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5	HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE INQUIRY
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8	
9	being heard before:
10	
11	SIR ANTHONY HART (Chairman)
12	MR DAVID LANE
13	MS GERALDINE DOHERTY
14	
15	held at
16	Banbridge Court House
17	Banbridge
18	
19	on Wednesday, 6th July 2016
20	commencing at 9.30 am
21	(Day 221)
22	
23	MS CHRISTINE SMITH, QC and MR JOSEPH AIKEN appeared as
24	Counsel to the Inquiry.
25	
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Wednesday, 6th July 2016
 1
 2
     (9.30 am)
 3
                  Material relating to MoD and RUC
             dealt with by Counsel to the Inquiry (cont.)
 4
                Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.
 5
     CHAIRMAN:
         ensure if you have a mobile phone that it is either
 6
         switched off or placed on silent/vibrate. I must also
 7
         remind everyone that photography is not permitted either
 8
 9
         here in the chamber or anywhere on the premises.
             Good morning, Mr Aiken.
10
11
                Chairman, Members of the Panel, good morning.
     MR AIKEN:
12
         What I would like to deal with first this morning is, as
         you know, the Inquiry has received two further witness
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         statements from Jonathan Duke Evans on behalf of the
14
         Ministry of Defence. I want to deal with the third
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16
         witness statement just now. If we can bring up 2537,
                 This is to add to and complete what we were
17
         doing yesterday looking at what the Army knew.
18
                                                          As vou
19
         know, the MoD is hampered by the fact that it is known
         that there are a number of files that once existed which
20
21
         are not capable of being produced, which is different
22
         from maybe the case for other parts of the state we have
         been looking at, who at least have files they are in
23
24
         a position to produce to the Inquiry or are in
25
         a position to demonstrate that they didn't have a file
                               Page 2
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or, as in this case there clearly were documents in relevant files and those files themselves are not available.

So the third statement from Jonathan Duke Evans endeavours to address the position of William McGrath as far as the MoD are concerned. He begins, if we look at 2537, by explaining that the MoD is aware that allegations have been made to the effect that William McGrath was a covert human intelligence source or CHIS for the Army. The MoD's position in respect of this is constant with the Government wide principle of NCND, to neither confirm nor deny such allegations and I can therefore neither confirm nor deny that any individual acted as a CHIS on behalf of the state.

Equally, as you know, the core participants recognise that while that may be the position of Government departments and agencies, it's a matter for the Inquiry to determine whether the Inquiry is satisfied that someone was or was not certainly in respect of William McGrath. Nonetheless the MoD would like in this connection to draw the attention of the Inquiry to certain considerations which may be considered relevant by it.

"Firstly, the MoD carried out what was described as a research project into the Loyalist organisation known

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as Tara, which included attempts to gather information
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 2
         on Mr McGrath."
 3
             You may consider there's a natural implication which
         flows from that if that position of the MoD is correct.
 4
         This confirms that the Department held limited
 5
         information on and had limited knowledge of him and of
 6
 7
         Tara more widely at that point. So you can see that's
         a reference to the project that Corporal Q was said to
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 9
         be engaging in -- sorry -- Mountpottinger Corporal Q --
         Corporal D in November 1974 and the implication: why
10
11
         would you do that if the position was --
12
     CHAIRMAN: Could I just ask that we have Mr Duke Evans'
         statement displayed on the screen?
13
14
     MR AIKEN:
                It may be we are having a technical problem.
     TECHNICAL SUPPORT: Sorry, we are having a technical problem
15
16
         again.
17
     MR AIKEN: Perhaps if Mr Magee can hear me he will come and
18
         have a word with me and we will try to establish how
19
         long it will take to resolve this.
20
     CHAIRMAN:
                Yes.
21
     MR AIKEN:
                The second point that he makes in the statement
22
         in light of the allegations which have been made about
23
         the MoD's relationship with Mr McGrath:
             "I can confirm that I have been unable to locate any
24
25
         relevant documents other than those which have been
                               Page 4
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provided to the Inquiry for its consideration." 1 2 In this context it is apposite to note that the MoD have and had at the relevant time very robust policies 3 on the creation and retention of records in respect of 4 those individuals who assisted security forces as 5 a CHIS, a covert human intelligence source. 6 records have been searched and any relevant material has 7 been disclosed to the Inquiry. 8 9 Thirdly, although the MoD cannot now locate the background file that was held on Mr McGrath -- indeed it 10 11 was noted as being missing by the time Mr Rucker was 12 preparing his report in 1989 -- there we are. We have managed it. It is clear that this file was available at 13 14 an earlier stage to a number of individuals. 15 the subsequent actions or contemporaneously made records 16 of those who saw the background file indicated that anything contained therein suggested any relationship of 17 the kind alleged between Mr McGrath and the MoD. 18 19 I think we still haven't got the statements up on 20 the screen, at least on our monitors. 21 EPE OPERATOR: No. It will be in a minute hopefully. 22 Is it a short time before we will be operational? MR AIKEN:

Yes, it is more difficult for our stenographers

Page 5

TECHNICAL SUPPORT: Mr Magee is talking. I don't have

a timescale at the moment. It should be short.

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CHAIRMAN:

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and others to follow who don't have the text in front of
 2
         them.
     MR AIKEN: I wonder if we --
 3
                I think we might rise for a short time to see if
 4
     CHAIRMAN:
         this can be sorted out.
 5
     (9.45 am)
 6
 7
                             (Short break)
     (10.45 am)
 8
 9
                Chairman, Members of the Panel, I am pleased to
     MR AIKEN:
         say that the frantic efforts by the technical team and
10
11
         Mr Magee have us up and running and we are ahead of
12
         everyone else.
13
                So are we completely on line?
14
    MR AIKEN:
               Completely back up and running it seems.
               For the moment.
15
     CHAIRMAN:
16
                I was referring to Jonathan Duke Evans' third
     MR AIKEN:
         statement which we can see on the screen. I had reached
17
18
         paragraph 5 where I was explaining that:
19
             "Although the MoD cannot now locate the background
20
         file that was held on Mr McGrath (indeed it was noted as
21
         being missing by the time of Mr Rucker preparing his
22
         report in 1989 albeit he had access, as did others to
23
         the Tara file from HQNI and 39 Brigade).
24
             It is clear that this file was available at
25
         an earlier stage to a number of individuals.
                               Page 6
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the subsequent actions or contemporaneously made records of those who saw that background file indicated that anything contained therein suggested any relationship of the kind alleged between Mr McGrath and the MoD."

To explain what I understand him to be saying, when we were looking at the documents yesterday, none of the documents that we looked at suggested -- they were not in a form or content that suggested something other than he was a person that they were interested in knowing something about.

On to the next page he explains in paragraph 6:

"To conclude, I confirm that I have been unable to find any evidence in the MoD records that the MoD used any relationship with Mr McGrath in order to elicit any information from him."

Now as a result of the evidential gap in the sense that there are files that exist that aren't available, the Panel are aware that the efforts the Inquiry has asked the MoD to go to in terms of tracing people who might conceivably have had some involvement in looking at Tara and that process has been going and is ongoing. I will be able to say more about that in due course.

What I want to do now, there are a number of other statements that I will be dealing with during the course of the next two days, but what I want to do now is to

turn to look at the allegations that are made by Colin 1 2 Wallace in relation to Kincora. The first thing I want to make clear, as I have said 3 before, this is not an inquiry into Colin Wallace and 4 all his claims. It is not an inquiry into the rights 5 and wrongs of the conduct of the British Army in 6 Northern Ireland in the 1970s. It is an inquiry in 7 respect of this module asking eight key questions, which 8 9 I am going to remind us of again. Who was abused? By whom? 10 11 Who knew about it? 12 What did they know? When did they know about it? 13 14 What did they do with that knowledge? What ought they to have done with it? 15 16 Coming back to the central question for the Inquiry whether systems failures by the state defined by the 17 18 Inquiry in the widest sense in respect of this module 19 caused, facilitated or failed to prevent abuse occurring 20 in Kincora. 21 I emphasised defined by the Inquiry because, as the 22

I emphasised defined by the Inquiry because, as the Panel is aware, having spent many months looking at the material in and around Colin Wallace, one of the points being made, perhaps legitimately, perhaps not, is the terms of reference of the investigations that have

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looked previously into these matters are said to be constrained in some way that prevented certain matters being looked at that in his view, and perhaps the views of others, they ought to have been looked at. Well, you may not consider that does not apply here, because this Inquiry has set its own breadth of terms and no-one has to tried to suggest otherwise to us, but it is important that we bear those central questions in mind as we look at the material and as we consider the issues around Colin Wallace, and I will explain what I mean by that as we go.

As you are aware, Chairman, Members of the Panel,
Colin Wallace was offered the opportunity to take part
as a core participant in this Inquiry, to potentially
have public funds provided for his legal representation
in the knowledge of the immunities provided by the
Attorney-General for the United Kingdom and the Director
of the Public Prosecution Service in Northern Ireland,
and in what you may consider to be unfortunately
predictable fashion, he was not prepared to participate
and face questions about his allegations.

The correspondence between the Inquiry and Colin Wallace can be found on the Inquiry's website. I am not going to take time to go through that this morning, but the record of the attempts the Inquiry made to have

someone who regularly speaks to these matters engage, participate and answer questions are set out in the correspondence.

It will not be lost on you, Members of the Panel, and I trust upon those who reflect on and report on our proceedings that those who seem to talk most to the media about wanting an Inquiry into Kincora appear to be the last people to want to face any questions about the story they so willingly want to tell to journalists.

Of course, the Inquiry made it clear for reasons that will shortly become abundantly apparent, that we would suggest Colin Wallace's claims in relation to Kincora whether he participated or not. That was the same for the three other individuals who, for potentially different reasons, fell into the same broad category of not being prepared to participate and have their allegations examined where they would face questions.

However, the Inquiry is quite satisfied that, in fact, Colin Wallace did attempt to manipulate this Inquiry's proceedings despite his public position as published on the Inquiry's website of non-cooperation. I say that because, as you know, last week the Inquiry received a letter from Fred Holroyd, long time running mate of Colin Wallace, which attached what you may

consider to be a very well written submission with vouching documentation which quite clearly emanates from Colin Wallace. While such an approach from the proponent of what are among the most serious allegations that could be made against this state is at best disappointing you may consider in that he remains unprepared to come and speak to his allegations, nonetheless the Inquiry has determined that it will take this submission into account, it will publish it and the Inquiry's reply to the letter received from Fred Holroyd on the Inquiry's website. This document, as you know, will join an exceptionally large volume of material this Inquiry has gathered surrounding Colin Wallace.

Members of the Panel, it is neither necessary nor proportionate for this Inquiry to spend months of public hearings pouring over material surrounding this one individual. As students of public inquiries will be aware, oral public hearings are only one part of our investigative work. In circumstances such as these you, Members of the Panel, have been engaged in reading this material in preceding months and, as with other material, will continue to do so. What I am, however, going to do is publicly summarise the key issues around the claims Colin Wallace makes about Kincora.

Before I do that, I am going to publicly explain, as

you are already aware, Members of the Panel, the breadth of the material that the Inquiry has considered and will consider in respect of Colin Wallace and the allegations he makes about Kincora. The material, as you know, is much, much wider than just relating to his allegations about Kincora, but all of it has been and will be considered and taken into account.

The Inquiry has, as you are aware, material relating to Colin Wallace's time working in HQNI in Lisburn until early 1975. We looked, for instance, at the 1973 Mooney document relating to Colin Wallace yesterday and what he was in a position to say Colin Wallace had been told by a journalist. We have much material of that nature about his time working in HQNI. We have, as you know, the Ministry of Defence leakage inquiry in 1974 and early 1975 looking at the leakage of classified information to one journalist in particular, and all of the material relating to that has been made available to the Inquiry.

As a result of the last aspect of that leakage
Inquiry, which was, as you know, Colin Wallace leaving
a particular document through the letter-box of the
rented house in Hillsborough where Robert Fisk lived,
that resulted in an RUC leakage inquiry, and the Inquiry
has gathered the police material in relation to that.

You have in addition the DPP papers relating to the RUC investigation of the leakage inquiry, and those papers have been gathered from the DPP.

We have Colin Wallace's RUC Special Branch file.

Then you have the RUC phase three 1982/'83 Inquiry into military intelligence. As you are aware, that involved four police interviews with Colin Wallace during 1982 as Detective Superintendent Caskey endeavoured to investigate the allegations Colin Wallace was at that point making. As you know, that did not include the document dated 8th November 1974, even though if it was written on 8th November 1974 it must clearly have been known in 1982, but not revealed. That would not form part of the Phase Three '82/'83 Inquiry.

You have then the DPP file arising from the RUC

Phase Three Inquiry where the position of Colin Wallace
was considered in respect of the allegations he was then
making.

You then have the 1982/'83 Sussex Police Inquiry involving Sir George Terry, and you are aware that for reasons connected to the criminal charge that Colin Wallace faced, which was investigated by The Sussex Constabulary involving Superintendent Harrison, Colin Wallace was not prepared to engage with the Sussex officers, but nonetheless in the Sussex Inquiry you have

an analysis of the allegations that he makes at that point in time and the evidence gathered by the police in respect of them.

Then you have the 1984/'85 RUC phase 4 Inquiry conducted by Detective Superintendent Caskey, which examined principally the document dated 8th November 1974. It will become known before us as GC80.

You then have the material from the 1985 Hughes
Inquiry who, amongst other things, wanted to examine the
document dated 8th November 1974 and have Colin Wallace
speak to it. In addition to what is said in the report,
the Inquiry has gathered the Hughes Inquiry secret file,
given that cover presumably because it involved someone
involved in intelligence, and the efforts that were
engaged in to have Colin Wallace cooperate and speak to
the claims that he was making.

Then you have vast quantities, as you know, of Government files both devolved and non-devolved relating to Colin Wallace. They are not, as you know, all about Kincora. We had many allegations about his time working in the Army, and caught up in those relate to his allegations about Kincora.

The engagement between Colin Wallace and others on his behalf with Government and their officials would go on, as you know, for years, and ultimately that would

lead, post the recognition that as a result of what the MoD had erroneously said about its disinformation operation in Northern Ireland in the early 1970s and the reference to there being a Clockwork Orange Operation, the Prime Minister had to explain publicly in Parliament that Parliament had been misled. The result or the outfall or outworking of that was to see what was a secret MoD investigation, which also pulled in the Security Service, the NIO and others, which was conducted on behalf of the MoD by a Mr Rucker.

As you know, he produced a very substantial report and its supplementary report into all of Colin Wallace's allegations. As some of those related to Kincora, sections of the report deal with that. As you know, substantial work has been undergone by the MoD to make the relevant parts that the Inquiry wishes of that report to be made public.

Part of the outworking of that, and you have had the opportunity to consider, is the Calcott review that was conducted into Colin Wallace's hearing before the Civil Service Appeals Board. The process, as you know, involved information being conveyed to the Chairman, which was not then shared with Colin Wallace, and the result of that when that was reviewed as part of the Rucker process, involved the Calcott review being set up

to examine what occurred, and led to a recommendation that the process was unfair and compensation being paid.

So, to be clear, and it will, I hope, be clear in the summary that I am giving, there are clear occasions when how Government interacted with Colin Wallace was inappropriate, you may consider, unfair, but the central issue is not whether at any time the Government or its officials made mistakes, behaved inappropriately, did wrong things in relation to Colin Wallace. The central issue is whether the claims he makes about Kincora are true.

As you know, vast quantities of communication over various issues involving Colin Wallace are available to the Inquiry in both devolved and non-devolved files, and they include matters over his dismissal from the Army, but also examining the issue of psychological operations and so on, terribly interesting for many people, no doubt, but the central focus for the Inquiry, as you know, is to look at what the position is in respect of the allegations relating to Kincora.

There are substantial secret Cabinet Office papers that have been made available to the Inquiry and which you have already considered as Colin Wallace's allegations made their way before the Prime Minister of the day. Those papers indicate that the matter elevated

right to the top of the United Kingdom Government.

In addition to the Inquiry gathering those papers from the Cabinet Office, the Inquiry has gathered Government and other papers from the Merlyn Rees collection at the London School of Economics. So you can appreciate, Members of the Panel, the breadth of the investigation to try to ensure that when this matter is looked at, all the relevant material that can touch on the issues related to Kincora are available to you.

In addition, matters relating to Colin Wallace have been discussed in Parliament on a number of occasions. You have the Hansard extracts in relation to those discussions. While I have made the point before, as you know, there are literally hundreds of letters from Colin Wallace and people on his behalf and replies from those in officialdom answering his questions, queries, responding to allegations and all of that material that has been available to you as you have poured through them, and I am not going to be looking at vast quantities of that correspondence during the course of our public hearings.

In addition, and perhaps of particular significance in relation to our work, you have Wallace's account in 1989 recorded in the book Paul Foot wrote called "Who Framed Colin Wallace?" As you know, the Inquiry has and

has considered both the hardback and the paperback, because there was a slight difference in what was said about the approach of Judge Hughes between the first edition, the hardback, and the second edition, being the paperback, but recorded in that book is what Colin Wallace says occurred in respect of Kincora.

Equally there is the account that he gives to Martin Dillon in "The Dirty War" book, which Dillon authored, which includes in chapter 7 Colin Wallace's claims about an MI5 operation at Kincora. You will recall we looked at that right on the first day indicating where the allegation came from.

We also have, as you know, and I am not going to go into the detail of it, but Colin Wallace in 1980 was arrested for the murder of Jonathan Lewis, the husband of a lady that he was having some form of liaison with, and ultimately he was convicted of the manslaughter of Jonathan Lewis. That resulted in, as you know, the issues over Kincora being raised by Colin Wallace effectively from his prison cell in Lewes in Sussex, but you have Colin Wallace's appeal ultimately to the Court of Appeal which resulted in his manslaughter conviction being quashed and you have the written judgment of the appeal judges before you from 9th October 1996.

In addition, you have Colin Wallace's evidence to Page 18

Barron Inquiry in 2004 and his contribution, what Barron
Inquiry had to say about it, and I make it clear this is
what they said:

"When speaking about matters directly within his own experience, the inquiry believes Wallace to be a highly knowledgeable witness. His analysis and opinions, though derived partly from personal knowledge and partly from information gleaned since his time in Northern Ireland, should also be treated with seriousness and respect."

But, as you know, and you have the Barron Inquiry report they, having said that, went on to reject all of the claims that he was making.

You also have Colin Wallace's evidence to the Saville Inquiry in 2002, and I will mention that again shortly.

In addition, you have the PSNI file into the murder of Brian McDermott, which was reopened on a further occasion at the start of this century, and that involved a police statement being taken from Colin Wallace, which will be of considerable significance to your work.

You then have the vast quantities of direct and indirect media contributions to the visual and written media made by Colin Wallace over many, many years.

That brings us to the last set of documents which,

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as you know, was provided by Fred Holroyd by letter of 23rd June 2016, so right up to date to the HIA Inquiry on behalf of in the Inquiry's view it is satisfied it is written in terms of the material annexed to the letter by Colin Wallace together with the supporting documentation provided with it. As you know, that included a copy of a report from a polygraph company where it was said Colin Wallace passed a polygraph in respect of his allegations, and he explains in the written submission what he says a number of the questions were that he passed as part of that polygraph report. So all of that information is before you in respect of his position.

I would like to say that what I have endeavoured to encapsulate in that summary is all encompassing, but I doubt it is. However, as you have spent many months reading the material, the breadth of what I am trying to communicate to the public, which is already known to you, is the extent of what has been looked at in relation to these issues.

In addition, this Inquiry has received from its core participants statements that also deal with the issues relating to Colin Wallace. You have the SIS statement. You have the statement from MI5. You have two statements from the MoD. We have looked publicly at the

first statement and today at the third statement, but the second statement deals specifically with the document GC80 and I will come back to that at a later point. You have the PSNI first statement. As you know, that includes the police analysts preparing an 18-page personal profile of Colin Wallace. You will find that at GC10, which is at 1710 to 1727.

In addition, the PSNI first statement has exhibit GC11, which is a 24-page analysis of the GC80 document as it was known to the RUC. That's the Wallace memo that is said to be dated 8th September 1974. You can find that document at 1728 through to 1751.

In the PSNI second statement to the Inquiry at paragraphs 73 to 106, Detective Chief Superintendent Clarke addresses Wallace's attempts to link Dr Morris Fraser to Kincora and his engagement with Dr Meehan, whose report you saw we used to identify Inspector Mack as the person said to have spoken to Liam Clarke about a Tory MP being in Kincora. As you know, Inspector Mack, now retired, has made it clear to you he did not make that allegation and it was not correct.

That second statement from the PSNI also includes GC11A, which is a 24-page amended analysis of GC80, which is, as you know, the Wallace memo said to be dated 8th September. We can find that analysis at 1858 to

1 1881.

As you stand back from the breadth of the material, Members of the Panel, and the years that it has spanned, you may legitimately ask yourselves: how could this have been possible?

What I want to draw your attention to before we move into the specifics of the Kincora allegations are some key facts you may consider that arise from the breadth of the material that you have considered already, and we are going to look at some specifics of today.

Colin Wallace was clearly and is clearly
an intelligent individual. When you read the written
submission that has been annexed to Fred Holroyd's
letter you may consider that's immediately apparent,
whatever you consider about the content of it. He is
someone with an ability to manipulate the media. His
role within the Army, as he himself will explain,
involved that process, and you will, as you have had the
opportunity to, be able to consider some of the
communications that appear to have gone on in the '80s
onwards, from '82 onwards, in relation to these matters
connected to Kincora and what the media have to say
based on what they claimed was being said to them by
Colin Wallace.

As you know, he engaged on his own admission with Page 22

others in disinformation. It was his claims about this and the Army's involvement in black propaganda in Northern Ireland in the 1970s and the Army's subsequent denials of it that would cause the Prime Minister to mislead Parliament and would lead ultimately to the Rucker report and the Calcott review.

It is also the case that on occasions you may consider the State has mishandled and you may also consider behaved inappropriately in some of its dealings with Colin Wallace, such as the non-disclosed pre-briefing of the Chair of the Civil Service Appeals Board in 1975, but also, Members of the Panel, Colin Wallace by his own admission is someone who repeatedly lies, including to the police. He lied to the police in 1975 about the material he gave to Robert Fisk. He lied to the police in the aftermath of the death of Jonathan Lewis in 1980, for which he was convicted for manslaughter, the conviction of which was subsequently quashed by the Court of Appeal.

I want to show you, Members of the Panel, if we can bring up, please, 122066, what three appeal court judges had to say about this issue. If we scroll to the bottom of the page, please, penultimate paragraph. I am not interested you may consider, Members of the Panel, in the context of it being discussed about being in the SAS

or engaging in a karate chop or whether or not he was in a position to do that, but what I want to draw your attention to is four lines from the bottom of the penultimate paragraph:

"He was, after all, a Defendant with a proven record of deception and dishonesty ..."

Now those are the words of three Court of Appeal judges in England and Wales. Then if we move on to the next page, please, you can see this:

"In his summing-up to the jury, the judge said:

'At the heart of the prosecution case is a submission that the accused lied and lied to the police and changed his story time after time, and that he did so to cover up or to escape from his guilt, and that he lied to you, members of the jury, in the witness box in an endeavour to hoodwink you into a belief in his innocence or an uncertainty as to his guilt'.

Later the judge said:

'Now it may be convenient if I leave prosecuting counsel's comments on the interviews to the time when I take you through the interviews, but simply just to leave it with you on this basis, that counsel says that the pattern of the interviews shows that the defendant started either concealing facts or telling lies to all and sundry, and he made the point which you may think is

a point of some significance -- it is a question though entirely for you to decide -- and that point was this: why not tell that distraught young woman, the anxious young woman at the dinner party" -- this is the wife of Jonathan Lewis -- "why, I should not worry, my dear. I saw him at half past 6. Dropped him off just after 7. Perfectly all right"? Not a word at the dinner party. Back at home throughout the long hours of Wednesday night or Tuesday night and early Wednesday morning, a desperately worried young woman. Why on earth not tell her then and why fob her off with other possible excuses? The prosecution say and they invite you to conclude the reason why was that in his heart of hearts he knew the real truth was that he was not safe and sound deposited unharmed at 7 o'clock'.

The judge ..."

That's quoting the trial judge, but what the court of appeal judges said.

"The judge very properly reminded the jury in detail of the appellant's interviews with the police, pointing out the numerous occasions upon which the appellant told lies, or failed to give the account which he had ended up by giving and the various occasions upon which he had changed his story and engaged in deliberate deception."

So you can see, Members of the Panel, that that is

not the Court of Appeal judges simply quoting a position taken by the trial judge. They are indicating that that is the content of the material that they have assessed.

Now, as you know, and we don't need to go into the legalities of it, but the conviction was quashed because of how the forensic evidence was presented and the Court of Appeal elected that there should not be a retrial, but the point that I am drawing to your attention is as a matter of public record the Court of Appeal judges expressed the view that they do based on the material before them. That will be a matter for you to consider when you look at the reliability of what Colin Wallace has to say.

It is also the case, Members of the Panel, that those who promote his claims in the media appear to ignore the facts that I have just shown you. That you may consider has a resonance with much of the reporting around the Kincora story, as you have seen over the course of this module. Colin Wallace, as I said, has given evidence to at least two public inquiries before. The Barron Inquiry in the Republic of Ireland found him, as I said, a knowledgeable witness, whose analysis and opinions, though derived from personal knowledge and partly from information gleaned since his time in Northern Ireland, should also be treated with

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seriousness and respect. Having said that, they
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         rejected his allegations.
             He gave to the Bloody Sunday Inquiry, the Saville
 3
         Inquiry, and if we look at 124618, please, he gave
 4
         evidence over a number of days. At 9.216 you can see:
 5
             "In evidence to this Inquiry Edward Heath and Lord
 6
         Carrington both said that they had no recollection of
 7
         having been concerned about events at Magilligan
 8
         Street."
 9
     MS DOHERTY:
                  9.217.
10
     MR AIKEN: I am sorry it is 9.217. He is explaining
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12
         a particular aspect of evidence he was giving and those
13
         who responded to it, and then the Inquiry says this:
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             "In these circumstances we are of the view that we
         cannot rely on Colin Wallace's evidence on this point.
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         We consider that his recollection in this regard is
         faulty."
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             As you know, Colin Wallace will not be giving
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         evidence to this Inquiry. It is important, Members of
20
         the Panel, you may consider that it is recognised and
21
         acknowledged that he was an individual highly regarded
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         in HQNI, described as having an encyclopaedic knowledge
         of Northern Ireland affairs that was a considerable
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         benefit to the Army in the early 1970s. That said,
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         Members of the Panel, he was a press officer, albeit
                              Page 27
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potentially engaged in disinformation and assisting with black propaganda, but you may consider that the flow of the material that you have looked at may suggest that Colin Wallace was prone to and has continued to overstate his role and importance within the Army.

After the Army had decided in the context of the leak inquiry that he would be leaving the Army, his former boss, Peter Broderick, would remain supportive of him. I want to show you, please, 50512. This is a letter from Peter Broderick of 22nd September 1976. You can see he described:

"I knew him professionally from March '72 until March '75.

During '73 and '74 I had personal command of all the Army information activities at HQ Northern Ireland where I was resident. Wallace was my senior information officer and had a key position. He became a social friend of my family and remains so today.

Without hesitation, he is one of the most active and professional of all the information officers with whom I have served anywhere. His quick grasp of any subject, sound advice, rapport with the press and public, writing skills, research and briefings and creative thinking are truly excellent. He had practical skills in all the related crafts -- from photography, printing, editing

and advertising. There are better orators, but he talks confidently and with good sense.

On application, it is sufficient to say that when I arrived in Northern Ireland he had served 80 hours a week, 365 days a year, and had taken no leave (even Saturdays and Sundays) for four years.

He is not an easy character to know. His upbringing was in the bible belt of Ulster and I believe not with his own parents. He is reserved about his past life, but his highly intelligent wife (they married last year) is giving him a new lease of life. He is a perfect socialiser, however, and a great raconteur. He enlivens any party. He is totally dedicated to the Army. Whilst in Northern Ireland he held a reserve Army Commission, did two nights duty each week on armed patrol as a captain in the Ulster Defence Regiment and was an active member of the Northern Ireland Regular Army freefall team.

In my experience he gets on well with everyone. He is very polite and conscious of his superiors. He was certainly highly regarded by the generals and general staff in Northern Ireland. He was also very popular and respected by those who served under him.

To explain the full nature of our work together in Northern Ireland is not possible. Some of it was of

Suffice to say that he had my full 1 a sensitive nature. 2 confidence during my tour of duty. If the choice were mine I would have him in 3 a position of full trust tomorrow." 4 Now that's a letter that appears to have been 5 written as a reference to assist Colin Wallace getting 6 7 further employment, because you will recall the date of the letter is 22nd September 1976. He has already left 8 the Army. Whether it's a reference or not is 9 Those are the views that were being 10 irrelevant. 11 expressed by Peter Broderick about the person with whom he worked but, as you know, Peter Broderick would and 12 13 did deny to the police that he had ever been told by 14 Colin Wallace about Kincora at any time. The reference 15 to are that, as you know, Members of the Panel, is at 16 30132. 17 However, what I want to show you, given the letter we have just looked at of September 1976, is a letter 18 19 written on 19th July 1976. If we can bring up, please, 20 102121. This is a letter written in confidence. 21 can just scroll down to the bottom so you can see -- on 22 to the next page, please, so you can see who it's from: 23 Peter Broderick. If we go back to the start, please: 24 "Dear John, After many months of silence, Colin Wallace and his 25 Page 30

```
wife dropped in for a casual social visit yesterday.
 1
 2
         I thought you ought to know that he is still in my
         opinion" -- this is Peter Broderick, a supporter of
 3
         Colin Wallace -- "unable to separate fact from fiction.
 4
         Far from having accepted the honourable" --
 5
                 "Resignation".
 6
     MS DOHERTY:
 7
     MR LANE:
               "Resignation".
     MR AIKEN: -- "resignation formula, he is now having a fresh
 8
 9
         round of lawyers' advice, seeing his MP (Roland Moyle,
         who is NIO incidentally) and still in touch with IPCS.
10
             He is contemplating an appeal to the Industrial
11
12
         Tribunal against the CS Appeal Board on grounds of
         incorrect" --
13
     MR LANE: "Procedures".
14
     MR AIKEN: -- "procedures and missing evidence. I tried to
15
16
         get him to clarify what evidence had been missing.
         wasn't very coherent but I get the impression that in
17
         a final crunch" --
18
19
               "He would not be averse to getting CLF ..."
     CHAIRMAN:
20
     MR AIKEN:
               "... Commander of Land Forces, then Peter Leng
21
         and Lieutenant Colonel Jeremy Railton (GI -- Information
22
         Policy then) to own up for their parts in the various
         operations which, so he thinks, are now being pinned on
23
24
         him alone and which have clouded the atmosphere and
25
         prejudiced his own case. Needless to say from my own
                              Page 31
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knowledge of the situation that could be embarrassing."
 1
 2
             So you may infer from that that clearly Peter
         Broderick is aware of the type of black propaganda
 3
         operations that may have been going on involving Colin
 4
         Wallace:
 5
             "I pressed --
 6
 7
     MS DOHERTY: "Probed".
                "Probed."
     CHAIRMAN:
 8
 9
               -- "probed him on why he is not content to let
     MR AIKEN:
         matters lie and start afresh. He still hasn't got a job
10
11
         after 50 applications (and his wife was also made
12
         redundant from HMG Service apparently).
13
             He has two grievances apparently:
14
                  He saw a statement by MoD which they sent to
         the Department of Employment about the circumstances of
15
16
         his leaving. It apparently said 'resignation by mutual
         agreement after a breach of discipline'. He says that
17
         having agreed to resign" --
18
               "It is churlish."
19
     CHAIRMAN:
20
     MR AIKEN:
               -- "churlish of MoD to add this final phrase
21
         which effectively" --
22
     CHAIRMAN:
               "Damns him."
     MR AIKEN: -- "damns him.
23
24
                  He says that his departure from HQNI is now
25
         being used as a cover-up for the Army's past misdeeds.
                              Page 32
```

He claims that Fisk has told him of an unattributable briefing by [a particular individual] (at the time of the press pass story) in which the blame was laid on the departed Wallace and (incidentally) Broderick. Let me say that I do not believe such a story. I know about these passes and it was I who formally complained to the GOC. Wallace's fear is that he doesn't know what else he is likely to be blamed for.

This is not a happy letter. I thought you should know that there is still plenty of scope for further trouble. Wallace is just not acting rationally or responsibly.

13 Yours,

14 Peter Broderick."

You should imagine neither Peter Broderick or Colin Wallace for different reasons ever thought that letter would see the light of day. One thought in writing it it would remain in confidence. The other probably doesn't know it exists, but you can see what's being said by Peter Broderick, and in addition you can see what he doesn't appear to have been told, or certainly there is no specific reference to anything to do with Kincora or anything to do with the September '74 memo.

I am aware, Chairman, Members of the Panel, that the microphone doesn't appear to be working. I wonder is

this an appropriate point -- we are back and running. 1 2 I thought we had lost it. It seems to be working again. 3 So there you have Peter Broderick just one month before the letter that we have seen. 4 Ultimately, Members of the Panel, the lengthy 5 debates that go on post 1982 when what you may consider 6 7 to be sensational media stories attributed to Colin Wallace start to appear into, and these debates into 8 9 conditions that would attach to his communication or engagement, attempts to meet those conditions, belief as 10 11 to his deliberate avoidance or otherwise, disagreements 12 over interpretations of letters of comfort and 13 immunities, lengthy exchanges to, and among the highest 14 echelons of the British Government, are all terribly interesting. You could spend months dissecting who was 15 16 more right than the other in the approach that was taken and find that the State in one of its guises could have 17 18 done more, should have done more, did more than enough, 19 did more than can be expected. You could find any of 20 However, I ask this question: to what end? 21 The key question, you may consider, is what happened 22 at the time? The allegations of Colin Wallace you need to consider are: 23 24 Did he have contact with a female social worker in 25 1972 about William McGrath abusing a boy in his care and Page 34

thereafter take the course he says he took on foot of it 1 2 by telling another officer and being told that the matter was already in hand? 3 4 Did he receive direction from his superiors to try to interest journalists about what was happening in 5 Kincora in 1973 and, as you know, the journalists appear 6 7 to have failed to notice? Did he in 1974 write a memo dated 8th November 1974, 8 9 which was based on a raft of documentary evidence that indicated children were being abused not just in Kincora 10 11 but in other children's homes as well, and did he try to 12 sound the alarm? 13 Did he get forced from Northern Ireland and the Army in 1975 because he tried to blow the whistle on Kincora? 14 Did he make an anonymous call from London to Belfast 15 16 Social Services in 1975 to try to sound the alarm? Did he have any basis to make the claims post 1982 17 that MI5 were running an intelligence operation centred 18 19 on Kincora through the abuse of boys? 20 If none of those claims are true, then why make them 21 and persist in making them, inevitably heaping 22 unnecessary misery on the heads of the abused? 23 If we can look, please, at 122512, on 17th July of 24 2014 Liam Clarke in the Belfast Telegraph carried 25 an interview with Colin Wallace which incorporates Page 35

a number of allegations he makes about Kincora: 1 2 "Mr Wallace feels the Inquiry could be the last 3 chance to find out the truth of what happened at 4 Kincora, that's this Inquiry we are talking about. "He said: 'David Cameron has said no stone will be 5 6 left unturned in uncovering child abuse rings in the 7 1970s and 1980s'. 'Well, I can tell him there was a lot of information 8 9 on Kincora, but people who know about it are dying and 10 files may be destroyed. This is the last big 11 opportunity to put Kincora and the other children's home 12 allegations to rest for good'. 13 Mr Wallace stated: 'When I was working with military 14 intelligence the Army did want to expose Kincora, but 15 MI5 didn't. That led me to the conclusion that MI5 had 16 some extra interest. 'Some in the RUC also tried to uncover it but were 17 stymed. Whoever was stopping further activity had a lot 18 19 of influence'. Wallace (71)", in 2014, "is now a management 20 21 consultant. He worked in the British Army's information 22 Policy Unit in Northern Ireland between December 1971 and September 1974. 23 24 During that time he tried to make official knowledge 25 of the Kincora scandal public with the support of more Page 36

senior Army officers.

While in the Army he believed" -- sorry.

"Since leaving the Army he said he had been told that boys from Kincora were being taken to Brighton to be abused.

While in the Army he believed well-connected paedophiles were using the home, including Sir Knox Cunningham, who was Parliamentary private secretary to former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan."

Now in respect of the last two allegations, Members of the Panel, no-one has made those allegations to this Inquiry:

"The abuse allegations in the home centred around a secretive Loyalist paramilitary organisation known as Tara, which met in Clifton Street Orange Hall at the time and was largely made up of Orange Order members. Some, like William McGrath, who was later jailed for child abuse at Kincora, were in an Orange Lodge known as Ireland's Heritage.

Mr Wallace said: 'We in the Army were looking at Tara as a paramilitary organisation on the fringe of the conflict from 1970 on. The emphasis changed late in 1972 when we got a call from a woman who was either a Welfare Officer or Probation Officer, and I was delegated to meet her'.

The woman told him that she was dealing with a Kincora resident who had been in trouble with the police.

The boy had told RUC officers that sexual assaults were taking place at the home and, although they were sympathetic, the officers told her that they were being blocked at a higher level from doing anything."

Just pause and unpack that, if I can ask you.

A call has come in. He has been delegated. So someone else in the Army knows of the call. He has been sent.

The person he meets is a Welfare Officer or Probation Officer who has inevitably in order to meet with him had it disclosed to them by a boy that they were being abused by William McGrath, and the boy had reported these matters to the RUC, and the RUC were able to tell the Welfare Officer or Probation Officer, whatever she was, that they were trying to do something about his complaints of sexual abuse but they were being stopped from doing that. This is 1972. You will recall from our chart the issue that that raises as to when the first person would ever say they were abused by William McGrath in terms of those who had ever come forward:

"In 1973 Captain Wallace prepared a briefing paper for journalists which set out allegations about Tara and its role in homosexual activity in Kincora, and named

Sir Knox." 1 2 Well, we looked yesterday at that briefing paper, 3 30200. No mention of Kincora. "It was mentioned in a number of papers but no 4 action was taken." 5 But then he is quoted as saying this: 6 "'We didn't specify allegations of assault in the 7 home because the Army felt that it couldn't be seen to 8 9 be briefing on a police matter'." So here you have an explanation for not being overt 10 11 in disclosing Kincora. It was known about, but the Army 12 decided not to be overt about its attempts to disclose it to the media: 13 14 "'However, we gave the names of those involved'. In 1974 Wallace and his colleagues received 15 16 documents from the RUC showing that although some officers were aware that McGrath was a child abuser, 17 they were obstructed from pursuing him. Wallace also 18 19 tried to make this public." 20 So you can see that he is saying the document we 21 will come to when we are looking at the November 1984 22 memo, that that document showed that officers were being 23 obstructed by fellow officers in trying to have this 24 matter pursued. 25 "After that he was removed from his job, accused of Page 39

passing a classified document to a journalist, and 1 2 eventually charged and convicted of murder." 3 Well, he was convicted of manslaughter: 4 "Years later it emerged that he had been cleared to pass the document and the murder conviction was 5 quashed." 6 7 Well, we will be able to consider whether that's accurate or not: 8 9 "Asked if he believed it was an attempt to discredit his allegations Mr Wallace said: 'I can't prove that, 10 11 but when I asked a former colleague why he didn't speak 12 out he told me: "Look what happened to you"'. 13 He added: 'The terms of the Inquiry would need to be 14 watertight if people are to have the confidence to 15 cooperate with it fully'." 16 So you can see that in 2014 it is being said that there was deliberate decision-making about these issues 17 by the Army, including that they wanted to bring 18 19 attention to the matter but didn't want to be seen to do 20 You will want two bear that allegation in mind when 21 you reflect on the material we looked at yesterday and 22 in respect of the material that we are going to look at around these matters. 23 24 Colin Wallace was born on 6th June 1943. Another 25 document suggests 1942, so 1942/'43. I am only going to Page 40

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briefly give you, as you know, because you have read around all of these issues, he was in the Army as an information officer and then Senior Information Officer between 1968 and 1975. He had been in the Ulster Special Constabulary in the late '60s. From January '72 he was a member of the UDR until his resignation in November '75. He held the rank of Captain. Jonathan Lewis, as you know, was murdered on 5th August 1980. Colin Wallace was charged with that murder on 18th September 1980. The police officer appointed to lead the investigation into the murder of Jonathan Lewis was Detective Superintendent Harrison of Sussex Police, who would later in 1982, so after Wallace was already in prison, be one of the two superintendents to carry out the main investigative work on behalf of Sir George Terry of Sussex Constabulary.

On 20th March 1981 Colin Wallace was acquitted of murder but convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. On 12th February 1982 the Court of Appeal in London refused his leave to appeal. On 18th February 1982 Gerry Fitt -- if we look at 30368, please -- informed the House of Commons during a debate on the then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland James Prior's statement announcing the Chief Constable's request for an outside force to investigate the RUC and

1	oversee the ongoing police investigation and the
2	Government's intention to hold a Judicial Inquiry at the
3	end of the police investigation, that Colin Wallace
4	said, if you look. Gerry Fitt. If we can just scroll
5	down a little further, please, you can see:
6	"It is important that the right honourable gentleman
7	should tell us whether the tribunals of enquiry
8	(Evidence) Act 1921"
9	Obviously one of the issues was a full blown enquiry
10	was not what ended up taking place. The Hughes Inquiry
11	was not under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act,
12	but you can see:
13	" would empower the Inquiry to take out of prison
14	those who have already been convicted because of
15	allegations at Kincora? Would it enable Mr Colin
16	Wallace, a former British Army security spokesman, who
17	gave an interview to journalists in 1975 and made them
18	aware of all the aspects of Kincora, to be brought
19	before the Inquiry or the Courts?"
20	Now if we just pause there:
21	"Made them aware of all the aspects of Kincora"
22	Now if we look at 30222, please, you will see that
23	on 1st March 1982 from then Wormwood Scrubs Colin
24	Wallace writes to Gerry Fitt and says:
25	"I have just seen the text of your question in the
	Page 42

House to James Prior regarding the Kincora Inquiry and 1 2 the possibility of my giving evidence. As you will no doubt have gathered, I would be very happy to do so and 3 indeed I hope that I shall be called. 4 I didn't think I need to spell out to you that there 5 will probably be great opposition from certain sources 6 7 to my appearing, and I shall require considerable help to overcome that. There are also a number of legal 8 9 problems" -- if we scroll down, please -- "relating to 10 the Official Secrets Acts, the problems ... MS DOHERTY: "Precise". 11 12 MR AIKEN: "The precise Terms of Reference of the Inquiry, etc, to be resolved. Incidentally, I first became aware 13 14 of and reported the situation back in 1972 and not 1975 as was reported in the press. You may think it 15 16 significant that I was charged with the offence", that is the charge of murder, "shortly after the McGrath case 17 18 came to light", in 1980. 19 But you can see there is no attempt to disavow Gerry 20 Fitt of the belief that at least in 1975, although it is 21 now being '72, that Colin Wallace was telling about 22 Kincora. 23 On 22nd March, if we look at 20234, please, this 24 article appeared by Iain Macaskill in the News of the 25 World. You can see:

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"I'll expose top men's vice ring says killer.
 1
 2
             A convicted killer holds the key to a growing sex
         scandal involving top members of the establishment.
 3
             Colin Wallace, serving 10 years for manslaughter, is
 4
         threatening to expose the guilty men. He says he knows
 5
         the names of MPs, lawyers, civil servants, councillors
 6
 7
         and policemen involved.
             Wallace has told friends of a secret list of 60 men
 8
 9
         in the homosexual vice ring centred on Kincora House, a
         school for deprived children in Belfast.
10
11
             The ring was smashed at the end of last year when
12
         three staff were jailed for offences against boys."
             Just bear with me for a minute.
13
     CHAIRMAN:
14
                It says:
             "Now the Government has offered an Inquiry into why
15
         it operated undetected for 20 years."
16
     MR AIKEN: "For 20 years."
17
                "Wallace ...
18
     CHAIRMAN:
19
                I will get a better copy for us printed, but you
     MR AIKEN:
20
         have already seen the essence of the allegation, and in
21
         the bottom section under "secret papers" you can see:
22
             "Wallace has told friends that he saw the list",
         that's the list of the 60 individuals connected to
23
24
         Kincora, "at Army HQ in Lisburn. The names were on
25
         three foolscap sheets.
                              Page 44
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The file is said to be made up of ten portraits --
 1
 2
               I think "ten portraits".
     CHAIRMAN:
 3
     MR AIKEN: "And of people involved and details of the roles
         they played.
 4
             The list includes names of MPs who visited Ulster
 5
         before the scandal was first exposed two years ago.
 6
             Senior civil servants seconded from London to
 7
         Belfast are also named, plus local politicians who used
 8
 9
         the vice ring to [something] in the cover up."
             I will get a proper copy printed for us.
10
11
                "Or knew about it and took part in the cover-up".
     CHAIRMAN:
12
     MR AIKEN: So you can see that that is a sensational
13
         allegation on any reading, and on 29th April -- I should
14
         just so it's clear, when Colin Wallace was interviewed
15
         by Detective Superintendent Caskey he would not accept
         that he was the source for Iain Macaskill's article.
16
         would not accept the extent of the list, but did not
17
         disavow Detective Superintendent Caskey of a belief that
18
19
         there was a list, but on 29th April 1982 after
         interviews with the RUC, if we look at 30093, please,
20
         after interviews with the RUC on 24th March 1982 and on
21
22
         27th April 1982, Iain Macaskill produced documents which
         were given the exhibit SRM9.
23
24
             Now if you just -- if we scroll down, please, so we
25
         can see the sequence of events:
                              Page 45
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"I told Mr Macaskill that I had reason to believe that he may be in possession of a document which I believed emanated from Colin Wallace. Mr Macaskill after some hesitation admitted that he did have a document which was not at that time available to him. He stated that he received it in the post and could only assume that it came indirectly from Wallace or a relative. After further discussion we agreed that we would further interview Mr Macaskill when the document would be made available. On 29th April we again saw Mr Macaskill and his solicitor at his office. Mr Macaskill handed me two documents marked SRM9 and SRM9A. Macaskill again confirmed that these documents were received by him in the post and he could only assume that they came from Colin Wallace. Mr Macaskill said that he hadn't used the content of either document in any publication as he was not satisfied as to the truthfulness of the content. He assured us of his full cooperation should any further information come to his notice."

Now the documents that he was referring to, if we look at 30235, please, is the first page of SRM9. You can see SRM9 on the page. If we scroll down on to the next page, please, you will see that it begins as the grounds after the letter -- if we scroll down, please,

```
to the -- with the grounds of appeal against conviction
 1
 2
         in respect of Colin Wallace. If we scroll down a few
         pages, please, we will see the commencement of
 3
         a 27-page handwritten version also relating to his case.
 4
         Just keep going down for me, please.
 5
                Just as we are doing that, because -- just stop
 6
     CHAIRMAN:
 7
         there.
               Just pause, please.
 8
     MR AIKEN:
 9
     CHAIRMAN:
                We are looking at KIN30241. It is quite evident
         from this document that this is not, as it were,
10
11
         a document created personally by Mr Wallace setting out
12
         the reasons why he was unjustly convicted, as he would
         maintain.
13
14
    MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
               Of the type we have seen and will see no doubt
15
     CHAIRMAN:
16
         again today.
17
     MR AIKEN:
               Yes.
18
     CHAIRMAN: This is a document prepared by, signed by
19
         counsel.
20
     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
21
     CHAIRMAN:
                Which shows that someone has underlined certain
22
         portions as being significant with question marks and so
              So this has come from someone who has access to the
23
24
         lawyers' papers who are acting on his behalf in his
25
         appeal.
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Yes, and in the normal course, as you will be
 1
     MR AIKEN:
 2
         aware, Chairman, there are three options. There is the
         counsel sending them to the journalist; the solicitor
 3
         sending them to the journalist; or the client sending
 4
         them to the journalist or someone the client has given
 5
         them to, but they are the only three individuals who
 6
         ever because of legal professional privilege will have
 7
         access to that document before it is lodged in court.
 8
 9
             As we move on to the next page, you will see the
         beginning of beyond the formal document -- just pause
10
11
         there, please -- the handwritten. There are 27 pages of
12
         a document that begins:
             "Grounds for appeal against conviction -- verdict
13
         unsafe and unsatisfactory."
14
                Just a moment, the writer says in the second
15
     CHAIRMAN:
16
         paragraph:
             "In this context and in addition to the grounds for
17
         appeal already submitted, I would again ask that
18
19
         consideration be given to seeking leave to call 'new
         evidence' as provided by the forensic --
20
                "Toxicologist."
21
     MR AIKEN:
22
                "Toxicologist at Guy's Hospital in February.
     CHAIRMAN:
         reasons for this are."
23
24
             Then the reasons are set out. This handwritten
25
         document would appear to be written by Mr Wallace.
                              Page 48
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1 MR AIKEN: Yes. 2 CHAIRMAN: So the documents which arrive through the post 3 according to Mr Macaskill are a document coming from Mr Wallace's legal team and Mr Wallace's own formulation 4 of the grounds of his appeal. 5 MR AIKEN: 6 Yes. 7 CHAIRMAN: Because he is writing in the present tense. MR AIKEN: Yes, which is why, no doubt, Iain Macaskill said 8 9 to the police "I can only assume they came from Colin Wallace or someone on his behalf sending them to me". 10 11 Now there is 27 pages of this document, which is not 12 something I am going to go through now. It runs through 13 to 30268, but what I do want to show you at 30269 was 14 the other document that he says was received by him in 15 the same fashion. You will see this document has, as 16 per the statement we looked at, been given the reference 17 If we scroll down on to the next page, please, 18 you will see that it is handwritten and on a close study 19 you can read the text. It is in three parts. You can 20 see in the top left corner part 1, and it's got 21 background. I am not going to ask you to read that 22 document, because we have a better version of it that 23 the police prepared, but the original is here and you 24 can see in this first section, because it is the first 25 section that has the relevant part, but if we scroll Page 49

down just so you see the rest of the body of it -- move on to the next page -- you can see part 2, death of Jonathan Lewis. Then part 3, just stay there -- reasons -- questions for Professor Keith Simpson, to do with the death of Jonathan Lewis.

So it's got three parts to it and it is part one that we are concerned with. However, when you look at the totality of the document, you may consider that it can only have been written by Colin Wallace. An easier to read version is at an exhibit GC76. If we move through, please, to 30273. You can see that's GC76. Someone has written out in a neater hand the content. We looked at this briefly on the first day. You can see:

"Background -- Senior Information Office (equivalent rank to Lieutenant Colonel) in the Ministry of Defence's psychological warfare organisation. Was a senior officer in the Psychological Operations Unit which operated in Northern Ireland under the cover of the title 'Information Policy' with the Army Information Services. Also served as a captain in the UDR from '71 to '75. First reported the Kincora vice ring in the early '70s, but no action was taken. In 1974 he complained to senior officers that a cover-up of the Kincora ring was preventing the killers of 10-year-old

Brian McDermott from being apprehended. Named three 1 2 people thought to be linked with the vice ring who were suspected of the killing, later an intelligence 3 organisation planned to discredit a number of Ulster 4 politicians by falsely implicating them in the ring. 5 Wallace refused to take part. He discussed Kincora with 6 7 a number of journalists in 1974 and was suddenly posted out of Ulster, accused of being pro RUC and of giving 8 9 information to the press without authority. believed that a number of senior MPs at Westminster, 10 11 including several cabinet ministers, were involved in 12 the cover-up. 13 The following sequence of events may be of 14 significance -- McGrath questioned by police; Wallace 15 charged with murder, a senior Tory Minister resigns, 16 John McKeague is shot dead. On three separate occasions Wallace was recommended for decorations for services in 17 He left the Ministry of Defence and resigned 18 Ulster. 19 his Commission in the UDR in 1975." Scroll down: KIN302274: 20 CHAIRMAN: 21 "And served" something that has been redacted: "Wallace passed information from him to British 22 23 Intelligence in the double agent at Heathrow plot." 24 Then there is a reference to Holroyd. 25 MR AIKEN: You can see in the sixth line this is all Page 51

1 happening: 2 "At the time that Wallace had the dispute with one of the intelligence agencies over Kincora." 3 This continues: 4 CHAIRMAN: "He," that's Captain Holroyd at the time, "he also 5 worked with Wallace over in Northern Ireland." 6 7 MR AIKEN: That's what the document claims, as you know. That would not appear to be the case. 8 9 Now when you look at the nature of the allegations that are being carried, if we scroll back up, please, to 10 11 the page before. Just keep going up, please. I want to draw your attention to the fact that this document is 12 13 received it seems -- as you know, the sequence of events 14 was that at the start of February as a result of Ed Moloney speaking to Detective Superintendent Caskey the 15 16 murder of Brian McDermott was reopened after Ed Moloney suggested a link, and thereafter the story was run in 17 the media about the fact it had been reopened. Then you 18 19 have this document and the story that followed it by 20 Iain Macaskill in the News of the World. 21 You may consider, given what this document says, if 22 we look, please, at 123001, that when the PSNI reopened 23 the Brian McDermott murder again, as you know, 24 an absolutely horrific murder for which no-one has ever 25 been convicted, a police statement was obtained from Page 52

Colin Wallace of 18th March 2004:

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"During the 1970s I was involved with the intelligence services in Northern Ireland. Part of this role was exploring the use of witchcraft within the realms of the paramilitaries. When Brian McDermott was murdered in September 1973 there was some speculation that his death had been something to do with witchcraft. This speculation was neither fact nor evidence based. It appeared to be hype that was sensationalised within the media. When I was writing about the McDermott case, I linked his death with witchcraft purely because it was an area I was exploring at that time. I had no evidence that witchcraft or any other occult associated with witchcraft was involved. As a result of linking the McDermott case with witchcraft, it followed that any one associated with witchcraft became a possible suspect for the murder."

Scroll down, please:

"One such person at that time was a paramilitary leader by the name of John McKeague, who lived and worked near the area that McDermott had gone missing. This was not based on any evidence. It was only a supposition on my part based on intelligence at hand being evaluated and linked. There were a number of issues in the 1970s and into the 1980s concerning the

investigation into the abuse of children at the Kincora Boys' Home in Belfast. I had concerns that the murderers of McDermott would not be apprehended due to a cover-up in relation to this investigation. However, I had no knowledge that would have linked anyone from the Kincora investigation to the murder of Brian McDermott. I am not in possession of any information that would link anyone to the McDermott murder. I can confirm that I am not aware of any cover-up concerning the McDermott case."

Now it would be possible just to skirt over the content of that police statement, but when you stand back from it you may consider it would be difficult to have a more circular argument being presented. "This is something I don't know anything about, but I speculate that it might be involving this, although I have no evidence or basis for that belief, but having formed that belief I then consider that it might be linked to this, for which I have also no evidence and accordingly I will therefore say all of that."

So if we scroll back up just so you can see exactly what is being said, so there was speculation in the media that Brian McDermott's death was linked to witchcraft. It appeared to be hype:

"When I was writing about his case I linked his

death to witchcraft because it was an area I was exploring at the time. I had no evidence that witchcraft or anything associated with witchcraft was involved, but I wrote that it did. As a result of linking the McDermott case with witchcraft, which I had no basis for, it followed that anyone associated with witchcraft would therefore become a suspect in the murder, which I had no basis to link to witchcraft in the first place. One such person at the time was a man called John McKeague, who because he was linked to witchcraft which had to basis to be linked to McDermott, he was therefore linked through witchcraft to the murder of McDermott and consequently linked with no basis whatever."

That is what is being said in this police statement.

Now when you go back to 30273, please, and look at this statement, he complained to senior officers that a cover-up of the Kincora ring was preventing the killers of 10-year-old Brian McDermott from being apprehended. Named three people thought to be linked with the vice ring who were suspected of the killing.

You may consider it, Members of the Panel, interesting to know, however, especially when you come to look at the 8th November 1974 document, that that is what was said to the police on 25th March 2004.

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             Chairman, I am aware that.
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                Yes. I think we should give our stenographers
     CHAIRMAN:
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         a short break. Through the technical problems we have
         had earlier we have lost a considerable amount of time
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                So we will take a short break not to exceed
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         ten minutes. We will resume at 12.25.
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     (12.15 pm)
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                             (Short break)
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     (12.25 pm)
     MR AIKEN: Chairman, Members of the Panel, we broke just
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         looking at the 2004 disavowal of the matters relating to
         Brian McDermott.
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             I want to turn now to one of the central allegations
         that is made by Colin Wallace, which is that he was
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         effectively put out of the Army in Northern Ireland
         because of what he was trying to do over Kincora. I am
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         dealing with that out of sequence, as it were, in that
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         it relates to the period '74/'75, because there is a lot
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         of contemporaneous material, whereas, as you know, the
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         allegations that come first in time, as it were, the '72
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         social worker and the '73 Army direction, the '74 memo,
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         those come to light at a later date. These are events
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         that contemporaneous material is available for.
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         Therefore, I am going to deal with this first because,
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as you know, this is a central plank of what is said by
Colin Wallace about Kincora.

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It is important, you may consider, to understand before we look at the events surrounding him leaving Northern Ireland at the start of 1975 to understand what he would subsequently say about the cause of that departure. If we can look at 104035, please, so 104035, it's a good example in a passage in a four-page letter that he wrote to Terence Higgins, MP of 26 May 1986. As you know, there are literally hundreds of letters, but this letter was obtained by the Inquiry from the Cabinet Office in London. So, as you know, all of the secret papers were made available to the Inquiry and amongst them was this letter. I want to show you the third paragraph on the final page. So if we scroll down -- I am not going to go through all of the detail. As you know, you have had the opportunity to read this already, but if we scroll down, please, to the final page and the third paragraph. Just scroll back up, please. scroll up just a little further, please. scroll down for me a moment:

"There can be no doubt that the Ministry did act totally unreasonably in my case, with a view to covering up the true nature of my work and thus protecting themselves from public criticism or legal action. That

cover-up is still going on, as the enclosed 1 2 correspondence shows." 3 If we scroll down a little further, please I can't 4 find the passage I am looking for. So I will park that, if I may and I will come back to you with the passage 5 6 that I am after. 7 If we scroll up just on to the page before. Just scroll up a little further, please. No. I will come 8 9 I can't find the passage that I am looking for at 10 the moment. I want to look at what Colin Wallace told the Barron 11 12 Inquiry in the Republic of Ireland. If we can look at 122004, please. As you know, this was an Inquiry held 13 14 in the Republic of Ireland into the Dublin and Monaghan 15 bombings. You can see that Colin Wallace told the 16 Inquiry: "I was fairly treated by the Army. I took up my 17 post in '68. Left in '75. I was forced out of Northern 18 19 Ireland as a result of a dispute with the Security 20 Service over the Kincora Boys' Home scandal in Belfast, 21 and then spent a number of years working with 22 Mr Mansfield QC", I assume that is who he is referring 23 to: 24 "Who was here this morning, trying to sort out my 25 life out as a result of what happened to me." Page 58

Then he uphold his position. So you can see that's his evidence under oath to a Public Inquiry saying that's why I was put out of Northern Ireland; dispute with the Security Services over Kincora.

Now I am going to move quite rapidly through this because I know, Members of the Panel, you have read the material already, but I want to publicly cover the sequence. I want to take us back then into 1974 to 7th August. If we go to 102007, please, you can see that this is being recorded. This is in a secret leak Inquiry report from 1975, but you can see what is being said in paragraph 9:

"On 7th August 1974 Colin Wallace was reported to HQNI to be absent without leave and an inquiry, when he returned to barracks the following day, showed that he had deliberately misled the Chief information Officer into thinking he was attending an Army Parachute Association meeting on the continent when, in fact, he had been visiting the Republic of Eire accompanied by a girlfriend."

If we scroll slightly further down, please:

"The reason for this deception was thought to be diffidence about exposing his affair with the girl and Wallace was reported to be under a degree of emotional stress, but it may also be significant that Wallace was

in Dublin at the time when Fisk was also there and could then have made the acquaintance of Fisk's own girlfriend."

So you can see and you are aware from the other document initially there is reference to him saying he was going on a parachute competition that's happening in countries that were behind the iron curtain. When that was raised with him he said it had moved to Italy. Then ultimately what, in fact, appears to have been taking place was a journey to Dublin, not to Italy and nothing to do with para chutes.

On 26th September 1974, 102002, please, this is a letter from Sir Frank Cooper, who was the Permanent Undersecretary at the NIO, and just so we get the sequence of this right the damage report, leakage report we were looking at is December '74. Colin Wallace would not leave until February '75, but this is a letter of 25th September 1974 and already the investigation of the leaks of classified material to Robert Fisk are under investigation. So you can see:

"You may have seen in the Times Diary of 24th
September there is a quote from what is claimed to be
'a confidential memorandum within The Northern Ireland
Office' written just before Robert's Fisk disclosures in
the Times of August 31 and September 2 of plans to

expand local part-time security forces and to withdraw

1,000 British troops from Northern Ireland.

The section quoted appears to be verbatim from an internal minute classified confidential sent by the NIO Security Operations Division located in Dundonald House. There were two addressees and nine copy addressees. It is an accurate word for word quote from that document.

At this stage I have no reason to believe that the minute in question was copied to any other Government Department. It does not, therefore, appear appropriate to put the formal interdepartmental leak procedure into effect under the existing guidelines of appendix E to security and Government departments. I think you should know, however, that I have issued instructions for the mounting of an immediate and thorough investigation within the Belfast and London offices of the NIO.

In view of the extremely unusual and delicate circumstances in which we are operating and the special seriousness which we must attach at the present time (following the recent assassinations of a judge and resident magistrate and further threats to judicial officers and civil servants) to the unauthorised disclosure of sensitive information on law and order

matters in Northern Ireland, I have already asked the Security Service for their assistance in conducting the necessary investigations, and I would be most grateful for all help which Michael Hanley, to whom I am copying this, can give us. In these special circumstances and because my own staff are so fully extended, I would greatly appreciate it if an officer from his Service could handle the investigation as an exception to what, of course, I understand is the usual advisory role. Speed is important. If Michael Hanley can help" -- scroll down, please -- "my establishments officer (John Waterfield) will be at his disposal to facilitate his inquiries.

I am also sending a copy of this to Michael Cary."

As you can see, that's signed off by Sir Frank

Cooper."

If I just pause there, Members of the Panel, this is September 1974. This is the head of the NIO. There could be a danger at this remove of reflecting "Well, it's only a leak of a document. What is the importance?" Well, the material is classified for a reason and the head of the NIO, the head civil servant to the NIO is drawing attention to the fact that people are being killed. Therefore, the leakage of material from Government in Northern Ireland has potential

dreadful consequences if that material falls into the 1 2 wrong hands. 3 So an operation is going to be put in place to try and get to the bottom of how this has happened. 4 Yes. The references are plainly to the murder of 5 CHAIRMAN: 6 Judge Conaghan and Martin McBirney, QC RM, both of whom were murdered at their homes on the morning of the same 7 day by the IRA. The letter, it seems, is written to the 8 9 head of the United Kingdom Civil Service and Secretary to the Cabinet, an indication of the significance which 10 11 was attributed to the set of affairs that's the subject 12 of the letter. And at this point in time it is not involving 13 14 Colin Wallace. Simply it has been discovered this leak 15 is happening, they are extremely concerned about it and 16 they are having an investigation into it because of the potential consequences for life. 17 Having indicated the next day on 27th September, Sir 18 19 Frank Cooper asks for the assistance of the Security 20 That's at 102004. That leak Inquiry is then 21 carried out by the Security Service and the findings are 22 set out in this detailed report over six pages in December 1974 that runs from 102004 to 1020010. 23 24 Now, Members of the Panel, obviously you have read 25 the report already. We are looking at it publicly. Page 63

is obviously an important matter, but I don't want to go through the report word for word. The Inquiry, if it determines it ought to, will publish the document in due course, but what I want to show you is just some key passages that come out of it, because this investigation has been conducted over the course of essentially six weeks, or five weeks to try to get to the bottom of the leaks. So he if we scroll slowly down, please, to paragraph 5A, the leaks are going to Robert Fisk, as you know -- I said 5(a), I meant 6(a). You can see if we just pause there:

"During his tour as Belfast correspondent for the Times, Fisk has on several occasions given proof that he has access to classified information. The facts made available to the Security Service by the NIO and HQNI are summarised below. (For convenience the leakage which forms the basis of the present enquiry is referred to subsequently as leakage Number 1), the other items are given the numbers shown."

Then each of the articles said to emanate from the leaks are exhibited to the report.

You can see:

"On 14th August 1973 the Times published an item by Fisk which indicated he had seen an example of the Blue Card issued to troops in Northern Ireland and

instructing them in arrest procedures."

So what the report is drawing attention to is that Robert Fisk is receiving material he ought not to be receiving as early as April 1973. That's the first occasion when the Security Service conducting this investigation can identify access to something that a journalist should not have had access to. Then he goes through each of the leaks and the detail of them. You can see there's another story in March '74. If we scroll further down, please, keep going down, please — there is another one in August and September '74, and then the Times Diary for 24th September refers to another example. And then there's, as you can see, two more leading up to 5th December, so shortly before the report:

"An article by Fisk refers to an intelligence operation by the Army in Northern Ireland using a computer linked to observation posts beside main roads in Ulster."

Then he says this in paragraph 7:

"It is, of course, possible that these several leakages of information were from a number of sources. But someone who figures as a common factor in all of the incidents and must be considered a strong candidate as the principal source of Fisk's unauthorised information,

and of leakage number 1 in particular, is Colin Wallace,
an information officer in the press office at HQNI in
Lisburn."

He then refers to Colin Wallace and gives some of

his background. As you can see he summarises in paragraph 8. He has established himself -- this is Colin Wallace -- within HQNI as a leading authority on the IRA and on the history of the northern Ireland emergency.

"As such he is the source to which the press most naturally turn for information and is himself a source of a great deal of valuable information derived from the press which he presses onto the G INT staff."

So to the intelligence section of the Army:

"Thinks duties -- and this is a complicating factor in the present case -- include passing unattributable items of information to journalists. Because his position at HQNI is so well-known, Wallace regards himself at some considerable personal risk and for this reason is inclined to leave the HQNI compound as little as possible."

Then you have the incident that I was mentioning from 1974, in August, to do with the trip to Dublin.

Then if we scroll down further, please, he then sets out the linkage between Colin Wallace that he can

establish for each of the leaks that have occurred. If we scroll further down, please, he does that for each of the leaks and then he sets out in detail the reasons why Colin Wallace can be linked to leak number 1 that he is investigating. And then if we scroll further down, please, to paragraph 12, you can see the conclusion on 9th September 1974 is:

"It can be seen that the evidence for Wallace being a source of unauthorised disclosure to Fisk is" at this point, 9th December 1974, "is all circumstantial, although its cumulative weight is strong. For his involvement in some of the leakages to Fisk Wallace might be able to produce an explanation compatible with a generous view of his discretion as an information officer (as with the disclosure of the Blue Card). But the pattern of the relationship between him and Fisk, and in particular its clandestine elements, are very difficult to reconcile with innocence. In an accompanying note the possible courses of action to deal with this situation are examined."

Now I should just pause because, as you know,

Members of the Panel, when just as he is leaving

Northern Ireland on 4th February he puts another

document through the letter-box of the rented house in

Hillsborough where Robert Fisk is residing, and the

discovery of that document led to the police Inquiry. It would be that particular event which would be used to remove Colin Wallace and he would give his explanations for why he did that. What he did not know was that eventually when it comes to his appeal board, the Army having decided with the NIO that he was being removed, when it comes to his appeal board in '75, the Chairman was told some other information. Now one was not there, so we can't say exactly what. You may consider these documents and their content may assist with that, because this is not something that would have been known to Colin Wallace.

The report that's referred to, if we look at 102019, there is a report on the courses of action that could be taken. You will see:

"The accompanying paper report the position reached in the investigation of the leakage of official information to Robert Fisk. It demonstrates a strong circumstantial case that the source of leakage to Robert Fisk is Colin Wallace. However, the evidence against Wallace in its most significant parts ..."

The other part is redacted:

"Subject to any decision of the Attorney General there appears to be three possible courses of action to deal with the situation now reached."

So you can see what's happening here. We have had the top civil servant in the NIO engaging with the top civil servant in the Cabinet Office. They are involved with the Security Service and the Attorney General. So this is right at the top of Government that this issue of the leak of information is being dealt with. You can see option 1:

"To leave Wallace where he is and to continue the investigation.

The risk that Fisk will acquire by this channel even more delicate information makes this an unattractive choice. The only justification for continuing the investigation while leaving Wallace unchallenged in his post would be if there was a reasonable prospect of obtaining directly incriminating evidence with which he could be confronted. The nature of Wallace's duties, coupled with the opportunities available to him to cover his tracks by contriving cover stories with Fisk's help, make it unlikely that this objective would be achieved within a reasonable time, particularly as Fisk is expected to be away from Northern Ireland for at least three weeks from 13th December."

The second option is -- scroll down, please:

"To challenge Wallace now as being the source of Fisk's information.

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For Wallace to be seen and closely interrogated about his dealings with Fisk would be a logical next step in the present situation. Whether this could be done under departmental arrangements or whether a police officer would be required to undertake the task is a matter which would depend on the view taken by the Attorney-General of the facts in the accompanying paper. Whoever the interviewing officer was he would begin with the disadvantage that the information most likely to produce admissions from Wallace would not be available for use because of", how it was obtained. "Moreover, the extent of the discretion allowed to Colin Wallace in the discharge of his duties (as described in the accompanying paper) would greatly assist him in constructing a defence in which any admissions would be qualified by references to disclosures necessitated in situations where he had discovered there had already been leakage."

So you can see the concern about how plausible explanations could be put forward to justify what was happening, or potentially plausible:

"The outcome of an interview, however firmly conducted could well be no satisfactory acknowledgment of guilt. There is the further point that if Wallace is to be challenged the question of action against Fisk

must also be considered. Notwithstanding his relatively 1 2 advantageous position, as stated in the preceding 3 sentences, Wallace might confess to giving official 4 information to Fisk. And even if he did not, the 'secret papers', which are the subject of leakage number 5 6 in the accompanying paper are presumably still in 6 Fisk's possession. If they are thought to be of real 7 importance, the best hope of recovering them is for 8 a police officer to call on Fisk armed with a search 9 warrant, and action on this could not safely be delayed 10 11 after Wallace had been challenged otherwise the evidence 12 would probably be destroyed or securely hidden. 13 In short, a decision to challenge Wallace cannot be 14 separated from a consideration of Fisk; more 15 particularly of the importance of the 'secret papers' he 16 apparently has in his possession and of the likelihood that they or admissions that Wallace might make under 17 interrogation could create circumstances in which the 18 19 Attorney-General would need to consider a possible 20 prosecution under the Official Secrets Act of the Times 21 correspondence in Northern Ireland." 22 So you can see it's an extremely serious situation. 23 The third option: 24 "The removal of Wallace from HQNI. 25 This course, which would exclude challenge, would

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have the advantage of depriving Wallace of access to the classified information at HQNI. If the Ministry of Defence were able to arrange this the end would have been achieved at the expense of denying Wallace any opportunity of hearing why he was being removed and of stating his side of the case. No doubt he would have his suspicions and would probably voice them to Fisk, but there is less likelihood of adverse publicity than is offered by course (ii) ", which is having the police do it and the risks that would bring in engaging with Fisk, "where an unsuccessful challenge could give Fisk good ammunition for the future. Implicit in this choice would be a virtual acceptance of Fisk remaining in undisturbed possession of whatever documentary information he may have received from Wallace, and an assessment that the so-called 'secret papers' can safely be abandoned is clearly a pre-condition."

That also is of 9th December 1974.

So you can see that there is option 3 being flagged up and, of course, as you know, that's what would come to pass, but the two other options are set out. If we can look, please, at 102002, you have a letter -- sorry. I am wrong about that. If we can look at 102022, we have a letter from Sir Michael Cary, who is the Permanent Undersecretary at the MoD writing to Sir Frank

Cooper, the Permanent Undersecretary at the NIO following the meeting that day about Wallace. You can see:

"This is to confirm the conclusions of the meeting this afternoon at which you, Michael Hanley, Bill Geraghty, John Groves and myself were present.

We agreed that we should now try to move Colin Wallace as soon as possible into the post in North-West District which is at present vacant, that's in Preston:

"This can be represented quite fairly as a sensible posting in career planning terms, although it is a level of transfer, it is an independent command, and four years in Northern Ireland posting is long enough in all conscience.

To this end you will have an early word with Frank King and make sure that he would be prepared, if necessary, to take a tough line on the need for the move, even to the extent of saying that he has lost confidence in Wallace in the light of his behaviour in recent weeks, which shows that he is suffering from stress and that he is not prepared to take the risk of continuing Wallace in post at a time when developments, both on the military and on the political front, may put a very great strain on HQNI staff in general and PR staff in particular.

You will also have a word with David McDine", who by that point is Colin Wallace's boss, "to explain the action that is being put in hand, giving him as much or as little of the background as you think necessary. You and Michael Hanley will also explain the position to the Attorney-General and get his agreement to the plan.

When all this has been cleared, you will let either myself or John Groves know, and we will then arrange for Mr Chinneck to whom it would fall in the normal course to send for Wallace and in the course of a career planning interview try to persuade him to accept the posting to North-West district as being."

I think it is another:

"Posting in his own interest. If Wallace objects, Chinneck would have to reveal that the move, apart from being sensible in it own right, is being insisted on by the General Officer Commanding and if Wallace still objects it may be necessary for Frank King to see him.

If Wallace, either immediately or on reflection accepts the posting, we should let it go ahead and not alert North-West District to the background, other than to say that Wallace has been under strain in Ulster and needs a break. We will, however, arrange through other channels to keep as close a watch as we can on his performance in the new job. If he refuses the posting,

Bill Geraghty will then arrange for CM action." 1 2 I think that's Civilian Management. CHAIRMAN: 3 MR AIKEN: Civilian Management, which is the section he was 4 part of as a civilian servant than a professional officer: 5 "I, for my part, will let my Secretary of State know 6 in very general terms what has happened and what action 7 is to be undertaken. 8 9 I am sending a copy of this to Michael Hanley." 10 So you can see that on foot of the investigation the 11 recommendations and this meeting at which very 12 significant individuals at the top of more than one Government Department have decided that he is going to 13 14 be removed, and it's going to be handled in, painted as 15 if it's a career move in the hope that he will accept 16 that and, therefore, the problem is resolved without encountering the difficulties that were envisaged in the 17 other options. 18 19 If we look at 10204, please, we have 24th 20 December -- sorry, 102024 I hope. Yes. This is 21 a minute by, if we scroll down to the bottom so you can 22 see, it is from Mr Chinneck, who was mentioned in the 23 previous letter. You can see it is of 24th 24 December 1974. It is recording his meeting with Wallace 25 telling him of the decision, inviting him to accept the Page 75

posting to Preston. If we scroll back up, please, you can see:

"I was asked by the Permanent Undersecretary to see one of our staff in Northern Ireland about a move from his present position. He came to see me this morning.

I began by explaining that we were concerned in general about PR staff in Northern Ireland staying in post for too long a period and that in his case the Department had decided in its own interests, and also in his own that the time had come for him to be moved. We had a vacancy in North-West district where a new SIO post had recently been established and we intended to post him to this job.

He said that if he had been given this move a year ago he would have welcomed it, but there were now personal reasons why he would have difficulty in accepting it. The main one was that his only close relative in Northern Ireland, an aunt, had terminal cancer. He was also her only close relatives and apart from visiting her about three times a week, he was assisting her and her two children financially. The doctor did not expect her to live for more than 12 months and after her death he would gladly accept a posting away from Northern Ireland, but in the meantime he felt he must remain near her.

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His second concern was his profession. When he originally joined PR he expected to stay for only about 2 years and then to return to the chemist business in which he had inherited a one-third share. He had stayed on because he found greater job satisfaction in PR work, though financially he would be much better off if he went back to his business. However, he had realised that the longer he stayed in PR the more difficult it would be for him to resume his previous profession, and even if he were to return now, he would need a three to four month refresher course before he could practice again. He would have to come to GB for this course. Не had not resolved this conflict of interest because his aunt's terminal illness made it impossible for him to contemplate being anywhere but close to her until she died, but his recent promotion to SIO, the Senior Information Officer, post had inclined his thinking more towards the possibility of staying in PR because of the job satisfaction.

I then pointed out the advantages to him from a career point of view of the move to North-West district. He accepted my arguments but returned to the problem of his aunt. Since he showed no sign of being willing to accept the posting or off willingly resigning to resume his former career, I decided that I should

introduce the question of his personal safety. 1 2 I explained that I had not mentioned it earlier because 3 I did not want to alarm him unnecessarily, but I had now to tell him that the Department was determined to move 4 him from his present post because they were concerned 5 about his personality safety. In rely he said that he 6 7 had accepted for a long time that he was at risk, but he considered that by living within the security perimeter 8 in Northern Ireland he was in the safest place. When he 9 had to go out side, for instance, when visiting his 10 11 aunt, he never gave any forewarning of visits and varied 12 his routes and times. He believed it would be a long time before he could live elsewhere in Northern Ireland 13 14 in safety, and in particular that if he returned to his 15 old home near his aunt he would be at great risk from the PIRA", Provisional IRA: 16 "I pointed out to him the obvious personal advantage 17 of a move to GB as well as the career ones, but he was 18 19 unwilling to make a decision on the spot." 20 So you can see: 21 "He appeared to be somewhat shaken by what I had 22 said and asked whether it would be possible to have a stay of execution of 8 to 12 months. I said that 23 24 a stay of this long would not be possible. He said he 25 would like a little time to reflect on what I had said."

1 If we scroll further down:

"I believe that he will seek an interview with the GOC, Northern Ireland when he returns to Lisburn."

So the plan of getting him to accept a voluntary transfer isn't working. He is not keen on it taking place. If we look, please, at 10206, Mr Geraghty, who you will recall was at the top level meeting of 17th December, sends a memo to his Permanent Undersecretary. You can see:

"John Waterfield of NIO called to see me on 2nd January. He wanted to express concern on behalf of Frank Cooper", that's the NIO "that there might be a delay in removing Wallace from a position where he could do further harm, particularly concerned at the implication in my letter of 30th December to Frank Cooper that the idea of keeping Wallace in post as long as April '75 was being even expressed.

He said that he and Frank fully appreciated the risk being that Wallace, if he felt himself injured, might seek to make public certain potentially sensational activities with which he has been associated."

You can see they are on notice of the type of things that Wallace might be able to say about his Army activities:

"However, they judged this risk, such as it was, to Page 79

be significantly less than the risk of leaving Wallace in post; and this had been made clear in Frank Cooper's original letter to you.

There were now two further important considerations he wished to put forward in favour of rapid action. The first was that very delicate negotiations were now in progress which could be sabotaged by premature disclosures. The second was that NIO owed a report to number 10 on the previous leaks which they were now in a position to make. They really could not report that they had conclusively established the source of the leaks", and you will note the change, "conclusively established the source of the leaks but were unable to take prompt action accordingly. Waterfield also told me that he had received confirmation of a new leak through the same channels (the helicopter story).

I said that Wallace had not yet reported back as provided in paragraph 6 of Chinneck's note. McDine was however coming over on Monday and we believed that he would then report on Wallace's conclusions and the GOC's views. Waterfield was unhappy about waiting so long. I therefore raised McDine on the phone. He said that Wallace now accepted that he should vacate his post, either on posting to North-West district or on resignation. He had not yet decided which. He wished Page 80

to remain in post until March. He had had an interview with the Chief of staff, who was reported by McDine to support the plea for an extension to March. Too hasty a move would, he thought, arouse unwelcome speculation.

Waterfield was unhappy about any delay at all but will, of course, await the outcome of your meeting.

I suggested that a possible way out would be to accept Wallace's resignation on say three months' notice and excuse him from duty forthwith."

Now you can see in that document, which is dated 3rd January 1975, that there has been a move from a circumstantial case to reporting to the Prime Minister in number 10 that there is conclusive proof. The Security Service has provided the Inquiry with a gist summarising the content of material that became available to the MoD in January 1975, so you can see the timing. The gist says:

"In January 1975 reliable intelligence obtained by the Security Service in the course of a leak inquiry indicated that Colin Wallace intended to remain in contact with the journalist Robert Fisk after Wallace's departure from Northern Ireland, and that he promised to provide Fisk with a significant news story."

The Inquiry, as you know, has seen the records of the material upon which the gist is based because, as

you know, the Inquiry is given unrestricted access to material by all of the core participants. The material seen by the Inquiry which we have looked at just now, and the absence of any document linking Wallace's departure with anything to do with Kincora, indicate that the reason he was moved from Northern Ireland was because the NIO, the Army and the Security Service believed he was leaking classified documents to Robert Fisk. In those circumstances the Inquiry is satisfied that it is not necessary for it to make public the nature of the material that lies behind the gist and proposes to leave that additional material out of account when assessing the overall reliability of the account given by Colin Wallace about Kincora.

If we look at 102027, there is then on 7th January '75 a meeting with Colin Wallace when he agrees to go. It is set out:

"It may be helpful if I set the present position on the Colin Wallace affair. Following the meeting with the Permanent Undersecretary on Monday, David McDine interviewed Wallace again yesterday. The outcome of the interview is that Wallace has agreed to take the North-West district post. He is going on leave this weekend, returning on 27th January. I hope to have his successor in Lisburn on 27th January so that there can

be a very short takeover. Wallace will then depart to 1 2 make personal arrangements for his transfer and will travel to England with all his baggage on 4th February." 3 4 Now you can see the importance of that for an event that's about to come: 5 6 "Wallace has continued to express concern about his 7 aunt and we have overcome this problem by arranging with." 8 9 I have now forgotten CM: "Civil Management, that he will be posted on 10 11 detached duty to North-West district for one year. 12 would mean that he would be able to return to visit his aunt on free travel warrants from time to time. 13 14 the period of detached duty ended, he would continue on a normal posting." 15 16 That's from Mr Groves, who is high up in public relations within the Army. So it is said that Wallace 17 is on leave essentially from 8th January until 27th. 18 19 27th January is going to be handover day with 4th

Now, you know, Members of the Panel, on that day,
4th February on his way, it seems, to the boat Wallace
posted a 30-page restricted document, a presentation for
the Chief of Land Forces Study Day, on

February '75 being the day that Wallace is going to

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travel to England.

31st January 1975, through the letter-box of the rented home of Robert Fisk in Hillsborough. The document is at 102035 to 102064. He would in due course explain that it was because of his fear of Robert Fisk, that Robert Fisk was going to expose the Army and psychological operations that he gave him this document to try and ameliorate that and have him warded off, as it were. Obviously we can see the case in the papers is rather different.

On 5th February, if we look at 30069, as a result of the document coming to the attention of police, having been found by a cleaner in the entrance hall floor, you can see here, if we just scroll up, you can see it was a Detective Chief Inspector involved in Special Branch:

"On 5 February 1975 I was directed to investigate the alleged passing of classified military documents to unauthorised persons by John Colin Wallace. A report of the investigation was forwarded ... during my investigation I interviewed a number of senior military officers and Wallace and no mention was made about homosexuality or Kincora Boys' Hostel. I would describe Wallace as the 'Walter Mitty' type who tried to create the impression that he was more involved in intelligence and security matters than he actually was."

Now that was a view expressed by the police officer.

Obviously it is the case that clearly there was something going on between the Intelligence Section and the PR section that involved black propaganda, disinformation and so on. So there is some degree of involvement, but you can see the view that was being expressed.

The point that the officer is making is that during that police investigation Wallace would make a police statement and there would be no mention of Kincora in it or, for instance, the document said to be dated 8th November 1974.

As a result of this sequence of events and, as you know, Members of the Panel, you have the police papers in relation to the Inquiry. If we can look at 102031, please, you can see that a decision was taken on 10th February 1975. So 102031, please:

"Mr Wallace is now being suspended from duty pending the outcome of the police investigations."

So you can see, if I can put it that way or this way, there's a series of leaks. A decision is taken. He is the man. He is going to be moved. That process is underway when on the day of his move the last document said, as far as those who were involved in this are concerned, is said to drop onto the floor in Hillsborough and that presents a new opportunity, as it

were, because there's no doubting that Colin Wallace placed that document, but the issue that then arises, as you know, is explanations are given broadly in line with what was envisaged in the Security Service report, that a plausible explanation could be given for the delivery of the document. He is being suspended from duty.

"We already have sufficient information about the affair to enable us to establish clear presumption in accordance with manual personal security measures that Wallace was unfit to have access to classified information in any category. He has shown himself as lacking in judgment, grossly indiscreet and unreliable in a security context.

The security position for the present is held as since Wallace's arrival in HQ North-West district his access has been restricted and with effect from today he will be suspended from duty.

The formal removal of his security clearance can await the outcome of the police investigations and this has presentational advantages. Should the investigation prove to be inconclusive we are empowered to remove his clearance under the provisions of the manual persons security.

In such an event in view of the evidence against Wallace, we shall need to consider carefully what

information will need to be disclosed to Wallace at that time."

So you can see they don't want to disclose, and will have to carefully consider what of the evidence they have they are prepared to disclose. That's from Director of Security of the Army.

If we look at 102032, please, you can see a note, and I want to just take you to this before we pause for lunch, Members of the Panel. This is a note to the Permanent Undersecretary about a meeting that has taken place with Colin Wallace. The meeting is on 11th February:

"You will be aware that Colin Wallace had arrived at Wilton yesterday morning for his briefing on taking up the post of PR in North-West. GOC North-West district summoned him back to Preston soon after arrival in order to carry out the decision to suspend him from duty while police inquiries are continuing.

Wallace was in MoD this morning while waiting for his train to Preston and asked if he could come to see me. I had expected that he wanted to ask why he had been summoned back to Preston and therefore saw him alone at about 9.45 this morning.

Wallace began by indicating that he well understood that the GOC would wish to tell him that he should take

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leave while the police inquiries were proceeding. seemed well aware that this was likely to be the reason for his recall. He went on, however, to say that he was extremely worried about the situation in which he found himself as a result of his activities in the information policy field in Northern Ireland. He said that he had over the last five years been drawn more and more into these operations, some of which he did not approve, and that on at least one occasion his name had been linked by the press with a rather doubtful Army information policy activity. He said he had attended his farewell party in Belfast at the beginning of the month and that he had become aware that a number of journalists, including Fisk, were preparing to write stories linking his departure with Army information policy activities in a way that would be damaging to the Army.

He had telephoned risk Fisk and had arranged to drop some photographs into his house on Fisk's return from London. In view of the possibility of Fisk writing a damaging story about Army information policy, he decided to pass Fisk a copy of the presentation on information policy which had been made to a joint audience, including the RUC. He thought that this would put the matter more into context. When he arrived at Fisk's house Fisk was not in and he decided to put the

document and the photographs through the letter-box."

Can we just pause there, Members of the Panel? This is someone who knows they are being transferred. The duty hand over, as you know, was to take place on the 27th, although Colin Wallace would later say there was lack of clarity between his two roles and he would continue, but he has decided without discussing it with anyone to pass this document to Robert Fisk:

"At this point I interrupted him and asked him if he was saying to me that he had passed to Fisk the document about which he had been questioned by the police. He said he had, but that it was not classified. I said my understanding was that the document was restricted and this was a classification. He agreed."

Scroll down, please:

"I then asked him why in that case he had apparently denied that he had put the document through Fisk's letter-box when he had been interviewed by the police. He said that one of the policemen who had interviewed him was an RUC officer. He felt that he could not reveal to the RUC the extent of the Army's information policy activity and the concern about their revelation which had led him to try to pass the document to Fisk."

Now you may ask yourself why would that stop him

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saying "Yes, I did it, but I can't tell you why":

"He believed the RUC had contact with Protestant extremists and he didn't feel he could reveal to them confidential information about Army activities.

I said that Fisk and others had now written stories about information policy and I asked him whether the document which he had attempted to pass to Fisk revealed any of the past 'dirty tricks' about which he said he had been worried. He said it only mentioned one of them and that was a minor matter. I said I considered he had been very foolish to lie to the police and that he should tell them the truth at the earliest opportunity. I also said that I would have to inform the Permanent Undersecretary.

Wallace thanked me for the advice I had given him and said he understood that I would have to tell the Permanent Undersecretary. He then volunteered the information that he had not passed any other classified documents to Fisk. He added that he had given Fisk some information about the shortage of spares for helicopters in Northern Ireland."

You will recall there was a reference to that in the earlier leaked report:

"He went on to say that he was worried about where he should live while on leave during police inquiries. He said he felt that there might be danger to his safety

if he lived with his aunt in Belfast. I asked if he 1 2 could live in the mess at Lisburn during this period. 3 I said I was quite sure he could not, and I asked him whether he felt that he was in any greater danger as 4 a result of event of the last few weeks than before. 5 Не said he did not think he was but that he had not 6 7 intended to stay in Belfast for more than a few days at a time in order to visit his aunt." 8 9 You can see finally I said to him: 10 "That if he had at any time passed any other 11 classified documents to Fisk he should tell the police 12 as soon as possible. He assured me he had not passed 13 any other classified documents to Fisk." 14 That is John Groves, who is the Chief Public relations officer. 15 16 I want to show you 102034, please. This is what the Chief of the General Staff said on 25th February '75 17 about the handing over of this document: 18 19 "I understand that you have been asking to see the document which was found on Robert Fisk's doormat. 20 21 A copy is attached. 22 You will see that it is in the form of the text for 23 a presentation for Commander of Land Forces study day at 24 the end of January. As one would expect in view of its 25 purpose, it is informal, pointed and challenging. Page 91

highlights the constraints to which we are necessarily subject, the lack of scruple of IRA propaganda and the need for swift and energetic reactions up and down the Army chain of command if we are not to be left behind in the propaganda race.

Because of its specialised purpose and limited audience it is emphatically not the kind of document which anybody would wish to see communicated to the press, any more than a Minister would want to see reported say an informal debrief to his senior officials of an exchange with his colleagues, or I would my obiter dicta in the Chiefs of Staff Committee or ECAB or you would your franker asides at one of your weekly meetings with your own senior staff.

To my mind the fact that Wallace should have selected a document of this kind for disclosure to a journalist adds a new dimension to his culpability. Straightforward unauthorised disclosure is quite bad enough, but to lift the script of a colleague's remarks on a privileged occasion is worse to the extent that it superimposes an official impropriety — that it superimposes on official impropriety a total lack of the human qualities of trustworthiness and discretion upon which relationships between colleagues depend.

With Frank King I feel strongly that if the evidence
Page 92

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is sufficient, Wallace should be prosecuted.
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         this if -- however this turns out to be, it is obvious
         that behaviour of this kind makes him an entirely
 3
         impossible colleague in any environment, official or
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         other."
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             That's from the Chief of the General Staff.
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             If we pause there.
                Yes. We will resume at 2.10. As I indicated
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     CHAIRMAN:
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         earlier, we have lost a lot of time this morning through
         technical malfunctions. So we will have to try and do
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11
         our best to catch up. So 2.10, ladies and gentlemen.
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     (1.25 pm)
                             (Lunch break)
13
14
     (2.10 pm)
                         (Proceedings delayed)
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16
     (2.45 pm)
                        OFFICER 9347 (called)
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     CHAIRMAN:
                Yes.
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                Chairman, Members of the Panel, the next witness
     MR AIKEN:
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         today is MI5 officer 9347, now retired. He appears on
21
         your screen. For reasons of security, as you know,
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         Chairman, Members of the Panel, his actual identity is
         not disclosed, but before he takes the oath,
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         Ms Murnaghan is going to come forward.
                                                  If you would
25
         just bear with us for a moment, Officer 9347, and is
                              Page 93
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going to provide me with a note. That has the actual 1 2 identity of 9347 on it. I confirm that that is the 3 individual who was introduced to the Inquiry as the individual who is on the screen. 4 What we will do, 9347, as I explained, that document 5 which identifies you will eventually be placed on 6 a secret Inquiry file that will be stored securely post 7 the Inquiry. We will refer to you today as 9347? 8 9 Thank you. Α. 9347, I have explained to the Chair that you are going 10 11 to take the oath and he will now proceed to administer 12 that. If you just bear with us. OFFICER 9347 (sworn) 13 14 CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Officer 9347. Sit down. Questions from COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY 15 16 Officer, coming up on the screen in the chamber MR AIKEN:

where we are are copies of the documents that you and
I are going to speak about. I hope you have a copy of
your statement. If it has numbering in the top
right-hand corner, it is that reference I will be giving
in the chamber. If it doesn't, not to worry as long as
you can see the paragraph numbers, then you will be able
to know what we are referring to.

24 A. Okay.

Q. Can we bring up on screen, please, 4119? On the screen Page 94

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in the chamber is the first page -- 4119, please -- is
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 2
         the first page of your witness statement. I trust it
         begins:
 3
             "I, 9347 ..."
 4
             Then in the bottom right corner, if we just scroll
 5
         down, please, the last word is a reference -- just
 6
 7
         scroll up again, please -- is:
             "... Jim McCormick of 25th March 1975."
 8
 9
             Does that accord with the first page of your witness
10
         statement?
11
     Α.
         Yes.
12
         And if we can move through to the last page, which is
13
         4122, what we will have on that page if it matches the
14
         copy you have is simply:
             "Signed: 9347.
15
16
             Dated. 8th June 2016."
17
         Correct.
     Α.
         Your statement is of four pages in length and I want to
18
         just confirm with you, 9347, that you have signed the
19
20
         statement and you want to adopt it as part of your
21
         evidence to the Inquiry today?
22
     Α.
         I do.
23
         With that statement you have provided a number of
24
                    Those exhibits run from 4123 to 4134 in our
         exhibits.
25
         electronic bundle.
                             They are referred to in the
                               Page 95
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narrative of your statement and, as you know, we have uncovered a difficulty that's arisen over a document of 29th June 1982 in that you know the document that we are referring to. The Inquiry staff who met with you know the document we are referring to, and you discuss that document in your statement, but unfortunately those who put the appendices together have put another document of 29th June 1982 also by you and relevant to the Inquiry's work, but not the one you and I were talking about. we will discuss that document based on how you have described it in the narrative of your statement and shortly later on today the document itself will be provided to the Panel as it makes its way from London, and it is one of those things unfortunately that has happened in the process at that we have been working. So bear with us in that regard. The Panel don't have access to the note for file of 29th June 1982 that you describe in paragraphs 7 through to 13 of your statement, but we will work through those paragraphs in any event and then they will have the document later on today which confirms what you have described in the narrative part of your statement.

# 23 **A. Okay.**

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Q. I can't promise that's all that's going to go wrong with us, but we will work on that basis, 9347.

You explain in your statement that you were an officer in the Security Service for 34 years. That's in paragraph 1, and, in fact, you are retired and at the request of the Inquiry and the Security Services you have while in retirement agreed to engage with the Inquiry and look at some material that you authored a long time ago. As you explained to me when you met, you wanted to be entirely frank and said that having read the documents you could not remember the content of them other than to say "If that's what I wrote at the time", then you would be satisfied that's an accurate record of what was occurring?

#### 13 A. That's correct.

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14 You are aware that the reason why the Inquiry asked the Q. 15 Security Service to get in touch with you isn't because 16 of something you did, but you are aware the Inquiry has been looking at what Brian Gemmell says he told Ian 17 18 Cameron, your predecessor, as the Assistant Secretary 19 Political, in HQNI in 1975 and trying to explore what 20 exactly was said and what exactly the response was, and 21 in the doing of that we have potentially identified some 22 conflations that have occurred between Brian Gemmell's 23 subsequent recollection of what he believed he had said 24 at a particular point in time and what Ian Cameron 25 believes was said to him at a particular point in time.

- 1 As a result of that conflation everybody's focus was
- on a set of documents post Gemmell's meeting with Roy
- Garland, but it may be if misremembering had not
- 4 occurred the focus would have been on documents that
- 5 predated the meeting with Roy Garland?
- 6 A. That's correct.
- 7 Q. I hope you recollect discussing that. I want just to go
- 8 straight to that issue. We have just lost the signal?
- 9 A. I can see -- I can see you.
- 10 Q. You can see us, 9347. Unfortunately --
- 11 A. I can see you okay.
- 12 Q. You can see us and we can hear you but we can't ...
- 13 9347, if you mind just -- you will not talk about
- 14 your evidence with anyone, but if you mind just stepping
- outside the room for a moment.
- 16 A. Okay.
- 17 (Pause to fix videolink technical fault)
- 18 Q. 9347, if you can hear me, if you could return, that
- 19 would be excellent.
- 20 A. Okay. I am back.
- 21 Q. I did say I couldn't rule out anything else going wrong,
- 22 I'm afraid. There we are.
- 23 A. Okay.
- 24 Q. If I could take you to your memo that I think is the
- last memo in the exhibits. It is dated 19th/20th

- July 1982. It should have four physical pages, although
- I think at the time it had five pages of telegram, or
- 3 possibly four pages of telegram?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. It is to paragraph 8 that I want to take you.
- 6 A. Right.
- 7 Q. Now just to put this in context, you in your then role
- 8 as the Assistant Secretary Political, and you have
- 9 explained in your statement you were not in Northern
- 10 Ireland in the 1970s?
- 11 A. Correct.
- 12 Q. But in this role you were performing between '81 and '83
- that ended up with you having to be involved in the
- interaction that was going on between the RUC Phase Two
- 15 Inquiry, as we call it, and various members of the
- intelligence community who had worked in Northern
- 17 Ireland, and one of the issues involved a man called
- 18 Brian Gemmell, as we have spoken about, and he was being
- 19 potentially interviewed by Detective Superintendent
- Caskey, and that interview was causing concern to the
- 21 Security Service and the Army, and we talked to the MI5
- 22 principal witness about this, the difficulty where the
- 23 Service wants to keep matters strictly within what the
- 24 police are actually looking at and the danger of matters
- of intelligence that is not of direct relevance being

1 brought in as a consequence of the doing of that.

So there appears to have been a period of time where that's closely watched to make sure that only that which has to be covered is covered and extraneous issues are

5 not covered.

#### A. Correct.

Q. In that sequence of events that involved you having been told what Brian Gemmell was saying occurred between him and Ian Cameron in 1975. So in your document you are recounting that at paragraph 2 that:

"Detective Superintendent Caskey explained that he was primarily interested in the interview with Roy Garland in 1975, what he had learned and what he did with that information."

That is what Brian Gemmell was asked about, and at paragraph 3 you explain:

"Brian Gemmell explained that he had carried out numerous interviews in '75 with individuals who were members of Loyalist groups in Belfast. He explained one organisation of considerable interest had been Tara. He had a particular corporal with him", who we refer to as Corporal Q, "who was a member of his staff, and through his own contacts he met Jim McCormick, and then through him Roy Garland and both of those men have given statements to the police inquiry, and thereafter Garland

had told Gemmell the following according to Gemmell: 1 2 that William McGrath was a evil man, a sexual deviant and undoubtedly corrupted the boys in his care. McGrath 3 owed Garland £2,000. Garland had married in 1974 and 4 his previous homosexual experiences as a juvenile with 5 McGrath were causing him embarrassment. Gemmell could 6 7 not elaborate on this. Gemmell said he saw Garland on two occasions, 8 9 although it was possible Corporal Q might have seen him The Panel is aware that there is an issue 10 11 over the sequence of events to do with that, 9347. 12 Following his interview with Garland, Gemmell said 13 he produced a four-page MISR source report, which had 14 a restricted circulation of three copies. He was sure that one copy had gone to the ASP, which is Ian 15 Cameron." 16 17 Then in paragraph 6 you confirm that there was a particular individual. No repeat -- no mention was 18 19 made of that other individual during the interview with 20 That other individual was your primary concern Gemmell. 21 in all of this? 22 Α. Yes. There had been: 23 Ο. 24 "Throughout the interview with Gemmell ..." 25 I think this is the captain of the SIB, Captain L, Page 101

1 as we call him --

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3 Q. -- who had confirmed to you that:

"Throughout the interview Gemmell had appeared relaxed and cooperative and he made no attempt to widen the discussion, but remained content to confine his answers to Caskey's questions, which were centred on Garland. At the interview Caskey told Captain L that his next step was to trace and interview Ian Cameron and also Corporal Q, who was now a sergeant. Caskey said that before doing that he proposed discussing the matter at Headquarters RUC. Confirmed that he saw Caskey with the head of Special Branch on the morning of 19th July. Also wished to find the MISR produced from the Garland interview and what action was taken on it."

So I have read all of that out, 9347, but what's happening is you are being given a summary of what it is Brian Gemmell is saying about your predecessor in terms of the information that was conveyed to him?

- 20 A. Well, I think this note is a record of what MoD Officer
  21 L told.
- Q. Yes. As a result of getting that information in paragraph 8, which is the one that has caused us to want to speak to you, you explain that stepping back from this, you have a file in HQNI where you are at the time,

1 that you obviously have access to and on that file you

were able to find the documents that you referred to

3 paragraph 8?

### 4 A. Yes.

- And you explained, as you do in your statement, that you don't at this remove have a recollection of the doing of that, of the file, of the documents, but the point you make to the Inquiry is the record that you created at the time in 1982 will e been an accurate record of what you found?
- 11 A. That is correct.
- 12 And you explain that there is on the file an interview Q. with Jim McCormick on 25th March 1975, which included 13 14 a request for authority to approach Roy Garland. was filed on a particular file that was a local file 15 16 and, as we were discussing, unfortunately the local file 17 appears to have been destroyed and the records you were 18 looking at that you refer to in this paragraph it seems 19 did not transfer across to London, or if they did, they 20 weren't put where they were supposed to be and the 21 result of that is that the file where they would have 22 been expected to be found, there is no record of them 23 ever having been on that file, and consequently nobody 24 is able to produce them. So you are the last person 25 that we can identify who has at least seen these

documents, that they existed, but you were seeing them in 1982, not '75, and unfortunately you are being asked to remember documents that you saw that you yourself involved with at some 30 years' remove.

In paragraph 8, 9347, you explain you have these interview notes with Gemmell and Jim McCormick and with them they record a request for authority to approach Roy Garland. Then you identify:

"Responding to this request an MI5 officer", other than Ian Cameron but who worked alongside him, "wrote a note for file of 4th April recording that Brian Gemmell and his corporal were told by the Assistant Secretary Political", so by Ian Cameron, and I think this is the other officer, "that:

'It was in order for Garland to be interviewed on the strict understanding that the overt and clearly expressed reason was a requirement for information on Tara. It was emphasised that the Army had no interest in the investigation of deviant sexual activities or religious aspects of the group, which was solely the function of a specialist section of the RUC. Therefore, this discussion should be steered away from this type of issue. Anything Garland might say about the personalities involved, particularly one in particular, could be of interest'.

The Garland trail ends there. We have no other papers on him. Nor do we, or another particular individual, know where the MISR was filed. The Army are now attempting to locate the document."

Now just unpicking that, and you know we had this discussion previously, 9347, the implication of your summary of what was in the 4th April direction implies that in the McCormick record, which included a request for permission to speak to Garland, there is obviously some description of homosexual activities and religious aspects of the group, and you know that I was asking you can you remember what was in the document and whether it had any reference to Kincora, and you explained to me at the time -- do you want to just explain to the Panel you can't now remember other than what you have written that you know you wrote at the time?

- A. I am afraid that is the case. I can remember nothing about these records at all. The only thing I remember at all about Kincora is having conversations with MoD Officer L. I remember meeting him, but other than that I remember nothing other than what I have been able to refresh from these contemporaneous records here.
- Q. This is, as it were, the best that we can end up. If we don't have the records, this is what you wrote at the time in 1982, reflecting back on documents that were

- written in 1975 by predecessors of yours?
- 2 A. Yes.
- 3 Q. And this is the direction that was given post the
- 4 meeting with McCormick, not post the meeting with
- 5 Garland?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. But in addition you explain, moving on to the top of the
- 8 next page, that there didn't appear to be anything more
- 9 on the file that you had that suggested anything more
- 10 with Garland beyond that. Now the Inquiry has got more
- in that we have got the interview notes with Roy
- Garland, but it doesn't seem that the file you were
- looking at had those on it?
- 14 A. Correct.
- 15 Q. Because you make no reference to it and, in fact, you
- 16 say:
- "The Garland trail ends there."?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. I.e., you have got this direction of what to do and what
- 20 not to do, but the actual doing of it or the outworking
- 21 that follows from that, there's no record that you are
- looking at about that?
- 23 A. Correct.
- 24 Q. You also make the point, and I appreciate again you are
- doing this based on what you wrote at the time.

1 It seems that everybody was then looking around for

2 the MISR that Brian Gemmell said he wrote in terms of

3 the one he was describing, and at least in 1982 at the

time you are writing this record to communicate the

5 position, nobody can find the MISR?

## 6 A. Correct. That's correct.

- 7 Q. And that the Army were essentially on the hunt for it to
- 8 see could they find it?
- 9 A. Apparently so, yes.
- 10 Q. And the position is no-one has yet been able to find
- 11 that MISR in a form as described by Brian Gemmell in
- 12 1982.

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- 13 If we go back, 9347, to paragraph 7 on from your
- statement, and that's at 4120, please, you, having
- looked back at the record, which you may well have with
- 16 you, 9347, but the Panel don't yet have, what you are
- explaining to the Panel is that it is apparent from your
- note for file to you, as you look back on it, that it
- indicates the Security Service was concerned about the
- 20 parameters of the police investigation and its potential
- 21 to stray into matters concerning intelligence agents and
- intelligence generally, which were not related to
- 23 Kincora, and a possibility of which the Security Service
- 24 would have been keen to avoid.
- Now your documents do make clear -- I think there's

an earlier document that records a meeting. It's the note for file that you do perhaps have of 29th 2 June 1982? 3 4 Α. Yes. It's got two pages and six paragraphs. Do you have that 5 6 document? 7 Yes, I do. Α. It begins at the top "Note for file". Then you can see: 8 "Brian Smart Gemmell. 9 Date of birth, 18th June 1950."? 10 11 Α. Yes -- 18th August 1950. 12 My apologies. If we look at 4123, please, if we can Q. show that on the screen, if we scroll down to 13 14 paragraph 4, you are explaining in the document that you were summoned to this meeting, as it were, because Brian 15 16 Gemmell was going to have to be interviewed. You were 17 explaining that the issue you were concerned about was 18 not a Security Service operation as such, but because of 19 the nature of it the Assistant Secretary Political had 20 been involved in it in '75 and the case then transfers. 21 If we scroll on to the next page, please, what you are 22 explaining is, you say: 23 "We had no worries regarding the criminal aspects." 24 Now I take it that what you are -- again you are

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having to do this from the documents, I presume, 9347 --

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what you are explaining is the issue you were concerned about you didn't have any concern that that had any criminal aspects to it, that it was not something that anyone needed to be concerned about other than the fact that you were trying to ensure that it wasn't exposed unnecessarily?

## 7 A. I think so, yes.

Q. You record in your own note:

"I accepted that there could be no question of a cover-up. However, Caskey (the RUC investigating officer) was probably not personally vetted and we did not wish him (if at all possible) to read any papers relating to the IJS's activities."

Now I was having this discussion with your now member of the Security Services speaking on behalf of MI5, and the discussion that's going on around this is not to keep the police away from investigating something to do with one of your people that they are actually involved in, but it is a concern that a separate issue is going to be strayed into which has no actual bearing or relation to the Kincora Inquiry. Is that a fair description of what's going on here?

A. I think it is. My reading of these documents is that the Security Services' intelligence interests were not connected with Kincora and therefore the investigation

1 by the RUC, CID into Kincora, we wished to ensure that

it focused on Kincora and not on our activities, even if

they were running alongside, though they were not

4 directly related.

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Yes.

- 5 Q. I was describing this analogy to your colleague. The
  6 difficulty in the Kincora Inquiry, the net was thrown
  7 wide and wider and every person who was identified was
  8 spoken to, and then if they referred to somebody they
  9 were spoken to, and the danger was in that
  10 ever-increasing circle something you were interested in
  11 was going to be caught up unnecessarily, and it is that
- A. Yes, but at the same time we are very much trying to
  assist the investigation itself. In no way should we be
  seen in any way to prevent or hinder that. So it is
  just a question of agreeing the lines of inquiry as far
  as we could.

tension you are trying to manage in this process?

Q. What comes out of the -- how this had to be managed,
given that one of the persons to be interviewed
obviously was involved in intelligence in terms of Brian
Gemmell, and that had implications for the Official
Secrets Act, you are recording in paragraph 5 then the
directions that the Commander of Land Forces at the time
has handed down as to how this is to be managed through?

- 1 Q. You can see at 5(c) I think it is Officer L, and we will
- 2 apply that redaction. His name shouldn't be used
- 3 outside the chamber. Officer L explained -- you are
- 4 recorded as saying he is going to give you a full
- 5 written report?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. And obviously that full written report was provided to
- 8 you of what Brian Gemmell's position was?
- 9 A. That's right.
- 10 Q. And that has been also exhibited to your statement.
- I am not going to go through that document today?
- 12 **A.** Okay.
- 13 Q. Because the Panel have had an opportunity to read that,
- but it runs from 4126 to 4131. It's a very detailed
- account, which ultimately broadly covers the same ground
- that was summarised in your document that recorded what
- had you were being told, he had said, to Detective
- 18 Superintendent Caskey?
- 19 A. Correct.
- 20 O. I have covered the main issue that I wanted to deal
- with, 9347, and obviously it is unfortunate that we
- don't have the records and therefore we have had to ask
- you, and you have willingly agreed to do that and come
- out of retirement to deal with this, and you have done
- 25 the best you can, and the records are there for the

1 Panel to consider, and they say what they say, but if we

go to the last or penultimate page of your statement

3 where you begin paragraph 18 under a section on "General

4 Matters"?

## 5 A. Yes.

- 6 Q. You worked in Northern Ireland as the ASP, the Assistant
- 7 Secretary Political, in HQNI between '81 and '83.
- 8 That's the period that you can refer to in the context
- 9 of Northern Ireland, but what you are saying in
- 10 paragraph 18 perhaps is of more general import, that
- 11 your recollection of working in the Security Service and
- in particular the time you worked in Northern Ireland,
- 13 the Security Service wasn't concerned with questions of
- investigating people's sexuality one way or the other?
- 15 A. Correct.
- 16 Q. And you comment that, therefore, the guidance given to
- Brian Gemmell that, you know, the interest was in Tara
- and the Army wasn't interested in engaging in an
- investigation of deviant sexual activities, which at the
- time is clearly referring to homosexuality, or religious
- 21 aspects of the group. That comes as no surprise to you
- to find that direction in the papers from 1975?
- 23 A. I would expect if I had been in Ian Cameron's shoes
- I would have said exactly the same thing.
- 25 Q. When we were having the discussion you were explaining

1 to me talk of abuse to children might have been

an entirely different matter, but references to

3 homosexuality or someone's --

- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. -- predilections, whether they were heterosexual or
- 6 homosexual, that was not something that was of any
- 7 interest to people --
- 8 A. Yes.
- 9 Q. -- engaged in your type of work?
- 10 A. I think that, and any other serious criminal activity
- which appeared in the course of intelligence operations
- we would be bound to report it to the appropriate
- 13 authorities.
- 14 Q. And I don't want to go into -- at the time there were
- liaison officers who worked with the police. You had
- one with the RUC, the DCI rep in Knock and obviously
- 17 that was one channel of communicating information of
- 18 that kind if it arose?
- 19 A. Yes, but the military also had their own links to the
- 20 police. So if they wanted to raise anything of
- a criminal nature which they came across, I would have
- expected them to do that on their own channels and, as
- I said, if I had been Ian Cameron during my time there,
- I would have encouraged, in fact, insisted, that
- anything of a serious nature was reported.

Q. I think that's where the issue we were exploring with your colleague, the difference between someone talking about homosexuality, someone being a homosexual, and someone actually engaging in the abuse of minors, as it were, or young people or that type of thing, they would be two different things, as it were?

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- A. Yes, I think it is, but I think the other part about the advice that was given to Gemmell is that the whole point of his contacts with the people around Tara was to get intelligence on Tara, and that's what he should focus his attention on. As you say, if anything of a serious criminal nature were to emerge as a side product, then that needed to be acted upon too, but by the appropriate authority, in this case the RUC.
- You explain in paragraph 19, and when we were discussing 15 16 this matter, 9347, you were explaining to me -- in fact, you pointed out in paragraph 20 that you can see the 17 natural implications that flow from your document, as it 18 19 were, as to well, what is said and what's not said and 20 what the Panel might, therefore, infer you were reading, 21 and what wasn't in the documents that you were reading 22 but you were explaining to me that you can understand those inferences might well naturally be drawn, but you 23 24 did not feel comfortable speaking from silence and 25 speculating about what's not in the record, that what

1 you wrote you are happy to stand over is what you saw

and wrote, but as to what, therefore, wasn't in the note

and what you might have recorded had it been you didn't

feel comfortable speculating 30 years on about that?

- No. As I said, I can't remember any of this. What
  I can say is I knew quite well one better than the
  other, that two of our officers who were there in 1975
  and both of them were officers of the highest integrity
  and personal standards and professional standards, and
  I am absolutely sure, having recalled reading some of
  their records, although I can't remember the details,
  how impressed I was by the lines and directions and work
  they did. So I am absolutely sure that Ian Cameron and
  his assistant were doing what they thought was right,
- 16 Q. And you explain in paragraph 19, which I suppose goes
  17 some way towards the type of inference that might come
  18 from what's in your documents, you say you don't
  19 remember reading any document that would indicate that
  20 the Service had any knowledge of the abuse of children
  21 at Kincora prior to the revelation in the media in 1980?
- 22 A. That's correct.

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23 Q. You don't remember reading --

and I am sure it was right.

- 24 A. I don't remember anything of that kind, no.
- 25 Q. 9347, I am not going to ask you any more questions. You

- can appreciate, albeit it has disrupted your retirement,
- 2 the Inquiry is trying to run to ground a very important
- 3 issue.
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. And because your note is the only one that makes
- 6 reference to documents we can't otherwise see, we have
- 7 asked you to do what you have done, and I am grateful
- 8 for you doing that. If you bear with us for a short
- 9 while, the Panel Members may want to ask you something.
- 10 **A.** Okay.
- 11 Q. So bear with us for a short while.
- 12 A. Thank you.
- 13 Ouestions from THE PANEL
- 14 CHAIRMAN: Could we have 4134, please? Bring it up on the
- screen. Now this is the page that has paragraph 8 on it
- that you were asked about, 9347.
- 17 A. Unfortunately my copies are not numbered. Okay. I have
- got paragraph 8. This is paragraph 8 of my telegram.
- 19 Q. Yes. Page 3 of the telegram of 19th/20th July 1982.
- 20 The top of --
- 21 A. Yes.
- 22 Q. Page 3 at the top is paragraph 6. Then we have
- paragraph 7?
- 24 A. Okay. Yes, yes. I have got it.
- 25 Q. If you just look back quickly through paragraphs 1 right

through to paragraph 6, as I understand your evidence, 1 2 what that recorded at that time was the report you were getting from MoD Officer L of his presence at the 3 interview of Gemmell by Superintendent Caskey a few days 4 So you are recording, as it were, what you are 5 told has just happened a few days before when Officer L 6 7 is present when Superintendent Caskey interviews Brian Gemmell? 8 9 That's correct. Α. Then at paragraph 8 what you are then doing, as 10 Q. 11 I understand it, is at the time you write this in 12 1972 -- I beg your pardon -- 1982, you have available to 13 you a file from which you then quoted in paragraph 8; 14 isn't that right? 15 Α. That's correct. So what you were saying, as I understand it, is that at 16 least part of paragraph 8 is not just your synopsis or 17 paraphrasing of what is in that 1975 file, but that five 18 19 lines down where it says "Quote", you then are actually 20 quoting for your 1982 telegram the words that you are 21 taking from the 1975 report you have in front of you? I think that is correct. 22 Α. Yes. 23 Because the Inquiry has seen quite a number of these 24 telegrams and for some reason, which I am sure has

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a good justification, where the telegram comes to the

- 1 point where if you are writing a document you would put
- in quotation marks, it says "Quote" but it doesn't seem
- 3 to say afterwards "Unquote" or maybe "End quote", and
- 4 even it will say "colon" or "semicolon" in words; is
- 5 that right?
- 6 A. I think it's -- it might be sloppy drafting.
- 7 Q. It is not that point at all. The point I am making is
- 8 the words that follow after "Quote", that's not
- 9 a paraphrase. That's your actual quotation of a passage
- from the 1975 report you had in front of you at the
- 11 time?
- 12 A. Yes. I think after the word "Tara" there should be
- inserted there should be inserted "end quote".
- 14 Q. So we have a sentence there:
- "It was in order for Garland to be interviewed on
- the strict understanding that the overt and clearly
- expressed reason was a requirement for information on
- 18 Tara."?
- 19 A. Yes.
- 20 Q. And then the telegram continues over the next page and
- I think, in fact, if we look at, as Mr Aiken has pointed
- out to me, the quotation is somewhat longer than you had
- suggested, because if you look at the first line?
- 24 A. Yes. There is an unquote there.
- 25 Q. So that would suggest that the quotation starts:

1 "It was in order ..."

2 And finishes --

- 3 A. I am sure you are right, Mr Chairman.
- 4 Q. Yes. The importance of this is that, if I have
- 5 understood what you have agreed with Mr Aiken, the
- 6 original note from which you are quoting in 1982, that
- 7 is the 1975 note, no longer appears to be capable of
- 8 being found, whether it exists or not?
- 9 A. That's right.
- 10 Q. So it's not just the paraphrase of what was in it, but
- it's a direct lift in quotation marks?
- 12 A. I think that is correct. That's how I interpret it.
- 13 Q. So what it means, therefore, is that if that
- interpretation is correct, you were saying in 1982 that
- in 1975 there was contemporary record that it was in
- order for Garland to be interviewed but it was subject
- to the strict understanding that the reason given to
- Garland was that there was a requirement for information
- on Tara, and the person who was being given these
- instructions is being told the Army has no interest in
- 21 what are described as deviant sexual activities or
- religious aspects of Tara, and anything that brings up
- either of those topics is to be avoided and is to be
- steered away from?
- 25 A. Yes.

- 1 Q. Then if we go over the page, you go back to recording
- what Officer L and yourself are discussing and then it
- 3 reverts to that contemporary 1982 report?
- 4 A. Yes.
- 5 Q. Now if I can just ask you a general question following
- on from what Mr Aiken has said, but coming from what we
- 7 have just been discussing, may we take it that it was
- 8 apparent to you and, no doubt, to many others with whom
- 9 you were working on a daily basis, that by 1982 there
- were rumours going round, which if true, would indicate
- 11 that in years gone by your Service did know something
- and that was a matter of concern in '82 to you as ASP,
- but to many other people as well. I mean, that's why
- 14 Superintendent Caskey was questioning Mr Gemmell; isn't
- 15 that right, because --
- 16 A. That may be so. What I can say is I knew nothing about
- 17 Kincora until I was aware of, and I can't remember how
- 18 I was made aware of, the Caskey investigations. So
- 19 I wasn't generally aware of anything to do with Kincora,
- and obviously when I looked at the papers that we had at
- 21 **HQNI**, I produced what I have recorded here.
- 22 Q. Well, that's the point I am bringing you to, perhaps in
- a rather roundabout way. In other words, your interest
- 24 at that moment was not confined only to what Officer L
- was reporting back to you, because you say somewhere,

- 1 "That's the end of the Garland trail."
- 2 A. Yes. That's on page 4, the top line:
- 3 "The Garland trail ends there."
- I think what I mean by that is I had reviewed
- 5 whatever records we had and I had no more information
- 6 other than what I recorded here.
- 7 Q. Yes, and then you continue:
- "We have no other papers on him."?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. That would suggest to me that either you personally or
- somebody has reported to you that some form of search
- has been carried out or some form of oral inquiry and
- there's nothing to suggest that there was anything more
- on Garland in that way.
- 15 A. That's right.
- 16 Q. Nor does anybody know where this MISR was put?
- 17 A. No, and that's apparent.
- 18 Q. Because you record:
- 19 "The Army are now attempting to locate this
- document."
- 21 A. Well, it was a military document.
- 22 Q. Thank you very much, 9347. I don't have any questions,
- 23 unless my colleagues have. Yes, just one from David
- Lane.
- 25 MR LANE: Was there any central register of MISRs or a place

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in which they were kept?

I am afraid I can't recall
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- 2 A. I am afraid I can't recall. I am quite sure at the time
- in 1982 I would have known, but I can't recall what the
- 4 arrangements were, I am afraid.
- 5 Q. Thank you.
- 6 A. Thank you.
- 7 CHAIRMAN: Well, 9347, that's all we want to ask you. Thank
- 8 you very much for coming to assist us today and in
- 9 particular, no doubt, having had your retirement
- interrupted to require you to do that, but thank you
- 11 very much. I am sorry that our technical equipment
- failed from time to time, but we now at last can say
- thank you and you are free to go.
- 14 A. Thank you very much.
- 15 MR AIKEN: If we can end the link, please.
- 16 (Videolink terminated)
- 17 MR AIKEN: Perhaps if we take a short break to ...
- 18 CHAIRMAN: We will rise to allow this equipment to be
- rearranged and for the stenographers to take a very
- 20 short break.
- $21 \quad (3.40 \text{ pm})$
- 22 (Short break)
- (3.50 pm)
- 24 Material relating to the MoD and RUC
- dealt with by COUNSEL TO THE INQUIRY (cont.)

1 CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr Aiken? 2 MR AIKEN: Chairman, Members of the Panel, before we broke 3 for lunch and then had the retired MI5 officer, we had been looking at Colin Wallace's allegation in respect of 4 the reason why he left Northern Ireland and him saying 5 that that was to do with Kincora, and we have been 6 7 looking at documents as to the sequence of events that led to his removal from Northern Ireland, and we 8 9 finished on 25th February 1975 document from the Chief of the General Staff about his view of just the singular 10 11 act of the document put through Fisk's rented house on 12 4th February '75. 13 The sequence of events thereafter I am going to 14 cover in short order, because the position continues in a similar vein. The RUC on 19th March 1975 submitted 15 16 their file to the DPP, and we looked at what the 17 investigating officer, Detective Constable SB11 , said of his experience or view of Colin Wallace. If we look 18 19 at 102069, please, you can see from a Ministry of 20 Defence minute, 102069 -- 102065. My apologies. 21 102065, you can see who all is copied into this memo. 22 So you can see it is all the people at the top, as it 23 were, the various organisations who are concerned with 24 these issues: 25 "The purpose of the minute is to outline the action Page 123

we propose to take in the case of Colin Wallace. 1 2 will remember that he is currently under suspension ..." 3 You can see the Attorney-General's view is recorded. If we scroll down, please: 4 "The police investigation is now completed and the 5 Northern Ireland Director of Public Prosecutions has 6 reported to the Attorney-General. 7 Attorney-General's initial view is that in view of the 8 9 low classification of the document passed to Fisk 10 (graded restricted) legal action would be inappropriate 11 (and in any case unlikely to succeed)." 12 So you can see the total focus is on just the last 13 disclosure. There is no reference being contemplated to 14 those that have gone before: 15 "(and in any case unlikely to succeed) and that the 16 appropriate course would be for departmental disciplinary action to be taken against Wallace and 17 18 under a remit to report to the Attorney General on the 19 action we should take if he decides not to prosecute 20 following which he will take his final decision. 21 I have discussed the action we should take with copy 22 addressees of this minute in the light of the Attorney-General's views. We are clear that Wallace 23 24 must be dismissed. The Department no longer has any 25 confidence in him, and in any case his actions have been Page 124

such as to make it necessary to deprive him of his 1 2 security clearance, which makes him virtually umemployable. 3 4 But because the process itself is covert, because Wallace can argue about the degree of discretion 5 afforded to him in his job in Northern Ireland, and 6 7 because of the damaging revelations he can make about the Army's information policy activities in Northern 8 9 Ireland should he have a mind to do so, this will be by" -- scroll down, please -- "no means 10 11 straightforward." 12 If we scroll on down, please: "We must follow the formal procedure for 13 14 disciplinary charges against civilian staff." Then they set out the charges they propose: 15 16 "We are agreed that the above constitutes the basis of an adequate and defensible case." 17 18 So you can see from an early stage the Army and, in 19 fairness, all of those, the MoD, all of those around it involved in these discussions have decided based on what 20 21 they have, what they know that Colin Wallace must be 22 dismissed. You can see: "We have considered whether as an alternative to 23 24 straight dismissal we might offer Wallace the 25 opportunity to resign. We are inclined to think that Page 125

the advantages are likely to be minimal, while any such action might enable Wallace to claim publicly that we were trying to blackmail him into going quietly."

Then you see this:

"As annexe A indicates, Wallace has the right of appeal to the Civil Service Appeals Board.

Nevertheless, either the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Civil Service Appeals Board always sit as Chairman of the Panel hearing the case and is entitled to overrule his fellow assessors. It is therefore open to us to brief the Chairman in confidence on relevant aspects of the case. In any event, the final decision rests with me and even if the Civil Service Appeals Board recommendation went the wrong way, I would be entitled to reject its recommendation .It is true that such a redaction might leave us open to an award of damages against the Department, but in our view this would be acceptable."

If we just pause there, you can see these are people at the top. They have decided "this man is going". If he proceeds with an appeal to the Civil Service Appeals Board it is clearly being contemplated "well, not to worry. We will be able to talk to the person who is going to Chair the Panel and make him aware of the relevant aspects of the case in confidence". So you can

see whether the right outcome, and that's a matter for you -- whether the right outcome is achieved because of what was known, the manner in which it was going to be achieved is a different matter. You can see that even if that all being said, the Civil Service Appeals Board didn't agree and Wallace wasn't to be dismissed, then it would be unfortunate, but ultimately the head of the MoD would get rid of him anyway and he accepts "If that means we have to pay compensation to him, so be it".

So you can see because of the circumstances that

were being considered by the individual who are looking at these matters, the decision has been reached that, come what may, even if it means paying out compensation to this individual he is not going to work in the Army again, and that is as a result you can see from the note we were looking at, because of their belief of the breach of trust and the danger that leaks attributed to him posed to others.

- 19 CHAIRMAN: Can we just see who writes the memo, please?
- 20 MR AIKEN: Yes. If we just --
- 21 CHAIRMAN: Scroll down.
- 22 MR AIKEN: Scroll further down, please. I don't think it's
- 23 been --

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- 24 CHAIRMAN: No.
- 25 MR AIKEN: We will be able to. We have the unredacted

- 1 version.
- 2 CHAIRMAN: If we go right up to the top, please.
- 3 MR AIKEN: Go up to the top, please.
- 4 CHAIRMAN: Yes.
- 5 MR AIKEN: I think it is the Permanent Undersecretary at the
- 6 MoD.
- 7 CHAIRMAN: I think it must be judging by the reference. In
- 8 other words, there is the Civil Service Head of the MoD
- 9 writing to the Secretary of State, coying the letter to
- the professional head of the Army and various others,
- 11 saying in effect, "Wallace must go. We have lost trust
- in him. He has the right to challenge that in various
- ways, one which is an industrial tribunal. One is to
- invoke an internal Civil Service appeals procedure and
- we can be sure that may have the right outcome because
- we will brief the Chairman in confidence". So they
- weren't leaving anything to chance.
- 18 MR AIKEN: No.
- 19 CHAIRMAN: And saying "Well, even if we brief the Chairman
- in confidence", which was clearly an improper thing to
- do, I may say, "even if the decision goes against us,
- it's technically only a recommendation. I will dismiss
- 23 him anyway and if we get a case brought against us,
- well, it's worth paying damages to achieve that".
- 25 MR AIKEN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: So that's where the germ of what I think we will 1 2 discover some years later came to light. 3 MR AIKEN: Yes. That's what would end up as a result of 4 this whole issue around black propaganda and psychological operation of the Army arriving -- looked 5 at in the Rucker report. This piece of activity that 6 7 could be seen to be unfair, regardless of outcome, and as a result the Calcott review was set up which reached 8 9 its conclusion and compensation was paid. Now I think its conclusion was that dismissal wasn't justified. 10 11 That's obviously the view that David Calcott, QC, came 12 to. What he was looking at, obviously we have all of the 13 14 papers, but the fundamental issue you may consider is it's been said by Colin Wallace that this was all 15 16 fallout with the Security Service over Kincora. We have looked at whether this was known to him or otherwise --17 18 this is being looked at at the highest level of 19 Government across departments and agencies and you can 20 see from the material, correctly or otherwise, the 21 decision is about the material that was walking out the 22 door into the hands of Robert Fisk. Whether Colin Wallace did or did not do that, that is the belief of 23 24 all of those involved in this decision-making process, 25 which resulted in a belief, as the Chairman has Page 129

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described, that this person must go, and you saw some
 1
 2
         examples quoted and there are many more around this
         period, of just how many Government figures were exposed
 3
 4
         to the risk of being murdered and were murdered, and
         while at this remove one might say, as I said earlier,
 5
         "What is the big deal that he gave some documents of the
 6
 7
         MoD out to a journalist?" Well, the risk is someone's
         life could end up sacrificed. That's the fear.
 8
 9
         it was going to happen in his case or not is a different
         matter, but that's the fear that's being addressed in
10
11
         the material.
12
     CHAIRMAN: Well, Mr Wallace, as you have reminded us,
13
         maintained years later that the reason he was got rid
14
         of, to use that expression, was because of the concern
15
         he believes various officials of all sorts of levels had
16
         that to do that would remove a risk of their knowledge
         of what was going on in Kincora was being exposed.
17
18
     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
19
                Whereas these documents you have taken us through
20
         contain absolutely no hint whatsoever that Kincora was
21
         in any way involved in this decision. The decision
22
         follows a leak Inquiry, goes right to the Civil Service
23
         head of the MoD to the professional head of the Army,
24
         and the Secretary of State for Defence and the
25
         Attorney-General, and what they are all looking at is
                              Page 130
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"this man is leaking material to the press".
 1
 2
     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
     CHAIRMAN: Nothing to do with Kincora, but other types of
 3
 4
         leaks.
               Yes. One can take that one step further, because
 5
     MR AIKEN:
 6
         not only is that the position from these documents, but
 7
         as you have seen and will see, Colin Wallace does not
         make that case that it has anything to do with Kincora.
 8
 9
         I am not going to go through the detail, but we have the
         record of the Civil Service Appeal Board hearing, the
10
11
         case that's being put, the case that's being answered,
12
         and there is no reference, as you know, to Kincora in
13
         any of that material.
14
             To follow that through, the Attorney-General
         decides, if we look at 102071, you will see on 13th May,
15
16
         as heralded in the previous discussions, the
         Attorney-General reaches his decision and:
17
18
             "You will have seen the Secretary of State's minute
19
         to PUS of 9th May agreeing with the course of action
         proposed in PUS's minute of 30th April."
20
21
             So you can the Secretary of State at the MoD agrees
22
         with all that the Permanent Undersecretary has said,
23
         which is that this man will be got rid of and this is
24
         how we will do it". Then:
25
             "The Permanent Undersecretary saw the
                              Page 131
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Attorney-General this morning and was told that the Attorney-General has decided not to prosecute. The arrangements are being made to inform the Northern Ireland Director of Public Prosecution of the Attorney-General's decision and through him to call off the RUC investigation. Mr Sheldon."

That's the MI5 legal adviser at the time, "will let me know as soon as this process is carried out and we shall then be in a position to proceed with disciplinary action against Wallace. I have suggested to Mr Sheldon that the General Officer Commanding in the North West district should inform Wallace that he's not to be prosecuted at the same time as the written charge sheet is handed to him."

You can see on the next page the Attorney-General's formal decision of 14th May 1975."

Now I want to draw your attention to the second paragraph. So this is the Attorney-General of the United Kingdom writing to Sir Barry Shaw, the Director of the Public Prosecutions, and you will see in the second paragraph:

"The Attorney-General is of the opinion that the interim report discloses clear evidence of an offence under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act. Both the Attorney-General and the predecessors have felt it

proper in exercising their discretion on the granting of a consent to a prosecution under Section 2, to take account of the circumstances of the offence, the nature of the document or information and the balance of public interest. The Attorney General has in mind the recommendation of the Frank's committee in this regard, however, having considered these factors including the probability that the public interest might better be served by disciplinary proceedings than a prosecution, the Attorney-General has decided that he would not consent to a prosecution in the present case."

So you can see that the Attorney-General's assessment is not that there is no case to answer and therefore I am not going to prosecute, that there is clear evidence of a breach of the Officials Secrets Act, but in the wider public interest a prosecution is not going to take place.

On the same date, if we move through to the next page, please, you will see there's a letter requesting that four disciplinary charges be served on Colin Wallace, and the charges are put on 19th May of '75. You will see that at 102085. On foot of that happening the next day on 20th May 1975 Colin Wallace seeks an oral hearing before the Civil Service initially. That can be found at 102074. You can see:

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"I wish to strongly contest these charges on the grounds that they are inaccurate and that considering the background circumstances prevailing at the time when these offences are alleged to have taken place I did not act in a manner which amounts to serious misconduct."

Then on 30th May 1975 he has an oral hearing before Mr Groves, whose name you saw before. He is the Chief of Public Relations in the Army. You will find that at 102075. Now the record of the oral hearing runs across, and this is, as you know, in keeping with many subsequent years of documents, a very detailed record of what's occurring, and the oral hearing takes place where explanations are provided for all that has occurred, and in it there is no mention of Kincora as the supposed reason as believed by Colin Wallace for his removal being raised. That is never mentioned anywhere in the pages. As you scroll through them we will see he does accept that he lied to the police, but he gives an explanation for that, which is the explanation previously given.

If we just scroll through the document I am not going to take you through the detail of it now, the position does not change. This takes me back to the fundamental point I was making at the outset. There's a whole litany of documents that follow in the

chronology from this point, but they follow the similar pattern. There is nothing in any of the documents that the Inquiry has access to and which I am displaying, that in any way in 1975, as this process is ongoing internally -- that's the one we are looking at at the moment -- and then with the Civil Service Appeals Board that suggests Kincora was ever mentioned by anyone.

At 102081 Wallace produces additional submissions. He sets out where he thinks things need to be altered, but you can see he gives further justifications for the sequence of events that occurred in respect of this one particular document handover.

So what you have got is him addressing and proceeding to deal with one leak. He does not know that the decision is based on a whole series of leaks which are attributed to him, including something that moved us from a strong circumstantial case to conclusive.

Then Mr Groves writes back, 102083 on 10th June accepting the various changes that Colin Wallace has suggested to the minute, albeit he didn't think they were:

"Most of them were clarifications of his case. In some cases he has changed what he actually said but none of these changes basically alter the point he was making. I think I can accept them all."

Then the decision of the MoD of 25th June 1975 at 1 2 102085, you can see the communication of the decision. 3 Paragraph 2: 4 "The first two charges against you -- the unauthorised retention of a classified document and the 5 improper passing of it to a person not authorised to 6 7 have access to it -- have been held to be proved. A most serious view is taken of these breaches. It has 8 9 been decided that you should be dismissed from your employment in the Civil Service." 10 11 That's what takes place. As you know, there is then 12 an appeal to the Civil Service Appeals Board, I am not 13 going to you through all that material now. It is the 14 same sequence of events except what was being heralded, i.e., the confidential briefing of the Chairman that 15 16 takes place. One Chairman was to sit and was to receive 17 that briefing. They were then not sitting and the other 18 subsequent Chairman wanted to receive the briefing. 19 That briefing was given. The appeal takes place. 20 outcome is he is given the opportunity to resign and he 21 resigns in lieu of being dismissed. Through all of that 22 process, and you have seen the documents relating to it,

So that's one allegation that is made. The rest of them you may consider rest upon it, but it is being

Page 136

Kincora is never mentioned.

23

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said:
 1
 2
             "I was put out of Northern Ireland because I was
 3
         trying to blow the whistle on Kincora".
 4
             Well, we have looked at the material that relates to
               But I want to look then at some of the other
 5
 6
         allegations. The first in time is that in 1972 Colin
 7
         Wallace says he received a call from Social Services,
         from a social worker or a Probation Officer or Welfare
 8
 9
         Officer, as we will see. I want to show you first,
10
         please, 102978, please. Now this is another lengthy
11
         detailed document that sets out Colin Wallace's
12
         position. 102978.
     EPE OPERATOR: I don't have that.
13
     MR AIKEN: Try 102778. Look for me at 35165. Yes.
14
                                                           Thank
               If you try for me 102898.
15
               798 could it be?
16
     MR LANE:
     MR AIKEN: Sorry. 102798. Brilliant. Thank you.
17
18
         Apologies. Too much late night listing. On the page
19
         this is a document that's in an annexe to the Rucker
20
         report. It is titled "Political and security
21
         implications regarding the disclosure of security
22
         classified information to assist in the investigation of
23
         the allegations relating to the Kincora Boys' Hostel,
24
         Belfast."
25
             A very long title. If we scroll down, please, to
                             Page 137
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begin with, just to orientate where we are at, you will see this is version is dated -- scroll down a little further -- March 1982. Now this document runs from 102798 through to 102817. If we can just go to 102817 for me, please, and if we just scroll up to the page before and keep going up, and keep going up until we get up to document 1. I will just explain this, a lengthy dossier setting out Colin Wallace's position together with an annexe of contents of documents that are said to go with it, and you can see the first document is the title of which we have just looked at. You then can see at number 5, I want to draw your attention to in particular:

"RUC background brief on Tara."

That will be referred to in 8th November '74 dated memo, but if we scroll, this is the contents that are said to be, if we scroll down, please, I think it is 55. Just keep going down. 57 documents. If we scroll down on to the next page you will see that of that 57 documents here's what's not been included, number 5:

"RUC background paper on Tara."

That's a point we will come back to. What I am showing you is this document of March 1982 was said to be the submission, as it were, that would be sent to the Prime Minister in November 1984 through Fred Holroyd.

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I want to go back to 102798, please, to the front page.
 1
 2
         Just if we scroll down to the bottom, you can see that
         this is dated March 1982. Now I just want to show you
 3
         that in the Caskey or RUC Phase Four Inquiry, which was
 4
         looking at the 8th November '74 dated document, a whole
 5
         series of scrapbooks were produced to the RUC.
 6
         to take you to 35165, please. This was scrapbook
 7
         number 6 in the exhibits. Scrapbook 6 is where this was
 8
 9
                     If we just scroll down, please, you will
         contained.
         immediately notice that at the -- just pause there. At
10
11
         the bottom of this page that two paragraphs aren't moved
12
         down and you don't have March 1982 written on it.
13
         the document is largely the same, but it's not the same.
14
         I hope that makes sense. The front page is not the same
         as the one that ends up attached to the Rucker report.
15
16
                You are saying it's of a different version with
         a material omission?
17
                Yes. I can't say, because I have to confess
18
     MR AIKEN:
19
         I have not compared every word of the two documents,
20
         because it literally would take hours upon hours.
21
                No, but you are pointing to a particular portion.
22
     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
23
     CHAIRMAN:
                That does not appear in the version on the
24
         screen, just remind us of when that was created?
25
     MR AIKEN:
                It is not clear when this version is created.
                                                                Ιt
                              Page 139
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is also not clear when the other version was created.
 1
 2
         It happens to have a date 1982 on it.
 3
                      I am sorry. I have not put it quite right.
                Yes.
         When does this document have an identifiable date in
 4
         that it comes into someone's -- we can point to it being
 5
         attached to a letter or something of that nature?
 6
 7
     MR AIKEN:
                This version I am not sure we can do that.
                                                             In
         fact, if we scroll up, we will maybe see the front
 8
 9
         page of the scrapbook that it's contained within.
                                                             Just
         keep going up for me. Just keep going up for a few
10
11
         pages and we will see it's a scrapbook into which it has
12
         been placed. Just keep going up. There's a whole
13
         series of letters that are found in the scrapbook,
14
         handwritten material. Just keep going up a bit more,
         please. Keep going up. Letters from solicitors,
15
16
         letters to Fred Holroyd. So it's as if it is
         a compendium of material and this is where we get to you
17
18
         can see "scrapbook". If you just scroll down, you will
19
         see it has been given the number 6 in the bottom
20
         left-hand corner.
                            There are a whole series of these
21
         scrapbooks that are ultimately produced to the police
22
         and in this particular scrapbook, scrapbook 6 is this
         version of the document.
23
24
             So what I want to draw to your attention is that
25
         there is this very detailed narrative that ultimately
                              Page 140
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a version of is submitted to the Prime Minister and 1 2 essentially, if I can put it this way, this is Wallace's 3 This is the case he is making to the Prime case. Minister, who asks to look at how he's been treated. 4 What I want to show you in the context, because 5 again, as I said, we could spend days looking at all the 6 ins and outs of what was done when by who, but the 7 focus, I want to show you the call to Social Services 8 9 in, or the call about or from Welfare in 1972. In fact, if we look at 102801, please, so this is within the 10 11 version that's attached to the Rucker report and there's 12 a similar content in the version that is in the 13 scrapbook, and if we can scroll down, please. Now here 14 is the passage: 15 "I believe it was in early 1972 that I was first 16 made aware of the situation in Kincora. I had just returned to HQ Northern Ireland from Londonderry where 17 I had been on detached duty for the Bloody Sunday 18 19 Tribunal. At this time I had been running an Army 20 freefall parachute team (the Phantoms) as an information 21 policy/community relations project." 22 I don't want to get into the debates over whether he 23 was a parachutist or not: 24 "The team had been a very popular attraction and 25 appeared at numerous events and functions, including

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many where the security forces would otherwise have been very unwelcome. Shortly after one such display I was telephoned by a woman who claimed to be a social worker and who said that she had been given my name by a clergyman at whose church fete the parachute team had recently given a display. She said that she had some information to give me in confidence and I agreed to meet her in Belfast. When I met her, she told me that she had a young boy in her charge who was a resident in the Kincora Boys' Home and who claimed that he had been sexually assaulted by the staff of the home. She went on to say that there had been similar claims by other inmates of the home and that although the matter had been reported to the RUC, no action had been taken. asked if through Army channels I could get the police to take action.

Quite clearly she was very distressed and she asked me to ensure that her identity was not disclosed. She was particularly worried because key personalities in the Welfare Department were understood to be homosexuals, as was a senior member of the Kincora staff who also held influential posts in the Unionist Party. This man she identified as William McGrath.

McGrath was well-known to me through the P&O files which I kept as part of my job at HQNI, but I had not Page 142

1 known that he was employed at a hostel for boys.
2 According to my records he had been employed by another
3 prominent Unionist with whom he had a homosexual

4 relationship."

Well, now, just pausing there, we haven't seen, that

I am aware of, a record of that type:

"McGrath was also a key member of the Free Presbyterian Church and a well-known figure in the Orange Order. He had come to the attention of the Intelligence Services because he had tried to set up a paramilitary organisation within the Orange Order during the late '60s. The organisation called Tara never developed beyond the planning and propaganda stage but it could have formed the basis of something quite substantial. Tara was important to information policy because of its ideology, anti Communist and anti-UVF.

I reported."

So all of that has taken place:

"I reported my conversation with the social worker to a member of the intelligence staff when I returned to Lisburn and asked if he could raise the matter with the RUC through our liaison channels. Some days later the officer with whom I had raised the matter came to my office and asked me to leave the incident alone because it was already under consideration by other people.

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I did not regard this as unusual at the time, because it frequently happened when two agencies became involved in the same activity or with the same target. I had no further information about Kincora for almost a year and I do not know if my information was ever passed to the RUC."

So that is the case being made, certainly in a document dated March 1982 and ultimately definitely was sent to the Prime Minister in November 1984, but if we can scroll back up just so you can see what's -- just Scroll down a little bit so we can see as much of -- just keep it up so we can keep "I believe" at the top of the screen. That's great. So the Phantoms freefall Army parachute team are at a church fete and shortly after that the Minister of the church fete causes this lady to ring up Colin Wallace in early 1972, wherein she has a meeting with him in Belfast and she explains to him, an Army information officer, that a young boy in her charge, who was a resident in Kincora, claimed that he had been sexually assaulted by the staff of the home. Not only that. This same social worker was able to reveal that there had been similar claims by other inmates of the home and that although the matter had been reported to the RUC, no action had been taken.

So what we have now is a number of individuals have 1 2 made complaints, including the boy to this social worker. The matters have been reported to the RUC, but 3 nothing has been done. 4 So if we scroll down a little further, please, the 5 steps that Colin Wallace takes is to inform another 6 7 unidentified individual, someone in the intelligence staff, who goes off and a number of days later comes 8 back to tell him that it's all in hand. 9 Now I want us to look, please, at 5200. This is the 10 11 account of the same episode in his account in Paul 12 Foot's book "Who Framed Colin Wallace?" If we just look 13 at the left-hand side of the page half way down: "When he returned from the tribunal into the Bloody 14 15 Sunday killings in Derry in the summer of 1972, however, 16 he discovered something more. He got a phone call from a woman who seemed very agitated and asked him for 17 a meeting. He met her in a cafe near the Arts Theatre

So we now know where the meeting took place:

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in Belfast."

"He met her in the cafe. She was, as Colin remembers, 'a cheery woman in her late 30s'. She didn't say what her job was or give her name, but she was clearly a welfare worker of some kind."

So Colin Wallace has met in a cafe in Belfast

someone who never revealed her name. Now I don't know how one was to meet -- perhaps she had been described to him on the phone:

"She said that she had been in charge of a youngster who had alleged that he had been assaulted by William McGrath."

I draw that to your attention, because there could have been some question over who was said to have done the assaulting in the earlier version, but there's no question now. It's William McGrath has done the assaulting in the early part, or before the early part of 1972. She said the matter had been referred to the police, but the police didn't seem to be doing anything about it. She had been given Colin's name but a clergyman who had met him at a parachute display and she wondered if the Army could do anything to persuade the police to take action. She thought the matter important, not just because of the one youngster, but because others in the home might be at risk."

Not that they had been assaulted, the others, but just they might be at risk. Now:

"Colin took the story back to Intelligence at Lisburn. He reminded the Intelligence officers that McGrath was well known as the commander of Tara and was very high up in the Orange Order and in extremist

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Protestant politics. The Intelligence officer agreed to look further into the allegation but came back in a day or two with the news that it was already being dealt with."

Now, if I can pause there, there is, as you know, produced to the Inquiry not a single record of anything in the Army of this exchange. Unless the records have been destroyed, it is all verbal communication both between Colin Wallace and the Intelligence officer, unidentified, the Intelligence officer and the police, unidentified. The police, of course, have not produced a record of this conversation either from what took place or is said to have taken place at their end. course, perhaps of fundamental importance, you are now aware, which is why we did the work in the first week giving voice to the victims, what do the residents say: well, at least in respect of those who were traced or who have otherwise come forward as part of the police inquiries, any subsequent inquiry or to this inquiry, there is not anyone who claims they were sexually abused by William McGrath in the early part of or before the early part of 1972.

Of course, it is possible in addition to the individual, no welfare worker that you are aware of has ever made a complaint to either her employers or any

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subsequent investigation. It didn't come out in the
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 2
         Hughes Inquiry. It has not come before this Inquiry
 3
         that there had been one or more boys complaining about
 4
         William McGrath that had been referred to the police in
         the early part of 1972 or before. In addition, as you
 5
 6
         know, the Police Service have now produced a single
 7
         record to suggest that they ever received any referral
         from anyone about William McGrath at any stage before
 8
 9
         March 1974, whenever Roy Garland speaks to Detective
         Constable Cullen, and that at no time is there
10
11
         an allegation made to the police about William McGrath
12
         until one might infer one in 1977, but that was to do
         with Detective Constable Scully and Mains and Richard
13
         Kerr."
14
             So matters don't really come before the police on
15
16
         the papers until 1980 in respect of an allegation about
         William McGrath abusing in Kincora."
17
                Well, there is the matters pursued in front of
18
     CHAIRMAN:
19
         Hughes about whether or not there was a discussion
20
         between the Town Solicitor in 1971 and the police, which
21
         seemed to ultimately come to be categorised as there was
22
         a discussion, but it was something to do with the
23
         enforcement of local authority bylaws.
24
     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
25
     CHAIRMAN: So this account that is being given, if it was
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one that there was any basis in fact, must relate to
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         someone in the Welfare Department who was aware of the
         existence of the Mason file and the 1971 complaints that
 3
         were contained within it, and was aware at the time the
 4
         Town Clerk or Solicitor had had some form of discussion
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         with, I think, Mr Meharg and that in any event no
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 7
         prosecution had come about, and therefore that the
         police weren't pursuing it. So it is somebody who is
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 9
         party to what Mr Mason discussed with a small number of
         people or has heard from one of those people, and in
10
11
         addition has directly or indirectly received
12
         a communication of a type that no-one else has ever
13
         found any trace of, which is that a boy was complaining
14
         McGrath had sexually assaulted him by 1972.
     MR AIKEN:
15
                Yes.
16
                I have reminded myself that Mr Wallace was asked
     CHAIRMAN:
         to provide a witness statement relating to the identity
17
18
         of that person.
19
     MR AIKEN:
                Yes.
20
                And to provide details that might assist the
     CHAIRMAN:
21
         Inquiry to find that person. If that person could be
22
         identified and if she was still alive, then it would be
23
         of very great importance indeed to see what she could
24
         remember about what she told Mr Wallace and what
25
         information she had and how she had got it, because it
                              Page 149
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would appear to be a completely unverified line of 1 2 investigation that can only be pursued if Mr Wallace provides information that results from it. 3 4 MR AIKEN: Therein there are two issues that arise from that, Chairman, and Members of the Panel. 5 The first is 6 that given that there are so many other participants in 7 this sequence of events, so that includes a social worker, a boy, the police, you may consider whether or 8 9 not it is significant that there's nothing emanating from any of those other organisations that fits this 10 11 platform and, as you know, replete through the many 12 years of correspondence over these issues, one of Colin 13 Wallace's conditions throughout is he will not reveal 14 the name of source nor the name of the intelligence 15 officer. So the position is even if we had dragged the 16 man kicking and screaming into the witness box, he has made his position clear over 30 years that under no 17 circumstances will he tell you who the welfare person 18 19 was or who the intelligence officer was in HQNI that 20 allegedly told him this piece of information, that the 21 matter was being looked into by the police and he could 22 leave it alone. Given what we were looking at yesterday, and that's 23 24 why I want to deal with this just now as a minor aside, 25 if we go up to 5198, please, I want to show you just the Page 150

bottom of -- because, as you know, this book is held out as the seminal account of what happened in Kincora and so on. I want you to look at the bottom of 5198. This is just two pages before where we were at:

"If the Belfast Corporation from the Town Clerk downwards could not believe the allegations from the boys, some policemen could. In 1972, when McGrath was well-established at the hostel, Detective Constable Cullen, a former Drug Squad officer who had been in the Belfast police for 27 years, got information from a witness, a former inmate at Kincora, whom he named as B. DC Cullen initiated his own inquiry and took evidence from B and some of his friends. The results were devastating as far as McGrath was concerned. They exposed not only his assaults on the boys in his care, but the political chicanery and cant which accompanied them. One moment he would be lecturing the boys on the would be stripping and raping them in the toilet.

DC Cullen wrote up his report and sent it to his Superior officer. Many years later he produced his notes to show that he had sent his report to Assistant Chief Constable William Meharg. Mr Meharg denied ever receiving the file."

I show you that just for this reason. This is

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Detective Constable Cullen who saw Roy Garland in 1974 in March. Roy Garland never lived at Kincora, never made any allegations remotely like what's being ascribed to him here, and what you will wish to consider is it is interesting he has been given the name B. There was Informant B in the Hughes enquiry. Anyone who read the report of the Hughes Inquiry, never mind followed the actual transcript of the evidence, would not have described the matter in this way, because that is not any of the evidence given by Detective Constable Cullen at any point.

I show that one example. I am not going to show you any more.

This book is written in 1989. It is described as the seminal work. That is information that was verifiable.

If we can look at 122496, please, I want to show you an article published on the Argus, Your Voice Website on 20th April 2015 called "The man who blew the whistle". You will recall that when interviewed by the police in 1982 Colin Wallace would not necessarily accept that he had spoken to a journalist, or if he did, the journalist had, in fact, accurately reported what he had said over the issues to do with the list, and so on. You can see that he is criticising the Terry report. He may have

some grounds for that. If we scroll down: 1 2 "... has been weakened as a result of the report more than 30 years before. 3 4 Speaking to the Argus, he said the Government needed to face up to omissions in the report. 5 He and Amnesty are calling for an Inquiry to have 6 7 enough powers. Mr Wallace, 72: 8 9 "I think the Government has to face up to the Terry Inquiry from the absence of information. All subsequent 10 11 inquiries were based ... This is why the Sussex police 12 one is really important. The summary report says they 13 knew nothing. There is no vice ring. Impossible." 14 Scroll down, please: 15 "It does not disclose the fact that Terry was not 16 allowed to interview the MI5 officer who blocked the investigation. Now come on. Those three elements of 17 information are of such importance that their failure to 18 19 be considered in the report must raise serious question marks." 20 21 There is, in fairness, as you know, there's a memo 22 from Detective Chief Superintendent Caskey in 1990 who said: 23 24 "While the Terry report did not cover the 25 intelligence he did keep in touch with my Page 153

1 investigation".

But he then goes on to describe, or the author goes on to describe the allegations, but if we scroll down to the narrative, please, now you can see:

"The well-being of children in residential care was not high on Colin Wallace's list of priorities when he agreed to meet an agitated welfare worker in a cafe near the Arts Theatre in East Belfast. The year was 1972.

He was 29. He had just returned from Bloody Sunday.

Yet what he was to hear at that cafe would evolve into an on-going saga that would consume him for the next 40 years and counting. The first thread pulled on a toxic national scandal that he claims is yet to fully unravel.

The welfare worker told him of a boy who had alleged he had been sexually assaulted at Kincora by housemaster William McGrath, already on Mr Wallace's radar dual to the paramilitary group Tara.

At first he followed routine and told his superiors. Nothing happened."

Then:

"Acting on, he says, the advice of his new boss, General Peter Leng, Mr Wallace flagged up stories to the many national journalists covering the conflict at the time via an off-the-cuff record briefing in 1973."

This is a subject I am going to come to: 1 2 "In his memo to them he didn't expressly state there was child abuse at the home, but highlighted 3 Mr McGrath's reputation for homosexuality and the fact 4 he ran a children's home." 5 I ask you to note that and we will come back to it. 6 7 You can see: "'Any journalist with an IQ of more than 4 would 8 9 suddenly go "Hang on. Wait a sec"', he recalled. Yet it took more than seven years for the first 10 11 press reports about abuse at Kincora to appear." 12 So just to be clear, at the time that we are talking 13 about here of this incident we are talking about the 14 middle to end of March 1972, because the hearings of what was then the Widgery Tribunal were held in Northern 15 16 Ireland on 14th March 1972. They finished on 14th March and there were London hearings on 20th March by way of 17 closing submissions. 18 19 So the Northern Ireland proceedings ended on the 20 So we are talking about mid-March. This appears 21 to be the first social worker to be told about William 22 McGrath abusing a boy and there's no record of it, and 23 then you have the point about the boy himself and the 24 difficulty over time. 25 You can see that according to the report if we Page 155

scroll up just a little bit, please, that the allegation is reported to superiors. He has never identified who they were said to be, but you are aware from police statements from all of the people who worked with him and were his superiors in 1982 to Detective

Superintendent Caskey that they had no knowledge about Kincora. I will come back to them. Then you can see he flags up then the interaction and advice from General Leng, who is right at the top of the Army in Northern Ireland.

But standing back from the accounts that we have looked at across from '82 in the book in 1989, then right up to date in 2015, perhaps a fundamental question in your consideration of this allegation is: why would this set of events happen? Why would an unidentified, it seems, female social worker through a Minister as a result of a parachute show at a fete, get in touch with an Army information officer to get done that which the RUC couldn't get done?

Scroll down, please. Scroll a little bit for me the other way. Thank you. Scroll down to the bottom of it. Keep going down. Thank you. Just pause and go back up a little. So you are left with the question: who was the boy abused? Who was the social worker who was told? Who were the police officers who were investigating?

```
Who was the intelligence officer that Colin Wallace
 1
 2
         spoke to? Who did the intelligence officer speak to in
         the police? That is where the matter sits.
 3
             I am conscious of the time, Chairman. If we are
 4
         going to sit on a little further if we took a short
 5
 6
         break for the Stenographer.
                Yes. We will sit around 5 o'clock.
 7
     CHAIRMAN:
     (4.50 pm)
 8
 9
10
                             (Short break)
     (5.00 pm)
11
12
     CHAIRMAN:
                I think we will attempt about another half
13
         an hour, no more, Mr Aiken.
14
     MR AIKEN:
                Perfectly understandable, Chairman.
15
             The issue I am going to turn to now is 1973 and you
16
         are aware when I summarised the matters, the allegation
         is that Colin Wallace received a direction from his
17
18
         superiors in 1973 to try to interest journalists about
19
         what was happening in Kincora, and the journalists did
20
         not really notice.
21
             If we can look, please, at 102802, please, and this
22
         is taking us back to the 1982 document we are looking at
23
         previously for the '72 story. So if we look, please, at
24
         the third paragraph, if we just scroll down a little
25
         bit, please. That's fine. We can see:
                              Page 157
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"However, in 1973 a senior officer at HQNI gave me a written brief relating to McGrath and his activities and asked if I could get a reporter to investigate the matter. I did pass the information on to several journalists but I do not think any of the information was ever published."

Now that sentence you may consider to be ambiguous, because information, written brief about McGrath and his activity and ask a reporter to investigate the matter, well, what are the activities? What is it the reporter is to investigate? But you may consider that the reader is intended to infer, given the context of the document, that it's to cause journalists to look into McGrath and Kincora, because you can see the paragraph that precedes it in the '72 incident is all about Kincora.

If we look, please, at 5200, in 1989, and this begins in the top right of the page, we can see:

"Colin heard nothing more about it until early in 1973 when information policy was approached by Army Intelligence and asked if they could arrange for publication of a press expose about Tara. Colin has kept the document which was provided by Intelligence to Information Policy headed 'Some off-the-cuff information on Tara for the press'."

So you can see the document that Colin has kept, the Page 158

off-the-cuff document that is said to have come from Intelligence to Information Policy.

The document is initialled as being received by the head of Information Policy at the time, Lieutenant Colonel Peck. It is also initialled by Peter Broderick, head of the Army Press Desk, and by Colin who had the specific job of placing the material in the press. In full it read as follows.

Now if we scroll on to the next page, please. So the document being quoted here is the one that Colin Wallace kept, the off-the-cuff for the press. We looked at the document that may have preceded that and the document Colin Wallace was said to have authored that succeeded it had. This is the middle document, therefore. You can see then what's said:

"Using this information Colin constructed his own briefing paper for the press, which he distributed to several selected journalists. These included David Blundy of the Sunday Times, Jim Campbell of the Protestant Sunday News, David McKittrick of the Irish Times and Kevin Dowling of the Sunday Mirror. All these journalists recalled this some years later."

Now you can then see what the journalists are recorded as saying. So you can see:

"So did every other editor in Britain and in Page 159

Ireland. One of the most scandalous and salacious stories of modern times was presented to the press with the necessary names, telephone numbers and addresses. The press unanimously, quality and popular, serious and gutter, turned it down. To this day Colin has never understood how the biggest (true) story he ever leaked never got into a single newspaper."

So whether the content of the document that is described here which we looked at, justifies that assessment of it, that's a matter for you to consider, Members of the Panel, but if we go back 10502 -- in fact, just before we do that, there's two points I want to draw to your attention about what we can see on the page.

First, which journalist is not named as a recipient of the information? You will recall yesterday we looked at a story in The New Statesman in 1976, which appears to show, if we look at 105026, please, appears to show that it was this document that Robert Fisk had.

If we go to 80249, please, this is the off-the-cuff document about the press that Colin Wallace had. Just scroll down so you can see the passage we looked at yesterday. You can see just:

"The OC ...",

and then the next paragraph:

"McGrath uses non-existent evangelical missions as a front for his homosexual activities and also runs a home for children on the Upper Newtownards Road."

So the implication is that by constructing it in this way that would alert all the journalists to the fact that what is actually being said is boys in Kincora are being abused and consequently that would spark a journalistic investigation into the matter and all the names are said to be given.

Now you will recall from the Paul Foot book that we just looked at that it goes on to say from that off-the-cuff document the press Colin Wallace would produce his own. We looked at that yesterday. 30200. It will be this document that gets leaked to the journalists, 30200. And at the bottom there's no mention of running a children's home of any name.

So given the express intention is said to be that the Army officers want Colin Wallace to communicate with the press in a way that doesn't directly indicate but gives him enough information to identify that what the Army want to happen is what's going on in Kincora will be revealed, he produces a summary that is disclosed to the press which doesn't make any reference to McGrath working in a children's home.

If we can look again, please, at Liam Clarke's

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article of 17th July 2014, please, at 144512. 1 2 scroll down: "When I was working with Military Intelligence the 3 Army did want to expose Kincora but MI5 didn't." 4 If we scroll down, please -- scroll down, you can 5 6 see: 7 "In 1973 Captain Wallace prepared a briefing paper for journalists which set out allegations about Tara and 8 9 its role in homosexual activity in Kincora and named Sir It was mentioned in a number of papers but no 10 11 action was taken. 'We didn't specify allegations of 12 assault in the home, because the Army felt that it 13 couldn't be seen to be briefing on a police matter. 14 However, we gave the names of those involved'." 15 Now look at the next paragraph: 16 "In 1974 Wallace and his colleagues received documents from the RUC showing that although some 17 18 officers were aware that McGrath was a child abuser, 19 they were obstructed from pursuing him. Wallace also 20 tried to make this public." 21 Now what I want to show you before we finish, you 22 saw the mention of some journalists, albeit Robert Fisk 23 is not among them. David Blundy, if we look at 30070, 24 this is a record of interview with David Blundy, because 25 he wouldn't make a police statement himself. It is on Page 162

16th December 1982, and he explains, if we scroll down, 1 2 please, you can see he is condemning here -- he is saying: 3 4 "Two reporters from the Sunday Times and the Irish Times attended an Army briefing in 1974 to discuss the 5 appearance of the German businessman, Thomas Niedermayer 6 7 who was abducted. The Information officer attempted to link him to William Craig, and allegation which was 8 9 wholly untrue." Scroll down, please: 10 11 "Mr Blundy recalled he had meetings with the Army authorities at Lisburn, so many that he could not 12 13 remember each specific meeting. Because of the passage 14 of time he could not remember the various names but agreed if he wished to identify: 15 16 Question: Do you wish to identify any of your 17 sources? I would rather not. 18 Α. 19 Was one of them Colin Wallace? Ο. 20 Α. Yes. 21 What information did he give you? Q. 22 The Niedermayer story, including the information 23 about Craiq." 24 If we scroll down, please. It is then read. 25 I think that's part of the folio document. You can see: Page 163

1	"Colin Wallace was concerned about the black
2	propaganda carried on against the Reverend Paisley,
3	which was released by the psyops group at Lisburn. He
4	was always prepared to confirm the authenticity of such
5	information."
6	Scroll down, please. Just pause there, please:
7	"Inspector Cooke then showed Blundy a copy of the
8	Tara document marked DMCK1."
9	We have just looked at that. That's the 30200
10	document:
11	"He recalled that the information officers at
12	Lisburn also had the same document.
13	Q. Did you ever establish the origin of this
14	document?
15	A. From sources from within the Army. They
16	originated within the Army.
17	Q. Did you attend briefings that were attempts to
18	blacken Paisley?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q. At Lisburn.
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Who was present on the Army side?
23	A. I don't recall."
24	Then he is asked about that particular section that
25	someone is alleged to owe more allegiance to the red
	Page 164

1 flag than the Union Jack or the tricolour. Do you see: 2 "The purpose of the Army briefing was clear, to link Paisley with homosexuality, Communist sympathisers. 3 4 There is, of course no truth in this. Our source claimed in the Army which produced three anonymous 5 documents on this which circulated in Belfast." 6 7 Q. Was any place in particular mentioned? 8 Α. No. 9 Was Kincora mentioned? Q. 10 Α. No. 11 Was the alleged homosexual referred to at Q. 12 various meetings? 13 Yes, and Colin Wallace was very concerned. Α. 14 Are you saying that the three documents referred to in the article were given to you by the Army? 15 16 Α. Yes. 17 Have you got these articles?" So the concern that he's describing, if we go back 18 19 two pages, you can see it is about Paisley being linked 20 in this way, which was untrue. 21 If we look at 30198, please, and in the middle 22 column -- just there -- thank you -- you can see this is 23 March 1977. Alarmingly inaccurate information he is 24 describing, and then he quotes from the document we have 25 just been looking at, 30200 about William McGrath. Page 165

```
What I want to show you is --
 1
 2
                I just ask before you leave that, remind us,
     CHAIRMAN:
         please, who is the author of this in 1977?
 3
 4
     MR AIKEN:
               This is David Blundy.
     CHAIRMAN: This is Blundy.
 5
     MR AIKEN: He appears to have written this article making
 6
         clear he did not believe the stories that were being
 7
         pedalled to him, and sets that out in this article in
 8
         '77.
 9
             If we look at 30077, please. Just scroll up
10
11
         a little on to the page before. Scroll up a little
         further. Yes. This is what I want to draw to your
12
         attention:
13
14
             "When was your last contact with Wallace?
15
                 '77.
             Α.
16
                 Where?
             Q.
17
                 At his home in Arundel in Sussex."
18
             So two years after he has been drummed out of the
19
         army.
20
                  For what purpose?
21
                 Purely social. My last professional contact was
22
         to talk about the black propaganda. We talked about
23
         Prior when he was in Northern Ireland. Nothing in
24
         relation to Kincora or homosexuality.
25
             Q. Did you ever visit him in prison?"
                              Page 166
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1	Scroll down, please:
2	"A. No. I received his letter from his wife
3	recently, but it was purely social.
4	Q. Did he leave the Army under a cloud?
5	A. Officially, no. Unofficially, yes. On the
6	night of his farewell party I was taken to the side by
7	someone at the party and told that Wallace was
8	homosexual and not to talk to him. I didn't believe it.
9	Q. Who suggested it?
10	A. I don't remember who it was. Just some Army
11	officer at the party."
12	Scroll down, please:
13	"Q. Did Wallace give you any information that
14	homosexuality was taking place in any children's home in
15	Northern Ireland?
16	A. No."
17	Now you may wish to consider, Members of the Panel,
18	why it is David Blundy wasn't told about Kincora and the
19	other homes where abuse was said to be taking place
20	according to the 8th November '74 document, why he
21	didn't tell him about the '74 memo that was said to have
22	got him removed from Northern Ireland, and why he did
23	not give him a copy of the 8th November '74 memo when he
24	is seeing him in 1977.
25	David McKittrick, then of the Irish Times, was
	Ρασε 167

interviewed by police. He made a statement on 25th February 1982. This is a statement you may consider to be of some importance. If we look at 30078, please, he explains that he was a reporter with the Irish Times when he met Colin Wallace about the beginning of '74. He was the Army's Chief Civilian Press Officer in Lisburn. Visited him frequently in his office there or background briefings on Loyalists and other matters:

"In about late September '74 I discussed Tara with him and according to my notes he named William McGrath as its leader. He gave me his address as 188 Upper Newtownards Road and the telephone number as Belfast

. He said that the Reverend William McCrea of 4
Greenwood Avenue was suspected of being a member. Also
named Clifford Smyth as Tara's intelligence office and
said its administrative officer was David Brown, who
came from Bangor and was Deputy Editor of the Protestant
Telegraph. He also said Frankie Miller of the Shore
Road was a member. Wallace said that McGrath ran
an evangelical mission hall but added that he was
suspected of Communist leanings. Wallace said that
before the Troubles McGrath was said to have attended
a meeting in Dublin where three representatives of the
Eastern block countries were present."

Now what I will ask you to observe, Members of the

Panel, is here is the reference to the evangelical mission hall. That's in the off-the-cuff remarks for the press document, but then so is the reference to "and he runs a children's home" and you will note what's missing from the information:

"Wallace said that before the Troubles McGrath was said to have attended a meeting in Dublin where three representatives of the Eastern block were present."

If we scroll down, please:

"At a later meeting, probably some weeks or some months afterwards, Wallace gave me a document giving information about Tara. This is the document headed ..., two pages, each signed by me."

That's 30200. If we scroll down a little further, please, of particular significance you may consider:

"This document alleged that McGrath was a homosexual. Wallace did not tell me McGrath worked with children and it was not until McGrath was charged that I realised that this was the case."

Now this isn't the 1973 planned subtle briefing to get the journalists to spot Kincora. This is

September 1974, which is two months before the memo that's dated 8th November '74, and this is what David McKittrick is saying he was told and what he was not told. Then perhaps of particular significance:

```
1
             "The article I published in the Irish Times in '81
 2
         under the heading 'Army knew housefather was homosexual'
         was based on this information I have given in this
 3
         statement was the document on Tara.
 4
         I interviewed Wallace extensively about Army
 5
 6
         Intelligence matters, but Kincora or McGrath or Tara
 7
         were never mentioned."
             You will wish to consider why it was that McKittrick
 8
 9
         wasn't told about Kincora and the other homes where
10
         abuse was taken place, given that the 8th November '74
11
         document says so, why he wasn't told about that document
12
         and the reason that it caused him to be removed from
13
         Northern Ireland, and why he did not give a copy of that
14
         document to David McKittrick in 1979, when he is being
15
         extensively interviewed.
16
             I probably should pause there for the evening.
17
         There are two more -- three more journalists, but I am
18
         not going to finish it in three minutes.
                                                    So ...
19
                Yes. 9.30 hopefully tomorrow, ladies and
20
         gentlemen.
21
     (5.30 pm)
22
           (Inquiry adjourned until 9.30 tomorrow morning)
23
                               --00000--
24
25
                              Page 170
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