory, not managerial functions. The parallel with the relationships between ministers and civil servants may be apt - for the strength of civil service lies finally in its power to control the sources of information and to exclude ministers from them.

It is clearer to distinguish (a) 'policy' boards, which may be supervisory boards in big companies, managing boards, and (b) the body which exercises executive managerial responsibility. The TUC does not wish to have membership of the latter because of the conflict of interest. This is a contemporary example of one of the oldest of trade union positions, but also, for the future, of trade union dilemmas. The argument was joined many years ago when the shape of nationalised industries was debated within the trade union movement and the Labour Party. It is not an argument that will go away, for it concerns the basic functions of trade unions, their role, and the basic question of whether they are present or any future structure of capitalist society the 'interests of the workers' are reconcilable with the 'interests of the company'. For the moment at least, the TUC shows itself as primarily concerned with strengthening the processes of collective bargaining. The growth of 'industrial democracy' helps that strengthening. Possibly it may lead to other things but, so the TUC seems to be saying, one thing at a time.

What is abundantly obvious is that no one central to the present debate is talking about workers' control. Nor does anyone seriously believe that the road can end with some version of Liberal co-partnership, with its terrifying paternalism and its thesis that the interests of workers and owners are really the same and that only class prejudice blinds them to the acceptance of that simple truth. For it is the debate about softer control, dismissed by the TUC as the 'human relations' approach. Nor is it believable that the City committee approach of not yet, maybe never, but let's keep talking, is anything other than tactical. What should the TUC and the Labour Party be trying to do in this situation? For one, anything which is not directed towards the achievement of workers' control is well-out. But the road to workers' control is along a narrow path - on one side of which lives the hungry dragon of integrationism and on the other the hungry dragon of collaborationism. Either is capable of taking the workers for breakfast unless they are very well armed. And the shareholders have great power on paper so that, if they see workers gaining more influence as they like, they may emerge like some sort of Lords backwoodsmen to protect their investment.

The real fight, then, is likely to come over the provisions of a new Companies Bill. The great powers of shareholders are so great and are infrequently used - that the position of workers, even on unitary, and much

necessarily, to weaken the shareholders'. That fight will make the Industrial Relations Act affair look like a friendly difference of opinion.

The terms of the conflict began to emerge last week with the CBI rejecting worker directors, defining 'participation' so as to exclude 'interference with the executive function of management', and accusing the TUC of wanting trade union control of companies. Meanwhile news of these matters has reached even *The Times* where, quick

as a flash, Ronald Bull drew attention on 11 March to 'what is now called "industrial democracy"' (his quotation marks). But no doubt, Mr Levin, pursued by a car horse.

It is not easy to see worker directors as a threat to the stability of private capitalism but if the CBI truly believes they would be troublesome, then for the Labour movement not to support the policy of the TUC would, in this imperfect world, be an act of folly.

Robert Fisk

E-FILE REFERENCE

The Murder of Sammy Smyth

Four days before he was murdered, Sammy Smyth announced, with a slight air of self-importance, that he might be killed before the week was out. He was standing in the Heathrow departure lounge, waiting for the Belfast flight, when I caught sight of him, the same squat, bullet-like figure with its square head and salt-and-pepper hair that had graced a dozen UDA press conferences. 'What're you doing?' he asked with that half-suspicious smile that para-militaries adopt when they come across someone they know, far from home. I told him I was going to Belfast for the weekend and suggested he must have been abroad on some UDA business. 'Ah, not at all,' he said quickly: he had forgotten the pile of duty-free tobacco piled on his hand-trolley.

Sammy Smyth was the kind of man who would win quite genuine amazement when someone doubted his word; for he was until he died a man known for the chilling confession and the apparently outright threat. He helped to found the Protestant vigilante groups in the Cregagh estate in East Belfast in 1971 - they were the embryo Ulster Defence Association although few knew it then - and might have stayed on as leader if the first UDA chairman had not taken a dislike to the independence of his views and sent two toughs round to his home to beat him senseless on the front-door mat. Smyth's reply was the publication of a badly-typed broadsheet called *The Ulster Militant* which made it clear that killing was in some circumstances an acceptable way of relieving feeling and clearing political paths; true to the spirit of the times, Smyth cyclstyled across the front page of every issue a drawing of a massive cleached fist.

The UDA used Smyth. They supported a community association he helped to run in the Shankill because it helped to provide a non-sectarian front for the para-militaries - Smyth, in his way was interested in the prospects of conciliation - while allowing him to act as press spokesman when it suited them. During the Ulster Workers' strike in May 1974 the UWC appointed Smyth Minister of Propaganda, a role upon which he bestowed some immortality by constantly telling journalists that he hoped

Even the UDA leaders - particularly Andy Tyrie, the chairman - became embarrassed, however, by the openness of Smyth's rhetoric. When told of the Dublin bombings in 1974 in which 28 men and women died, he said he was happy. 'There is a war with the Free State and we are laughing at them,' he said. Smyth recovered after a few months to resume his role of self-styled intellectual, issuing statements for the UDA, protesting about a planned urban ring motorway and suggesting (most recently) that he felt like burning down Catholic chapels when he heard David O'Connell, the IRA chief of staff, talking on television. Sammy Smyth came to be thought of by journalists and para-militaries alike as more than a little unbalanced.

That is why Smyth probably expected no reaction from me when he leaned across his luggage trolley at Heathrow and said: 'You'll read something of interest in the *Sunday News* tomorrow.' He paused, apparently for effect, before saying: 'I may not be alive this time next week.'

Smyth's article in the *Sunday News*, Belfast's florid but non-sectarian Sunday paper, duly appeared next day. It was a long but by no means rambling appeal to the UDA to talk to the Provisionals now that the Northern Ireland Convention had folded. It recognised that political power lay more than ever with the men who have guns.

To some extent this has always been the case in Northern Ireland (the six-county province of Ulster was built on such a concept after the 1912 resistance to the Home Rule Bill yet never before has the strength of the para-militaries seemed so relevant. And never before has it seemed, to so many people around Belfast, so acceptable. The Smyth theory of violence to open new political opinions seems so easy that even moderate men can wonder about the possibilities of suitable assassination. 'It's a wonder,' the chairman said at the airport in Belfast, 'that no one's shot Paisley yet.' Then in all seriousness, he added: 'That would certainly ease the situation.'

Neither the police nor the army in Northern Ireland are under any illusions about this freedom to 'ease the situation' and about the armed political intentions of the

privately, it is a fact that over one third of the RUC's entire complement of 4,800 policemen and policewomen are now employed at any one time guarding the province's politicians, judges and civil servants from assassination. The army have remarkably accurate figures for the weapons now held by Protestant groups and the details of their training; yet for so long have they been forced, through political circumstances, to accept para-militarism that their files are almost matter-of-fact.

Take, for example, the army's private report on TARA, a Protestant organisation founded in 1973 which is well-armed but has links with a Northern Ireland political party and is perfectly legal. The army's account of their activities, collated by an intelligence officer at Lisburn, reads:

Commanding Officer uses non-existent evangelical mission as a front . . . TARA organised initially in platoons of 20 now probably in companies and drawn almost exclusively from members of the Orange Order; each platoon has a Sgt/QM (Quartermaster); and 10 (Intelligence Officer); contributions - 30p per man per month - half to a central fund, half kept as ptn (platoon) level; ptns were able to draw on central fund if opportunity to buy stores arose; meetings held in Clifton Street Orange Hall about every two weeks under name of Orange Discussion Group; training in radio, weapons and lectures in guerrilla tactics.

Political assassination in Northern Ireland, once a horror made substantial only by the attacks on John Taylor when he was Home Affairs Minister in 1971 and on Senator Barnhill, is now a nightmare which every public figure in the province has to live with. Gerry Fitt's election agent was stabbed to death in 1973, John Hume's life has been threatened. Ivan Cooper of the SDLP has twice escaped car-bomb attacks. Austin Currie's home in County Tyrone has been raked by machine-gun fire on countless occasions. Earlier this year, the Provisionals tried to burn down Fitt's home although the Loyalists have faced just the same, particularly the para-militaries Ernie Elliott and Tommy Herron of the UDA, and Jim Hannah of the UVF have all been murdered by their own people in the past four years. Harding Smith, the UDA chairman, cleared out of Ulster in 1975 after two attempts to kill him.

Sammy Smyth knew, therefore, that killing was an understandable form of doing business. He knew that some of the para-militaries wanted him out of the way when his embarrassing article appeared. It had not been approved in advance by the UDA. And he was no stranger to assassination attempts: only last year two members of the Red Hand group tried, vainly, to kill off Smyth.

But on Wednesday night he thought himself safe in his daughter's home. And he nearly escaped again when the two gunmen - operating under orders from the UDA's Inner Council - called at the house in Alliance Avenue to deal with him. He managed to run away from them towards the back of the building but failed to get through the kitchen door. When he lay

Peter Wilby

Education's Castaway

This report is about the education of English boys and girls aged from 15 to 18. Most of them are not being educated. This began the report of the government-appointed Crowther Committee 17 years ago. With astonishing optimism, Crowther thought that this would be 'the next great battleground of English education'. The committee recommended one day's compulsory release per week for all young people in employment.

The failure to make day release compulsory - or even to extend it to the majority of employed teenagers - is arguably the greatest educational scandal of the century, a brutal illustration of our political priorities. The promise has been made and broken so often that new pledges excite about as much expectation as the Second Coming. There it was again in Labour's last election manifesto, the sort of thing that political parties throw into their programmes with the thoughtless abandon that advertising writers throw superlatives into their copy. Prodded by the TUC, Mr Fred Mulley, the Education Secretary, is convening a conference of interested parties in London next week in the hope of somehow rescuing the teenage work force from the political dustbin of the 20th century.

Compulsory day release was enshrined in legislation at the end of both world wars. The 1944 Education Act provided for the establishment of county colleges to give 'young persons who are not in full-time attendance such further education, including physical, practical and vocational training, as will enable them to develop their various aptitudes and capacities and will prepare them for the responsibilities of citizenship'. The County Colleges Order of 1947 made it the duty of every local authority to establish and maintain the colleges - but no date was specified. R. A. Butler exhorted industry to extend day release in 1949, saying: 'We cannot fail in this matter twice in 40 years . . . If we sit and let this matter drift no educational reformer in the country will be able to lift up his head in the future.'

In 1956 a government White Paper proposed a doubling of day release in five years. The actual increase was well under 50 per cent, in a period when the age group was expanding rapidly. In 1966 a Ministry of Education committee proposed an extra 250,000 day release places in the following five years. The report was shelved and the numbers dropped by over 20,000. In 1963 the Robbins Committee proposed an extra 100,000 places in full-time higher education.

That report was accepted, on the day of publication, in a statement from Downing Street. The target was comfortably exceeded thus providing more educational

are the working classes and tomorrow.

The raising of the 16 enforced without consideration of compulsory release for - has led to an insignificant numbers of 16- and 17. Two in every five young no further education of ing school. The proposition girls getting day release cent.

The education of young been left to the hallowed of voluntary effort back quasion. Industry's effort adequate in every sense. the building and engineering good records but day minimal in food, drink and footwear, insurance and of all, the distributive single employer of young

The present system is and 1973 Industrial Training laws governing vocational 1563 Statute of Artificer weakness is that it divor training, with the emphasis latter, and serves employment people's needs, nor, for the needs. As Crowther points in need of support in the late adolescence - the in dead-end jobs - are granted day release. The supported are tied almost acquisition of craft and some of them so narrow adolescent within a determined training that flourishes do no more than social into declining industries. concerned with specific man unlikely to encourage the advantage of the flexi nical colleges by trying they find the right on interests and abilities. release students suggests a quarter of those on or have been successful or technician courses. And, said the same study, nearly the students have either their courses or repeat exams.

The inevitable objection broadening day release workers will rebel again 'useful', and that liberal nical colleges are highly day release students. Tru ability of curriculum this is a measure of its neglect have found one third of a

~~SECRET~~ + ~~PERSONAL~~
~~SECRET AND PERSONAL~~

Reference.....

but he considered that by living within the security perimeter in Northern Ireland he was in the safest place. When he had to go outside, for instance when visiting his aunt, he never gave any forewarning of visits and varied his routes and times. He believed it would be a long time before he could live elsewhere in Northern Ireland in safety and, in particular, that if he returned to his old home near his aunt he would be at great risk from the PIRA.

5 I pointed out to him the obvious personal advantages of a move to GB as well as the career ones but he was unwilling to make a decision on the spot. I said therefore that I had to make it clear to him that if he refused a move to GB the Department would not be willing any longer to accept responsibility for his safety in Northern Ireland. If he was not willing to accept the move to N W District we should have no alternative but to ask for his resignation.

6 He appeared to be somewhat shaken by what I had said and asked whether it would be possible to have a stay of execution of 8 to 12 months, by which time his aunt would probably be dead and he would feel free to move. I said that a stay of this long would not be possible. He then said that he would like a little time to reflect on what I had said. He could not understand the need for a quick move since he had not been aware that there was at present any great risk to his life. He could understand it if he had done something wrong but as far as he knew his ACRs had been satisfactory. I said that I could not go into details about the threat to his safety and his ACRs had been satisfactory. However I had to repeat that the Department had decided in its own interests and in his that he must move. Since he had asked for a little time to consider these matters I invited him to let me know his decision early next week. At no time during the interview did he make even veiled references to the possibility of his creating trouble for the Department if we forced his resignation.

7 I believe that he will seek an interview with GOC, N Ireland when he returns to Lisburn.

A. Chinneck

A CHINNECK
DCPR
24 December 1974

~~SECRET~~ + ~~PERSONAL~~
~~SECRET AND PERSONAL~~

Reference TARA . (new right-wing organisation reported in press 11/4/73)

NAME. TARA. one word- individual letters have no significance.

C.O. William McGrath. 5 Greenmount Ave. Upper Newtownards Rd. Belfast.

B - PROTECTION OF IDENTITY

1. use

Admin Offr. David Brown. Bangor. deputy editor - Protestant Telegraph

TARA File
TOMESQ HALL
19 SEP 76

C.O's assistant. (?)

B

B

Details - C.O. uses non-existent evangelical mission as a front; homosexual; said to have attended meeting in Dublin, prior to troubles where three representatives of Eastern Bloc countries were present; thought to owe more allegiance to Red flag than Union Jack or Tricolour and has conned many genuine people into membership, keeping them enamored by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated.

Details - TARA organized initially in platoons of 20, now probably in Coys and drawn almost exclusively from members of the Orange Order; each ptn. had Sgt, CM, and T.O.; contributions - 50p per man per month - half to a central fund, half kept at ptn level; ptns were able to draw on central fund if opportunity to buy st. as arose; meetings held in Clifton St. Orange Hall about every two weeks under name of Orange Discussion Group; training in radio, weapons and lectures in guerrilla tactics.

Background. Ian Paisley, Molyneux (MP), Rev. Martin Smith, and Sir Knox Cunningham all said to know McGrath, and to have been told of his activities. So far as is known no action has been taken by any of them.

We have the proclamation, and full page column in journal etc in TARA file covering.

EXHIBIT 2 (Page 1)

Note to file [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CLASSIFICATION

TARA

14 October 1976

HISTORY

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

MEMBERS OF TARA

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

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY

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

Page 1 of 3

[REDACTED] CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED

HERE IS AN EXTRACT FROM

HONI P76

58

12. GRADED B2 DOI 5.1.77

KIN-30320

NO DOWNWARD DISSEMINATION OF THE FOLLOWING REPORT

THE UNSIGNED LETTER IN THE NEWSLETTER LAST WEEK REGRETTING THE QUEEN'S MENTION OF THE PEACE PEOPLE IN HER CHRISTMAS MESSAGE, WAS WRITTEN BY WILLIAM MCGRATH OR HIS SON, WORTHINGTON AT THE INSTIGATION OF FRANK MILLER. MILLER, THE SON OF COUNCILLOR MILLER, USED TO LODGE AT KINCORA BOYS HOSTEL, UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, WHERE MCGRATH WAS HOUSE FATHER. MORE RECENTLY HE HAS BEEN APPRENTICED TO THE REPUBLICAN SOLICITOR, PASCAL O'HARE. MCGRATH AND MILLER ARE BOTH REPORTED TO BE MEMBERS OF TARA. THERE IS SOME SPECULATION ABOUT CLIFFORD SMYTH'S RESIGNATION FROM THE DUP. SMYTH HAS LONG-STANDING TARA CONNECTIONS.

NO DOWNWARD DISSEMINATION OF THE ABOVE REPORT

FILE ON SS12

RESTRICTED

8 years, that McGrath was a member of and 'assisted' at Paisley's MMC and that Paisley probably did know both of McGrath's homosexuality and his job at the boys home, but did nothing about either. KIN-30318

(2) Martin Smyth. Smyth accepts that he was told of McGrath's homosexuality and place of work by Shaw in 1975. Her statement was corroborated at the time (as it was to Paisley) by a former Kincora boy who alleged he had been corrupted there. Smyth says that he notified the 'relevant authorities' of the matter.

(3) Others. Other Loyalists who must have been aware of the situation were, according to Army reports:

David Brown - Deputy Editor Protestant Telegraph.

Clifford Smyth- DUP Convention member and future parliamentary candidate.

Frank Miller
Jnr - OUP Councillor.

James Highburn- Treasurer MMC.

All 4 were TARA members. Brown and Smyth are reported to have been lovers of McGrath. Millar is his son-in-law and once lodged at Kincora.

b. Cover-up. It is again unclear why Paisley, among others, should deny knowledge of Kincora or, rather, not have done anything about it in the mid-70s. This fits uneasily with the hardline Loyalists' public stand against sodomy etc. It does seem that McGrath used others' homosexuality both as a lure to gather people round him (this seems a major reason for the membership of TARA) and as a means of influence over them. An Army report of April 1973 states that McGrath is alleged to have kept members in TARA by threatening to reveal homosexual activities which he had initiated. A later Army report indicates that the Red Hand Commandos once had a 'contract' out on McGrath. One reason for this move was said to be that McGrath was known to be responsible for circulating rumours about John McKeague (OC RHC) and his homosexuality. More alarmingly there is a further January 1976 Army report which makes 3 related assertions:

(1) That Paisley appeared to fear McGrath, who was a member of the MMC, and that McGrath was able to use threats to get use of the MMC (This is contradicted by Paisley's recent press statements that he banned McGrath from his pulpits in 1975).

(2) That Paisley was closely surrounded by TARA members and that, although not a member, Paisley has close ties with TARA (Although TARA membership had an inordinate number of homosexuals, others could be attracted to it by political considerations).

(3) That intelligence suggested that Paisley had done a U-turn on a major issue of policy (voluntary coalitions) because of pressure from McGrath. This is apparently supported by an independent source report.

It is possible that in the mid-70s McGrath may have had some hold over Paisley and other leading figures, who may have protected him. However, it must be stressed that this office has nothing to suggest that Paisley et al are or have been homosexual or have laid themselves open to 'black-mail'. Once again if this were to be proven wrong in public the ramifications for the careers of Paisley and others are clear.

3 of 3

KIN-50579

Ref. No.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

A Division DONEGALL PASS Sub-Division/Department
 CID DRUGS SECTION ~~XXXXXX~~/Branch 26 JANUARY 1980 Date
 SUBJECT ALLEGATIONS OF INDECENT BEHAVIOUR AND QUESTIONABLE ACTIVITIES OF
 WILLIAM McGRATH, 50/60 YEARS, 188 UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD, BELFAST

To ACC MEHARG, CRIME BRANCH

1. At the latter end of 1973 I was in conversation with a gentleman at Carryduff. During our discourse the gentleman related an incident about a friend who had some time previous allegedly had been sexually abused and influenced by a man he did not wish to name at that time.
2. Some background information was provided, which alleged that the suspect was a lay-preacher who used his connections with his meetings to contact and influence young teenage boys.
3. Shortly after this conversation I attended a 10-week CID Course at Hendon Metropolitan Police Training Centre, London, returning in February 1974.
4. After careful consideration I decided to again contact this gentleman about our conversation, to establish if he wished to assist further and provide names and addresses.
5. This was followed by a meeting with the injured party at the gentleman's house. D/Sergeant Duff, Drugs Squad, was present with me on that occasion.
6. Later the informant (injured party) objected about having to talk in the presence of someone else and any future meetings were on a man-to-man basis.
7. The allegations which my informant made were that William McGrath had sexually interfered with him as a teenager. This association was cultivated through his religious meetings and organisations. As the friendship grew my informant was invited to McGrath's home.
8. At first McGrath would discuss religion and my informant's sincerity. Then later he would talk of an "emotional block" which he said the informant had.
9. My informant at first objected when McGrath touched his privates but later through subtle psychological suggestions, by McGrath that he was too tense and keyed-up, then sexual indiscretions took place. This he said was his "emotional block".
10. McGrath played on the sincere religious faith and youthful innocence of this young man and on the pious respect he had for McGrath who was regarded by this young man as a fatherly lay-preacher.

Continuation Page


11. The association continued and my informant purchased a small business in 1964. By subtle pressures McGrath became an equal partner on the understanding he would pay half the purchase price. A successful business was established but McGrath did not pay his share of the partnership and borrowed £2,000 from my informant.
12. This led to Court proceedings and a final break with McGrath who had to pay his debts by selling his home at 4 Greenwood Avenue, Belfast, in 1972. The record of the proceedings appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland, dated 21 February 1972.
13. My informant was married and then took up studies at Queens University Belfast. He has a young family and is very much ashamed of his association with McGrath.
14. It is understandable that he was reluctant to talk about those early years but was concerned that McGrath was still using his religious front. He expressed the wish that he would not be asked to appear at any hearing in relation to his past as this could undermine the life which he has built for himself, his wife and family.
15. After discussing the matter with my authorities, and when further enquiries were made, it was decided that no useful purpose would be gained by pursuing the investigation as no other evidence was available.
16. In January 1976 I was contacted again by my informant. It was disclosed on our meeting that he had reason to believe that McGrath was working in the Kincora Boys' Home at North Road. That the superintendent there may have been involved with interfering with some of the boys.
17. Information relating to the protestant para-military organisation known as TARA was also supplied by my informant.
18. On the 21.1.76 I contacted my authorities again and informed them of the information.
19. On the 24.1.76 on my return from enquiries in Bristol about other matters, I again spoke to my authorities.
20. I made further enquiries and on the 19.2.76 I spoke with Mr Bunting of the Eastern Health and Social Services Board at University Street.
21. Mr Bunting was told that I was making enquiries about a William McGrath, that I understood he was employed at the Kincora Boys' Home. His employment was confirmed and I then mentioned that I had received information that the superintendent was alleged to have interfered with some of the boys.
22. During my conversation with Mr Bunting he confirmed that an allegation had been made by one of the boys at a Summer Camp against Mr Joseph Maynes, the superintendent at the home.
23. This had been investigated but no action was taken as Mr Maynes' explanation had been accepted and the matter dropped.
24. On the 15.3.76 a copy of the correspondence relating to this was given to me by Mr Bunting in the presence of Mr Gilliland, a Health Board official.

KIN-50581
Page No.

Continuation Page

25. No complaints had ever been received about William McGrath.
26. Both gentlemen agreed that the supervision at the home would be increased and any further complaints would be passed on to the Police.
27. At no time before the enquiry or since were any complaints made to me about improper behaviour at the Kincora Boys' Home.
28. Since then I have had no further reports from my informant or the Eastern Health Services Board.
29. A log is attached giving each item of information which are not necessarily connected or related in any way and not always in sequence of events. Most of the information is of an unconfirmed nature relating to personal incidents and associations which are not evidence of any criminal offences.
30. A separate log is attached giving details of the organisation known as TARA and McGrath's role in its formation.

I respectfully submit this report for information and direction.


J. P. CULLEN
D/CONSTABLE, 7994

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

KIN-114066

SC2

..... A Division Donegall Pass Sub-Division
 CID. Drugs Squad Station/Branch Date
 SUBJECT *INTELLIGENCE LOG. WILLIAM MC GRATH*

(1). *Intelligence of an unconfirmed relating to*
William Mc Grath, 50/60 yrs., 188 Upper Newtownards
Road, Belfast, and other people who have been
 To: ACC. Meharg *associated in some measure with subject.*
 Crime Branch

2. Following my appointment with you Sir on the 2 March 1974 at your office I have made further enquiries relating to William McGRATH, 50/60 years (date of birth available later), 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
2. McGRATH is presently a warden in the 'Kincora Boys Hostel' owned by the Belfast Corporation at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The Resident Superintendent of the hostel is a Mr Joseph MAYNES.
3. Subject is self styled lay preacher who, when my informant first met him, was holding meetings advertised as 'Campaigns of Challenge to Christians to dedicate their lives'. These occurred around 1955.
4. He also had close connections with the Young Peoples' Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that the had guaranteed a loan for Faith House.
5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existence but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
6. After leaving Finaghy in 1960 McGRATH bought a house at 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (Tel. No. [REDACTED]). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGRATH. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2500 and sold them in 1967 for £12 500.
7. His next residence was at 4 Greenwood Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5500 and it was later sold for £6000. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory to pay off debt to my informant. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland dated the 21 February 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to create this impression.

8. Later McGRATH moved to his present address at 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.

9. William McGRATH is married and has a family of three.

10. My informant had the opportunity of purchasing a small business in 1964. William McGRATH by very subtle pressures managed to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he would pay half the purchase price, which he never did. The business did quite well but McGRATH borrowed from his partner to the amount of £2000. McGRATH also had a sideline in carpets. This venture resulted in him incurring debts in my informants name. Hence the later action to recoupe the money owed.

11. Until 3 to 4 years past McGRATH advertised in the Belfast Telegraph under the 'For Sale' column. His adverts started 'Carpets Beautiful'. The subject termed himself as a carpet importer and imported carpets from Belgium. My informant was under the impression that the advertisements were of a sinister nature conveying a message other than the obvious.

12. Another line of business he was involved in was the buying and selling of second-hand furniture. This necessitated frequent visits to auction rooms etc.

13. It is known that for a time around 1970/71 he worked as a filing clerk at Estate Agents Office.

14. On a number of occasions when my informant was present McGRATH gave the impression that he was a qualified massuer. He said that he was in possession of a massage machine which he claimed had an attachment for fitting over the penis for stimulation.

15. Quite recently it is alleged he approached a person working in the Chemistry Business and asked if he could obtain arsenic or strychnine.

16. It is understood that William McGRATH originally comes from around Bleary and in his early days lived in Earl Street, Belfast.

17.

18.

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

1.

2.

It is alleged that McGRATH ruined them financially resulting in them having to find employment. He is said to have purchased a house at Wellington Park for them and through the deal their financial standing was undermined.

It is thought that [redacted] would be worth interviewing in relation to subject.

20. A lady called [redacted] was very friendly with McGRATH for many years. It is alleged that her present mental condition is due to pressures from McGRATH. I understand she has had treatment at mental institutions.
21. [redacted] works in the [redacted] Corporation Welfare Department of [redacted] and is believed to have obtained the job for McGRATH at the 'Kincora' Boys Hostel.
22. There is in existence a 'Loyalist' Committee' comprising of prominent loyalists. [redacted] an Assemblyman, is passing on information to [redacted] (junior) 20 years, who is under influence of William McGRATH.
23. [redacted] approximately, formerly living in [redacted], at a house beside a postbox (present address unknown) is said to be under the Civil Rights or Republican movement and later was a member of John McKEAGUES Defence Association. He is now a member of the Young Unionists.
24. Recently a person called [redacted] was killed in a car accident at Antrim Road, Belfast. He was described as a pro-loyalist Roman Catholic who it is alleged was responsible for forming a National Front Organisation at QUB. It was also suggested known that he was a Young Unionist at one stage.
25. There was the suggestion that a check should be done on [redacted] and is quite friendly with McGRATH.
26. My informant on one occasion was asked by McGRATH to go along to a person called [redacted] to warn him that the police were coming to search his house. When my informant arrived he was under the impression that [redacted] knew or that the police had already been there. It is thought that [redacted] has served a prison sentence. He is also alleged to have tried to commit suicide around 1970. McGRATH said that he thought that [redacted] was a communist in Loyalist organisations.
27. [redacted]

$5c^3$

A. C. C. Metzger.
Horne Branch.
H. R.

- (1) Following my appointment with you on the 2nd March 1974 at your office ~~where~~ ^{51st} I ~~received information which I had received~~ have made further enquiries relating to William m. Brath; 56 to 60 yrs. (Date of Birth ~~not~~ available later), 133 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
- (2) m. Brath is presently a warden in the "Kincora Boys Hostel" owned by the Belfast Corporation, ~~located~~ at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. He is ^{present} Superintendent of the Hostel ~~located~~ a Mr. Joseph Mayfield, ~~who is married~~.
- (3) Subject is a self styled lay preacher who, when my informant first met him, was holding meetings advertised as "Campaigns of Challenge to Christians to dedicate their lives". These occurred around 1955.
- (4) He also had close connections with the Young Peoples Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (FAITH HOUSE) which later moved to premises known as FAITH HOUSE, ORLEN PARK, FINAGHY, BELFAST. Subject left there ~~in~~ in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that he had guaranteed a team for Faith House.

5. ~~At present I am not aware of~~
An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941 in Rath. [redacted] was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body ~~is~~ is still in existence but has now ~~been~~ dropped the word CENTRE from its title.
6. After leaving Tenaghlym in 1960, [redacted] bought a house at 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (T/W [redacted]). This telephone number is no longer applicable. [redacted] has a connection with [redacted]. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2500 & sold them in 1967 for £12,500.
171. His next residence was at 4 Greenwood Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5,500 and it was later sold for £6000.. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory ~~to pay off a~~ ~~to my informant~~. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, North Ireland dated the 21st Feb. 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to make this impression.

(8) Later Mr. Brath moved to his present address at 188 Upper Newtownards Road Belfast.

(9) William Mr. Brath is married and has a family of three.

On one occasion some time ago ~~the~~ North demonstrated some 'digging' devices to my informant who stated that he (North) was a very devious type of person, ~~the~~

(10) My informant had the opportunity of purchasing a small business in which Mr. Brath by very subtle pressures ~~for~~ ^{persuaded} ~~him to attempt to~~ to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he would pay $\frac{1}{2}$ the purchase price which he never did. The business did quite well but Mr. Brath borrowed from his partner to the ^{amount} of £2000 +.

Mr Grath also started a sideline in Carpets. ~~He~~ This venture resulted in him incurring debts in my informant's name. Hence the later action to recoup the money owed.

- (11) About 3 to 4 yrs past Mr Grath advertised on the Belfast Telegraph under the "For Sale" column. His adverts started - "Carpets Beautiful". Subject ~~he~~ termed himself as a Carpet importer and was alleged to be importing Carpets from Belgium. My informant was under the impression that the advertisements were of a somewhat nature conveying a message other than the obvious..
- (12) Another line of business he was purported to be involved in was the Buying and Selling of Secondhand Furniture. This necessitated frequent visits to auction rooms etc.
- (13) It was also thought that for a time around 1970/71, he worked as a filing clerk at Estate Agents Office..
- (14) On a number of occasions when my informant was present Mr Grath gave the impression that he was a qualified messenger. He said that he was in possession of a message machine.
- (15) Quite recently it is alleged he approached a person working in the Chemistry Business

And asked if he could obtain Arsenic
or ~~Strich~~ Strychnine.

(16) It is understood that Van m^e Brath
originally comes from around Bleary.

(17)

(18)

(19) Subject has also close connections with
the British Israelites. Some of his known
associates in this religious body are.

(1)

(2)

It is alleged that m^e Brath ruined them
financially, resulting in them having to ~~leave~~
find employment. He is said to have
purchased a house at Vellington Park for
them & through this deal their financial
standing was undermined.

It ^{is} thought ^{that} ~~the~~ ^{would be} worth interviewing
in relation to Subject.

(20) A lady called

was ~~always~~ very friendly with m^c brath. for many years. It is alleged that her present mental condition is due to pressures from m^c brath. I understand she has had treatment at ~~mental~~ ^{Sanitarium} Institutions.

(21)

Works in the Belfast Corporation Welfare Dept. of " is believed to have obtained the job for m^c brath at the "Kincora" Boys Hostel.

(22)

There is in existence a "Loyalist Committee" comprising of prominent Loyalists. (Gen) Assemblyman ~~is~~ ^{is} passing on information to Junior ^{20 yrs} who is under influence of Wm m^c brath.

(23)

^{20 approx} formerly living in at a house beside a postbox. (Present address unknown) is said to be under the influence of m^c brath. It is alleged that he was in the Civil Rights ~~movement~~ Republican movement and later was a member of John m^c Keague's Defence association. He ~~is~~ ^{is} a member of the Young Unionists.

(24) Recently, a person called [redacted] was killed in a car accident [redacted] Belfast. He was described as a pro-Loyalist Roman Catholic who it is alleged was responsible for forming a National Front Organisation at D.V.B. It is also ^{known} ~~known~~ that he was a young Unionist at one stage.

(25) There was the suggestion that a check should be done on [redacted] and so 'quite friendly with me' [redacted].

(26) ~~A man named person called,~~

my informant on one occasion was asked by Mr. [redacted] to go along to a person called,

to 'warn him' that the police were coming and that his name was on the list for to search his house. When my informant arrived he was under no impression that [redacted] or that the police had already been there. It is thought that [redacted] has moved a prison sentence. He is also alleged to have tried to commit suicide around 1970. Mr. [redacted] said that he thought that [redacted] a communist in Loyalist organisations.

(27)

is ~~still~~ at present an associate of Mr. Brath.
He ~~is~~ lives in a chalet type bungalow in that
area. (~~Address being checked~~ Further enquiries being
made to establish correct address.)
It is believed that ~~is~~ is the type of person
who would supply the necessary information about
Mr. Brath.

(28) ^{Previous content} Other close associates of Mr. Brath are.

(1) (Further particulars to be obtained).

(2) (Vanguard).

(3) (Prison Warden)

and a current associate to

(4)

(5)

~~Mr. Brath~~ ^{affected to be} ~~is~~ ^{Mr. Brath} ~~is~~ ^{is} alleged to ~~be~~ have his own
problem as a Transvestite. Mr. Brath is said
to be using this to keep pressure on
his ~~live~~ ^{lived} with him up until he got married. ~~then~~
~~he~~ ^{he} ~~lived~~ ^{lived} one occasion around 1967 at the Hollings
Park Residence. ^{and to the door when four men called. He}
cleaned off and ^{personality was said to have changed overnight.} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~found~~ ^{found} at his house.

(29) There is a lady in Holland who ~~is~~ ^{is} anxious
to help the Protestant Community in Ulster with
funds and social support. Mr. Brath has endeavored
to become involved with this venture. ~~He~~

References have been sought from some prominent
people in Northern Ireland by Mr. Brath.

is the sponsor
in St. Brittain or has some connection with Mr. Brath.
(See copy of leaflet attached)

On one occasion ~~the~~ ~~man~~ was alleged
to have been seen acting like lovers in a cubicle at
Grove Bath.

- 14

36. Mc Brath always had a public telephone in his house. - Wellington Park - Greenwood Ave - and it is thought that he has one at Upper Newington Road Telephone No. [REDACTED].
37. A person called [REDACTED] from Fermanagh was seen in Mc Brath's company on a number of times. He said that he will sign up in the Unionist Party in Fermanagh. He is the head of a military organisation in that area and
38. Around 1967 Mc Brath had a Kipper shop on the Woodstock Road, opposite Ardarastron St. The Shop was run by his wife and was called "Elizabeth's".
39. (See paragraph 28) brought the Shop and it is alleged that he was charged more than it was worth. This was said to have ruined him financially. was said to have had a nervous breakdown ~~because of this~~ because of this.
40. A person called [REDACTED] who had a small grocery shop on the Newbridge Road was allegedly to be a contact for arms. Mc Brath was known to have been negotiating with [REDACTED] and another person to obtain

~~14~~
~~Mr. McGrath's search in relation to~~
 (30) Mr. McGrath's search in relation to ~~Mr. McGrath~~
 who in ~~Mr. McGrath~~ proved negative.

(41) Mr. McGrath condemned petting & kissing but condoned sexual intercourse. Another associate called, ~~Mr. McGrath~~ said to come from Cork kissed Mr. McGrath's wife but no objection was raised by Mr. McGrath who was present.

(42) Subject tells young boys that masturbation is a "sin" and leads to the Asylum. He informs them that each time they masturbate 70% of their life's blood is lost. That it causes a person to become introvert. That it is alright if it is performed with someone else and states that it is healthy.

(43) It is alleged that when a young man is not interested in his sexual advances Mr. McGrath introduces ~~pictures~~ nude male and female pictures and pornography books. A locked filing cabinet holds ~~the~~ this literature.

(44) Mr. McGrath's solicitor when ~~Mr. McGrath~~ were suing him (Paragraph 19) was ~~Mr. McGrath~~ Belfast.

(45) It is alleged that I.R.A. men stayed at Faith & Finaghy, around 1955. They were alleged to have been sent by ~~Mr. McGrath~~ (see leaflet).

- (46) When the Queen visited Ulster in 1960 Mc Grath distributed leaflets against her visit to the Pope.
- (47) [redacted] held a meeting in his house about the time of the Bishop of Repen's visit. [redacted] and the [redacted] were present. Mc Grath disrupted the meeting by sending the Fire Brigade, Ambulance and Taxi to the house.
- (48) My informant phoned [redacted] house twice. At Mc Grath's chest. A conversation took place in which [redacted] complaints were made in order to cause a split. Informant pretended that he was a parishoner of [redacted] church.
- (49) Again on Mc Grath's instruction informant contacted the press pretending that he was giving Confidential information about the actions of the Orange Order at above meeting (Para 47). The story was that the visit of the Bishop of Repen was widely acclaimed by a County Grand Lodge meeting that had taken place. (See Newspaper cutting).
- (50) After the shooting took place at the Malvern Arms Public House in (1968?) and subsequent arrests took place, Mc Grath devised a scheme. It was suggested that the purpose of the scheme was to clear [redacted] of allegations made and [redacted] to save [redacted] neck. Informant assisted Mc Grath to send out duplicated letters to various people of note some of which are as follows.

and other people right and left very political views. Copies were sent to Russian and other countries. ^{the judge} ~~it was~~ mentioned at the trial ~~by the~~ that these letters should be ignored. The letters were all posted in Carrickfergus and gave the message that the O.V.F. was Unionist-party inspired and not a organisation.

(50) Russians stayed in Mr Brath's house around 1960. They were alleged to be from the Baltic and Baltic Mission.

(51) An I.R.A. Veteran wrote a Hymn on his death died in prison which Mr Brath used a lot at his meetings (Hymn 53 on leaflet)

(52) Frenchman, born a Roman Catholic and now thought to be communist and Author of the book " " was said to be on very friendly terms with Mr Brath.

(53) One Politician had a friend who knew Mr Brath in France and Paris gave friend Mr Brath's name and address. This person visited Mr Brath in 1967 at his Hellington Park home.

(54) It was suggested that, may have connections with Mr Brath.

~~Subject had possession of the~~
~~from work and to take on~~
~~the subject~~
~~on both permitted to return to his wife.~~

(S/P)

JC 4

Continuation Page

Page No.

Alec. Meharg.
Crime Branch.

Please find attached a collation of information gathered over a period from February 1974 to the present time in relation to one William Mc Brath, presently residing at 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, and his connection with the para military organisations known as "TAKIT".

William Mc Brath presents himself as a ~~Devotional~~ Religious Personality of the Evangelical Protestant Faith, and politically ~~extreme~~ ^{prophetic} extreme loyalist views. There is also an association

~~with the religious body known as the British~~
with the religious body known as the British
Bible and seems to favour their viewpoint.
~~(See attached Document No 1)~~

It will be ~~can~~ discovered from the attached information that while he preaches morality his own morals are questionable.

JC 5

11

impressable. He stressed the need for propaganda. After a time his theme was that unless one had complete sexual freedom, there could be no proper moral, phy or ment. stat. The idea being that one was tense and keyed up, and he called this a "block".

He used a message machine after a time on his subject.

The room used had no windows. 2 lock on door. single light in ceiling.

Subject was asked to strip & he was generally naked. Before m^{ch} to. stripped he left room & went upstairs just about the office. ^{as I suppose with that he} Thought to set up photography or tapes recorder.

Always indicated that there was plenty of weapons provided the men did their job regarding finance etc. The fee per person then was £1 per week or 10/6 per 2 weeks. At ~~some~~ ^{most} meetings about 200 present. Approx membership said to be 6 to 800.

No arms were ever seen. The method used to obtain same was that a platoon paid first then only they knew when & where they were to obtain etc.

Plans for blocking roads, taking over buildings, and fighting to the death if necessary. The occasion would be if definite movements of I.R.A. from one area to another or the movement of arms.

In Dec 1969. all units started. Went to L'Derry patrols on all roads surrounding Bogside & Baggin watching for alleged movement of arms. Thought afterwards by some members to be a screen for I.R.A.

1970

TARA met in Clifton St. Orange Hall
under the guise of an Orange Discussion
Group.

Motivator influence
behind the organizers
William Mc Smith

Met in the Brownlow Room.

Strict security on all doors.

Introduction was made if a person
was said to be an all out extreme loyalist.
Dedicated

After two of these inaugural meetings to
approximate one of the requirements of the organization
the person was then attached to a
local platoon.

If the recruit showed promise (perhaps
indicated by m.c.s.) he was invited back to
other meetings.

The officers present were known as the
Army Council.

Mc Smith was the Commander, known
as the Commandant.

Ordinary officers wore a red kiltie in Lepel
& m.c.s. wore a green and red.

m.c.s. then usually through a 3rd party
~~selected~~ ^{personally selected} individuals to his house. The main
topic was generally the need for loyalist
leadership today. He stressed the need
for moral, physical & mental stability and
usually after a few meetings added the
sexual stability. Mostly his meetings were
with ~~individual~~ managers who were very

JC b

1969

+3,

Clifford Smith & m.b. were alleged to be in receipt of Inf that about 3000 Armalites were coming in for I.R.A.

Since then Arm. have been used extensively by I.R.A.

Clifford Smith - Admin Official

Poy Garland - I.O. (Out).

David Brown - Ranger, Official (Adjutant)

See m.b. - Warrant Officer (Out) Spring '72
[Redacted] Ballynahinch.

Joe Anderson, Drunahilly, Carryduff. (C'duff platoon)

Robert m.b. Clements, [Redacted] Ballynahinch (In charge Carryduff Platoon) (Out), Spring '70.

m.b. boasted person that he could be great leader, in province or even P.M. someday. Said he was reporting progress to superior. Later shown subject letters alleged to be reports on progress. He (m.b.) was congratulated in one letter for his continuing progress on (subject's name). m.b. changed his typewriter every couple of months. Believed to be all his own work. Later compared in other letters and leaflets (style same).

SC7

Worth & Harvey

[REDACTED]

Lived with mother

[REDACTED]

ROAD. bachelor

MAY have been in Prison

Also said to have tried to commit suicide
around 1970.

D

Inf. was sent to warn him that the police
were coming and that his name was on
the list for house being searched.Worth & HarveyMr. Worth said that he thought that
Jack Woods was a communist in
regulator organization.

D

Billy & Mullan, Orangefield: is
still associated with Mr. Worth
in a block building
may talk

Box S25

IC 8

Reference _____

Information re William McBrath
1818 Upper N'ards Road, Belfast.

- (1) At the latter end of 1973 in conversation with Mr Mc Cormick, Met. Carryduff. Mr Mc Cormick, in passing, mentioned a matter relating to a friend who had been sexually abused and influenced by an anonymous person. At that stage he did not wish to disclose all the facts because he had received it in confidence.
- (2) On 10 week C. I. D Course Hendon to Feb 1974.
- (3) On return after thoughtful consideration of conversation, I returned to Mr Mc Cormick, to ask if he wished to make an official complaint.
- (4) Arranged meeting with injured party at Mr Cormick's home.
- (5) Informant explained that as a young Christian he attended meetings which Mc Brath organised.

Reference _____

(6) These public meetings progressed to private meetings in which Mr. Brath talked to the young men of "mental blocks." He would touch them on the privates and if they objected he would explain that they were tensed & keyed up and he called this a "mental block."

(7) From this approach he would explain that ^{they} would have no proper moral, physical or mental stability unless they had complete sexual freedom. This progressed to private contact with my informant and some other young men when he masturbated them and on occasions photographed my informant in the nude.

(8) Informant on one occasion was naked in a room without windows and two locks on door.

Mr. Brath was generally naked on these occasions. He used ^{various} ~~nudes~~ or porn. photographs to excite his ^{partner}.

(9) Informant gave names and other information about people

CODE 18-78

Reference _____

who came under the influence of m^r Brath.

(10). During a conversation with informant mention was made about m^r Brath being employed at the Kincoira Boys home & that a person called Maynes who was the warden there had been investigated for interfering with young boys at a holiday camp.

(11) I made enquiries at the Eastern Health Board and talked to a Mr Bunting and also a Mr Galliland there. I was eventually given copies of letters etc which were related to the Health Board investigation into the allegations against Mr Maynes. His explanation was accepted and he was retained in his job at Kincoira.

(12) All the information was forwarded to Mr Meharg & no further enquiries were made.

CODE 18-78

Reference _____

(13) Further talks with the informant revealed that Mr. Brath was in some respects very politically motivated and tried to influence the young men, that he came in contact with, into politics.

(14) It was ~~also~~ revealed that Mr. Brath organised the TARA movement who are a para-military protestant organisation who met in the Clifton St.

Orange Hall under the guise of an Orange discussion group. Mr. Brath was known as the Commandant.

Ordinary officers wore a Red Ribbon on Lapel.

Mr. Brath wore a Green & Red one.

(15) He brought some of the younger members to his home and talked of loyalist leadership to-day stressing need for moral physical & mental stability and after a few meetings added sexual stability. Most of the young men were very impressionable (informant said).

CODE 18-78

Reference _____

(16) Clifford Smyth was the
Admin. Officer of the TARA.
Informant was Intelligence Officer
(now out)
David Brown, Bangor was
admiral
Sec in Gentry - Warrant Officer
to Spring of 1972.
✓ other names & address
available.

CODE 18-78

John Cullen



Daria McNeill



DBE 16
I
Thindelmist
will listen.

A

Donegall Pass

CID Drugs Squad

XXXXXX

21 March 1974

ACC McHarg
Crime Branch

1. Following my appointment with you Sir on the 2 March 1974 at your office I have made further enquiries relating to William McGRATH, 56/60 years (date of birth available later), 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
2. McGRATH is presently a warden in the 'Kincora Boys Hostel' owned by the Belfast Corporation at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The Resident Superintendent of the hostel is a Mr Joseph MAYNES.
3. Subject is a self styled lay preacher who, when my informant first met him, was holding meetings advertised as 'Campaigns of Challenge to Christians to dedicate their lives'. These occurred around 1955.
4. He also had close connections with the Young Peoples' Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that [REDACTED] had guaranteed a loan for Faith House.
5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGRATH was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existence but has now dropped the word 'Centre' from its title.
6. After leaving Finaghy in 1960 McGRATH bought a house at 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation. (Tel. No. [REDACTED]). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGRATH. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2500 and sold them in 1967 for £12 500.
7. His next residence was at 4 Greenwood Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5500 and it was later sold for £6000. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory to pay off debt to my informant. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland dated the 21 February 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to create this impression.

8. Later McGRATH moved to his present address at 133 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
9. William McGRATH is married and has a family of three.
10. My informant had the opportunity of purchasing a small business in . William McGRATH by very subtle pressures managed to go into partnership on an equal basis stating that he would pay half the purchase price, which he never did. The business did quite well but McGRATH borrowed from his partner to the amount of £2000. McGRATH also started a sideline in carpets. This venture resulted in him incurring debts in my informant's name. Hence the later action to recoupe the money owed.
11. About 3 to 4 years past McGRATH advertised in the Belfast Telegraph under the 'For Sale' column. His adverts started 'Carpets Beautiful'. The subject termed himself as a carpet importer and was alleged to be importing carpets from Belgium. My informant was under the impression that the advertisements were of a sinister nature conveying a message other than the obvious.
12. Another line of business he was purported to be involved in was the buying and selling of second-hand furniture. This necessitated frequent visits to auction rooms etc.
13. It was also thought that for a time around 1970/71 he worked as a filing clerk Q - . Estate Agents Office.
14. On a number of occasions when my informant was present McGRATH gave the impression that he was a qualified masseur. He said that he was in possession of a massage machine.
15. Quite recently it is alleged he approached a person working in the Chemistry Business and asked if he could obtain arsenic or strychnine.
16. It is understood that William McGRATH originally comes from around Dleary.
- 17.
- 18..
18. Subject has also close connections with the British Israelites. Some known associates in this Religious body are:-

- 1.
2. It is alleged that McGRATH ruined them financially resulting in them having to find employment. He is said to have purchased a house at Wellington Park for them and through the deal their financial standing was undermined.

It is thought that . . . would be worth interviewing in relation to subject.


20. A lady called . . . was very friendly with McGRATH for many years. It is alleged that her present mental condition is due to pressures from McGRATH. I understand she has had treatment at mental institutions.
21. . . works in . . . Operation Welfare Department of . . . and is believed to have obtained the job for McGRATH at the 'Kincora' Boys Hostel.
22. There is in existence a 'Loyalist' Committee' comprising of prominent loyalists. . . (son) an Assemblyman, is passing on information to . . . (junior) 20 years, who is under influence of William McGRATH.
23. . . 20 years approximately, . . . at a house beside a postbox (present address unknown) is said to be under the influence of McGRATH. It is alleged that he was in the Civil Rights or Republican movement and later was a member of John McGRATH Defence Association. He is now a member of the Young Unionists.

KIN-50581
Page No.

Continuation Page

25. No complaints had ever been received about William McGrath.
26. Both gentlemen agreed that the supervision at the home would be increased and any further complaints would be passed on to the Police.
27. At no time before the enquiry or since were any complaints made to me about improper behaviour at the Kincora Boys' Home.
28. Since then I have had no further reports from my informant or the Eastern Health Services Board.
29. A log is attached giving each item of information which are not necessarily connected or related in any way and not always in sequence of events. Most of the information is of an unconfirmed nature relating to personal incidents and associations which are not evidence of any criminal offences.
30. A separate log is attached giving details of the organisation known as TARA and McGrath's role in its formation.

I respectfully submit this report for information and direction.


J. P. CULLEN
D/CONSTABLE, 7994

JC 3 (JC2)

KIN-50573

Ref. No.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY

A Division DONEGALL PASS Sub-Division/Department
 ...CID DRUGS SECTION ~~XXXX~~/Branch 26 JANUARY 1980 Date
 SUBJECT INTELLIGENCE LOG - WILLIAM McGRATH

To ACC MEHARG, CRIME BRANCH

1. Intelligence of an unconfirmed nature relating to William McGrath, 50/60 years, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, and other people who have been associated in some measure with subject.
2. McGrath is presently a warden in the "Kincora Boys' Hotel" owned by the Belfast Corporation at 236 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The Resident Superintendent of the hostel is a Mr Joseph Maynes.
3. Subject is self styled lay-preacher who, when my informant first met him, was holding meetings advertised as "Campaigns of Challenge to Christians to dedicate their lives". These occurred around 1955.
4. He also had close connections with the Young People's Christian Fellowship, 269 Antrim Road, Belfast (Faith House) which later moved to premises known as Faith House, Orpen Park, Finaghy, Belfast. Subject left there in 1960. He was reputed to have stated that the Rev Alfred Martin had guaranteed a loan for Faith House.
5. An organisation known as the Christian Fellowship Centre and Irish Emancipation Crusade was formed in 1941. McGrath was the General Secretary of that organisation. This body is still in existence but has now dropped the word "Centre" from its title.
6. After leaving Finaghy in 1960 McGrath bought a house at 15 Wellington Park, Belfast, which was used as a headquarters for the above organisation (Telephone No [REDACTED]). This telephone number no longer has any connection with McGrath. He is reputed to have said that he bought these premises for £2,500 and sold them in 1967 for £12,500.
7. His next residence was at 4 Greenwood Avenue, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast. The purchase price of the house was said to be £5,500 and it was later sold for £6,000. This occurred about the beginning of 1972. The sale was compulsory to pay off debt to my informant. The record appeared in the Commercial Gazette, Northern Ireland, dated the 21 February 1972. It may be noted that his occupation stated in that publication is a Welfare Officer. I understand he likes to create this impression.
8. Later McGrath moved to his present address at 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast.
9. William McGrath is married and has a family of 3. Two boys and a girl. The boys are called William Worthington and Harvey.



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 Robopophone 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 Robopophone 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 [R 6] and [R 5] and 1971 complaints of [R 8].

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 [R 15] a Kincora resident. The abuse was raised by [R 15] 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 [R 15] boys [KIN 224] 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 [R 15] 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 [R 15], 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>

[illegible]

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 McCOUBREY⁵ 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 AITCHISON⁷ 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 LOCKINGTON⁸ 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 McCORMICK⁹ 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.
RUC¹⁰ - 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, 22/05/82

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ Statement of Rev HH AITCHISON, 28/04/82

⁸ Statements Rev J LOCKINGTON, 28/04/82

⁹ Statements of J McCORMICK, 30/04/80 and 10/03/82

¹⁰ See Exhibit SEC18, RUC Kincora Investigation Phase II

¹¹ Statements of D/Con J CULLEN, 30/04/80, 19/06/80 and 17/08/82; C/Insp FLENLEY, 12/03/82

¹² 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. 	SCOTT 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 C64/2/80

¹⁴ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/80 and 29/03/82

¹⁵ Statements of Valerie SHAW, 02/03/80

¹⁶ Statement of UDR Major H, 28/09/1982

¹⁷ Statements of DS ELLIOTT, 07/06/80 and D/Supt HARRISON, 27/05/82

¹⁸ Statement of Rev F BELL, 27/04/82

¹⁹ Statement Rev B KENNAWAY, 28/04/82

²⁰ 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. 	
Corporal Q 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 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 Corporal 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 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 (KIN 72277 – 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 [REDACTED], in a road traffic accident • Point 25 refers to a solicitor who is friendly with MCGRATH • Point 26 refers to [REDACTED] (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, [REDACTED], [REDACTED]' 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] [REDACTED] 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

Background

Following the publication of Peter McKENNA's article in the Irish Independent on 24th January 1980, the following chain of events lead to D/Con CULLEN producing his three reports (the contents of which are outlined below).

24th January 1980

1. 11am- D/Con CULLEN telephoned by Robert BUNTING (EHSSB) re 'press cutting' (OCD 133-memo from Chief Supt. FINN to ACC 'Crime' 24/1/1980)
2. 11am- Sir Barry SHAW, DPP, contacted Supt. W THOMPSON re the Irish Independent article. SHAW wanted to ascertain if a file had ever been sent by the RUC to his Department or had there ever been consultations on the matter(OCD 133-memo from Supt. THOMPSON C2 to Ch Supt. FINN)
 - a. Supt. THOMPSON contacted CID at Mountpottinger and learned that D/Con SCULLY had brought to the notice of Clive SCOLAR in 1977 suspicions of a homosexual relationship between MAINS and some of the boys.

3. 12pm- Supt. THOMPSON spoke to D/Con SCULLY by telephone who briefed him of his dealings with Kincora and EHSSB staff in 1977(OCD-133 memo from Supt. THOMPSON C2 to Chief Supt. FINN)
 - a. Supt. THOMPSON reported to Sir Barry SHAW that no file was in existence in Strandtown
4. 12.30pm- ACC SLEVIN directed Supt. HUNT to 'ascertain what progress had been made into police allegations of homosexual activity in 1977 by inmates in a boys' home on the Newtownards Road'. The information was required by a Mr MILLS of EHSSB to brief the NIO Minister in the afternoon (OCD 133- memo from Supt. M.R. HUNT C3 (2) to Ch Supt. FINN 24/1/1980).
5. 12.45pm- Supt HUNT contacted Supt. THOMPSON who told him he had made enquiries on the matter with the DPP's office (*ibid.*)
6. 12.55pm Supt. THOMPSON briefed Mr MILLS (*ibid.*)
7. 2.10pm Robert BUNTING called at RUC HQ and saw Chief Supt FINN and Supt. THOMPSON; the RUC officers were told by BUNTING that D/Con CULLEN had carried out an investigation in 1977 into allegations of homosexuality and links to paramilitaries by staff in Kincora. BUNTING told FINN that he had been told by CULLEN that he had submitted a report in 1978 (OCD 133-memo from Ch Supt. FINN to ACC 'Crime' 24/1/1980)
 - a. At the conclusion of the above meeting, Supt. THOMPSON updated Mr MILLS(OCD 133- memo from Supt. M.R. HUNT C3 (2) to Ch Supt. FINN 24/1/1980)
 - b. Supt. HUNT contacted D/Supt. BROWNE re information about CULLEN's 1977 investigation. BROWNE advised that he had just arranged a meeting with CULLEN and would also inform Mr MEHARG later in the evening. (OCD 133- memo from Supt. M.R. HUNT C3 (2) to Ch Supt. FINN 24/1/1980)
8. circa 3pm- CULLEN seen by D/Supt. BROWN who told him that he had not sent a file to the DPP on the matter (*ibid.*)
9. 4pm- Supt. THOMPSON rang Sir Barry SHAW and updated him that 'no file concerning Kincora had been forwarded to him and that no consultation with his staff had taken place in relation to it'. (*ibid.*)
10. evening- ACC MEHARG briefed by telephone by Chief Supt. MOONEY on his arrival at Belfast Airport on events of 24/1/1980; ACC MEHARG gave evidence to the Hughes Inquiry that he left the airport and went directly to RUC HQ to meet MOONEY in person(KIN 72350)

25th January 1980

1. early am -ACC MEHARG met with Ch. Supt. MOONEY (KIN 72350), D/I CORRIGAN, D/Con SCULLY and D/Con CULLEN at RUC HQ (OCD 133- memo from ACC MEHARG to Chief Superintendent C1, 28/1/1980)
2. pm- DCI CASKEY 'detailed to carry out an investigation into the newspaper article carried in the Irish Independent dated 24th January 1980' (*ibid.*)
3. Following his meeting with ACC MEHARG on 25th January 1980, D/Con CULLEN was instructed to 'up-date his report of 1974 and, if possible, obtain from Mr BUNTING, EHSSB, another copy of the correspondence relating to Mr MAINS'. (OCD 133- memo from ACC MEHARG to Chief Superintendent C1, 28/1/1980)

26th January 1980

D/Con CULLEN told the Terry Review (Sussex Police Exhibit 7 KIN 40945-40957) that following the publication of the article in the Irish Independent on 24th January 1980, he saw Mr BUNTING and Superintendent BROWN and was asked to produce a report 'quickly'. CULLEN later told the Hughes Inquiry that in 1980 he produced three documents in the one folder for Mr CASKEY (KIN 72320).

The contents of the three reports prepared by D/Con CULLEN on 26th January 1980 are outlined below:

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)

- This report is signed by J.P. CULLEN D/Constable, 7994. This report appears to be the first/covering report of the three articles produced by CULLEN on 26th January 1980 as at paragraphs 29 and 30 the reader is told of two further attached 'logs'.
- 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".
 - In fact it is known that CULLEN had known from his 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 partially accurate portrayal of the allegations contained within; it is not accurate to describe it 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 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 - 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, except for:
 - Paragraphs 16 and 17 which do not feature in any of the other exhibits written by D/Con CULLEN.
- The exhibit JC1 has been reproduced in full at paragraphs 10 and 11 of this report.

Access/Reference to CULLEN's January 1980 reports

The above paragraphs provides background to the production of the three January 1980 reports by D/Con CULLEN and how they compare to CULLEN's statement to the RUC in April 1980, his report of 21 March 1974 (DBE 16) and the documents referred to as JC1-8. The HIAI has raised a query over the dissemination of these reports, in particular were they made available to

- the 1980 RUC CASKEY investigation and subsequently
- the Terry Review
- Hughes Inquiry.

1980 RUC CASKEY investigation and subsequently

In his evidence to Hughes, (KIN 72318, 72320) D/Con CULLEN stated that he submitted reports based on JC1-8 to his authorities in 1980. The choreography that leads to their production is illustrated above. The query arises as to whether or not CASKEY was in possession of the three January 1980 reports, and if so, when.

It is clear from the minute of the 28th January 1980 (OCD 133, page 118) that DCI CASKEY had been detailed on Friday 25th January 1980 to 'carry out an investigation into the newspaper article carried in the Irish Independent dated 24 January 1980'. The same minute, which was copied to CASKEY via the Detective Chief Supt. C1 (and signed by Detective Supt. D. BROWNE) indicated that D/Cons SCULLY and CULLEN would both be providing reports covering their actions previously.

On the 29th January 1980 there is an entry in CASKEY's police journal (OCD 225) stating that he saw CULLEN and D/Sgt ELLIOTT on 'Homo Sexual Case'. Given the title of the meeting and those attending, it is clear that this would have involved CULLEN briefing CASKEY. It is therefore reasonable to suggest that CULLEN was furnishing CASKEY with either written copies of his report or, at the least providing CASKEY with a verbal briefing of the contents contained within same.

It is therefore clear that DCI CASKEY would have either been in possession of or awaiting these reports from CULLEN in January 1980.

D/Sgt ELLIOTT's interview brief- March/April 1980

Prior to William McGRATH's arrest on 1st April 1980 D/Sgt B ELLIOTT prepared an interview brief (OCD 157 pages 11-17) which was based on a "resume of information received from a source on ... 6 March 1980". The 'source' was Roy Garland; D/Sgt ELLIOTT provided a statement to the RUC Phase 1 investigation (KIN 10762) on the meeting he had with GARLAND on 6/3/1980.

Whilst it may be that the same information was passed by GARLAND to ELLIOTT in 1980, as had already been given to D/Con CULLEN in 1974, it is of note that parts of ELLIOTT's interview brief are very similar to the contents of D/Con CULLEN's report of 26 January 1980, 'Intelligence Log- William McGRATH'.

It is not clear if prior to meeting GARLAND, D/Sgt ELLIOTT had knowledge of the contents of the 26 January 1980 reports. Whilst there may have been logic in allowing D/Sgt ELLIOTT access to the CULLEN reports, there would equally have been an argument for ensuring that he took an original account direct from GARLAND on 6th March 1980. To ensure that GARLAND's account to D/Sgt ELLIOTT in 1980 was uninfluenced by what CULLEN had recorded from him some 6 years previously, there would have been an investigative legitimacy in not providing ELLIOTT with CULLEN's 1980 reports.

It should be considered however that D/Sgt ELLIOTT attended the 29 January 1980 meeting with CASKEY (as per his journal entry above). The interview brief prepared by D/Sgt ELLIOTT is broadly comparable with the January 1980 reports; however there are differences in terms of language and style. For example, the massage machine with an attachment for fitting over the penis for stimulation (as per paragraph 14 of the Intelligence Log dated 26/1/1980) may be what is referred to by D/Sgt ELLIOTT in the following terms, 'source indicates that he has no doubt that McGRATH has equipment at his house in the form of vibrators and such like'.

There is also information recorded by ELLIOTT not previously noted by CULLEN, for example, 'source will also state that McGRATH is known to Basil Glass of the Alliance party and suggest that Jos CALDWELL is a friend of McGRATH's'- this information was not previously recorded by CULLEN.

The Terry Review – March 1982

D/Con CULLEN was interviewed by Superintendent HARRISON and C/Insp. FLENLEY from Sussex Police on 12/03/1982 (KIN 40736). At the conclusion of his interview, D/Con CULLEN handed C/Insp FLENLEY 'photostat copies of three reports all dated 26th January 1980 addressed to ACC MEHARG...'. Therefore in March 1982, the Terry Review had been given copies of CULLEN's three reports dated 26 January 1980.

Request from D/Superintendent CASKEY to ACC 'Crime' 1/3/1982 (OCD 281, pages 207+)

On the 1st March 1982 D/Supt. CASKEY submitted a request to Special Branch, via ACC Crime, seeking background information on 17 individuals.

These individuals had been named in D/Con CULLEN's report of 26 January 1980, 'Intelligence Log- William McGRATH'. A copy of CULLEN's report was attached to the request to SB. The response from SB, prepared by DCI McCONAGHIE, is dated 4/3/1982.

This demonstrates that by March 1982, CASKEY had and was referring to, CULLEN's report(s) of January 1980.

Hughes Inquiry

There is no evidence that copies of the three reports dated 26 January 1980 were presented to the Inquiry. It is unclear why they would have had copies of same as the Hughes Inquiry was primarily focused on the role of Social Care.

During his evidence to Hughes Inquiry(KIN 72318 'G and KIN 72320 D')D/Con CULLEN is clear that the contents of JC 1 and 2 were provided to CASKEY . This is also confirmed in correspondence to the Hughes Inquiry from the RUC Legal Advisor, Vincent LYNAGH (KIN 79261).

OCD 25-(169pg) Sussex Police Stat

STATEMENT OF: Richard Andrew FLENLEYAGE OF WITNESS (if over 21 enter "over 21"): Over 21OCCUPATION OF WITNESS: Police officerADDRESS: Police Headquarters, Lewes, Sussex.

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

Dated this 12th day of March 19 82R.A. Flenley Ch.Insp.SIGNATURE OF MEMBER by whom
statement was recorded or received.

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS

At 10 am on Friday, 12th March 1982, Detective Superintendent HARRISON and I interviewed Detective Constable James Price CULLEN of the Drugs Squad stationed at Donegal Pass at the Garnerville Training School, Belfast. Both Superintendent HARRISON and I put a number of questions to DC CULLEN which had been previously written down and I made a contemporaneous record of his answers. I produce a record of these questions and answers labelled RAF/1.

When the interview was concluded DC CULLEN initialled those alterations made during the recording of the interview and signed each page of the record. I then countersigned each page. I then obtained from DC CULLEN photostat copies of three reports all dated 26th January 1980 addressed to ACC MEHARG, Crime Branch, and titled "Allegations of indecent behaviour and questionable activities of William McGRATH, 50/60 years, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast", signed J.P. CULLEN; "Intelligence Log - William McGRATH", unsigned; "Intelligence relating to a para-military organisation known as 'TARA' and concerning William McGRATH, 188 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast", unsigned, which I produce labelled RAF/2, RAF/3 and RAF/4 respectively.

At 3.30 pm the same day I went to Donegal Pass Police Station

SIGNATURE OF WITNESS: R.A. Flenley

TO BE COMPLETED
WHEN THE
STATEMENT HAS
BEEN WRITTEN

MR. MEHARG
BY MR KENNEDY

A

Q Sorry, Mr. Cullen told you .
A Yes.

Q And as far as you were aware, from 1976 from that second meeting with Det. Con. Cullen in 1976, you heard nothing more about Kincora until some time early in 1980?

A That is so Sir.

B

Q Have you any explanation to offer for that Mr. Meharg?
A I have no explanation to offer Sir.

Q Did it not occur to you to get on the 'phone to the Eastern Board, for example, and say - I have been told by my Constable that there is in existence a file; I want to see it right away?

A No, I made no contact at that stage with the Eastern Board Sir.

C

Q Did you get in touch with your Detective Constable to inquire, what about this file that I directed you to get for me?

A No Sir.

Q Why not?

A I can't give any explanation for not inquiring why I didn't get the file.

D

Q And yet this was a matter of importance?

A It was Sir.

Q A matter in which you were professionally interested.

A Quite so Sir.

Q A matter of great potential danger, I suggest, to young people?

A Quite so Sir.

E

Q And a matter about which a member of the public was complaining about the apparent inactivity?

A That's so Sir.

Q During the years between 1976 and 1980 when the name Kincora came into your mind did you not wonder what had happened the file that you were to have obtained.

F

A I cannot recall the name coming into my mind again Sir, Kincora.

G

H

Q / Between 1976 and 1980

IT/10/5

44

A

been followed up all the boys sodomised between 1976 and 1980 might have been, to use a public phrase, "saved from sodomy"?

A I would accept that, sir.

B

Q Let us move on to the events of 1976; February 1976. Complainant is back with Cullen, and Cullen is back with you, and you are still not asking the name of this credit-worthy person. What did you then say to Detective Constable Cullen when he presented you with this resurrection of this problem which had gone to sleep?

A Well, whether it was at that stage or in 1974, I wouldn't be sure, sir, when the question of this investigation by the Health Board was raised, I cannot recall whether it was on his earlier visits or 1976; I just cannot recall.

C

Q I think you can take it that it is not just a matter of Detective Constable Cullen's word, but that there will be evidence from Mr Bunting and others that whether or not they prove anything will prove fairly effectively the date of this renewed line of inquiry by Detective Constable Cullen as being early in the year 1976, extending into March/April 1976. You can take it from me that ...

A I would accept the dates but the point ...

D

MR KENNEDY: This has been given in evidence already: page 4 of the transcript of the last day.

MR MCCARTNEY: Thank you very much, Mr Kennedy.

MR KENNEDY: 21st January 1976.

MR MCCARTNEY: Thank you. The second contact was 21st January 1976.

E

"Q Did you make an appointment to see Mr Meharg on that date?

A That is correct, Mr Chairman.

Q And when did you see Mr Meharg can you recall?"

And the date of that visit was 24th January 1976. You in the meantime had received from Detective Constable Cullen a dossier on his investigations, albeit that they hadn't proved fruitful?

F

A That is back in 1974, sir.

Q Yes. But you did know, did you not, that there were a number of names, of public people, and I don't want them mentioned and I'm not suggesting that they should be mentioned, but a lot of public people who knew McGrath, in some degree or other, or had contacted him, were factually stated in the dossier as having that connection?

A Well, if they were stated in the dossier then I read that, sir. I referred to it as "the log". I read that.

G

/Well I haven't ...

H

A Q He is saying that the reason why the investigation did not take place was because he had put the whole mess --- if that is the right word --- into your lap, and you did not give him proper directions.
A I had given him improper directions; I regret that.

Q These are his very words: he said that

B "Mr Meharg is a man of high rank in the R U C. He did not gain that high rank easy. He is an intelligent man. He knew his job. He knew it probably much better than I did. He was involved in major investigations over the years into serious criminal activities. He knew what he was about and I could not tell him how to go about his job; it was up to him to tell me." (Transcript, 23 November 1984, p 65 at C)

And all you told him was to go and make some further inquiries.

C A Make some further inquiries, and then when he came back, with regard to the fact that there had been an earlier complaint, I told him to follow up that aspect and report it back to me.

Q He then went on:

D "I supplied information from which it was apparent that there was a dangerous situation, that there were allegations against a gentleman who worked in a children's home. Later on, there were the papers that I acquired. I was not aware that he did not get those. I expected he would make that decision from the facts that I gave him." (Ibid, at D)

His case is that this was a matter that should have been investigated more thoroughly than it was; the reason it was not was because the responsibility was not his, it was "Mr Meharg's"?

A Yes. I accept that it was my responsibility.

E Q I am just putting it to you. I am not taking sides as between you and Mr Cullen. I am merely putting to you what Mr Cullen says was the case, giving you an opportunity to comment on that.

A His approach is understandable.

Q The tragedy in a way is, that if McGrath had even been interviewed at that stage, it might have deterred him from committing further acts of indecency against these boys?

A That could well be, Sir.

F Q Certainly it would have alerted perhaps many more people to the dangers to which these boys were being exposed. Mr Cullen came to you really to ask for guidance, is that right?

A That is correct.

Q You dealt with the matter as best you could, or at least as you saw it?

G A Yes, indeed, Sir.

Q Did you supervise to any extent the inquiries that he was making?

A Not supervise; it was simply a matter of the DC returning to his station, trying to find out anything of a definite nature, and coming back, which he did.

H Q One of the ways of dealing with this would have been to have made inquiries of the local police as to --

A Yes; that was not done.

IT/20/4

85

A

Q And if you didn't receive that there was no initiative that you were going to take ...

A Well, perhaps with hindsight I should have come back at the Detective Constable about the file, sir.

Q To see where it was?

A Yes, sir.

B

Q But it never dawned on you, really, between 1976 and 1980, that there was a piece missing in the investigation?

A It never occurred to me.

Q Thank you very much, Mr Meharg.

MR KERR: I have no questions for the Department.

C

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr Kerr.

MR SHEIL: I have no re-examination.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

D

MR KENNEDY: It is now 4.10 gentlemen. We had hoped tomorrow to have Mr Meharg give his evidence about the events of January 1980 and subsequently. I understood from my learned friend this morning that he wished to consult with certain documents before being in a position to do that. I would hope that he would be able to do that in the morning. Then there is the question as to whether Detective Constable Cullen can deal with the further documents, about which my learned friend Mr Lavery wished to cross-examine, and I would hope that that could be dealt with in the morning. I am looking at my learned friend Mr Sheil. I hope he shares my expectations.

E

MR SHEIL: I would hope that I would be in a position to deal with it tomorrow morning. Certainly the additional document from Detective Constable Cullen, I understand, is on its way up and may well have arrived, and we could deal with that in the morning. I have personal difficulties in the afternoon, which I think Mr Kennedy knows of: another commitment.

F

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr Sheil, can we do, as it were, what we can? I know you have been rather put about by these things.

MR SHEIL: Or alternatively, one of my juniors might take over the examination of the witness, even though I have started, if that were possible.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, certainly.

MR SHEIL: Thank you.

G

MR KENNEDY: In that event, I wouldn't consider that we could usefully occupy any further time today with any other witness.

THE CHAIRMAN: No, and I agree, Mr Kennedy, and I think probably everybody else would.

H

(The hearing was adjourned at 1610 hours until 1030 hours the following day)

A

Q At which time are you speaking?

A At the time that Detective Constable Cullen was keeping me updated, in 1974.

B

Q Apart from what appears to have been alleged in the newspaper, were you in possession of any further evidence to trigger off routine inquiries in 1980, than in 1974 or 1976 ?

A No.

Q It was just because of the publication of this article in the newspaper that police inquiries then began?

A Correct; there was a proper investigation carried out.

C

Q Is it not quite clear that there was no reason why that investigation could not have taken place five or six years previously?

A With hindsight, that is quite true.

THE CHAIRMAN: What you are really saying, Mr Meharg, is that it was not until 1980 that there was what I call a formal police investigation?

A That is quite correct.

D

MR KENNEDY: But as far as the police were concerned, and you were head of the Crime Branch and you were in contact with Mr Mooney, there was no further evidence in your possession to enable you to go and direct routine inquiries to be made?

A No.

Q In 1974 you had directed the names of people to whom these routine inquiries could have been directed?

A Could you repeat that again?

E

Q In 1974 -- in 1976 you had directed the names to be obtained, that is to say from former residents, from whom these identical inquiries could have been made?

A That is quite true.

Q And then police inquiries involved an ever widening number of people, all the former residents?

A Correct.

F

Q You were asked about various allegations that were made, and at one time Mr Hayes seems to have been concerned to have it published that there were no allegations that the Department had been involved in any cover up, that is the Department of Health and Social Services?

A That is quite true.

G

Q You apparently do not agree with his statement and Mr Dugdale's letter of 4 April 1980:"

"I am somewhat relieved that ACC Meharg was able to reassure my colleague Maurice Hayes this morning that the Department was not directly involved and that there had been no allegations to this effect."

A I could not have given him that reassurance at that time.

H

IT/8/3

28

- A Q In fact you left it until you were in a position when there was almost irrefutable evidence against these men, from a vast number of sources?
A One could place that construction on it, Sir.
- Q Is there any other construction to be put on it?
A Well, I have no other construction to place on it.
- B Q In hindsight do you consider it would have been prudent to have given, or to have established contact, at the very highest level, with the Board or with the Department?
A I would accept that, Sir, and I would also accept that, with hindsight, I should have investigated - carried out an investigation in 1974, which I regret, Sir.
- C Q Although the thing does occur to anyone hearing the evidence now, Mr Meharg, that you started an investigation: you asked for certain documentation, you asked for the names of what I might describe, and I think you might accept, of potential witnesses?
A That is so, Sir.
- D Q And as far as you were concerned, no further inquiries were undertaken or directed?
A Not until the Press reports, Sir, and no doubt I was influenced by what the Detective Constable told me in relation, and again I am repeating myself, to the earlier allegation which I understood was against McGrath and no action taken, Sir.
- Q You did come to learn, in the course of your investigations, of the inquiries that two police officers, Sillery and Scully, were conducting in 1977, is that right?
A That was in 1980. I wasn't aware of that prior to it, Sir.
- E Q When did you become aware of it in 1980? Can you recollect; roughly?
A After the publication of the Press report.
- Q Did you mention this to Dr Hayes, that there was a parallel inquiry going on at Strandtown?
A I doubt if I did, Sir. I do not think I did. I may have done so, but I have no recollection.
- F Q Why not, Mr Meharg?
A I can give no explanation for it, Sir. My main concern at that time, when I was fully conversant with what had taken place, was with regard to the staff at Kincora.
- G Q If you had told him: "Look, there are these inquiries, these rumours, which seem to have been going on for a long time; there are also other inquiries going on, from a more recent date, at Strandtown", that might have impelled the Eastern Board, or the Department, to consider the suspension, or the removal, on a temporary basis, or even the discharge, the premature resignation, of these people?
A I wasn't aware of the Strandtown investigation until subsequent to the Press reports, Sir.
- H Q Yes, but how subsequent was it? May I take it then that ...
A It was 3rd March.
- Q Not until the expiration of a whole month?

A/9/2

32

A Q Yes, that this was available, the so-called "Mason File".....?
A I thought you were referring to the Board and the Department, sir.

Q Yes, and the rest of it?

MR SHEIL: Well, with respect, Mr. Chairman, the problem is that the witness is not familiar with all of the background that my learned friend Mr. McCartney is familiar with, and therefore quite rightly he is not prepared to accept when he doesn't know really what he is talking about.

B MR MCCARTNEY: I think, Mr. Sheil, the Tribunal, with respect, have been through all this and I think they know what I am about. I don't think your client will come to any harm by having this question put to him.

MR SHEIL: Well, I think, Mr. Chairman, he has already made it clear that he doesn't really know what Mr. McCartney is referring to.

C MR MCCARTNEY: Well, I'll put it in this form. If that is the position, if it is now established beyond peradventure from other sources, that all of this information was available, all of these complaints were available to people within the Eastern Health and Social Social Services Board, that was another possible line of communication by residents of Kincora about their predicament?
A I think that was possible, sir, that people unknown to me may have made complaints to the Board or the Department about Kincora, but I have no knowledge whatever of any such allegations, sir, or complaints.

D Q Personal knowledge, you have no personal knowledge?
A I have no direct or indirect knowledge.

Q Well, did you not even - and I don't want to be sidetracked, but did you not even after the 24th January 1980 lay your hands at that stage on the "Mason File" and read its contents.

E A No, I haven't seen the "Mason File", sir, even yet, sir.

Q I see; even yet. In any event, I am suggesting to you and I am taking up a line developed this morning by my learned friend Mr. Kennedy; that it was only when the Press made this public knowledge, that the channels - either police or social services - that should have been pumping this information through unblocked themselves and got to work?

A Certainly it was the first time the police carried out a full investigation, sir, subsequent to the Press report.

F Q And if I was to suggest to you in the light of what was uncovered and in the light of what should be done, that the police failed in their duty, not to investigate.....?

A I would have to accept that, sir.

CHAIRMAN: I think you have already, to some degree.

G MR MCCARTNEY: Yes; well, it is the extent of it.

Q You see, the situation is, is it not, that when we return to the part that you played, Mr. Meharg, you are suggesting - because there can be no middle course, that Detective Constable Cullen did not keep you informed either verbally or in writing, of the detail of the investigations he was making, initially between February and July 1974 and subsequently in the spring of 1976, is that right?

H A He kept me informed, sir, by what is communicated in DB16.

- A tells you that there's a file on him, you direct him to get it copied and get a list of the inmates. He goes away and gets it copied, but in all of this he again makes a monumental blunder because you sitting talking to him on more than one occasion in 1976 think that it is McGrath and not Mains?
A That is correct Sir.
- B Q I think you will accept that if you had known it was Mains and did not act that would be a very, very grave and serious matter indeed?
A Well, if I had known that there was another person named Mains
- THE CHAIRMAN: In the same home?
A In the same home Sir, it certainly would have alerted me although I may have been influenced to an extent by the effect that no action was taken against him Sir.
- C Mr. McCARTNEY: Another person with a track record of past behaviour to such an extent that the then Chief Welfare Officer, Mr. Harry Mason, had written a report recommending that it be placed in the hands of the police
A I was not aware of that at all, Sir.
- Q No, but if you had got this file you would have been aware of it?
A Oh, I certainly would
- D Q Well what I am concerned with is how this D. Con. in an investigation can talk to a man of your experience and can somehow manage to drop the ball so completely that you don't know that he's talking about a different man?
A Well, I've already explained to the Tribunal, I may have misinterpreted what the Detective Constable told me Sir, but my understanding was he was relating to McGrath.
- E Q But this man, and there seems to be no doubt about it, went and got the file on Mains, had it photocopied in his office, took it back, parcelled up the copy of the file, put it in the internal post and then there was another blunder, or mistake, or curious happening - that file is not transmitted to you?
A That is so Sir.
- Q That's another unfortunate error.
A It is, unfortunate that I didn't follow it up too Sir.
- F Q Yes, we'll put that down to a mistake in the system, we won't attribute it to either you or Det. Con. Cullen. But now let's look at blunder 4. You know that the source is worried and irritated about nothing being done. That's what brought the second investigation in 1976, is that right? The source is ringing Cullen up again, early 1976, saying what is going on here, right?
A Yes.
- G Q So you know he's still anxious about the situation?
A Well it wasn't conveyed to me in that respect Sir that the source was concerned.
- H Q I see. Well, I'll not tarry on that. You know that there has been an amazing breakthrough, a new piece of evidence, and it is immaterial I suggest for the purposes of my question whether that "Mason File" was on McGrath or not, or Mains. Even if it was on McGrath you were now being told by the Detective Constable that this person, the subject of the file, had been under investigation before for alleged homosexual importuning of some kind, is that right? And you had told the D. Con. to get the file?
A Correct.

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.

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

Background

Following the publication of Peter McKENNA's article in the Irish Independent on 24th January 1980, the following chain of events lead to D/Con CULLEN producing his three reports (the contents of which are outlined below).

24th January 1980

1. 11am- D/Con CULLEN telephoned by Robert BUNTING (EHSSB) re 'press cutting' (OCD 133-memo from Chief Supt. FINN to ACC 'Crime' 24/1/1980)
2. 11am- Sir Barry SHAW, DPP, contacted Supt. W THOMPSON re the Irish Independent article. SHAW wanted to ascertain if a file had ever been sent by the RUC to his Department or had there ever been consultations on the matter(OCD 133-memo from Supt. THOMPSON C2 to Ch Supt. FINN)
 - a. Supt. THOMPSON contacted CID at Mountpottinger and learned that D/Con SCULLY had brought to the notice of Clive SCOLAR in 1977 suspicions of a homosexual relationship between MAINS and some of the boys.

Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse 1922 to 1995

Witness Statement of Clifford Smyth

I, Clifford Smyth, say as follows to the Inquiry into Historical Institutional Abuse 1992 to 1995 (the HIA Inquiry):

1. I was born on the 2nd February, 1944.
2. I have been asked by the HIA Inquiry whether I have any evidence for the propositions in my contributions to Chris Moore's 1996 book "The Kincora Scandal" that William McGrath *was an agent of the State and that Kincora involved an operation run by the intelligence agencies*. My contributions can be found at Exhibit 1 to this statement.
3. I confirm that I did not and do not have any evidence for the propositions. I was writing at a time when there had already been years of speculation about William McGrath and the involvement of intelligence agencies in Kincora. The allegations were met largely by silence from the authorities. That is why I speculated as I did in the book.
4. I spoke to the RUC in May, 1980 and I confirm the content of that statement which can be found at Exhibit 2 to this statement. It is the case that the interactions with McGrath over my sexual problems ^{wife + transvestism} in the mid 1960's, and his supposed "treatment" of them, went as far as him masturbating me, but this did not involve others. I questioned his so-called therapy / treatment and I felt uncomfortable. The whole episode came to an end when McGrath encountered me dressed in women's clothes in my flat in Fitzwilliam St. His reaction surprised me – he simply abruptly left without speaking. Later when I quizzed him about the whole matter he stated that I was 'cured' and these incidents were never referred to again. I did not want to speak of the extent of his behaviour to the RUC because of embarrassment; however I did describe the sessions in which I was passive.
5. I also spoke to officers from Sussex police in 1982, and I confirm the content of that statement which can be found at Exhibit 3 to this statement.
6. I was a rent paying lodger in William McGrath's home, where he lived with his wife and 3 children, from about 1968 until 1973 when I left to get married.
7. I was involved with him in TARA, unionist politics and the Orange Order from about 1965 to 1975. To clarify, I returned to Northern Ireland in 1962 from Scotland and shortly

thereafter joined the Orange Order. I then joined the Ulster Young Unionists and became very active in both. I met McGrath through Orange circles in 1965 and was closely associated with him when he set up TARA in the autumn of 1969. My association with TARA and McGrath continued until about 1975.

8. While 2 individuals spoke to me about McGrath in the 1970's I was not persuaded that he was a homosexual as the claim was inconsistent with what I saw of him and his family. After 1980 I could ~~not~~ begin to understand his compartmentalised life and why he was able to deceive someone like me who thought he knew McGrath reasonably well. I concluded you could not know him at all.
9. I have been asked about a document by the HIA Inquiry which I had never seen before it was shown to me by the Inquiry. I am advised that the document appears at pages KIN30216-30220 of the Inquiry bundle. I wish to state categorically that I have never been blackmailed by McGrath or any other person for that matter.
10. As the HIA Inquiry is aware in 2005 I revealed publicly in the Belfast Telegraph the struggle that I have had with transvestism all through much of my life. The articles can be found behind Exhibit 4 to this statement. That was what McGrath was supposed to be helping with during the "treatment" in the 1960's. I obviously recognise now that his motives were not for my assistance. Allegations about my private life were thrown at me in the 1970's when smearing and attempting to undermine and damage people about such things was common. However, I have addressed the affliction of transvestism through sessions with a number of counsellors and finally through an NHS psychiatrist. I now lead a stable and relatively normal life. I would prefer not to have to discuss the subject in public.
11. I can say that it was not until 1980 that I learned that William McGrath was said to be sexually abusing boys in his care in Kincora. I appreciate that it could be said I should have realised what he was capable of because of my own experiences, but I believe that is a claim based on hindsight which is unfair. The fact is that I did not suspect him during the 1970's, and no claims or rumours of him abusing his position in Kincora ever came to my attention until after 1980.

Statement of Truth

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