1	Tuesday, 5 November 2019
2	(10.00 am)
3	LADY SMITH: Good morning and welcome back to the case study
4	into the provision of care by the Marist Brothers. As
5	everybody knows, today is the day that I have invited
6	those who have leave to appear and, of course, inquiry
7	counsel to make closing submissions. Unless there's
8	anything anybody needs to raise at this stage, I was
9	proposing to move immediately to asking Mr MacAulay.
10	Closing submissions by MR MacAULAY
11	MR MacAULAY: Good morning, my Lady.
12	As your Ladyship has said, this is the third case
13	study, in fact, in what's been termed phase 4 of the
14	inquiry's investigations.
15	By way of an overview of what I have to say, just to
16	confirm that the Marists managed two boarding schools in
17	Scotland that have been the focus of this particular
18	case study.
19	As far as St Columba's is concerned, there has been
20	evidence that children's lives were blighted by abuse
21	inflicted over some 25 years or so, by, first,
22	Brother Germanus and then
23	Brother Germanus stands accused of brutal physical
24	abuse, emotional abuse and sexual abuse. And of course,
25	was was that

involved serious sexual abuse where young children were induced to engage in sexual behaviour with each other.

So far as St Joseph's is concerned, there has been some evidence that some punishments might be viewed as excessive. On the evidence, Brother who was responsible for the younger boys, was unsuitable for that role. There have been allegations of inappropriate sexual behaviour in particular by a brother,

Brother Damien, and also of sexual abuse that have been made against a number of brothers, and again, with one brother having serious sexual abuse of two boys over the period

Can I then map out the background to the two
particular schools. As I have said, the case study has
centred on St Columba's College, Largs, and
St Joseph's College, Dumfries. The case study started
on 3 October and between then and the final day of
evidence, the inquiry has heard 13 days of evidence.
Oral evidence was provided by 25 former pupils of the
schools: 19 in person and six through statements read
into the proceedings.

As well as evidence from former pupils, evidence was provided by a boy who had moved from Smyllum to St Columba's as a worker at the age of 15 and also from

a witness who said, while he was a boy at
Nazareth House, Kilmarnock, he was taken to
Hetland House by a Marist Brother by the name of
Brother and was abused.

The inquiry has also heard oral evidence from ten brothers or former brothers who were at the schools over the period covered in the evidence, eight of whom gave evidence in person and two who had statements read into the proceedings.

We've also heard evidence from From Barbara, an employee at the Kinharvie Institute ; and also from Detective Inspector Lynsey Watters; from Colin Chalmers, the order's archivist; and Brother Ronnie McEwan, who was the former UK provincial and who in particular dealt within the order with complaints of abuse between 1993 and 2009; and, finally, Brother Brendan Geary, who had listened to most, if not all, of the evidence, and spoke on behalf of the order and issued an apology on behalf of the order to anyone who was abused while under the care of the brothers.

My Lady, to repeat what has been said at the end of other case study hearings, although this public hearings part of the case study has come to an end, the evidence gathering process continues and will continue until we

1	enter the final report stage.
2	LADY SMITH: Indeed, and experience has shown us that people
3	do keep coming forward after the closure of case
4	studies.
5	MR MacAULAY: Indeed so, and indeed one finds that the
6	closure of a case study promotes a spike in people
7	coming forward.
8	Former pupils of the schools or anyone with relevant
9	evidence are therefore able to continue approaching the
10	inquiry to provide evidence of their experiences in both
11	schools and indeed are encouraged to do so.
12	Also, as with other case studies, in comparison to
13	the numbers of children who attended the two schools
14	over the years, the number who became applicants in the
15	inquiry process is relatively small, but the applicants
16	were not only speaking about their own experiences but
17	also what they witnessed happening to others.
18	So my Lady, can I then deal with each of the schools
19	in turn. Looking first at St Columba's College in
20	Largs. That school opened in 1920 as a small boarding
21	preparatory school for boys aged from around 7 up to
22	about 12, although there has been some evidence of
23	children younger than that being admitted to the school.
24	It was primarily a boarding school, although there
25	has been evidence that day pupils also attended from

1	time to time.
2	Although not specifically a preparatory school for
3	St Joseph's College, many of the St Columba's pupils
4	went to St Joseph's for their secondary education.
5	St Columba's finally closed in June of 1982. According
6	to the order, that was essentially due to a lack of
7	manpower to staff the school.
8	Also, on the basis of information provided by the
9	order, there were never more than 36 pupils at the
10	school and indeed, in light of the evidence led and
11	information contained, I think, particularly in the
12	daybook, the numbers for the most part were lower than
13	that.
14	LADY SMITH: It was a very small school and one of the
15	things that struck me as we went through the evidence is
16	where you have such a small group of pupils, the
17	evidence of one person that goes beyond their own
18	experience to what they felt was a general culture or
19	a general attitude to children seems to become much more
20	powerful because it's more likely that they were pretty
21	accurate in their feeling of how things were right
22	across the board.
23	MR MacAULAY: Yes, that's very true.
24	So far as the evidence heard from former pupils is
25	concerned during the hearings, relating specifically to

St Columba's, the period covered began from about 1958 and covered the period to the school's closure in 1982, although there are some small gaps in years in the evidence.

Many of those who gave evidence spoke of physical, emotional and also sexual abuse.

Turning then to physical and emotional abuse, there has been evidence of boys being physically punished in a way that your Ladyship could conclude went far beyond what could be described as reasonable chastisement by way of corporal punishment.

As has been mentioned before in other contexts, it is worth bearing in mind this particular context and that the children at St Columba's were very young children.

An early insight of the regime was provided by the witness Dexter. Your Ladyship may recollect he had been moved from Smyllum at about the age of 15 or so in 1958 to work at St Columba's. He described how he was "lashed" by a brother some 15 times for spilling the brother's coffee.

Another witness, John, who was at St Columba's from the age of 7, from 1960 to 1964, described an occasion when he and three other boys each received 18 strokes of the belt from the

hand and six on their bottoms.

My Lady, there have been two particular brothers that have featured largely in the evidence in the context of abuse, both physical abuse and sexual abuse; those are Brothers Germanus and AKU

and he took his first vows in 1934. It appears that from 1934 to 1957 he was at St Joseph's, Dumfries, and in 1957 he was moved to St Columba's, where he remained until 1980, other than a three-year period from 1973 to 1976 when he returned to St Joseph's. He eventually left St Columba's in September 1980.

It does appear on the evidence that Brother Germanus inflicted physical abuse and, perhaps more particularly, he was a serial sex abuser, and it is clear that he was in a position of trust in relation to young children, a position, if the evidence is accepted, that he manifestly abused.

So far as physical punishment would be concerned, he was, on the evidence, capable of inflicting excessive punishment. It appears that he combined frequent use of a leather strap, including on the boys' bare bottoms, and with physical beatings using his hands on boys' faces and bodies.

For example, Billy, who was at St Columba's from

1978, from the age of 8, to 1982, provided a vivid
description of having witnessed Brother Germanus
dragging a boy out of bed, taking hold of the boy's
foot, and dragging the boy down the hall, striking his
head off a radiator, before punching the boy and
dragging him into a shower area, with the boy screaming
for help. The boy was seen returning to the dormitory
with no pyjama bottoms on and faeces running down his
leg. This witness also spoke to Brother Germanus
hitting boys as hard as he could in the face.

A number of witnesses gave evidence about being belted by Brother Germanus on their bare bottoms, including Jack, who recalled an occasion when he and another boy had their pyjama bottoms pulled down and were each belted over their bare bottoms some eight to ten times.

The other boy was David and he said that Germanus was:

"... literally jumping up off the ground, almost like he was obsessed with maximum pain."

So far as is concerned within the context of physical punishments, can I just say, first of all, that who gave evidence, was born on 1957. He took his first vows, and only his first vows, in 1975. He arrived at St Columba's in

7	1980, having visited on previous occasions, and
2	he was there until the school closed in 1982. He
3	effectively took over from Brother Germanus as the
4	dormitory master or prefect within the main building.
5	The inquiry has also heard evidence of physical
6	abuse that implicates AKU . This includes
7	evidence from Billy, who spoke of AKO throwing
8	a wooden duster at him, which hit him, and left a mark
9	on his face and also of AKU striking him on the
10	legs with a belt.
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14	David, who was at St Columba's from the age of 8,
15	from 1979 to 1981, also said that:
16	threw blackboard dusters in the
17	classroom and if they hit you, you knew about it."
18	He also spoke about an occasion when
19	after having hitting him with a duster, punched him
20	in the side and knocked him off his chair.
21	So far as the practice of throwing dusters was
22	concerned, Brother was also implicated in that
23	practice.
24	Perhaps I can quote from David who provided this
25	rather telling description of the atmosphere at

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"There was also a fear of consequence, a fear of intimidation, a fear of doing the wrong thing inadvertently because the parameters would change on a daily basis. There was no rulebook per se; things just evolved and changed on a day-to-day basis."

And this witness also described Brother Germanus' mood swings:

"On occasions he could be very forgiving, on other occasions he would be quite the opposite."

Turning then to sexual abuse, I've already provided your Ladyship with some context in connection with Brother Germanus. The following eight applicants made allegations of sexual abuse of themselves and sometimes others against Brother Germanus: John McCall, who was at St Columba's from 1958 to 1962; John, 1959 to 1962; James, 1960 to 1963; Edward, 1961 to 1965; David, 1969 to 1971; James, 1975 to 1980; Billy, 1978 to 1982; Jack, 1977 to 1980.

Looking at that timeline, the evidence is that
Brother Germanus sexually abused children over a period
of about 20 years. There is a gap in the evidence
between 1971 to 1975 and, coincidentally, that gap
covers two of the three years that Germanus was absent
from St Columba's.

The first applicant in time who made sexual abuse allegations against Brother Germanus was John McCall, who was admitted to St Columba's in 1958 and he was there until 1962. He spoke of Germanus coming into the dormitory, taking him to his room, initially to tickle him, and that progressed to the witness lying on his front and Germanus putting his penis between the witness's legs, up near his bottom. This happened to him three or four times when he was between the ages of 8 and 11.

The inquiry has also heard evidence that

Brother Germanus induced John to masturbate him under
the guise of applying cream to a rash, and this
happened, according to John, three or four times.

James provided evidence that he was asked by

Germanus to do crab-like exercises in Germanus' room

while naked. He gave evidence that he learned in later

life that his younger brother, who was also at

St Columba's, may have been raped by Germanus.

Edward described being sexually abused by Germanus around "two dozen times", and the approach here was that Germanus would take Edward from his room, and he began by asking him to retrieve a bag from an attic space before telling him he was dirty and then sexually abusing him in the bathroom.

1	He gave evidence that there was one occasion when
2	he was sexually abused by Germanus in the bathroom, that
3	the incident was interrupted by another male, an unknown
4	male, who told Germanus to leave Edward alone and then
5	helped to clean up Edward and put him back to bed.
6	LADY SMITH: Mr MacAulay, just going back to these dates, in
7	1958 Germanus would have been about 42 years old.
8	MR MacAULAY: Yes.
9	LADY SMITH: Am I right in thinking that, on the evidence,
10	he was already established in the role that he had at
11	St Columba's by that stage and seemed to be performing
12	that role on his own in these upper floors of the
13	building? Do I have to ask myself whether I should
14	infer that these were habits indulged in by Germanus
15	that must have pre-dated 1958?
16	MR MacAULAY: I think that must be an inference. We don't
17	have applicants who pre-date that date, but what we do
18	know is that Germanus persisted, on the evidence, in
19	this behaviour
20	LADY SMITH: Yes.
21	MR MacAULAY: really for his whole time while at
22	St Columba's.
23	LADY SMITH: We've got evidence covering, as you say,
24	a 20-odd year period, and it just feels unlikely that he
25	would suddenly have started behaving like this at the

T	age or 42.
2	MR MacAULAY: Although it has to be said in relation to his
3	involvement with St Columba's, he only arrived at
4	St Columba's in 1957, so although we don't cover the
5	whole period, we cover most of his period.
6	LADY SMITH: Yes, but he had been working with children
7	before.
8	MR MacAULAY: He had, at Dumfries.
9	LADY SMITH: And at a stage that the Dumfries school,
10	St Joseph's, had younger children as well.
11	MR MacAULAY: They did indeed. I think the evidence has
12	been that children aged about 9 would go to the younger
13	section in St Joseph's.
14	LADY SMITH: Yes.
15	MR MacAULAY: Whoever the unknown male who interrupted the
16	abuse being carried out by Germanus was, it made no
17	difference because, according to Edward, the abuse by
18	Germanus continued.
19	David also gave evidence about and described how
20	Brother Germanus asked him to come to his room, got him
21	to sit on top of him, on top of Germanus, to remove his
22	pyjamas, and that then Germanus would place his hands on
23	David's hips and move his hips around Germanus' genital
24	area while his dressing gown was open.
25	David said he was visibly upset by this and would

ask to go back to the dorm and would not be allowed to do so. The way David explained what happened was by saying:

"Once Germanus achieved what he wanted to achieve", he was allowed back to his bedroom.

He thought this happened on three occasions. On the fourth occasion he said he was going to fall asleep and thereafter, to avoid being taken, he pretended to be asleep. This witness also said that he saw other boys being taken to Germanus' room at night.

Jack provided evidence that, when he was suffering from a rash between his legs, Germanus told him to go to his room and that he would help him. Jack was told to strip naked and lie on Germanus' bed, open his legs, and rub cream on himself, while Germanus sat on a seat opposite and watched, masturbating.

As well as evidence of Germanus sexually abusing children in his own room, there was also evidence of him abusing boys in the dormitories and in the shower area. For example, there was evidence that he would often be at boys' bed sides, with his hands under the blankets.

In relation to showering and drying practices,
a number of applicants provided evidence, for example
John McCall, who recalled Germanus supervising showers
and making the boys clean the showers while naked.

T	values said that Germanus would be waiting to dry illim off
2	after showering and would put his hands over his face to
3	distract him from what he was doing to his genitals.
4	Billy described Germanus taking his towel after
5	showering and drying him, concentrating on his private
6	parts and rubbing Billy's penis.
7	My Lady, if that evidence is accepted, then it is
8	apparent that Brother Germanus was a serial sex abuser
9	of children in his care.
10	Turning to AKU . The inquiry has heard
11	evidence from six applicants of sexual abuse by
12	, covering the period 1980 to 1982, and that
13	was James, Billy, David, John, Alan and Thomas. That
14	effectively was the whole period spent by
15	St Columba's.
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21	Alan told the inquiry he was sexually abused by
22	throughout his time at St Columba's and that
23	included inducing Alan and other boys to perform
24	sexual acts on each other and on him.
25	John described ** sexually abusing him,

7	including inducing him and another boy to engage in
2	sexual activity with one another in his presence.
3	Billy gave evidence of sexual abuse by
4	including evidence to the effect that he slept next to
5	on a school trip to Barcelona and woke up the
6	following morning with dried semen on his leg.
7	David, who was not involved in AKU
8	and had not come forward at that time,
9	provided evidence of sexual abuse by AKU, including
10	being given the option of engaging in sexual activity
11	with another boy as a form of punishment, and being
12	instructed by AKU to lie on AKU bed and touch
13	himself for sexual gratification.
14	Thomas, who again wasn't a
15	also recalled an occasion of inappropriate sexual
16	touching by AKU
17	A number of applicants gave evidence of
18	showing horror films to the boys in order to scare them
19	and cause them to cuddle in to him on the sofa.
20	Aside from the evidence directly from St Columba's,
21	the inquiry has also heard evidence from James, who was
22	at Nazareth House from 1977 to 1981, to the effect that
23	during his time there, a Brother took him to
24	Hetland House. He recalls Brother AKU telling ghost
25	stories and he said that one night he woke up to find

ì	Brother masturbating him, and he recalled a time
2	when there were three men in the room and his pyjama
3	trousers had been pulled down. Another night he said he
4	saw Brother AKU putting a boy back to bed.
5	accepted that he did spend time in
6	Nazareth House in 1977 and 1978.
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	As I mentioned conline AKU
18	As I mentioned earlier, has given
19	evidence to this inquiry. He does not accept
20	and he continues to deny all the allegations
21	made against him.
22	It is worth noting that
23	
24	that mirrored the type of sexual behaviour that
25	induced children at St Columba's to engage

7	in. It is clear that abuse was designed
2	to corrupt the children in his care.
3	My Lady, as well as Brothers Germanus and
4	, the inquiry has also heard evidence of
5	allegations of sexual abuse being made against other
6	brothers at St Columba's across the period being
7	examined.
8	This evidence included that of John McCall, who
9	described sexual abuse by Brother when the
10	witness was in the sickbay, and also in the piano room
11	where he said that Brother would put the witness's
12	hand on the brother's erect penis. He said this
13	happened weekly between the ages of 10 and 11.
14	John eventually disclosed the abuse to a lodger who
15	was staying with his aunt during a period out of the
16	school. His father, when hearing of it, said that he
17	would deal with it, and when John returned to
18	St Columba's, Brother was no longer there. So
19	that is one, perhaps, rare instance of a contemporaneous
20	complaint and some action being taken.
21	Francis described sexual abuse by Brother
22	whereby he said that Brother put his hand down
23	pants and fondled his penis.
24	Brother gave evidence and he denied this and
25	it may be that there was one incident but

	MZY						
1	Brother	may	not	have	been	the	culprit.
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But my Lady, overall, if the evidence of applicants is accepted, then that evidence does suggest that serious sexual abuse of boys was ongoing at St Columba's for the majority of the period covered by this case study.

Can I then look at the position of Aldo Moroni, of which we've had evidence in this case study. There has been evidence that Aldo Moroni attended St Joseph's as a boarder, aged 7, between August 1979 and February 1980. Aldo died on 29 February 1980.

I don't propose to rehearse all that evidence, but can I suggest that three issues emerge for consideration by your Ladyship. Firstly, was Aldo maltreated?

Secondly, was a man by the name of involved with Aldo? And thirdly, did any treatment suffered by Aldo at St Columba's have any connection with his death?

Can I just make this point, and it's a point that no doubt is relevant to all the evidence: as is the case generally with evidence that dates back to when witnesses were young children, the fact that they were children at the time is an important factor, particularly in relation to their recollections of time. Events may very well have happened but may not be associated in time with other events.

Looking then at how Aldo was treated, Billy said that Brother Germanus constantly picked on Aldo and belittled him by calling him "moron". He described an occasion when Germanus struck Aldo hard across the face and Aldo's glasses flew off to the other side of the dining room. This witness also said that there was an incident there was a commotion upstairs heard from the main hall, that a group of boys went upstairs, and when Aldo appeared, his face was bleeding and he collapsed on the floor.

It seems likely that the incident spoken to by John was the same incident. He said that one day there was a bit of a commotion involving Aldo, he remembered being at the bottom of the stairs near the entrance hall, and that a boy was screaming upstairs like he was in pain. Some of the boys started going up the stairs and an adult started shouting at them to get back down the stairs and the boys being ushered away. He said:

"The next thing was that Aldo wasn't there and, within a number of days, the news was that he had died."

Jack gave evidence to the effect that Germanus would often be seen slapping Aldo in front of other children, that he would slap him or hit his bottom in front of the other boys. He said he witnessed an incident at night-time when Aldo was in the hallway, screaming and

1	repeatedly asking to be allowed to use the toilet, and
2	kicking the bathroom door, and that Germanus was beating
3	him:
4	"Battering him, hitting him as hard as he could,
5	like a man's full hard punch [and] shaking him like
6	a rag doll."
7	He said that Aldo's pyjama bottoms were down and
8	he was trying to get away and that Germanus was pulling
9	him back. Jack said that he was so scared by what he
10	had witnessed that he went back to bed and wet the bed.
11	Jack also mentioned in his evidence the upstairs
12	commotion and that subsequently he saw Aldo being
13	carried down the stairs with a blanket covering him.
14	So my Lady, there is evidence, clearly, from
15	a number of sources that Aldo was targeted by Germanus
16	for ill-treatment, and one has to bear in mind, if
17	that is correct, that Aldo was only a 7-year-old boy at
18	the time.
19	There is no direct evidence that Aldo was sexually
20	abused by Germanus, although there was some evidence of
21	there being a rumour of Aldo being in bed with Germanus
22	and indeed also MFZ
23	That brings me to the second issue that arises from
24	the evidence about Aldo, and that is the evidence

and whether or not he was ever

relating to

25

T	present at St Columba's in connection with Aldo.
2	There has been evidence from a number of witnesses
3	linking a man known as MFZ or to
4	St Columba's and Aldo and Germanus in particular. Billy
5	believed to be Aldo's stepfather and that
6	he had the nickname "MFZ" amongst boys at the
7	school.
8	David said the only person he remembered visiting
9	Aldo was a gentleman by the name of Aldo would
10	get upset at the prospect of these his visits. He spoke
11	of one occasion when was in the dormitory, which
12	was against Germanus' rules, but that Germanus did not
13	seem to object to being there.
14	Witnesses provided descriptions, with being
15	the common theme. Jack did not name the visitor, but
16	did say that he had
17	has given evidence. He has
18	safeguarding responsibilities for the Marist Brothers,
19	and has been an of the
20	Kinharvie Institute since 2003. He provided evidence
21	that he had involvement with the Marist order, both at
22	school and afterwards, for example he spoke of going on
23	a retreat arranged by the Marists with Brother Ronnie
24	and Brother when he was aged around 18, and
25	he said he also attended Hetland House on a couple of

occasions throughout his school days.

His clear position was that he had never been to St Columba's College and that, whoever the person described by witnesses as attending to visit Aldo was, it was not him. He said he never knew of a boy named Aldo Moroni until safeguarding meetings later on and in recent times, and he did not meet Brother Germanus until some time after 1992(?). So there is a clear issue of fact for your Ladyship to address in relation to that particular aspect the evidence relating to Aldo Moroni.

Can I say that in relation to the lady, Barbara, who gave evidence and was thought by James to be
Aldo Moroni's mother, plainly she was not.

Can I then turn to the third issue, and that is whether there is any connection between any treatment Aldo suffered at St Columba's and his death. Detective Inspector Lynsey Watters provided evidence to the inquiry about a Police Scotland investigation into Aldo's death in 2016.

As part of that investigation, a post-mortem report dated 3 March 1980 was recovered, which disclosed that, having been admitted to Inverclyde Hospital on 25 February 1980, Aldo's health deteriorated. On 29 February 1980, he was transferred to the Royal

1	Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow, where he was
2	admitted with a clinical diagnosis of Gram-negative
3	septicaemia and shock and died later that day. There
4	was no specific reference to trauma as being linked to
5	the death.
6	As part of the police investigation, a review of the
7	post-mortem report was instructed by two consultant
8	paediatric and perinatal pathologists and DI Watters
9	confirmed that, according to that report, while there
10	was a skin biopsy that indicated some previous bleeding
11	into the skin, which could be traumatic in origin, there
12	was no suggestion that that had any link to death.
13	There was nothing to link trauma to the death.
14	LADY SMITH: Yes. It's quite clear from the report of
15	Dr Penman and Dr French that, although they've noted
16	that the biopsy of skin indicated some previous bleeding
17	into the skin that could be traumatic, it was previous
18	as in previous in relation to the date of death,
19	possibly traumatic, but it's plain from the report that
20	they haven't even gone as far as saying there was
21	a possible link between that bleeding into the skin
22	colloquially, bruising I take it they're talking
23	about and the death, but it was noticed that there
24	was evidence there.

25 MR MacAULAY: Yes. Just to move on to say, to look at the

time frame and the gap that may have existed between when Aldo was last in school and his death.

That was taken in the main, in particular, from daybook entries that DI Watters looked at, which she confirmed appeared to show that there had been a break in the school term between 13 and 18 February 1980, during which time Aldo had gone home, and that Aldo did not return to school after the break.

It's perhaps worth noting that Billy gave evidence that he thought it was after the mid-term break that he learned Aldo had died, so that links into the evidence from the daybook.

The detective inspector also spoke to a statement she took from Aldo's mother on 26 April 2016, and Aldo's mother had informed the police officer that Aldo never complained about anything or anyone at St Columba's and was always happy to return after his weekends at home. She told the police officer that Aldo took unwell while at home and was admitted to Inverclyde Hospital.

So my Lady, in summary, there is evidence that Aldo was maltreated by Germanus, but it appears to be the case that there was a significant gap in time between any such treatment and his death, and that trauma was not in any way causative of the death.

LADY SMITH: Can you remind me when Aldo first started at

1	St Columba's?
2	MR MacAULAY: I think I said he started in August 1979.
3	LADY SMITH: So that was the previous year?
4	MR MacAULAY: Yes. He'd been there for a period of yes,
5	between August 1979 until he died in February 1980.
6	LADY SMITH: So really, he'd only been there for about one
7	and a half school terms?
8	MR MacAULAY: Yes.
9	LADY SMITH: And he was 7 when he died?
10	MR MacAULAY: He was.
11	LADY SMITH: But it does mean, if I accept that he was
12	harshly treated, both emotionally and physically, by
13	Brother Germanus, the last half year or so of this
14	little boy's young life at the age of 7 must have had
15	great misery in it.
16	MR MacAULAY: And that certainly is the picture if the
17	evidence is accepted.
18	Perhaps one other point to make about St Columba's
19	is that, according to the order's section 21 response,
20	there was a matron there but only for the period 1952 to
21	1970, which seems odd that there was not a continued
22	presence with a matron.
23	My Lady, can I then turn to St Joseph's, Dumfries.
24	St Joseph's, Dumfries was opened in 1875 and it was
25	opened as a hearding school in the United Kingdom

1	initially for British boys being educated in the
2	Marist Brothers boarding schools in Beauchamps in
3	France.
4	From about 1970, St Joseph's also provided day and
5	boarding education for Catholic boys from the Dumfries &
6	Galloway region, and in 1981 the school was handed over
7	to the local authority to become a co-educational day
8	school for Catholic pupils from the Dumfries & Galloway
9	area.
10	LADY SMITH: Of course, we have some evidence that, even
11	before the complete handover in 1981, there were
12	children at the school who were being supported in terms
13	of the fees being paid by the local authority and
14	it would also have been the era of the assisted places
15	scheme that was operating that enabled Central
16	Government support to pay part of the fees.
17	MR MacAULAY: Indeed, and there was also a number of day
18	pupils in that period.
19	LADY SMITH: Yes.
20	MR MacAULAY: The evidence heard from former pupils who were
21	applicants during the hearing of the case study relating
22	specifically to St Joseph's covered the period from 1957
23	to 1975. There have been accounts of some physical
24	abuse and certainly of sexual abuse.
25	So far as physical abuse is concerned, a number of

1	applicants who gave evidence spoke of what were
2	described as mass physical punishments of boys.
3	Richard Kozub, who was one of the early witnesses
4	and was at St Joseph's from 1957 to 1963, in particular
5	provided evidence of a mass punishment where around
6	150 boys were belted as they left the dining hall.
7	Gerry, who was at St Joseph's from 1971 to 1976,
8	also spoke of mass punishments, particularly if boys did
9	not own up to something they were supposed to have done.
10	Andrew, I think, also gave evidence in a similar vein.
11	One particular brother perhaps demands some special
12	attention and that is Brother MFU. He was born,
13	according to the information provided to the inquiry, on
14	1914. He appears to have been at St Joseph's
15	from about 1936 to 1979; that's a period of over
16	40 years.
17	He appears to have been there primarily as
18	a dormitory master or prefect. He was the brother in
19	charge of the younger boys and that's why Richard Kozub,
20	who was aged 9 on arrival, would have been under his
21	charge.
22	Richard Kozub described Brother as
23	"a sadist", and he recalled a particular occasion when
24	he resisted the belt from MFU and MFU chased

him while lashing the belt at the back of his legs.

25

1	Jim, who was at St Joseph's from 1958 to 1962, from
2	the age of 9 onwards, provided evidence of a similar,
3	possibly the same incident, where he recalled
4	chasing a boy down the dormitory and lashing at his bare
5	back for resisting the belt.
6	This witness also provided evidence of the laundry
7	regime, whereby young boys had to list all their items
8	and, if they got it wrong, they were strapped by
9	MFU -
10	Andrew spoke of MFU banging boys' heads against
11	the wall and lifting boys by the ears as punishment.
12	Kenny described Brother forcing him to
13	remain in a cold room with a broken window in his
14	pyjamas for hours and also "leathering", as he put it,
15	a boy with a tawse across the neck for playing table
16	tennis too loudly, a blow or blows that left two clear
17	lines on the boy's neck.
18	Stephen Behan said of MFU that:
19	"[He] never talked when he could shout, never
20	cajoled when he could threaten."
21	So on the evidence, if your Ladyship is accepting
22	that evidence, then he does not appear to have been an
23	appropriate choice to be in charge of a dormitory of
24	such young children.

Witnesses spoke of the belt being frequently used,

25

usually on the hands, and that perhaps reflected the practice of the time. But the inquiry has also heard evidence of brothers using the belt on boys' bottoms, including boys' bare bottoms, and there has been evidence also of boys being struck with other implements.

Kenny provided evidence of a brother hitting boys on the crown of the head with a golf club, and hitting one boy with a set of keys, leaving "blood streaming down the front of his face".

Jim gave evidence of a particular brother who suffered from a slipped disc, "banging" boys against the plaster cast he was wearing if they got vocabulary answers wrong.

There has been evidence that a matron was in place in St Joseph's over the period, and a number of applicants have spoken about that. According to the order's section 21 response, there was a matron at St Joseph's until the boarding section closed. In its response the order accepts that:

"Sadly, reports regarding some of the women who served as matrons do not suggest that a sympathetic approach was always in evidence in the medical care of children."

Jim, who was from St Joseph's from 1958 to 1962,

1	described the matron as "far from motherly or maternal",
2	and Nigel, 1968 to 1973, told the inquiry that she
3	"disliked the children and treated them as a nuisance".
4	He was of the view that the matron knew about the
5	abuse, the sexual abuse, in relation to what was
6	happening to boys.
7	Stephen Behan, who was there from 1970 to 1974 said
8	she was "wicked, inhumane", and she would give "a verbal
9	beasting for bed-wetting".
10	Andrew described her as being "a typical old
11	battle-axe", who showed no kindness or care.
12	Other boys described how she treated or maltreated
13	children who had wet the bed.
14	One of the brothers who gave evidence,
15	Brother Douglas Welsh, recalled how the matron was
16	dismissed for her treatment of the boys, for shouting
17	and using derogatory language towards the children. He
18	told the inquiry that Brother
19	dismissed the matron within a day or two of his arrival
20	at St Joseph's when he heard about her way with
21	children, and Brother Douglas thought this was some time
22	in the mid-1970s.
23	So my Lady, if that body of evidence relating to the
24	matron is to be accepted, then it does not appear that
25	she was someone to whom the boys could turn to for any

comfort or support and, indeed, that in fact her own treatment of boys may at times have constituted abuse.

Can I then turn to the matter of sexual abuse.

It is perhaps to be noted that in their response to the section 21 notice, the order says that it has received allegations of sexual abuse for the period 1952 to 1953 and also dating back to the 1940s.

As your Ladyship may recollect from the evidence, there has been evidence relating to sexual abuse that can be derived from notes that were found dating back to 1956 and indeed suggesting that some form of investigation was conducted into allegations of sexual abuse at that time.

Looking to the evidence from applicants, one brother who has been implicated is Brother He was born on 1934 and was at St Joseph's from the late 1950s to the mid-1960s. Two applicants from the earlier period covered by the case study spoke to sexual abuse by this particular brother. Evidence was heard to the effect that Brother took Richard Kozub, who was there from 1957 to 1963, to an attic room as punishment for a misdemeanour, and when he asked Richard to pull down his trousers, he touched his private parts while he himself was masturbating. The brother then had this witness bend over the bed and he belted his bare bottom.

According to Richard Kozub, this happened on several occasions.

Jim, who was at St Joseph's from 1958 to 1962,

a similar period, said that on one occasion in

particular, he went to Brother room, where

explained "the facts of life", and put his hand

up the witness's trouser leg to make contact with his

private parts, and he also asked the witness to hold the

brother's penis.

Can I then look at the position of Brother Damien.

Again, there has been quite a lot of evidence in connection with this particular brother. He was born on 1922. He had spent time, it would appear, in Africa, and he was at St Joseph's as a teacher in particular from 1969 to 1979, a period of some ten years. A number of witnesses described a practice of Brother Damien's whereby he would masturbate by pulling the cords or tassels from his cassock that were attached to his penis as he walked around the classroom, quite blatantly, it would appear.

For example, Gerry, who was there from 1971 to 1976, described how Brother Damien would walk up and down between the desks, masturbating, and indeed he was nicknamed "the Wanker" by the boys. This witness also described how Damien would stand behind a locker and

1	masturbate while looking out over the boys in the
2	dormitory.
3	Kenny spoke of a particular occasion when
4	Brother Damien took hold of him in the dormitory area,
5	forcibly putting his hand down Kenny's pyjamas, and
6	Kenny sensing that Damien was trying to put his finger
7	into his anus.
8	Stephen Behan also described Brother Damien
9	masturbating in French classes describing that "he had
10	no compunction, absolutely no inhibitions".
11	John, like others, provided evidence of
12	Brother Damien masturbating under his cassock in class.
13	In relation to this practice, John said that there was
14	an investigation in around 1973 when three boys reported
15	Brother Damien's behaviour to the
16	Brother MMK John was called to see Brother MMK and
17	told Brother what Damien was doing, in particular
18	that he was masturbating in the classroom, and John
19	described Brother response to the effect that it
20	didn't matter and that what he said was "insignificant".
21	John went on to say that nothing appeared to change
22	as a result of this investigation and Brother Damien
23	continued to teach as normal.
24	Ronnie McEwan, in his evidence, spoke to a letter
25	written to him in his capacity as provincial from
	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

In that letter Brother referred to three boys having complained about Brother Damien's conduct around 1973/1974. He stated that the mother of one of the boys agreed that the accounts seemed to be exaggerated and was quite happy to drop the matter. But this, taken with John's evidence, appears to show that concerns about Damien's conduct were raised with the school at the time.

There does not appear to have been any report to outside agencies, including the police, although there was some police involvement much later, I think in 1994.

Can I say, my Lady, the order's section 21 response does suggest that the police were involved in 1973 but that is not borne out by the evidence.

Nigel spoke of a practice whereby Brother Damien would ask boys to come up to his desk, under the guise of perhaps speaking about the boys' homework, and he said that Damien would put his hand down the back of boys' trousers while having his other hand inside the pocket of his cassock, masturbating.

Nigel also said that Brother Damien arranged for a French pupil's bed to be close to his room -- this was when he was on dormitory duty -- and that most nights the French pupil would go into Damien's room for half

an hour or so and then simply go back to bed.

Perhaps the most extreme description of abuse by
Brother Damien came from Andrew. He described being
taken into Brother Damien's room on a regular basis to
the point that he would masturbate Damien and then
perform oral sex on him. He also described that, as
time went on, he was taken by Brother Damien to
different rooms in the school and abused, and he said
that on numerous occasions Brother Damien took
photographs of him naked.

Andrew also gave evidence of being taken to

Kinharvie House on three occasions and being raped there

by Damien and indeed by other brothers.

The other brother worth mentioning at this point is

Brother MFI . He was born on 1926 and he
was at St Joseph's from 1949 to 1977.

Thomas spoke of Brother asking him to remove his trousers and pants so he could show him how to put on an abdominal protector and jockstrap for cricket. He said that Brother was handling his private parts in carrying out this procedure and he repeated the process several times with Thomas being naked from the waist down for about 45 minutes.

But perhaps more seriously, Stephen Behan, who was at St Joseph's from 1970 to 1974, described being

violently beaten and raped by Brother who was supposed to be providing him with extra tuition.

Stephen told the inquiry that Brother raped him about six times and attempted to do so on another two occasions. On the final occasion that this happened,

Stephen recalled how he "lost it", as he put it, with him and he bit part of ear off.

Another brother against whom allegations have been made is Brother. He was born on 1903.

He was at St Joseph's from 1929 to 1931 and then later from the 1960s into the 1970s.

Thomas described how Brother would sit next to him in touch him on the thighs, very close to his genitals, and that he would put his arm around him and kiss him on the neck in quite a blatant fashion.

One day, another boy shouted at in class,

"Keep your hands to yourself, you pervert", and that's

when Thomas realised he was not the only one that

might have been interfering with.

Nigel said that Brother MFS, like Brother Damien, would take pupils behind his desk during class, under the guise of helping the boy with some work, and would have his left hand down the back of the boy's trousers and pants, fondling the boy's bottom. Nigel said this was a regular occurrence and it happened to a lot of the

1	other witnesses and other pupils in the class and that
2	it was something boys openly talked about because:
3	"it was happening to everybody or virtually
4	everybody."
5	Can I then turn to AKV. He was born on
6	1951 and he was at St Joseph's from 1973 to 1979.
7	Focusing first on Stephen Behan, he described how, after
8	he had been sexually abused by Brother He
9	attacked Brother AKV, as he was then called, when
10	Brother Akv tried to "feel him" subsequently.
11	Stephen told the inquiry that Brother watched
12	boys getting changed and:
13	"You made sure not to shower when he was around."
14	Nigel said that his brother was sexually abused by
15	Brother and there has been evidence of
16	Brother at taking groups of boys out drinking and
17	having them back in his room listening to music.
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	It appears
23	that he was
24	Scotland, the inquiry heard possibly to
25	from where Brother Douglas subsequently received

a telephone call in around 2008, which suggested that

Brother had died. This has never been confirmed

and, despite efforts being made, a death certificate for

him has not yet been obtained.

Looking at both schools, my Lady, if the evidence

Looking at both schools, my Lady, if the evidence relating to sexual abuse in particular is accepted, it might suggest that the Marist Brothers did not have appropriate systems in place to protect the children in their care.

While Rule 443 of the order, that's the 1960 version, set out that:

"Supervision should be more exact and careful in the dormitories. For this purpose there will be two brothers for each of the boys' dormitories."

The evidence suggests -- and this was accepted by Brendan Geary -- that this does not appear to have been observed.

The Germanus periods at St Columba's spanned over 20 years, and that in itself begs the question, if the evidence is accepted, why their practices could continue for so long.

My Lady, there has been positive evidence presented in connection with both schools. James, who was at St Columba's from 1965 to 1968, described the experience as broadly positive. He didn't experience anything

which caused him concern. It's perhaps interesting to note there are no other former pupils who have come forward covering the years that James was at the school. But the same witness also said he had very happy memories of his time at St Joseph's.

Another witness James, who was at St Joseph's from 1963 to 1969, said St Joseph's was a more positive experience than St Columba's, and he could not recall being subjected to any abuse other than receiving the belt.

These are but examples, but clearly an indication that it was perfectly possible, and indeed it did happen, that children could be provided with positive experiences at the schools.

My Lady, there's no doubt that many of the children who attended both schools went on to have fulfilling and successful lives. But in addition to that, there is evidence from some witnesses of the adverse impact, at the time and sometimes long-term, on them and their wider families that their childhood experiences had on them while in the care of the brothers.

Richard Kozub said that he was distrustful of authority and institutions, and indeed he gave an example of being on holiday in Malta with a group that included a 9-year-old boy about the same age he was when

1	ne went to St Joseph's, and:
2	" not being able to conceive how people would be
3	so harmful to such a fragile little creature."
4	Gerry spoke of how he feels that he has put a hard
5	shell around himself to prevent people from getting
6	close to him.
7	Edward and this was a common theme from a number
8	of witnesses spoke about carrying shame with them
9	from their experiences of abuse, and he went on to say:
10	"Even now, and nothing's going to change that,
11	I carry shame and fear and cowardice for not coming
12	forward. I think about this often."
13	A number of witnesses spoke of dealing with mental
14	health issues, which they attributed to their
15	experiences at the schools, and having had difficulties
16	with alcohol and/or drugs during periods of their lives
17	So overall, if that evidence is accepted, it appear
18	that the impact of abuse is something which has played
19	a part in the lives of some of the former pupils.
20	Can I then turn to evidence that has been presented
21	to the inquiry particularly from brothers. We've heard
22	evidence from ten brothers or former brothers who were
23	at the schools over the period covered in evidence,
2.4	sight of whom gave evidence in person, and two who had

25

statements read in.

Of these, all the brothers against whom allegations of abuse have been made denied abusing any children at the schools. Some said they had witnessed and/or administered corporal punishment, but nothing beyond that, and none of the brothers had at any time been aware of any sexual abuse.

Brother Ronnie McEwan, he was the former

United Kingdom Provincial, and he dealt within the order
with complaints, particularly between the years 1993 and
2009, and he also provided evidence.

had provided evidence that Ronnie McEwan and others had been present at St Columba's on an occasion in the late 1970s or early 1980s and Ronnie McEwan denied that. He said he never visited St Columba's during that period.

Can I say, my Lady, other persons mentioned by as having visited St Columba's have since written to the inquiry denying that they were ever at St Columba's.

Brother Colin Chalmers gave evidence. He is the general archivist of the Marist Brothers and he's based in Rome. He explained that the administrative archive dated back to the early 19th century. He said that every brother should have a file held in Rome and that he believed these have been made available to the inquiry, although there may still be documents of

interest to the inquiry which have not been sent, for example, letters relating to have permission to take his final vows.

So far as the position of the order is concerned, that essentially was spoken to on the final day of evidence by Brother Brendan Geary. He had been Provincial of the order until April of this year and is now in the process of being appointed as the order's safeguarder for Scotland.

Can I say, I can also confirm that the order has updated its section 21 response and indeed the information now provided will have to be taken into account.

Brendan Geary explained, in relation to records that what were at one time known as the annals, the annals became the daybooks, and the point is that the daybooks have been made available to the inquiry.

Brother Brendan, as I mentioned earlier, my Lady, sat through the evidence in the case study and he described that as one of the most difficult things he has done in his life as a Marist Brother. He accepted that the provisions relating to two brothers being in the dormitories had been there as a safeguarding provision and that on the evidence this practice had not been adhered to.

He also accepted that on the evidence, the rule, "Brothers are absolutely forbidden to strike their pupils", had not been adhered to at the schools.

He accepted that, on the evidence, there had been occasions when very young men went to teach, who were totally unqualified to teach, and that this had not been appropriate.

Brother Brendan also gave evidence that, having finished his theology studies in Ireland in 1977, he was at St Joseph's for six weeks and was told by one of the senior pupils at the school that Brother , had gone into one of the rooms of the senior pupils, shown him male pornographic magazines and asked the boy to masturbate him.

Brother Brendan said he had considered reporting this to the headmaster at the time, but didn't in case he was accused of being too familiar with senior students, which was against the rules. This is now covered in the updated section 21 response.

But this account perhaps gives an insight into how difficult it might have been for a child to report abuse, given that a young adult in Brother Brendan's position felt unable to do so at the time.

Brother Brendan wished to apologise profoundly to anyone who suffered abuse at the hands of the

1	Marist Brothers. Indeed, he went on to say, indeed
2	beyond that, anyone whose educational experience wasn't
3	what it should have been in terms of what should have
4	been provided, and that's leaving aside sexual abuse.
5	He went on to say that if there were any victims or
6	members of their families who would be open to meeting
7	with him, he would be happy to do that, to hear anything
8	that they want to say, and to listen, and to offer
9	a personal apology.
10	So my Lady, in conclusion, your Ladyship will have
11	to carefully consider all the evidence of the former
12	pupils, including the evidence relating to allegations
13	of both physical and sexual abuse, as well as the
14	accounts of the surviving brothers who were at the
15	schools and the accounts of the other witnesses and
16	your Ladyship will ultimately have to decide whether the
17	evidence of the applicants is accepted in relation to
18	the abusive practices spoken to in evidence and, if
19	accepted, whether there were systemic failures within
20	the order which allowed such practices to exist.
21	There are, of course, and that in
22	themselves perhaps do show that children were abused at

My Lady, those are my submissions.

both schools.

23

24

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LADY SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr MacAulay.

1	It's almost 11.15, and although it's a little
2	earlier than we would normally take the break, I think,
3	to give the stenographers a break from quite hard work
4	in noting a whole run of submissions, I'll take the
5	morning break now and we'll sit again just after 11.30.
6	(11.15 am)
7	(A short break)
8	(11.35 am)
9	LADY SMITH: I would now like to turn to Mr Scott to present
10	closing submissions on behalf of INCAS. Mr Scott.
11	Closing submissions by MR SCOTT
12	MR SCOTT: Thank you, my Lady.
13	Whereas this case study has been mainly about abuse
14	perpetrated on children who were in private education at
15	these two establishments, the primary focus for INCAS
16	and its members is survivors of abuse committed when
17	children were in care
18	LADY SMITH: Hang on, Mr Scott, children at independent
19	schools, independent boarding schools, are children in
20	care under my terms of reference.
21	MR SCOTT: They are, my Lady.
22	LADY SMITH: What do you mean?
23	MR SCOTT: I'm simply referring to the articles of
24	association for INCAS and its focus.
25	LADY SMITH: Sorry, what do you mean by "in care"?

1	MX Scott. Children whose parents were no longer alive and
2	were taken into care by the state.
3	LADY SMITH: Well, if we look at, for example, Smyllum, we
4	had quite a lot of evidence of children being placed
5	there voluntarily by parents and indeed charged money
6	for it.
7	MR SCOTT: It's a complex picture across the different
8	establishments, both state run and private. There were
9	different situations for different children. It was
10	simply a reference to the primary focus for INCAS,
11	my Lady.
12	LADY SMITH: Well, we'll leave it there, but, Mr Scott,
13	please be assured, so far as my interests are concerned
14	they extend to all children in residential institutions
15	that fall within the terms of reference. Boarding
16	schools are expressly mentioned in the terms of
17	reference as a type of institution that I require to
18	look into for, I think, very good reasons.
19	MR SCOTT: Of course, my Lady, I clearly don't quarrel with
20	that at all. It's simply a question of the term of
21	reference for the inquiry are in some respects broader
22	than those of the memorandum and articles in relation to
23	INCAS.
24	LADY SMITH: I see. Thank you.
25	MR SCOTT: The position of many children abused in care was

different to some of those in this case study because many of those in care had no family outside and therefore even the possibility of refuge or rescue, temporary or otherwise, was impossible rather than remote.

The heightened responsibility of the state for those in care, as I tried to describe just a short time ago, endures. INCAS recognises, however, that there can be no league tables of trauma or suffering, comparisons are invidious, with the abuse of each individual very much a deeply personal experience as well as part of the wider picture.

As we heard in the schools in this case study, the experience of these boys was all too familiar. Even a loving and well-intentioned family was no barrier to abuse. Of course, we heard something of the movement of abused children, part of the complex patchwork I was referring to, in the evidence of two applicants.

James gave evidence in May 2018 regarding his time at Nazareth House and his statement, insofar as relevant to this case study, was read in on Day 162.

In addition, the witness Dexter gave evidence in November 2017 about his time in Smyllum, but what he experienced at St Columba's was read into evidence also on Day 162.

In addition to his evidence of abuse there, he also explained the trauma and isolation, additional isolation, of unexplained and unwanted uprooting. This is relevant to issues about the widespread nature of abuse that seems more than coincidental when experienced and sustained across separate locations under the same order, across different orders or organisations, across care or private establishments, across international borders and across decades.

Before continuing, my Lady, I wish to acknowledge the attendance of Brother Brendan Geary during this case study. The survivors appreciate his presence to listen to their testimony and are glad that he has been able to hear the truth first-hand for himself. It clearly informed his evidence on 25 October.

There was no "Yes, but" moment, such as he referred to in the article which I mentioned in my opening statement on behalf of INCAS, and his profound apology is significant and is likely to help some survivors.

The evidence in this case study has demonstrated significant and inexplicable failings by the Marists, even including inexplicable failings in more recent times, and I'm thinking of the admitted long delay in contacting the police regarding Edward.

Despite this, the community has also sought in its

1	approach to this inquiry to respect the central concepts
2	of responsibility, accountability and transparency,
3	which were at the heart of this year's Vatican Summit on
4	abuse and at the heart of your Ladyship's work.
5	The next part of my submissions is updated slightly
6	or needs updating slightly. It says:
7	"No doubt the amended section 21 response, which is
8	not available as at [Friday], will reflect these
9	principles and update, amend and expand on the
10	community's previous responses."
11	Ms MacLeod pointed out this morning that the updated
12	section 21 response had gone through the redaction
13	process yesterday and was now available on Delium, so
14	I had an opportunity to read through it rather quickly
15	this morning.
16	My Lady, education has always been at the heart of
17	the work of the Marist Brothers. Their founder,
18	Marcellin Champagnat, said:
19	"We aim at something better. We want to educate
20	them, to instruct them in their duty, to teach them to
21	practice it, to give them a Christian spirit and
22	attitudes, and to form them to religious habits and the
23	virtues possessed by a good Christian and a good
24	citizen."
25	He said also:

"To bring up children properly, we must love them and love them all equally."

Apart from any condemnation for the community which will rightly follow the work of this inquiry, these words of the order's founder must leave a bitter taste, given how far from his thoughts and ideals has been the experience of survivors.

The abusers and those that allowed the abuse or the abusers to continue and to continue unpunished in their abuse have tarnished some of the reputation and good work of Marcellin Champagnat and his Little Brothers of Mary.

"Help us, St Columba's College", a message,

I suggest, my Lady, of hope and desperation put into
a bottle found by the sea in Largs. The traditional,
and often the only, means of communication by castaways.

We heard of this episode in Billy's evidence on Day 163
and also in the read-in evidence of James on Day 166.

In a very real sense the boys in these schools were castaways. Cast away from family and friends, placed in fearful, heavy and violent places where every effort was made to create and maintain an atmosphere of isolation, akin to that of the castaway. None of the love espoused by Marcellin Champagnat.

Abuse was at the centre of school life for many boys

but abuse in an even more terrifying context of near absolute control.

And that, I think, perhaps reflects the wider terms of reference that your Ladyship was referring to earlier.

Outgoing mail to family was monitored and censored.

Running away was punished rather than causing concern and enquiry as to why. People on the outside kept from knowing the truth by a combination of suppression, intimidation, ridicule of stories of abuse, and also abiding faith and trust in the church. Examples perhaps of the various types of clericalism also mentioned in Brother Brendan's article, the imposition of force to violate the conscience and bodies of the weakest.

These boys saw themselves as castaways and tried in the only way they could to reach out for help. The answer to their plea? The police laughing with their abusers, worse off even than before their efforts because of how easily they could see that their cry for help was dismissed, no doubt exacerbated and assisted by clericalism.

Turning then to questions of facts which

your Ladyship should find or could find established on
the evidence heard in this chapter. The main headings
are again, sadly, all too familiar.

Evidence of institutional abuse, I suggest, or a culture of abuse which is supported by several witnesses. Once more, abuse described by individuals of different backgrounds, ages, residents at different times, some unknown to each other. Abuse carried out by several abusers, not merely one or two, taking place over many years.

I suggest the following findings in fact, my Lady.

So far as general atmosphere is concerned, it seems from most of the evidence that the atmosphere in these establishments was very far from nurturing. There was no love felt by many of the boys. The schools were cold, controlled, oppressive places with little or no nurture, but rather permanent dread for many who lived there.

Hate and fear as opposed to love was at the heart of the schools for these boys and even the monks who were not involved in abuse, some of whom were good men trying to do their best, could not compensate for what was done by those who abused boys in their care.

Bullying was rife, perhaps even encouraged, with prefects often among the worst, whether by design, accident or encouragement in terms of their bullying of other boys.

Excessive use of alcohol seems also to have been

T	a noticeable leature, and
2	LADY SMITH: Which brothers do you have in mind when you
3	refer to the excessive use of alcohol?
4	MR SCOTT: My Lady, I think it was a feature in relation to
5	more than one.
6	LADY SMITH: MEU, certainly.
7	MR SCOTT: Certainly in relation to
8	LADY SMITH: Are you thinking of the picture of the brothers
9	retiring to have a pint or two on an almost nightly
10	basis, I think at St Joseph's, anyway?
11	MR SCOTT: Yes, my Lady.
12	There was evidence also, my Lady, of
13	Brother Germanus targeting boys for abuse who were more
14	vulnerable and not happy in their home life, further
15	compounding their misery.
16	So far as education is concerned, the education of
17	which we have heard in this case study was private, and
18	that assists in demonstrating the insidious and
19	pervasive nature of childhood abuse. Even in education
20	threat and violence played a part and I am thinking,
21	apart from the general atmosphere, of a boy being belted
22	for getting his times tables wrong.
23	For all that education was the basis of their care,
24	it seems that teaching was not a priority to the extent
25	of ensuring that there were relevant qualifications and

experience for all teaching staff and, as your Ladyship highlighted during some of the evidence, many of those who had the care of the boys were themselves very young men.

We heard complaints of poor education with little regard for boys achieving their academic potential.

Turning then to control, discipline and punishment. The oppressive atmosphere of the schools was dominated, for some boys at least, by acts of physical violence and threat by which the abusers and staff either sought or actually exercised control and discipline, albeit what we heard, as Mr MacAulay said, went well beyond what could be ever described as reasonable chastisement, even in those days of corporal punishment in schools.

Assaults taking place with little or no
justification offered or required. Arbitrary violence
involved assaults and beatings of various sorts with and
without implements. The belt, being a particular
feature, used not simply to strike the hands but
evidence of it being used targeted at the wrists, for
example, but also other parts of the body.

Other implements and items, for example golf balls and dusters, and mass beltings and mass punishments were a notable feature.

Bed-wetting was mentioned in evidence and the

humiliation and punishment of those who wet their beds, a feature in earlier case studies, was part of this case study also.

Turning then to sexual abuse. The inquiry has heard evidence of serious sexual abuse. Alarmingly, it appears that aspects of inappropriate sexual activity were carried out openly. Abusers who seemingly felt no need to make much effort at all to conceal their actions, proclivities and intentions. Grooming was a feature. Sexual abuse included indecent groping and touching but also, significantly, more serious sexual activity up to and including rape.

Boys were told or induced to engage in inappropriate sexual activity with other boys, a further aggravation of the abuse of innocent young boys with the obvious purpose of gratification for the abuser.

Awareness of and response to abuse. There was clear evidence from which your Ladyship would be entitled to make a finding that the abuse was known about, mainly through what the survivors say they told others at the time and what appears to have been an open and obvious atmosphere of intimidation, threat and violence.

Abuse was reported by survivors at the time or by some survivors. Boys complained to others within the institution and on occasion tried to reach out beyond

T	its walls. Their complaints appear not to have been
2	pursued or certainly not pursued sufficiently by those
3	to whom they were made and it seems that abusers and
4	their colleagues succeeded in making sure that the few
5	complaints which reached the outside world were
6	discredited and disbelieved.
7	Boys were groomed, but it seems that parents and
8	others may also have been groomed in this way too,
9	albeit to an extent there may simply have been reliance
10	on the trusting attitude towards the church, so the
11	abusers were able to rely on general respect for the
12	church.
13	LADY SMITH: That sounds somewhat like echoes of the
14	observations you made about the dangers of clericalism
15	in your opening submission, Mr Scott; is that what
16	you're thinking of?
17	MR SCOTT: It is indeed, my Lady, yes.
18	LADY SMITH: I have noted since then, when I looked at that
19	a little further, that Pope Francis went as far as
20	describing clericalism as a perversion and at the root
21	of many evils in the church because of the elitist and
22	exclusivist vision that it perpetuates.
23	MR SCOTT: It's something that increasingly appears to be
24	recognised as part of the picture, my Lady.
25	There was evidence of bloody sheets in one

1 particular case, but no apparent enquiry into the cause. Even when an internal investigation took place into 2 3 allegations by three boys in the 1970s, it is hard to see that as a serious attempt to ascertain the true 4 extent of the abuse. 5 6 As acknowledged in the amended section 21 response, 7 nothing at all seems to have been done or recorded as 8 a consequence of these relevant allegations, and as 9 Mr MacAulay said, the suggestion of the police being 10 informed seems at odds with the evidence. 11 On this matter, I was also thinking of the evidence on Day 168 of the letter put to Ronnie McEwan, but 12 Mr MacAulay has quoted that and I will not do so again. 13

On this matter, I was also thinking of the evidence on Day 168 of the letter put to Ronnie McEwan, but Mr MacAulay has quoted that and I will not do so again. Again, a suggestion of the excessive and unjustified reliance on trust and respect for the church to encourage thoughts of exaggeration or even distortion.

Details of the internal investigation in 1956 are even more sparse, but taken together, it is impossible for the community to claim complete ignorance.

My Lady, those are the submissions on behalf of INCAS regarding findings in fact. Once again, I thank my Lady and the inquiry team, especially Mr MacAulay and Ms MacLeod, for the thorough but sensitive manner in which all those who have come forward have been treated.

LADY SMITH: Thank you very much, Mr Scott.

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1	Could I now turn to representation for the
2	Lord Advocate and I think I can see Ms Lawrie is here.
3	When you're ready, Ms Lawrie.
4	Closing submissions by MS LAWRIE
5	MS LAWRIE: Thank you, my Lady. I'm grateful for this
6	opportunity to make a closing submission to the inquiry
7	on behalf of the Lord Advocate.
8	During the course of the present case study, the
9	inquiry has heard evidence of the physical, sexual and
10	emotional abuse of children who were pupils within
11	residential care establishments run by the
12	Marist Brothers at St Joseph's College, Dumfries, and
13	St Columba's College, Largs.
14	Evidence has been provided to the inquiry that some
15	of this abuse was reported to and thereafter
16	investigated by the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal
17	Service, often shortened to COPFS. Indeed, the inquiry
18	has heard evidence that prosecutorial action was
19	subsequently taken by COPFS
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21	Based on the evidence provided to the inquiry
22	
23	I submit on behalf of the Lord Advocate
24	that the inquiry would be entitled to make the following
25	findings in fact.

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that criminal proceedings were raised against individual in respect of offences involving the sexual abuse of former pupils of St Joseph's College, Dumfries. Those proceedings were ultimately discontinued due to the ill-health of the accused.

My Lady, in conclusion, may I take this opportunity to reiterate the Lord Advocate's continuing commitment to, first, supporting the work of the inquiry and to contributing both positively and constructively to its work and, second, to ensuring the fair, effective and rigorous prosecution of crime in the public interest for all members of society, including the most vulnerable.

Those are my submissions, my Lady.

1	LADY SMITH: Thank you very much.
2	Can I now turn to representation for the Chief
3	Constable of Police Scotland. Ms van der Westhuizen,
4	when you're ready?
5	Closing submissions by MS van der WESTHUIZEN
6	MS VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Thank you, my Lady.
7	My Lady, Police Scotland is grateful for the
8	opportunity to make this closing statement in respect of
9	the inquiry's hearing in relation to the
10	Marist Brothers.
11	During the hearings into this aspect of phase 4, the
12	inquiry has heard testimony from survivors who have
13	experienced abuse within establishments operated by the
14	Marist Brothers at St Joseph's College, Dumfries, and
15	St Columba's College, Largs.
16	Both schools have previously been the subject of
17	investigations by the legacy Dumfries & Galloway and
18	Strathclyde Police forces and, more recently, by
19	Police Scotland.
20	Police Scotland would like to acknowledge the extent
21	and impact of the abuse experienced by those survivors
22	and indeed all survivors of childhood abuse across
23	Scotland.
24	Police Scotland would like to take this opportunity
25	to reassure survivors, the inquiry and the people of

1	Scotland that it is fully committed to thoroughly
2	investigating all forms of child abuse, regardless of
3	when or where the abuse happened or who was involved.
4	During this part of phase 4, Police Scotland has
5	assisted the inquiry by providing all relevant material
6	relating to investigations into abuse within
7	establishments operated by the Marist Brothers.
8	In addition, on Friday, 25 October 2019, the serving
9	police officer Detective Inspector Lynsey Watters
10	provided evidence to the inquiry regarding an
11	investigation she conducted during 2015/2016 into the
12	death of Aldo Moroni.
13	Aldo, who was a pupil at St Columba's School, Largs,
14	died on 25 February 1980. The cause of death was
15	recorded as septicaemia.
16	The creation of the single police service in
17	Scotland provided an opportunity to consider the
18	policing response to child abuse and enhance the policy
19	coordination and operational response. Each of
20	Police Scotland's local policing divisions has a public
21	protection unit which contains officers trained and
22	experienced in the investigation of recent and
23	non-recent child abuse offences, whilst the National
24	Child Abuse Investigation Unit provides additional

support for complex investigations.

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As your Ladyship is aware, officers from the National Child Abuse Investigation Unit are currently conducting investigations into the non-recent abuse within establishments operated by the Marist Brothers.

Police Scotland's engagement with survivor support
groups and statutory partners has significantly informed
the development of its information resources on
reporting abuse to the police. For example,
Police Scotland has recently launched the "Information
for Adult Survivors of Childhood Abuse" animation film,
which complements an existing information leaflet for
adult survivors of childhood abuse and information on
Police Scotland's website.

These resources aim to provide survivors with information and enable them to make an informed choice about whether or not they wish to report abuse to the police, whilst at the same time ensuring they are signposted to relevant support services.

In addition, Police Scotland will continue to work with survivors, survivor support services and statutory partners to continuously improve the services it provides.

Finally, while resource assignment, investigative practices and policies around the investigation of child abuse have advanced considerably over the years,

1	Police Scotland provides an assurance that it will apply
2	the knowledge acquired and any lessons to be learned
3	during the course of this inquiry to further enhance its
4	organisational learning and service provision to
5	survivors.
6	Unless I can be of further assistance, my Lady,
7	that's the closing statement on behalf of
8	Police Scotland.
9	LADY SMITH: That's very helpful. I have looked at the film
10	on the website and would congratulate the police on
11	putting it together. I hope that people do find it
12	helpful; they should do.
13	MS VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: I'm grateful, my Lady.
14	LADY SMITH: I'd like to turn to the Scottish Ministers
15	representation, please. Ms O'Neill, when you're ready.
16	Closing submissions by MS O'NEILL
17	MS O'NEILL: My Lady, the Scottish Ministers welcome the
18	opportunity to make a closing submission. I would adopt
19	the written submission that has been lodged with the
20	inquiry.
21	Section 1 of that written submission describes the
22	Scottish Ministers' interest in the inquiry, which has
23	been represented to the inquiry before now. Section 2
24	deals with the reasons why, as before, the
25	Scottish Ministers do not actively participate in the

taking of evidence from witnesses or the putting of questions to individual witnesses. But section 2 also acknowledges, on behalf of the Scottish Ministers, the evidence that has been given by applicants of very serious physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect suffered by them as children in care.

The Ministers also acknowledge the evidence given by individual applicants as to the poor quality of the educational provision that was made for them.

Submissions have been made by me previously on behalf of the Ministers as to the approach that the inquiry may wish to take in due course in examining inspection regimes and the regulation of independent schools, including boarding schools, and those submissions apply equally to this case study as to the case study concerning the Benedictine Order.

Section 3 concerns the pre-legislative consultation exercise on redress. My Lady, it is perhaps unsurprising, given the particular timing of this case study, that evidence was heard from several applicants about their views on a future statutory redress scheme.

I confirm, my Lady, that the evidence of those applicants has been specifically drawn to the attention of those in the Scottish Government who are engaged in the pre-legislative consultation exercise on that

T	Screme.
2	Again, as has been discussed previously, the
3	consultation period closes on 25 November, and no final
4	decision has been made about the approach of the
5	proposed bill on the scope of the proposed scheme or the
6	eligibility criteria that will be applied.
7	My Lady, all those with an interest, including those
8	who have already give evidence to this inquiry, are
9	encouraged to make their views known during the
10	consultation period and directly to those who are
11	dealing with the consultation exercise.
12	LADY SMITH: Am I to take it from what you've just said
13	that, so far as applicants who have given evidence,
14	including their views on the proposed scheme are
15	concerned, they don't need to separately make
16	representations, but what they've said has been
17	effectively conveyed to those collating responses?
18	MS O'NEILL: What they have said has been conveyed to those
19	collating responses. I think, my Lady, if they were
20	able to provide formal responses to the consultation
21	exercise, that would assist those dealing with the
22	consultation, but I emphasise their views have been
23	conveyed to those who are dealing with the consultation.
24	LADY SMITH: Good, thank you.
25	MS O'NEILL: My Lady, the same questions arise about the

advance payment scheme and I'm very conscious that evidence has been given by applicants about the scope of the advance payment scheme. That evidence has been directly communicated to the Scottish Government team responsible for the scheme, and that evidence and the eligibility criteria are under active consideration.

My Lady, the last item I wish to address is protection of vulnerable groups. On 4 October, the applicant John Christopher McCall referred in his evidence to the Protection of Vulnerable Groups Scheme and made certain criticisms of the scheme.

Again, the inquiry may be aware of this, but the Ministers would ask the inquiry to note that there is currently before the Scottish Parliament the Disclosure Scotland Bill. That bill was introduced in the Scottish Parliament on 12 June 2019 and is currently at stage 1 of its parliamentary passage.

The bill's provisions, if enacted, will make substantial changes to the legal regimes that regulate the disclosure of criminal convictions and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups Scheme. The inquiry may in due course wish to have further information about the bill's provisions and indeed the bill may be enacted before the inquiry concludes its work.

Those are the submissions for the Ministers.

1	LADY SMITH: Thank you very much.
2	I turn to the representation of Mr MFZ
3	Dean of Faculty.
4	Closing submissions by MR JACKSON
5	MR JACKSON: Thank you, my Lady.
6	My Lady has heard the evidence of Mr MFZ and,
7	of course, has the written submission and the last thing
8	I want to do is simply repeat all of that to my Lady.
9	What I do want to do is to emphasise one or two
10	particular points.
11	Mr position is perhaps a little unusual in
12	proceedings of this kind because his clear position
13	is that he has never, ever been at that particular
14	school, and indeed, until much, much later, had never
15	heard of it.
16	He has, of course, had almost a lifelong connection
17	with the order and associated charity, and that is very,
18	very clear, but his position is that that part of the
19	order's estate was somewhere he had never, ever entered.
20	In that context, there are two things of some
21	importance. One is his age at the time. He would have
22	been more or less a university student aged 20. It is
23	not entirely clear what reason he would ever have had to
24	be in that particular school. More to the point perhaps
25	is that there is no. as far as I'm aware, record of him

1	ever being there at any time.
2	My Lady has quite extensive records, daybooks,
3	et cetera. One might have expected that somewhere in
4	all of that his name would appear. It does not.
5	I don't mean necessarily his name would appear in the
6	context of the events which are being described or on
7	those occasions, but he is portrayed as being a regular
8	person who went into those premises. It would be
9	expected that somewhere in all those records we would
10	find his name and I think I am safe in saying that that
11	does not happen at all.
12	LADY SMITH: I see entirely what you're saying, but
13	of course we didn't have any evidence about the criteria
14	that applied to what went into the daybook and what
15	didn't; some of the comments are quite random.
16	MR JACKSON: I don't make too much of that, simply to say to
17	my Lady that it is certainly noteworthy that we never
18	find any record of him being in that place.
19	What is much more important, in my submission, is to
20	look at the context in which he is said to be there.
21	He is described as being the stepfather of Aldo Moroni.
22	There is, I suggest to you, no basis for that. But in
23	particular, that is in the consideration of the other
24	witness who gave evidence under another name being the
25	mother of that child. Mr MacAulay says and with this

1	I agree
2	LADY SMITH: That's Barbara.
3	MR JACKSON: Yes, I'm sorry, my Lady, that's Barbara.
4	Mr MacAulay says, and with this of course, I agree,
5	that is clearly wrong. His submission to you is, and
6	you've heard her evidence, and I suggest she was a very
7	impressive witness, that she was and could not be that
8	mother.
9	I agree with that. But I ask the question: if
10	that is so clearly wrong, why does that not apply
11	equally to Mr because they're both named in that
12	particular context?
13	But the matter goes further and here I think there
14	is a logical deduction which can be made. When one
15	asks, as indeed I think was asked and common sense would
16	ask, how does Mr who was never there, get
17	involved at all in this? One possibility is that that
18	has happened because of a much later
19	as seems to have been the case,
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22	is Barbara and that becomes the mother and stepfather.
23	The logical question to ask is: is that a coincidence,
24	that when they're naming him and that lady as the
25	stepfather and mother they are undoubtedly, fully

accepted, clearly wrong in that, in terms of at least the mother? It seems too big a coincidence that many years later, they should both which has something to do with the Marist Brothers in a general sense and end up in this situation as being named in that way. That cannot simply be a coincidence.

It goes further: Aldo's actual parents were involved and, in particular, after he died. They were, so the records show, at his funeral, as one would expect, and as far as we can ever be aware, Mr was not there. The death -- and you have this -- was registered by the actual father, so no doubt therefore that the link which is being made to Barbara and Mr as mother and stepfather is wrong. That link is wrong.

Of course, I'm aware of one other legal principle.

Witnesses, particularly children, speaking to events
long ago, can get some things wrong and yet still be
getting some things correct. That is the inevitable
principle of our law. But the interesting thing -- and
I emphasise this -- is that a number of witnesses make
this erroneous link. That adds weight to the suggestion
that this starts with the later and then
tragically acquires a life of its own.

Had it only been one child, only one mention of the erroneous link as stepfather, which I suggest cannot be

1	tenable, then that might have been one thing. But in
2	a strange way, it is, in my submission, strange that
3	that is mentioned a number of occasions. Why would that
4	wrong link be made on a number of occasions if it's not
5	because of the link which I have suggested?
6	So this is not a matter and I know the inquiry
7	often and very properly will accept very clearly the
8	evidence of those who have been abused and that is
9	entirely right, but where the context of the evidence is
10	clearly erroneous, then there should be the greatest
11	hesitation in accepting that other part of it as being
12	accurate.
13	LADY SMITH: Of course there was only one witness, whose
14	statement was read in, who mentioned Barbara as being
15	the person who was Aldo's mother. Nobody else mentioned
16	her.
17	MR JACKSON: But the question still arises: where would that
18	come from at all, when it is clear, as I think this
19	inquiry will accept, that whatever else is true in this
20	case, Barbara is not Aldo's mother? That's quite clear.
21	LADY SMITH: Mr MacAulay made his position quite clear on
22	that, but separately quite a number of witnesses have
23	said that the man that they have
24	a recollection of attending at St Columba's was
25	MFZ

7	MR DACKSON. Indeed, and I have got no reason to dispute
2	that there was a man attending there on
3	occasions. That is quite possible.
4	LADY SMITH: I can see that and, from what we have seen,
5	that might be the answer to this conundrum, if conundrum
6	it be.
7	MR JACKSON: Well, I say it is certainly a conundrum it be.
8	Clearly I am not saying who was there and who wasn't
9	there, but I'm saying that the link to
10	the person who was there cannot be accepted and there
11	can certainly be, at the very least, no positive finding
12	of that standing, as my Lady has put it, the conundrum.
13	Because Mr and I know people of all
14	backgrounds do terrible things, but he is a professional
15	man who's never been otherwise accused of anything like
16	this, of any behaviour of this nature. He is, and I say
17	this, but it's stating the obvious, devastated by it,
18	absolutely devastated.
19	This inquiry, in my submission, and this is in our
20	submission, should not leave any cloud hanging over him
21	whatsoever because, in my submission, there is
22	absolutely no basis to do that when the evidence is
23	analysed not just witnesses say it, but when it's
24	analysed in the context of what is clearly an erroneous
25	link, not just with him but with Barbara, which we all

7	accept could not be a proper link.
2	So on that basis, the written submission, and
3	I emphasise it, is to make it clear that there is no
4	basis for this individual having a cloud hanging over
5	him because of these very, very serious allegations.
6	I hope that's a very clear submission, my Lady. It
7	just focuses what's in our written submission and if
8	I can help any further then of course I will try to do
9	that.
10	LADY SMITH: That's very helpful. I have no other
11	questions. Thank you.
12	Can I now turn to representation for the order, for
13	the Marist Brothers. Mr Brown, I think you're going to
14	present that.
15	Closing submissions by MR BROWN
16	MR BROWN: Thank you, my Lady.
17	My Lady has a relatively detailed written submission
18	and I don't propose to cover all of the ground that's
19	set out in that or to read it out, but I would formally
20	adopt it as part of what is submitted.
21	May I begin by repeating what was said in my opening
22	statement, which is to say publicly and unequivocally
23	that it is accepted that abuse of a horrific kind
24	occurred at both of these schools. It is accepted that
25	the response contemporaneously was inadequate. It is

accepted that there must have been signs of at least something untoward that were not acted on, whether because it was a different, a more innocent time, whether it was because, as Brother Brendan said of his own experience of hearing a contemporaneous account about with the same of the same o

As my Lady observed in response to Mr MacAulay, there plainly was a chilling or a silencing effect and it plainly wasn't easy for these boys to come forward.

It is beyond doubt that in all of these, there are failings and they're failings of a significant nature. They are compounded by being repeated across both schools. Finally, it is acknowledged, as the written submission says, that however well-intentioned was the more recent engagement with victims, in some cases it is quite clear that's been a source of further distress, and for that and for all of these failings, I repeat publicly and formally the profound apology that has been tendered.

In relation to my Lady's general approach to the evidence, I find myself in entire agreement with Mr MacAulay. It is a matter for my Lady the extent to which she finds it necessary to go into every piece of evidence and make specific findings. The

Marist Brothers take the position, for reasons connected with the wider purpose of this inquiry, that they will not question any victim's direct account, because to do so would be entirely inconsistent with their own approach to these matters of trying, however belatedly, to bring some closure, and would be counterproductive to the work of the inquiry.

Clearly, there are abusers here.

there is evidence which is, relatively speaking, overwhelming. It's beyond doubt, for example, that, were Germanus alive, he would be prosecuted and convicted. It is beyond doubt, I think, that the same is true of Damien.

No doubt there's a sliding scale. It is invidious -- and the reason I made no mention of specific examples in the written submission is that it is invidious to pick some out lest there be an unintended implication that others are not to be believed. So the Marist Brothers simply say it's a matter for your Ladyship, but they acknowledge, as they must, the compelling nature of passages of the evidence.

The one exception to that is the Aldo Moroni chapter. Again, as I foreshadowed in the opening

submission, and the reason a different position is taken
on that, is because it's perceived as being harmful to
allow the erroneous belief to be perpetuated.
There may be strands to this, and I'll come back to
perhaps the less dramatic
LADY SMITH: When you're talking about an erroneous belief,
what are you talking about? The evidence that Aldo was
physically and emotionally abused or the suggestions
that his death was attributable to a Marist Brother or
Brothers?
MR BROWN: The latter, my Lady, and particularly the
suggestion that he was in some way beaten to death.
I'll come back to the former point if I may,
my Lady, but in relation to that, I have set out for
my Lady in the numbered sub-paragraphs at paragraph 9 of
the written submission the fine detail of the
documentary evidence.
The dates and times are beyond dispute. The
contemporaneous recorded findings are beyond dispute.
I emphasise that there isn't even a medical theory here.
There isn't even a medical theory that if there had been
this sort of an injury inflicted by violence, then this
would be the mechanism of death.
What we do have is the volvulus or loop in the
intestine which, so far as the retrospective report

1	indicates, which could very clearly have caused the
2	whole presentation. One can see how it could be
3	misinterpreted as appendicitis, an appendectomy
4	indicated the appendix was, it seems, was normal, and
5	then there seems to be have been a very sharp
6	deterioration and the onset of septicaemia.
7	LADY SMITH: There was also evidence of a viral infection
8	MR BROWN: Indeed so, my Lady.
9	LADY SMITH: ongoing. The little boy must have felt
10	very, very ill before he died.
11	MR BROWN: Yes. And there's reference to certain other
12	injuries, I think to the oesophagus, but at least the
13	hypothesis is that those were agonal and incurred in the
14	course of death.
15	So clearly, he was gravely ill. What we have of the
16	contemporaneous or recorded history from the first
17	post-mortem report recounts a history consistent with
18	that, of him being unwell, intermittent abdominal pain,
19	pyrexia, anorexia not having eaten over the course of
20	about a fortnight into Inverclyde on 25 February,
21	reasonably and understandably appendicitis being the
22	working theory, surgery following, and a sharp decline
23	and an emergency transfer to Yorkhill.
24	In general, I think all of our collective experience
25	is that the conspiracy is less likely than the cock-up,

1	but taking them both in order, it respectfully seems to
2	me to be vanishingly unlikely that all of these doctors,
3	from a general practitioner, presumably, on an
4	outpatient basis, first of all, because we're told that
5	he was prescribed penicillin from Inverclyde Hospital,
6	and certainly to Yorkhill, where they see the sickest
7	children on a daily basis, and where they must be taken
8	to be acutely aware of the signs of non-accidental
9	injury, which tragically we see regularly enough in the
10	courts it's vanishingly unlikely that there was
11	something there that was missed.
12	LADY SMITH: Well, they missed the volvulus, it would seem,
13	at Inverclyde.
14	MR BROWN: Indeed so, my Lady, but that's not something that
15	would necessarily be apparent on non-surgical
16	investigation. Clearly, having performed the
17	appendectomy, what seems to be a reasonable working
18	hypothesis
19	LADY SMITH: He did undergo surgery.
20	MR BROWN: He did, my Lady.
21	A little knowledge is perhaps more dangerous than
22	none. I'm certainly not in a position to say that one
23	would expect to observe that in the course of an
24	appendectomy. And one can see in the particular context
25	of appendectomy that it is seen as a surgery more often

1	attempted on a precautionary basis because the loss of
2	a appendix doesn't cause any detriment and a burst
3	appendix can be fatal. One can see from what we know of
4	the classic symptoms of appendicitis that the pyrexia
5	and the abdominal pain might indeed give a false
6	positive for that.
7	What we don't know is what was the gap in time

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between the end of the appendectomy, the sharp decline, and what seems to have been really just a futile attempt to save him at Yorkhill.

But the point I make, my Lady, is that if this was a traumatic injury, if this was the result of a beating to death, which is how it's being characterised, then it's vanishingly unlikely, I suggest, that all of these doctors missed all of the signs of that.

I do draw particular attention --

LADY SMITH: I don't need to work out the particular process between symptoms of acute appendicitis, which actually proved not to be acute appendicitis at all, when the twisting of the intestine, the volvulus, actually happened, but it's pretty plain from the report that was obtained in 2016 that, whilst those two expert paediatric and perinatal pathologists would go so far as offering -- I think it's really being offered as a likely course of events, it was an initial volvulus,

1	mechanical obstruction, abdominal pain, vomiting and the
2	tearing of the oesophagus during vomiting, possibly
3	because it was so violent, I think, would explain the
4	entirety of the presentation, all exacerbated by a viral
5	infection.
6	MR BROWN: Indeed so, my Lady.
7	It's not necessary, as my Lady observes, for there
8	to be very detailed forensic findings, unless my Lady
9	thinks it would be appropriate. For my purposes it's
10	sufficient to say what it's not, which is the
11	consequence of a beating to death.
12	LADY SMITH: But I can't ignore the evidence of what I've
13	already referred to broadly as bruising, previous
14	bleeding into the skin, which is stated to be such as to
15	be traumatic in origin.
16	MR BROWN: Of course it could, my Lady, and what we're not
17	given, understandably, is any real feel for what sort of
18	bruising it was, where it was.
19	LADY SMITH: No.
20	MR BROWN: Of course one would get bruising in the
21	colloquial sense from, for example, the taking of blood.
22	LADY SMITH: Well, I don't think we'll start speculating
23	about that, Mr Brown. We can go as far as identifying
24	that a skin biopsy was taken and it showed
25	haemosiderin-laden macrophages, which in ordinary speak

7	are signs of brutsing.
2	MR BROWN: Indeed, my Lady.
3	LADY SMITH: It may be that we're not told exactly where
4	because that's not been recorded at the time, but the
5	details of the biopsy and the results of the biopsy are
6	still available.
7	MR BROWN: My Lady asked, and I said I would come back,
8	which I now do, about the evidence that there was
9	certainly ill-treatment of this boy.
10	The two are not inconsistent. It's entirely
11	possible that he was hit by Germanus in the manner
12	described and then contemporaneously in time, but
13	without any causal connection, suffered the medical
14	process that we've been discussing.
15	So it doesn't follow that because the wider theory
16	is debunked that there's nothing in any of it. My Lady,
17	as is always the case, has to follow the evidence and
18	has to consider what is acceptable and reliable and
19	what's not. There is a body of evidence to that effect,
20	that there was certainly some sort of an incident.
21	As I've observed in the written submission, it seems
22	quite unlikely there would be no trace of something as
23	dramatic as was described, of him being carried out with
24	a blanket over his head and the doctor attending.
25	There's no record of that from anywhere. But that

doesn't mean that the essential truth of perhaps there being some sort of disturbance and some sort of physical chastisement couldn't be true. Certainly, given the evidence of other witnesses, it wouldn't be seen as something that was surprisingly out of character for Germanus.

So my Lady has that evidence and if she is persuaded by it, then an appropriate finding would follow. And really, for my part, all I'm anxious to do is to try to dispel this deeply held belief -- and I acknowledge how deeply held it is -- that something far more sinister happened here.

As my Lady will be aware, there's guilt and shame enough for many lifetimes for what was clearly and provably done here. So the extent to which there's any marginal reputational benefit to the Marist Brothers on this is perhaps questionable, but it does seem to them, having thought about it carefully, that this is harmful and it's harmful to those who believe it. I have drawn attention to the evidence of Edward, who said he'd been haunted by the belief or the guilt that if only he'd spoken out about Germanus, from his experience in the 1960s, Aldo Moroni might be alive.

I venture to suggest that guilt is misplaced. It's not for me to speak to what would be helpful to Edward,

but I think being told that nothing that he could have done could have had any impact because of what the evidence actually shows may be helpful, and if we're going to get at the truth, we should get at the truth.

I don't represent her and nor do the

Marist Brothers, but she is alive, and to have this
alternative history perpetuated and published that no
doubt her dearly loved and much missed child was in fact
the victim of a hideous child murder that's been covered
up all these years cannot but be hurtful.

If it were the case that that had happened or might have happened, then feelings to that effect are beside the point, but if it can clearly be said to be a mistake, a conflation of a series of other events but without the necessary links in the chain, then I do suggest that the inquiry would meet its public functions by saying that.

LADY SMITH: Well, Mr Brown, I wonder how far you could take this. As you say, you don't act for her, but it could be deeply distressing for a mother to learn that when her child was away from home in a residential institution, he was being physically and emotionally abused and she hadn't realised that. I don't imagine you're saying to me I should hold back from making

1	appropriate findings if I'm satisfied that that did
2	happen to Aldo
3	MR BROWN: No, of course, my Lady.
4	LADY SMITH: because of the distress it could cause her.
5	MR BROWN: No, my Lady, of course not. But really, it's
6	almost the point in reverse: that if my Lady is
7	satisfied that the wider linkage isn't made out, there's
8	a public interest in saying that. That's the highest
9	I put it.
10	LADY SMITH: Thank you.
11	MR BROWN: If I may turn, my Lady, to the wider context, and
12	really just touch upon what was said by Brother Brendan
13	in his evidence about redress and the Marists'
14	experience in other jurisdictions.
15	LADY SMITH: Just before you go there, Mr Brown, do I take
16	it from I'm saying this because your written
17	submissions are silent on this. So far as all the other
18	brothers who have been mentioned by Mr MacAulay as being
19	brothers who abused children in different ways are
20	concerned, your submission is simply it's accepted that
21	that happened or what?
22	MR BROWN: I don't think I can properly go as far as to say
23	it's accepted.
24	LADY SMITH: Well, can you help me understand exactly what
25	the order's position is regarding each of these named

	gly identified as being the the abuse may have happened.
5 Secretarios Signification	the abuse may have happened.
3 perpetrator, albeit that t	
4 Without going through the	list again, you know who they
5 are.	
6 MR BROWN: Yes, I do, my Lady.	3
7 For my part, I can say	this, my Lady. My Lady can
8 be in no material doubt al	oout certainly Germanus,
9 AKU , Damien, MLS	and MFI
10 I wouldn't want it to	be thought that the Marists
11 are	
12 LADY SMITH: What about Brothe	MED
13 MR BROWN: I take him as a sli	ightly different category,
my Lady, just because he's	s not really accused of sexual
15 wrongdoing, but overwhelmi	ingly
16 LADY SMITH: Well, you know my	remit goes much wider than
17 sexual abuse.	
18 MR BROWN: Of course I do, my	Lady.
19 Overwhelmingly the evi	dence in respect of him is
20 consistent and it certain	ly speaks to harsh physical
21 punishment going beyond, I	think certainly going far
22 beyond what would ever be	acceptable nowadays, but
23 whether and to what extent	standards were different in
24 those days perhaps is a mo	ore difficult question.
25 But I don't think	

1	LADY SMITH: Sorry, what are you saying about that?
2	MR BROWN: It's really just the observations which have been
3	made by courts in the past that, for example, what we
4	might call routine corporal punishment was prevalent
5	across society.
6	LADY SMITH: Mr Brown, I'm not looking at whether or not
7	civil liability would arise.
8	MR BROWN: Of course not, my Lady.
9	LADY SMITH: I am deciding whether, properly assessed,
10	what was happening to children in the cases I'm looking
11	at was abusive. That may involve me determining that
12	practices that society appeared to accept were okay were
13	actually abusive practices.
14	MR BROWN: For my part, my Lady, I would accept that
15	characterisation, that we ought to look at abuse as
16	we would define it today.
17	LADY SMITH: Thank you.
18	MR BROWN: I'm sorry if I've taken my Lady off on a tangent.
19	All I'm alluding to is there may be a distinction
20	between what was societally commonplace and which
21	parents may be taken to have supported or approved,
22	which was intermittent or occasional minor use of
23	corporal punishment to maintain discipline on the one
24	hand and, on the other hand, arbitrary, capricious,
25	inconsistent and overwhelming use of the same sorts of

1	punishment shading into abuse or, alternatively, things
2	like belting on the bare buttocks, which I venture to
3	suggest would never have been acceptable societally,
4	even in the 1950s or 1960s. So that's really the point
5	I make, my Lady.
6	But there's a school of thought I think,
7	respectfully, that would say that the belting of primary
8	schoolchildren is abusive, full stop
9	LADY SMITH: Thank you.
10	MR BROWN: and I wouldn't seek to dissuade my Lady from
11	that perspective.
12	But beyond saying to my Lady that she shouldn't take
13	it that there's any attempt to dissuade her from any
14	finding about any brother, there is a long-standing
15	policy decision by the Marist Brothers that they do not
16	seek to question the validity or the veracity of
17	victims' accounts because their perception is that
18	that is harmful in itself and makes the abuse worse.
19	All I think that can be said is that, as the Dean of
20	Faculty mentioned, people get things wrong, particularly
21	children remembering in adulthood events of their
22	childhood. Things get conflated.
23	It would be more surprising if there weren't
24	inconsistencies and gaps, and it is a matter for
25	my Lady, who heard all the evidence, both to determine

what is persuasive and also to determine how much detail in terms of findings is necessary. But the evidence certainly supports all that Mr MacAulay submitted to my Lady and I wouldn't seek to suggest otherwise.

If I can turn finally, my Lady, just to the question of redress. There is, of course, a practical or resource issue here, because the Scottish Ministers, as I understand it, will be looking at a scheme primarily for those who were, as it were, in the care of the state, and there might be a respectable policy view that where there is an existing entity, such as those responsible for a boarding school, that entity should be the body providing redress for these wrongs.

All that can be said from the perspective of the Marist Brothers is that, for the reasons gone into in Brother Brendan's evidence, they have found the experience of dealing with the matter through conventional civil litigation to be profoundly unhelpful. They've had conflicting and inconclusive advice about their duties in terms of not settling claims where there couldn't be legal liability because of proscription, for example, and they have found the process adversarial and they've had very clear perception that it's aggravated the distress.

By contrast, they have found the experience of the

T	recress schemes on the continental jurisdictions to be
2	more positive, more helpful, and their perception at
3	least is that victims have welcomed that.
4	Of course, the devil is in the detail, but for their
5	part they would invite my Lady to the view that
6	universality is an appropriate objective. For example,
7	the distinction between pre-1964 and post-1964 abuse,
8	while understandable in the context of the civil law and
9	the conceptual distinction between proscription and
10	limitation, is insupportable at a policy level, and to
11	say that the victim of abuse in 1963 is not to be
12	compensated but the victim in 1965 is
13	So a more widely drawn scheme and one that had the
14	minimum of avoidable formality and delay, it is thought
15	at least, would be the best way of dealing with this, at
16	least in the experience of the Marist Brothers, for what
17	that may mean.
18	LADY SMITH: Are you talking about the government scheme or
19	are you talking about a scheme that the Marists will
20	operate themselves?
21	MR BROWN: The difficulty, my Lady, I think, is that for the
22	Marists alone to operate a scheme when others may do or
23	may not do or may do so differently is not going to meet
24	the objective. What might be a solution is
25	a government-administered scheme that might require

1	runding for it to come from those who had responsibilit
2	for these institutions.
3	But what the Marists would see as the optimum is
4	a scheme that's of universal application, that would
5	have a window of a few years from inception
6	LADY SMITH: Sorry, when you say "universal", you mean all
7	those coming forward from being in care seeking redress
8	as opposed to universal amongst those who were in the
9	care of the Marists?
10	MR BROWN: Yes, my Lady.
11	LADY SMITH: Thank you.
12	MR BROWN: I'm not distinguishing between those who, for
13	example, were placed by their parents on a fee-paying
14	basis on the one hand and those who were placed by the
15	state on the other.
16	There may not be equally a principled basis to
17	distinguish those abused in residential settings and
18	those abused in non-residential settings. But
19	of course, this is enormously difficult to devise, but
20	they can only speak from their experience across the
21	jurisdictions and they've found it to be less divisive,
22	less damaging to the victims and more readily to try to
23	bring some sort of conclusion where that has been the
24	case.
25	LADY SMITH: Thank you.

7	MK BROWN. Beyond that, my mady, there's nothing erse that
2	I had in mind to say, unless my Lady thinks that there's
3	anything I can help with.
4	LADY SMITH: No, I have no other questions, thank you very
5	much.
6	Housekeeping
7	LADY SMITH: That completes the submissions to be made at
8	this session of hearing closing submissions today.
9	Could I just thank everybody who has participated in
10	this case study and brought forward their contribution
11	to it.
12	Before I rise, there are three things I want to say.
13	This means that we have now finished the third of three
14	case studies looking into provision by male religious
15	orders. Those of you who have been here throughout may
16	remember that we started with the Christian Brothers,
17	then we went on to the Benedictines, and of course we've
18	just finished the Marists.
19	I will, now we've finished these three, be
20	publishing in due course three separate sets of case
21	study findings. That will be done in the usual way as
22	soon as possible, but please bear with us; the
23	preparation and publication of case study findings is
24	not a speedy process.
25	That takes me to the second matter I want to mention

today and that's the case study findings in relation to the Quarriers, Aberlour and Barnardo's case study, which was a composite case study that finished a little earlier this year.

It has been a substantial piece of work, as I'm sure those of you who were involved in it will appreciate. The findings are very well advanced. The whole of the publication procedure is now underway. It has many parts to it, and I won't bore you with the details, but please bear with us, it's not a fast process, but we're pushing it along as fast as we can. They will be available soon and, I promise you, it'll be as soon as I can get them out because I know people will be keen to read what's in them.

That takes me to where we go next and that's the child migration case study, which begins on Tuesday, 3 December with opening submissions that day. We'll start at the usual time of 10 o'clock, and perhaps I can quote Ms MacLeod, who reminded me this morning, we will be starting the usual time that day, but I'm afraid there will be some earlier starts some of the other days because of video links, as we have already done, to take evidence in advance of this case study from witnesses whose evidence we've had to gather at that earlier stage.

	1	But that's all I have to say today. Thank you all
	2	very much. I'll rise now until 3 December.
	3	(12.50 pm)
	4	(The inquiry adjourned until 10.00 am on
	5	Tuesday, 3 December 2019)
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