

Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry

Witness Statement of

KPW

Support person present: Yes – Craig Christie, Solicitor, Drummond Miller, Glasgow.

1. My name is KPW. I'm not willing to give my date of birth to the Inquiry. I don't trust the Inquiry. I don't trust anybody. I've been let down so many times by the state. My contact details are known to the Inquiry.

Background

2. I've been researching what happened to me for over forty years. I have learned details of my infancy from records. On 1960, an application was made for a ward of the Secretary of State for Scotland, who was Hughie Ross at that time, to be taken into care. The application was made under Section 1 of the 1948 Children's Act. I was a baby at the time.
3. I was actually transferred from Falkirk Royal Infirmary to the Sick Children's Hospital in Glasgow. I was a sick child and required surgery at the age of three months. On 1960, I was received into the care of the Sick Children's Hospital. Once again, they proceeded with an application under Section 1 of the Children's Act 1948 because of the inability of my mother to provide proper care. She was very ill in a hospital setting. I became a ward of the Secretary of State for Scotland to remain permanently in care.
4. My mother was a very sick lady. She had severe psychiatric problems. She was housed at a hospital on the Great Western Road in Glasgow called Gartnavel Royal. My mother had thirteen admissions into that hospital from 1957 until her death on

██████████ 1965. They put her death down to suicide, but I dispute that. Throughout the time that my mother was in that hospital, she had a very rough time, as did many other patients. She would get out and then she would be in again. This went on for some time. From what is said on her records, she seems to have had an alcohol and barbiturate problem. That caused some difficulty for her from 1957 right up until her death. In the intervening period, patients eloped with other patients and I'm here today as a result.

5. My mother was taken aside after my birth. She was very strong when she was asked whether she wanted her child to be adopted. She was adamant that that would not be the case. She said that she had no objections to fostering or something to that effect. She wanted to keep in touch with me. They allowed limited access for her because of the state of her mind. I don't have memories of seeing my mother.
6. Some time before ██████████ 1960, my records indicate that I was discharged from the Children's Hospital into the care Children's Department, known to me as 'The Cruelty', based at 73 John Street, Glasgow. I was under the deputy childcare cruelty officer at Glasgow Corporation, James McLeish. Under the Local Government and Miscellaneous Financial Provisions (Scotland) Act 1958, under reference to the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947, I was to remain resident in the full care of Glasgow Corporation. I was then placed in Eglinton Children's Home, 6 Cleveden Gardens, Glasgow. It was an infant children's home for under-fives run by the corporation. I was there for a short period of time. I have no memories of being there.
7. I remained at Eglinton Children's Home for a number of months before being transferred to Blairvadoch Children's Home in Rhu. In 1962, when I was two years old, a chief superintendent medical officer came to assess my overall condition at Blairvadoch. It was decided that a place would be made available and I was assessed as being of "Lennox Castle standard". That offer was not taken up and I remained at Blairvadoch until 1965. On ██████████ 1965, an order of transfer was made for me to be housed at Dunclutha Children's Home in Dunoon.

8. Without the authorities telling my mother, I was transferred from Blairvadoch on [REDACTED]. My mother was informed some weeks later. Mr McLeish had his secretary write to the chief superintendent medical officer at the hospital, Angus MacNiven. I have the original letter written to my mother, which stated that her son had been removed to Dunclotha against her wishes. It said that I was settling down but there would be no visiting rights for the time being. The following month, on [REDACTED], my mother was dead. I didn't find out that she had died until I was fifteen.

Dunclotha Children's Home, Dunoon, Argyllshire

9. I was in Dunclotha from 1965 up until 1969, from the age of six to the age of nine. It was very upsetting when I got to Dunclotha. I was in many places for a young child, from pillar to post, over a very short period of time. I was in three different places within a decade. [REDACTED] Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

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Secondary Institutions - to be published later

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Leaving Dunclutha

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Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

The physician came to visit. He was a local physician, asked to give his opinion. The decision was made that I would have to be shipped out to another institution.

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The Chief Superintendent of Lennox Castle Hospital was contacted again. He came to visit. The offer was on the table again.

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Initially, I went to

35. By that time, JB Johnston was in charge of my case. He was an army chap. He was authoritarian, brutal and a 'kid-on' social worker. They held a case conference. JB Johnston's decision was final. The great and the good, who were non-social work professionals at the time, decided that they were going to send me to Orchardton.

Orchardton Castle, Auchencairn, Dumfries and Galloway

36. I went to Orchardton in 1969 when I was about ten years old. Secondary Institutions - to be published later

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Lennox Castle Hospital

59. When I was about twelve, I was taken by JB Johnston on two occasions to Lennox Castle Hospital. He was a cruelty officer based at 73 John Street in Glasgow. I was still at Orchardton the first time I went to Lennox Castle Hospital and it was around 1969. The second weekend was around 1970 or 1971. By that time, the decision had been made to send me to the Crichton. I was sent to Lennox Castle for weekends to see how I would "fit in". It was an informal admission. It was done over two weekends at their discretion. It wasn't pleasant either, but nothing happened to me there. I was put into something like a little 'Wendy house' with five or six children. There were people looking after us there. That happened twice but that was it. I didn't go back there. I think the purpose was for assessment so they could report back to the chief medical officer. They decided that I wasn't of Lennox Castle standard. I didn't go back and that was the end of it.

Leaving Orchardton

60. After I had been at Orchardton for about a year, they decided that they couldn't look after me. Secondary Institutions - to be published later

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Secondary Institution I was taken to Eversley Children's Home. Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to but I wasn't there for long.

61. They called a case conference and decided what to do. The case conferences were always held behind closed doors. I was never asked what I wanted to happen.

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

They thought that I needed to be in a psychiatric hospital. The decision was taken that I needed to be incarcerated at the Crichton Hospital.

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Ladyfield West, Crichton Royal Hospital, Dumfries

62. Ladyfield opened at the Crichton Royal in 1951. I was in Ladyfield West, which closed in 1999. The adolescent unit, Ladyfield East, closed in 2001. I first went there on [REDACTED] 1970. I was there on and off until they had done everything that they wanted to do to me. I was under the care of James Rodgers, chief medical officer. I don't remember him, but I've learned that from my records. I was in there under the pretext of an assessment. The medical elite were able to do what they wanted.

63. In 1973, nurses and sisters brought a class action against the clinicians of the hospital to the Court of Session. They won their case, I am told. There had been five deaths of children in the hospital and three Fatal Accident Inquiries were held. GDK [REDACTED], who was in Ladyfield, took legal action [REDACTED]. He had severe damage to his [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They gave him severe trauma and [REDACTED] damage for life. He won his case, but it was a dreadful business. That's how bad the place was.

Routine at Ladyfield

First day

64. I arrived there with two medical orderlies taking me into the place, [REDACTED] Secondary Institutions - to b
The medical orderlies were dressed like screws. The only medical thing they wore were little white jackets, blue shirts and black ties. You went through metal gates. There was a wall right round the place. It was like a big country house. When we arrived, there were big, lovely oak doors which were open. They brought me out of the car. The nurses were there to receive me. As I went through the storm doors, there was another glass partition. There was another door. They opened that and behind it there were bars.
65. There were about fifteen children there. They were all young, boys and girls. Some of the children were severely disabled. All I could hear was screaming children. They were hysterical. They were in pain and they were suffering. The screws, which is what the medical orderlies were, had little coshes made of leather. They were going bang bang bang onto children's fingers on the railings. Their wee fingers were bleeding. They were running about with no shoes, just striped pyjamas. That was what was happening and that's what greeted me when they opened that door. That was my encounter on my first day. I was terrified. I started urinating myself. From thereon in it was terrible.

Daily routine

66. My time at Ladyfield is a complete daze. They were giving me drugs and injecting me. They force fed me with a syrup called Largactil. Because of the drug therapies, I don't have a lot of memories of my time there.

Healthcare/assessment of me

67. On [REDACTED] 1970, eminent consultant of child psychiatry at the Crichton Royal Hospital, Carrashi wrote of his diagnosis of me: 'He is an extremely damaged child,

anxious and extremely apprehensive. Deprived of his early life, with few personal assets and indication of brain damage. He has now symptoms typical of a severely deprived child who was abused with his peers and adults' inattention, lacking in self-esteem.' The letter notes severe reading and educational difficulties and a plan to follow-up at outpatients after admission would progress. They were aware that I was an extremely abused and deprived child. They could see it without me saying it. What they also say is that I was brain damaged.

68. I also have a copy of a chief psychological report dated [REDACTED] 1970, by Maurice A. Cunningham, educational psychologist. The report concludes: *'This is a boy apparently of average intelligence who is severely retarded mentally. His reading is of that of a five year old child. Tests show that he has severe difficulty with visuomotor sphere. He is severely retarded with speech which could possibly be due also to brain damage.'* They refer to brain damage three times in that report. That was the catalyst for them to go on to do, with impunity, whatever they deemed fit as psychiatrists. It recommends that they go on and do tests to see where they could go from there. It was very unpleasant. Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights permits people like that to do as they please without being prosecuted, whether it be adults or children.
69. In my files, I'm described as brain damaged, a cretin and mentally defective. That was how they defined me and the other children who were in there. I was mentally defective, as far as they were concerned. It's in my medical records. That was the labelling that they used. They never looked at the bigger picture. Secondary Institutions - to be p

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Abuse at Ladyfield

70. The medical elite were able to do what they wanted, either with drug therapies or electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). I would be strapped on to a bench. I would sit back and have somebody force feed me with some sort of liquid. I watched my stomach

going up. I was very sick afterwards. To electrify a child is dreadful. I was given the electric shock treatment whenever it suited them. They would also put wires in my head. It was very unpleasant. The result of having that done was the breaking of my teeth and my bones. When the electrode was applied, I broke my teeth and my collarbone. I've spoken to specialists in that field and I now know that was normal and it did happen.

71. I didn't know about it at the time. I knew about it when I came round. I was in excruciating pain. My collarbone had snapped in two places and I had no power in my arm. It's extremely distressing. I didn't know at that time what I now know about my mother. When I think about it, what they put her through was a lot worse than what they put me through. The damage was done. It's affected me all my life. It still lives with me. It doesn't go away, but you have to get on with life. It was like something out of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and it was allowed and it was legal. The state allowed, with impunity, these people to do that to me and to the many people who are no longer with us.
72. The drugs that they gave me were powerful tranquilisers. Because of the drug therapies, I don't have a lot of memories of the Crichton. I've learned that Droperidol, Largactil, barbiturates, phenytoin and benzhexol were administered to me there. They do a lot of damage from what I've seen in studies about them. If you do that to a child, the child will walk about in a daze. The other children were in the same boat as I was. How can you remember? You can remember some things, but you don't want to remember. It's in your head all the time. It was man's inhumanity to the innocent child.

Leaving Ladyfield and Orchardton

73. I was in Ladyfield for a month initially. I was then backwards and forwards between Orchardton and Ladyfield on an inpatient, outpatient basis. Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

74. I left Ladyfield and Orchardton in 1972, when I was twelve or thirteen. I was brought back to Glasgow by a lovely man, Alfred Dollar Burke. He was the first black man to be appointed to a senior post in Strathclyde Regional Council. His designation at the time was head of adoption and fostering services. He was under the directors of social work, Pat Lally and Fred Edwards. I was taken from Dumfries to a place called Ganavan.

Ganavan Children's Home, Pollokshaws, Glasgow

75. They tried to put me into school. It didn't work because of the complications that I'd suffered. It was a very difficult period, but Alfred Dollar Burke, Freddie, was determined to get some schooling into me. He sent me to Anniesland College for specialist treatment in the way of education. I was there for a couple of years to get the basics of the three 'Rs'. Because of that man's intervention, things became a bit better. There were times when I had to fall again and relapse. The state of mind that I was in and what they had done caused me very great discomfort and displeasure.
76. Freddie would pick me up again. I would stay with him in his family home. He had five daughters and I was the only boy in the house. They were lovely people. I found a father figure who cared. Freddie's wife was a lovely woman, Ruby. She was a teacher and she helped me academically. It was very basic. They tried their very best. I lost Freddie five years ago and his wife two years ago. They stayed in my life until they died. They were good people and I miss them terribly. They did so much for me. They had connections to people who could help me. Freddie knew people who could help me through his work as a senior social worker.
77. Thanks to Freddie, I did get an education. He saw the advantage of sending me to Anniesland College. I went there for two years. It was a struggle. I held a job down to go there more and to learn the basics. It was called 'Read All About It'. It was a government inspired programme of the day for literacy in older people. Freddie felt that would be of great help to me. These were breaks that were needed to help me on

the road to where I am today. Through the endeavours of Freddie and his wife I am where I am today. I miss them both immensely.

78. I was in Ganavan for a short time. Freddie's view was that we needed to get things sorted out. He took the lead on it. He approached Pat Lally, who was the director of social work at the time, and Fred Edwards. He was asking them to finance taking a boy out of an institution and putting him into digs. I don't wish to reveal how old I was at this time, but I was still of secondary school age. Because of my vulnerabilities, Freddie felt it wouldn't be right for me to go to school. Children can be cruel. At Anniesland College, the students were more mature.

Leaving care

79. Freddie did get me into digs which were paid for by Glasgow City Council. I was in with older people than myself. They looked after me well. I did two days a week of study with Freddie's wife, Ruby. That lasted three hours in the evenings. During the day, I went up to the college in Anniesland. I then got a part-time job. I worked for a Jewish family in Howard Street in Glasgow. I was a general warehouse labourer. That gave me extra funding. Freddie got me another good job and I kept on with my studies. It was all part of Freddie's process of independence. Glasgow City Council paid the bill and let Freddie take the lead on it. He gave me the support that I needed. He lived over at [REDACTED] on the South Side of Glasgow at the time. I could go and stay with him at any time.

Life after leaving care

80. I'm a very private person. What happened after the abuse and away from all that is private and I like to keep it that way. In all my time working at the Parliament, I've never spoken on camera. Alan Draper and Helen Holland did all the press stuff. I don't like the limelight. I also have to think of my family.

81. I was out of the mess and going up. I was pulling my socks up, but I had a few falls along the way. It wasn't all rose-tinted glasses. I had relapses. When Freddie found out where my mother was buried, it took its toll on me. Freddie had to tell me because I kept pestering him to find out what had happened. I fell at the hurdle when we found out where they had buried my mother. We went up to the cemetery and there was nothing there. The Superintendent of the cemetery had a big log. He went up the big rows and showed us marker [REDACTED] on the common ground. It was very upsetting because she had been put into a pauper's grave. My mother's mother was also in there. She died the [REDACTED] after my mother died. My mother's mother had remarried. Her stepfather made my mother's life very difficult. I think that had a lot to do with the problems that my mother had.
82. I went to great lengths to have my mother's stepfather removed from the grave but they wouldn't allow it. They also wouldn't allow me to put a monument up without his inscription because I didn't have the title deeds. That was a long three year battle with the local authority who owned the cemetery. Through trial and error, just like the Inquiry, people could see that it was the right thing to do and common sense prevailed. I commissioned a memorial with wood, which was Douglas fir from the old pier at Bowling harbour. I asked the boys from Yarrow ship yard to make a cross. They made a lovely plate. Once I knew where my mother's grave was, I was intent on doing that. I couldn't do it until I was an adult.
83. The memorial to my mother was erected in 2008. I took my children up. My friends and I put the memorial up ourselves. We had a little service for my mother. I got what I wanted for my mother. Without her, I wouldn't be here. Everybody has a mum. You can only have one mother but you can have all the fathers under the sun. You've got to be respectful to your mother. I've tried to be respectful to my mother. She had difficulties, but they made it very difficult for her with what they did to her.
84. Freddie knew what the consequences of finding my mother's grave would be but I insisted on it. It blew me out of the water. Before I became adult and I was able to do those things for my mother, I harmed myself and I ended up in hospital with a breakdown. That was still in my teenage years. I was traumatised by everything that

had happened. I ended up in hospital for six months. Freddie made sure that I got good support. My job was there for me when I came out and I went back to my studies. I recovered from that. There's a thread going through it, right the way into my thirties. I had constant problems. I had my black cloud days. I wasn't depressed as such, but I had really down days, which were bad.

85. I had to pull up my socks because I had young children by then. I focused on that. It changed my mindset to doing my best and no longer having these black days. Freddie was there and he would guide me with advice. I love my children dearly. My son has said that I was over-protective. He's forty now. We had some difficult times when my son was a teenager, but it worked out in the end. He went onto good things. My daughter is doing her masters and holding down a full-time job. My other son lives in London. They've all done very well and they're all self-sufficient. All of my children have been to university. That's down to Fred. Fred showed me through education. I was able to help my children with their homework because I'd done those things many years previously. I was able to take the time to guide my children in the way that Freddie guided me. The credit for my children goes to Freddie and his wife. I don't wish to put them on a pedestal, but no words I can say are sufficient.


86. I'm relieved from the responsibility of children, but I never stop worrying about them. I'm always watching for them to make sure that they're alright, even although their 40, 38 and 29 years of age. They give me a bit of slagging about it but in a nice way. They give me a lot of happiness and it's all down to Fred and Ruby.

Reporting of abuse

87. I don't want any dealings with the police. The minute I hear that word it goes right through me. It radiates. I was a nine year old child and they skelped me in the Central Police Office. There was blood everywhere. That was the Great Glasgow Polis for you. That's what they did to me and too many other children. I have no faith in them. We need the police but with regards to the things I've told the Inquiry, I have great contempt for them. In the last year, there have been eight convictions involving police

officers sexually abusing children in Scotland. How can you trust police when they're doing that? I hold them in such contempt after what they've done to me.

88. It's not easy for any child to come in front of the Inquiry. The Inquiry needs to investigate why it was allowed to happen. There have been six case studies at the Inquiry to date, all into the voluntary sector. They've vindicated those who have come forward to the Inquiry. That speaks volumes. It was all there fifteen years ago and it was stopped from going ahead. The only thing is that half the people who were there when we started twenty years ago are now dead. We'll keep fighting. It's not finished for me yet, dealing with the state and the scum SNP. It should have happened fifteen years ago. They had the opportunity to do it and they failed under the guise of Lord Boyd and Lord Mullholland.

89. Secondary Institutions - to be published later
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90. I can only talk about my experiences. I'm only touching the tip of the iceberg because I don't trust the Inquiry. There are a lot of things that I won't reveal to the Inquiry because of my distrust of the judiciary and of civic society, who allowed this to happen and continue to happen. I was reluctant to give evidence to the Inquiry, but unless I came forward nothing will be done about this.

Records

91. Records are a big issue. I've done a lot of research into that. They're non-existent in various places. A lot of things are missing for many people. On 21 August 2017, there

was an article by Graham Grant published in the *Daily Mail*, headed 'Victims call for police probe as key childcare files go missing'. The article goes on to state:

'It emerged recently that records from a children's home in Edinburgh were destroyed by a local authority despite strict regulations that files must be retained for one hundred years. St. Katherine's Secure Unit was supposed to be a refuge for traumatised young girls but council carer Gordon Collins molested and raped teenagers between 1995 and 2006. It is understood that the council believes the destruction of records for St. Katherine's was a result of a "genuine human error". It also emerged at an SCAI public hearing that only 10% of historical records from the 1970s and 1980s had been retained by Barnardo's for archiving which "limits the scope of a detailed response to the Inquiry". The number of locations where abuse has been reported has now risen to more than one hundred. If there is a concern that records have been intentionally destroyed with criminal intent then this is a matter which should be reported to the police.'

I've heard that a lot of records have gone out the door since Lady Smith became chair of the Inquiry. I now have extensive records relating to my childhood but I'm not willing to share them with the Inquiry.

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Secondary Institutions - to be published later

Secondary Institutions - to be published later

I was told that they didn't have medical or social work records for me, but Alfred Dollar Burke got some things for me. He supported me in doing what I could to get the Inquiry.

My investigation into my mother's treatment and death

93.

I don't dispute that my mother had mental health problems. What is in dispute is how she died in that hospital and what the hospital was doing prior to my birth. My mother was treated by Angus MacNiven, Chief Superintendent Medical Officer at Gartnavel Hospital. His superior, another doctor called Ewen Donald Cameron, was also involved in the care of my mother. Cameron died in 1967 and MacNiven died in 1982. MacNiven is buried in Mull, where he originated from.

94. The extent of what I know and the records that I've seen suggest that both Cameron and MacNiven were brutal. They tried many, many practices of experimentation. They put my mother in an induced coma for thirteen days with repeated shock treatments. They gave her repeated drug inducements by injections of serious and dangerous drugs, which have all been banned since 2001. This was repeated over a period of three years. They then allowed for recovery for a number of months. My mother would come back round and she would be let out on a pass. She was then taken back for more of the same. This went on until her death, even after she bore me into this world. That was why my mother didn't have the ability to cope.
95. In 1991, on my crusade, I made contact with Greater Glasgow Health Board. I stated that the information provided by the Mental Welfare Commission did not add anything substantial to the information provided to me by the Chief Superintendent of Gartnavel Hospital, Doctor J Barrie Murphy in April 1991. I was engaged in discussions by phone with his secretary and made appointments to see him with regards to my mother's case records. At first, he was reluctant to do so. It was explained to him why it was essential to get that information. He relented after pressure from MSPs and the health services of the Labour administration. I do have correspondence from that time. I have a letter from the Health Board stating that lawyers from the Central Legal Office had advised that no information is held on the central database relating to my mother or her death. They stated that it appeared that the records had been destroyed.
96. Under the Retention of Records Act 1937, if someone has a Fatal Accident Inquiry following a death in prison or hospital then their records have to be retained for one hundred years. There was a large investigation. John Dearing, acting head of the administration for the Mental Health Partnership of Greater Glasgow Health Board, and his boss, John C. Hamilton, head of the Board of the administration, were severely criticised by MSPs sitting on the parliamentary health committee for the destruction of the records.
97. This has happened on many occasions, each time breaking the law under the 1937 Act. I ascertained that the year my mother died, there were 28 deaths at that hospital. There were four Fatal Accident Inquiries in relation to those deaths, one of which was

my mother's. In relation to my mother's Fatal Accident Inquiry, I now know that the records from Ingram Street Sheriff Court for the years 1966 to 1971 have now been destroyed. That was officially confirmed to me by the head of legal services at the National Records for Scotland. I have a docket from the Chief Inspector which came to my step-grandfather, requesting that he appear at Ingram Street in August 1966 for preliminary hearings into the death of my mother.

98. I also have reports from the Mental Welfare Commission, headed by Hugh Ross, the Secretary of State for Scotland at the time. They are damning in their condemnation of Angus MacNiven. He left Gartnavel some years later. I think he walked the plank before they got rid of him. Not only were they doing drug experimentation, which we know to be true, they were doing skin experimentation, eye experimentation and taking the inners of the wombs of women. That's what they were doing there and that's what they were doing to my mother. Then they went and destroyed the records. Those in the medical elite were allowed to do what they were doing. Then they came to do it to me and it was dreadful.
99. I do have official documents relating to my mother. I got them before I was told that they had been destroyed. William Swan helped me to get access. He was the director of communications for Greater Glasgow Partnership for Mental Health. He now works for Lanarkshire Health Board. I was told that they were destroyed, but I've got them. The destruction of my mother's records was a criminal act under the 1937 Retention of Records Act. I don't have them all, but I have every one of her admissions to the hospital, when she died and how she died and the involvement of police and the courts because of what happened. Who are they kidding that you could [REDACTED] [REDACTED]? This is what they put down as a result of what had taken place as a suicide. I dispute that. Why are the records for five years of Fatal Accident Inquiries missing? What is the Crown Office doing?
100. I've done a lot of work on it. I've worked with journalists from very reputable papers to get the dirt about the Gartnavel situation. There was even a film that went out last year about Cameron and MacNiven. Many children and adults died at their hands through

their experimentation programme. They had a harem of children who they could practice on.

101. An article in the *Daily Mail* on 15 February 2020 featured psychiatrist, Doctor Ewen Cameron, who was involved in my mother's care. It stated that:
'He was a quietly brilliant Scots psychiatrist obsessed with winning a Nobel Prize. Instead, his name lives on in infamy as a man responsible for cruelty on an industrial scale. The godfather of torture.'
He also worked at the Allan Memorial Institute in Canada. He died in 1967.

Treatment of children at Ladyfield and other institutions in Scotland

102. Looking at medical documents from the time makes me sick to the core. Neurologist Foster Kennedy, at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in 1941, along with Ewen Donald Cameron, called for the "extermination of retard children and orphaned children". That's what happened. I'm reading from the record. That's what was happening to people like me. Foster Kennedy stated that, "The goal was to relieve utterly unfit natural mistakes of nature. The agony of living with these children will be no cost of the caring of the state." Those are the people who were involved. Cameron and that other swine MacNiven tortured my mother. They were all part of a clique.
103. There were three institutions in Scotland that worked with severely handicapped and disabled children. The worst of them was Lennox Castle, which was opened in 1936 by Glasgow Corporation. There was also the Crichton Royal in Dumfries and Galloway. There, they opened the first specialist children's psychiatric hospital. It was opened in 1951 by Doctor Pinkerton and called Ladyfield. There were two sections, one for adolescents and one for younger children. The physicians at the time were William Brian Rodgers, medical directorate of child psychiatry, Doctor Carreshi, an Indian doctor, and other physicians who were directly involved in the experimentation programme.

104. The practices I experienced continued at the Crichton until 1981. These practices were signed off by the home secretary in 1967, Roy Jenkins, under the chief medical officer for the Home Office, Miss Pamela Mason. She gave the go-ahead for the drug trials throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. We now know of many institutions that were practicing this behaviour outwith Scotland. They were given the go ahead to trial drug therapies rather than what they were doing at Lennox Castle Hospital, where they were doing lobotomies and that kind of thing.
105. *A World In Action* programme was made in 1984 and there was a parliamentary debate after that. Another *World in Action* programme was made about Lennox Castle in 1985. That caused a public inquiry at the Westminster Parliament and a full investigation was ordered. It was damning to say the least. The last report before the Scottish Parliament came into being was commissioned by Sam Galbraith, Secretary of State for Health in Scotland. It was supposed to look into the conditions at Lennox Castle. The title was the 'Scottish Health Advisory Service Greater Glasgow Community and Mental Health Services NHS Trust, Services for Adults with learning disabilities'. It was a review of services for adults and children with learning disabilities, dated 14 to 18 April 1997. It was commissioned by Greater Glasgow Health Board into Lennox Castle. The report was doctored to try and save their skin. Sam Galbraith saw through it and ordered a new report, published in November 1997. There were children there at that time, suffering as I had suffered.
106. I follow the progress of the Inquiry and I've heard that they did these things to children at Smyllum Park. Recently, I've followed a case at Gartmore House. They were taking mobile ECT treatments there and applying it to individuals. It seems to have been the practice of the day, to electrocute children. I know that these practices are in place even today. It's dreadful but it's legal. They're still doing it to young children today and there's nothing being done about it. We are committing crimes on children under the age of sixteen with electroconvulsive therapy. It has devastating effects, although it does work for some people. They are filling children up with Ritalin. It's a very damaging drug. In Scotland today, over 18,575 children are prescribed Ritalin. Last year, over 150 children were electrocuted by ECT.

107. When I was at Ladyfield, I think the practices of the day were worse. There is far more safeguarding nowadays. In my day, they could do what they wanted with you. That's why the mass grave is there at Lennox Castle. Over six hundred children are buried with adults in a mass grave at Lennox Castles. I have a list of their names and why they died. They experimented on my mother and then they experimented on me. They got away with it by saying that I was brain damaged, defective and a cretin.

108. I have brought a number of newspaper articles to the attention of the Inquiry. I found them in the course of my investigation into these matters and I believe they demonstrate the gravity of the situation. An article in the *Sunday Express* on 20 March 2016 stated that:

'Disabled primary school aged children were subjected to "grotesque" drug testing in a Scots mental hospital. The researchers described an eight-year-old epileptic boy as 'unlovable' before the trials began but after around 1,100 doses of a powerful tranquiliser he became 'almost likable'. Such medical experimentation will be investigated as part of the SNP's child abuse inquiry, with chair Susan O'Brien QC to launch the call for evidence in Glasgow this week. The group of nine boys and three girls were subjected to testing while in the care of the state at Lennox Castle Hospital, near Lennoxtown, Stirlingshire in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The children – as well as four young women – were all described as 'mentally handicapped', although in two patients this was 'of the non-specific genetic type'. They were given droperidol, a tranquiliser which was banned as an antipsychotic in Britain and America in 2001 after being linked to heart problems and a number of deaths. It is still licenced for use in hospitals to prevent nausea in post-operative patients, although the maximum dose for under-18s is 1.25mg. The youngsters at Lennox Castle were given up to 60mg a day for up to 19 months, with the average dose 20mg a day. Each patient was also given a cocktail of other drugs to counter the "extrapyramidal side-effects" caused by droperidol – such as tremors, hallucinations, hyperactivity and anxiety. Two patients suffered so severely that they had to be removed from the study, which was published in the Journal of International Medical Research in 1980.'

The article continues:

'However, Gabrielle Shaw, CEO of the National Association of People Abused in Childhood, said yesterday: "This is a grotesque example of how some of the most

vulnerable children in society have been abused when they should have been protected. To hear an eight year old boy being described as 'unlovable' is dehumanising and unacceptable. Even more extraordinary is how relatively recent this was.'

It then states:

"Alan Draper, parliamentary liaison officer for the In Care Abuse Survivors group (INCAS), which represents survivors north of the Border, said that the study should form part of the forthcoming Inquiry. He added: "These children were simply given to doctors to experiment on and nobody was looking out for their interests. They had carte blanche to do as they wished. Who had responsibility for the children, was it the local authorities, the health boards or the government? These were living human beings being experimented on because they had been abandoned by their families and the state just let it happen.'

This gives clarity and carries weight. That was a thorough journalistic investigation that took eight months. The three units that I referred to were all administering these drugs to young children.

109. An article in the *Sunday Express* on 17 September 2017 stated:

'NHS hospitals buried disabled Scots children in mass graves. Dozens of severely disabled children were buried in mass graves by the state after they died in Scottish psychiatric hospitals. Youngsters from the infamous Lennox Castle Hospital in Lennoxton, Stirlingshire were laid to rest as recently as 1975 in a sprawling paupers' plot alongside hundreds of adult patients. The names of the children can be revealed publicly today for the first time as the only memorial to the dead is a small carved inscription on the wall of an abandoned churchyard. In addition, our investigation has found children from at least two other psychiatric hospitals in the Glasgow area were buried in unmarked graves. The revelation adds weight to calls for the disturbing history of common burials of children in care to be examined by the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry'.

It goes on to state:

'Alan Draper from INCAS campaign group said that it was now imperative that Lady Smith and her Inquiry team examine Lennox Castle Hospital and other such institutions. There is evidence disabled youngsters were subjected to mental

experiments while they were in these hospitals. Mr Draper said: "It's a situation that must be explored. We ask for medical experimentation to be included in the terms of the Inquiry and now it is subject to survivors and family members coming forward. It is imperative that Lennox Castle Hospital is included in the Inquiry. Who was authorised to carry out these burials and why were very young children in an adult institution in the first place? We need to know what happened to these children. How were they treated, what safeguards were in place to protect them and, most of all, how did they die?"

The article continues to quote Alan Draper:

"These mass graves were not peculiar to the church-run institutions. State organisations were no different and a lot of people, including children, were detained in these hospitals simply for being 'cretins' or 'idiots', when many of them were more than capable of independent living. This needs to be investigated and no stone must be left unturned."

110. There was an article about Lennox Castle in the *Daily Mail* on 18 September 2017. It was headed 'New Mass Graves Childcare Scandal' and stated:

'Last night, NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde said it could not comment on historic claims and pointed out that the hospital would have been under the jurisdiction of a predecessor health board. The revelation adds weight to calls for the disturbing history of common burials of children in care to be examined by the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry.'

It continues: *'Notorious for neglect and abuse suffered by many of its patients, it finally closed in 2002. At its peak, it housed 1500 patients aged from ten to eighty. However, it eventually became notorious for the neglect and abuse.'*

It continues:

'According to a Sunday newspaper, the given causes of death included organic brain disease and even congenital idiocy. It was linked to Waverly Park Hospital in Kirkintilloch, Dunbartonshire which was opened in 1906 by the Glasgow Association for the Care of Defective and Feeble Minded Children. It closed in 1991 and the council records also show a number of children were buried in the town's Auld Aisle Cemetery.'

I think some people raise eyebrows when you discuss these issues. They wonder if I'm for real. We fought very hard for this to be included in the remit of the Inquiry. It's coming down the line. I wanted to bring these articles so there can be no dispute and to give clarity to what I have told the Inquiry. This did happen.

Campaign for justice, a public inquiry and redress

111. I've been researching what happened for more than forty years. I've been digging and digging. I have a study filled with stuff about what's happened. I've been failed by the SNP government for the last fifteen years. The Inquiry should have happened fifteen years ago, not in 2015. Lady Smith sees that herself, which is why she wrote what she did in case study number six. I agree with everything she wrote. The only criticism I have is that the wording should have been a lot stronger and certain ministers who should have been held accountable weren't made accountable.
112. Freddie Dollar-Burke was behind me when I started to campaign for a public inquiry. He said that I'd get a lot of trouble, but he said he would help me as much as he could and he did. He was the head of a social work department and he had inside knowledge. He saw all the wrongs that were done. He had the files. He knew to keep those files away from destruction because we know that many records were destroyed.
113. I've been gathering information since 1979. INCAS then started their work. I read an article about them by Stephen Naismith in the *Herald* newspaper. I got in touch with him and he got in touch with INCAS. He found out where their next meeting was and I started to attend to see how it was. There were a lot of troubled individuals going to INCAS meetings. Some of them were very disturbed because of what had happened to them and because they were traumatised. I thought that these people needed help. That was how I got involved and then others came on board as the years went on.
114. I've had to deal with the politicians. I worked by myself. I also worked on a consultancy basis with my good friend, Alan Draper, formerly of INCAS. I've worked very closely

with Professor Alan Miller, the Commissioner for Human Rights, and Duncan Wilson senior legal adviser to the Human Rights Commission. After Alan was first appointed, I was skipping up and down with my zimmer. I knew of his concerns about children who had been abused. He worked tirelessly for ten years of his life.

115. We worked very closely as a team for INCAS to forward the case for a public inquiry and for the abolition of the 1973 Act on Prescription and Limitations. I've had my good friend, John Scott QC, representing INCAS. He worked with us back in 2004 as a lawyer, junior counsel. He is a good man. At that time, Jack McConnell was still there kidding on with his speech. Lady Smith could see through that.
116. We came in and we saw the need. We worked as a team. Alan Draper was the spokesperson and the parliamentary liaison officer for INCAS. He was also the press officer. Frank Docherty was the chair. We encouraged him to go forward with the new petition 1351 to make sure that things were moving forward. It was achieved through the endeavours of the professionals I've mentioned and some MSPs who haven't yet been praised or spoken about at the Inquiry. We don't have all the villains in the picture yet and we've yet to have the good guys. I'm hoping Professor Alan Draper and Professor Alan Miller will give evidence to the Inquiry. Alan Miller was determined that it was going to be done before he finished his ten year post. He stuck to his guns. It's up to Lady Anne Smith who she calls to give evidence, but I am hoping that Mr Lamb is asked to give evidence. Many people who were not abused gave their time tirelessly, free at the point of need for INCAS. I am eternally grateful for the work that they did to bring this to the fore.
117. We kept chipping away. It was like a lump of granite. We shamed the SNP administration into getting this Inquiry. Kenny MacAskill wouldn't even meet with the survivors. In a letter to my MSP dated 29 April 2014 and signed by Kenny MacAskill, he wrote:
- 'Thank you for your letter of 2 April 2014 regarding your constituent's concerns around historical institutional child abuse. With reference to the provision of a public inquiry, as you may be aware, in Scotland there have been a number of inquiries into child abuse in care. The Scottish Government has also commissioned Tom Shaw to*

undertake a systemic review of the of the systems of law, rules and regulations which governed residential schools and children's homes between 1950 and 1995. These inquiries and the review have made a significant impact on policy and practice in Scotland. Current views on this issue are that following a statement to Parliament by the Minister for Children and Early Years on 7 February 2008, the Scottish Government would focus on the prevention of abuse in residential care and providing support for survivors rather than initiating a further inquiry.'

He was referring to a public inquiry at that point. His letters continues:

'There has been no change to this. However, the Scottish Government continues to discuss wider issues and remedies for survivors of child abuse as part of the "interaction" process with the Scottish Human Rights Commission. Your constituent raises the work of the SCHR's action plan. This has been a project of the interaction process. The consultation process on the action plan recently ended on 25 April 2014. The results of the consultation are yet to be made available. It would therefore be inappropriate for me to comment on the report at this time without due consideration of the findings. However, when this process is complete the Scottish Government will respond to report in due course.'

What he was saying was that we were getting no public inquiry and no reparation. That was the mindset. He makes it very clear that there would be no redress while he was in office.

118. In 2009, SCHR was commissioned by the Scottish Parliament to prepare, *'The Human Rights Framework for the Design and Implementation of the Proposed Acknowledgement and Accountability Forum and Other Remedies for Historic Child Abuse in Scotland.'* John Scott, junior Queen's Counsel, gave his time freely to compile the legal framework for the Scottish Government. He did not take a penny from the public purse. It cost £30,000 of public money. It was handed to Mr MacAskill's justice department by Duncan Wilson, head of legal services at the SCHR, in February 2010. Out of all the commissioned reports and reviews and piecemeal nonsense, and there were many, they knew that this booklet was danger. It didn't see the light of day for five more years. Of all the £50 million that the SNP spent on piecemeal nonsense, holding an Inquiry was the right thing to do. The SNP ignored the legal framework. That £50 million could have been spent on services for survivors. It could have been

spent on compensation people. £50 million is a lot of money. That's what the SNP government spent before Lady Smith started her work.

119. The Shaw Report, commissioned by Peter Peacock in 2005, at page 120 talks about archivists approaching him. They were ordered by regional managers to destroy records. He also talks about births and deaths of children briefly, although he wasn't allowed to go into any depth. The Labour Government wouldn't supply Tom Shaw with any more funding to further investigate and employ more staff. He was stopped in his tracks by Peter Peacock and Jack McConnell. They were saying one thing with the false apology. That report cost £290,000. For the man to have done his job he would have needed at least £1 million to continue. I didn't like the man because he was a figure of authority. The meetings we held with him and INCAS members were very controversial. I didn't like him and he didn't like me. We had the same problems with Professor Andrew McKendrick, who took the lead on the *Time to be Heard* project. I had many verbal blows with him. He had made it clear that he thought we didn't need a public inquiry.
120. Shona Robinson MSP set up A Time To Be Heard along with Adam Ingram, a Mickey Mouse thing. They supplied £6.4 million for that. 73 people participated in it. It was talking shop, piecemeal nonsense. What a waste of public money. We told them that we weren't going. We tried to persuade people not to go. Helen Holland of INCAS did the same. We told them it had no powers. An article in the *Herald* on 11 January 2017 about the National Confidential Forum was headed, '*Shocking Claims of Torture in Evidence to Abuse Forum.*' It stated:
'Costing more than £4 million since it was established in 2014, the forum has faced allegations of being a "talking shop" because it lacked power to hold abusers to account. The subsequent Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry may have appealed to more victims as it could ultimately lead to prosecutions.'
121. The Inquiry has statutory powers. Money has been spent. We're up to £52.6 million so far. I don't care if it's £100 million. We've got to get to the bottom of this and why it was allowed to happen. I hear about Swinney complaining about it behind closed doors. He's not happy about the cost. It's the most expensive public inquiry so far in

Scotland. I don't care if it's £100 million for Lady Anne Smith. I want the facts and I want the truth.

122. In 2004, Jack McConnell's piddling apology was reworded by the then Lord Advocate, Colin Boyd. It was reworded to say that it was on behalf of the people of Scotland. The people of Scotland had nothing to do with it. We then had to deal with Lord Frank Mulholland. In a letter to Alex Salmond and Kenny MacAskill dated June 2013, which I've been told about by a reliable source, he stated that he was "not persuaded that we should hold a public inquiry". Lord Colin Boyd was of the same mindset in November 2004.
123. Fifteen years under the SNP with my nemesis MacAskill and my nemesis Salmond and I've only dealt with one politician with any credibility, that being Michael Russell, cabinet education secretary. He was the only person who sat at the meeting at the Mitchell Library on 27 October 2014 and said, "No, I'm going for this." He lost his job over it. Alex Salmond sacked him because he pushed for a public inquiry. Not the public inquiry with Susan O'Brien QC, which was a farce, but the Inquiry that we have today. Graeme Pearson MSP demanded that they appoint a judge to lead the Inquiry. Following the Public Inquiries Act 2005, public inquiries have always been led by a judge only and yet initially they put up this kangaroo nonsense. John Swinney had no alternative after the debacle involving Susan O'Brien. It was farcical.
124. In the findings of case study number 6, Lady Anne Smith refers to legal advice given by the Lord Advocate in November 2004. Lord Frank Mulholland, along with Alex Salmond and Kenny MacAskill, held a clandestine meeting with the Lord President, Lord Brian Gill in 2013. Michael Russell spoke about it in his evidence to the Inquiry. The Lord President's views at that meeting were that under no circumstances should a public inquiry be held. We weren't privy to the meeting. We knew about it but we couldn't make it public because it would betray people who gave us that information. That was the line that Salmond took until he was kicked out of office on 18 November 2014 after the independence referendum. MacAskill went as well because of his behaviour.

125. Michael Russell was sacked. He was the only honourable person out of the SNP lot in all the time that they were in office. He did the right thing. He was the only man who had the vision and who said, "No, I'm going to sit here. I'm calling for a public inquiry." Alex Salmond was raging about that. At a private meeting, he told Michael Russell that he would be summoned with external advice from the Lord President, Brian Gill. Michael Russell went to meet with Lord Brian Gill, the Lord President of the Senate, and he was given short shrift. Lord Gill made his views perfectly well. Michael Russell has made those views public now. I can now talk about that freely because it's on public record. What does that say about the judiciary, when a man with such power can give that advice to two Lord Advocates, Colin Boyd and Frank Mullholland? Even Lord Advocate James Wollfe followed suit. I find it repugnant that none of those individuals could see fit, with the evidence glaring them in the face, that a public inquiry would be needed to resolve this situation. I have great reservations about the judiciary.

126. In Michael Russell's submission to the Inquiry, at page 20, paragraphs 74, 75, 76 and 78, he recalls Lord Brian Gill saying that they would be swamped if they held a public inquiry. He stated in his submission:

"Lord Gill's view was that there should not be an Inquiry because it would take too long. His experience of inquiries was that an inquiry was not the right way to proceed with an issue such as the historical abuse of children in care because it would not satisfy people. I went to see him and talked to him in his office in Parliament House. He was one of the people who felt that if we went down that route we would be sucked into a swamp."

I wonder which people Lord Gill is referring to when he said that an inquiry would not satisfy them? Lord Gill gave Alex Salmond the same advice in 2008. It followed through with Mr Boyd, Mr Mulholland and the last Lord Advocate, Mr Wollfe, after being given that advice. The judiciary were telling people in high society that we didn't have to have this public inquiry. Lady Smith mentions the legal advice given to Jack McConnell and Alex Salmond and others in case study number 6. She mentions that those figures, along with senior civil servants, went along with that advice. That was another reason why we didn't have the public inquiry for all those years. It's not for me to question Lady Smith, but I would have liked her to condemn her peers because that

carries weight. I would have liked her to name and shame that which held up this inquiry from 2008 up until her appointment in the summer of 2017.

127. They had a magic money tree of £1.6 billion, as described by John Swinney, who was finance secretary at the time. They could have held an inquiry, but because of the legal advice it didn't happen. That's why we had to wait so long. If it wasn't for the stewardship of people like Alan Miller of the Scottish Human Rights Commission, then we wouldn't be sitting here today. Lady Anne Smith acknowledged that in the case study and I'm glad she did. I'm very bitter about this aspect of the SNP administration. It gets to me and I want to make that clear.
128. I was involved in all of that. I was involved with people in the parliament, people who cared. As John Scott QC said to me, "It was a herculean task but we got there. It's not over. We got the Inquiry, but there's still a mountain of work to do." I'm not finished with the politicians. John Swinney is another nemesis of mine. Redress won't affect me. I'm not interested in that side of things. The Redress Bill has been passed, but Swinney is dragging his heels on that as well. I'm still up for the fight. There will never be any closure for me after what's happened to me. The reason I'm still up for the fight is to help others.
129. I'm still frustrated and I'm still working hard, with others, to make sure that Swinney does the right thing. We still don't have redress in place yet. It still hasn't opened for applications for those who can't take their cases to courts. That is very frustrating. We are determined to see that it is done before the end of 2021. The stalling so far has been unacceptable. It won't benefit me, but people deserve some acknowledgement of the past wrongs of the state. How many more have to die before John Swinney gets this up and running? We'll keep kicking on the door and having MSPs from Labour and Conservative push it forward. Pauline McNeill makes a great contribution from the Labour benches. We're still waiting for John Swinney's response to letters that have been sent regarding redress. It's only money. No amount of money is ever going to compensate people who have suffered so greatly. The amounts of money at the court are higher, but it's still not going to compensate for the suffering.

130. The work to abolish the 1973 Act was extremely difficult over a three year period. We worked with MSPs, Joanne Lamont, Labour leader and Graeme Pearson, shadow justice secretary at the time. Graeme Pearson used a private member's bill for a motion to be heard at 5:00 pm on a November night in the pouring rain. We were there. I took Frank Docherty of INCAS through. They made us the last business of the day. We didn't get out of there until 7:30 pm. That was how they treated us in April 2013. There were a lot of people in wheelchairs and that sort of thing. It was a disgrace.
131. I fought dearly for the 2017 Act which lifted the Prescription and Limitations (Scotland) Act 1973. I'm glad that's on the statute books because it's helping a lot of people, not just in the care setting but in the private voluntary setting as well. I'm glad that it's working. There are a few cases going through the courts just now involving young people of 28, 29 years of age. They're winning their cases. The nineteen people going through the courts just now have all been successful in claims against their perpetrators, whether they've been in foster care or otherwise.
132. So far, the Inquiry case studies have dealt with the voluntary sector. There are heavy things coming down the line. For example, I know a few people who were in Kerelaw. It's damning. There are eleven convictions involving staff at Kerelaw. The highest sentence was twelve years for the repeated rape of a young girl. It's a dreadful case.
133. The work I do is not for reward or money. It's done because the cause is right and the cause is noble, even if it costs me my life. I have been warned and I have been threatened in the past because of the work that I've been involved with. There are vested interests in high society that aren't too pleased. There are people watching my back because of those threats. I won't be diminished in any way those individuals because they have a vested interest in stopping the truth coming out to this Inquiry. When I get my chance, I will say what I have to say and back it up.

Impact

134. It's there on my records that they were trying to label me as brain damaged. What was damaged was a child who was sexually abused. It's caused me nothing but mental trauma all my life. I still suffer with all the trauma in my mind. It's not easy. Even today I find it very hard to cope with it. My children are 40, 38 and 29. I love them dearly. I wouldn't harm a hair on their heads and I wouldn't let anybody harm them. They know nothing of this. They know that I had a troubled background and I kept it at that. My daughter wanted to come with me when I gave evidence to the Inquiry but I didn't want her to come.
135. My experiences impacted me academically. Even today I have great difficulty, not in reading and researching but with the written word. I have that handicap. I've tried and I keep trying but I keep falling by the wayside. I find it very difficult. I was very lucky because I had good guidance from Freddie. Drink and drugs were prohibited and I didn't go down that route. I did take a drink when I was younger but Freddie kept an eye on me. He kept my feet on the ground.
136. I don't trust anybody. I've been let down so many times by the state. The state had a duty of care to look after me under the 1948 Children's Act. It utterly failed me and thousands of other children. That's why I fought for twenty years to hold an Inquiry, along with many others who are now deceased. Frank Docherty was a very good friend of mine who passed away some years ago. He was the president of INCAS.
137. Forming relationships has been extremely difficult for me. My wife and I have had our ups and downs. At the end of the day, she's very dearly loved. I love my children and I trust them implicitly. I do have a lot of mistrust for everybody. I can count on one hand my true friends. Others are just associates and people you meet in daily life. The reason for that is plain. The damage done to me as a child was profound and everlasting. It will never go.
138. What happened has been catastrophic to me personally. The damage caused by those in the state has been immeasurable. You cannot quantify it. It lives with me

every day. I have to put on a face. Inwardly, I have my moments of sadness. In the two days I spent giving evidence to the Inquiry, it brought it all back. I didn't sleep well. I have these moments when I go into discussions with my legal team as well.

139. The state allowed these dreadful events to happen to me. Many are dead who they killed at that age. It's going through my head just now. It's very difficult, even today. I'm 62 years of age and I've had to live with it. I still live with it. All the other people that the Inquiry has seen probably still have to live with it and it's so hard. It isn't easy to bring it all back and live all these experiences. I've read from official documents because the Inquiry needs to know these things. The detail has to be right for Lady Smith to look at. It is imperative that the Inquiry has every bit of detail, dates, times and names. It's difficult going through it.
140. There will be no Nelson Mandela moment for me. There is no forgiveness. I can never forgive those who inflicted the cruellest policy against people like myself, only because of how I was born. That's what it boils down to. It was because of where my mother was and that was the practice of the day. I'm glad I was spared. A lot of those who were with me are not. They are deceased. I'm a very lucky person.
141. I live with this every day. I have three grown up children but I can't talk to them about it. I'm in my sixties. It hurts, the pain. I just had to suffer in silence like everybody else. A child abused is a child damaged for life. Some people couldn't cope with it. I know three or four people in INCAS who took their own lives. They couldn't cope with this. Many other people are dead because of what happened.

Hopes for the Inquiry

142. I would like to see people like Alan Miller, chair of the Human Rights Commission, in the witness box at the Inquiry. He was instrumental in getting this Inquiry and helping survivors greatly. I hope that Alan is given the opportunity to come forward and give his conclusions. He's very modest, but it would be acknowledgement of the tireless ten years of work he did to get to where we are. I will praise him from the heavens for

his tireless work. I also praise those advocates who gave their time for free to look into work that Alan Miller gave them.

143. I have no criticism of Lady Anne Smith's work at the Inquiry to date. However, I would like her to be more vocal in public with regards to those who held up this Inquiry and hold them to account. There are a few more politicians that I'd like to see dragged in. I've named some of them in my statement. There has been absolute inaction and a litany of utter failure by the SNP administration from day one of Alex Salmond's administration to the present day with John Swinney.
144. I think it's too early for me to comment about changes I'd like to see for children in care as a result of the Inquiry. The jury's still out. The Inquiry has dealt with the voluntary sector so far. It hasn't really got into the nitty gritty of what civic society allowed. I know there will be many sad cases coming forward to the Inquiry when it starts dealing with list D schools and secure units. The apparatus of the state and the power of the state must be held to account for what they were allowed to do with impunity. Most of the people who dealt with me are now deceased.
145. When you do what I've done and what I continue to do, you have to confront a lot of people. Some are very honourable and noble people. I take the view that I'm in a situation where it's noble to serve those who are at a disadvantage and who have no voice. A lot of people who are in my age group are severely handicapped and have nobody to speak on their behalf. That was why we made it very clear to the senior legal advisers making up the remit for the Inquiry that medical experimentation must be looked at in a serious way. I hope to see tangible evidence that a thorough investigation into those children who were at the mercy of the medical elite. I would be really happy to see that go forward. It is so important to me that that is done for those with no voice. That's why I continue with my work, because it's right.
146. I'm hoping that I'll be here to see the overall findings of the Inquiry. I'd like to see what recommendations Lady Smith makes that are put onto the statute books to determine how social work conducts itself for the next generation. That's a long way down the line, but I hope to see that.

Final thoughts for Lady Smith

147. It is my considered opinion in regards to the medical experimentation and the abuse throughout a very unhappy childhood that history will reflect badly on the last fifteen years of the SNP administration and the Scottish Parliament for their omission of the Scottish Judiciary from the Scottish Child Abuse Inquiry's remit. It is also my opinion that the SNP deliberately narrowed the remit to exclude politicians as well as the Scottish judiciary from any meaningful investigation and that they did so because many of those imposing those restrictions have vested interests in preventing their inclusion. You cannot be unaware that there were international arrest warrants issued for retired members of the judiciary to answer allegations of child abuse, one of whom has been arrested and extradited from Oklahoma in the USA. Case number 6 does not go nearly far enough to investigate the delay contrived to avoid an inquiry. Those who were involved in the remit of the public inquiry were Angela Constance, Michael Matheson, justice secretary at that time, and John Swinney, to name but a few politicians in the SNP who were involved in this omission. I am crystal clear that the responsibility for this lies fully and squarely with those people and not in any way with Lady Anne Smith. She is not responsible for the omissions in the remit in any sense whatsoever.
148. Neither did they question anyone from the judiciary or even name the Lord Advocates in question, which shows not one, not two but three subsequent holders of the office all gave the same advice, not to hold such a public inquiry. All of which took their advice from the same Lord President of the Inner House of the Senate, Lord Brian Gill, who was distraught at the prospect of becoming mired in a **swamp**. One wonders of whose making? On reflection of case number 6, I can't help but wonder exactly the number of advisers (legal, special etc) to all of those MSPs, 129 to be precise, involved in the delay of justice who might well have had something of substance to add to your study, but like the judiciary involved were never questioned.
149. The Scottish Parliamentary mace carries an inscription reading, "Wisdom, justice compassion and integrity." Ironical, as there has been total disregard of all of those ideals since the presentation of it at the opening ceremony of the Parliament on 1 July

1999. Where is the justice? Twenty years have now passed since Christopher Daly's first petition to the Scottish Parliament for a call for a public inquiry into historical child abuse. Your peers, Lady Anne Smith, ably led by the Lord President Brian Gill and supported by three Lord Advocates, have held up justice between themselves and their counterparts in government for more than fourteen years. Is that justice? Is it compassion? The answer is no. Those people have no integrity at all. They deliberately avoided justice and remain devoid of compassion. The only wisdom I can find in any of them is the wisdom to destroy mountains of evidence during the last fourteen year interval and omit themselves personally from the remit in an attempt to save their own vile skins.

150. I refer to an additional five articles that I have provided to the Inquiry. I would also like to draw your attention, not that I have to, to the arrest more than a month ago of senior Sheriff, Alistair Duff, another senior judicial figure, arrested and reported in the Scottish edition of *The Times*, by Constance Kampfner on Saturday 15 January 2022, carrying the headline, '*Sheriff in Lockerbie Bombing Trial Arrested.*' In my statement, with regards to my grave reservations about the judiciary, I made it clear that I do not trust the judiciary. I expect that I have now given you sufficient evidence of why the judiciary are not to be trusted.
151. A report by Peter Swindon appeared in the *Sunday Post* on 24 October 2021, headed, '*Inquiry bosses protected senior social worker accused of serial sex abuse.*' The article relates to Sean Bell, a senior social worker with Edinburgh City Council for thirty years who sexually abused [REDACTED]. Those in high places in the executive of social work protected him. They even held a collection to fund a gift for him whilst he was on gardening leave. There was a full investigation by Suzanne Tanner QC and her judicial report is damning. Sean Bell killed himself rather than face trial. He was a coward. I am bringing this to the Inquiry's attention so that it is known that the executives of social work covered this up for thirty years.

152. I have no objection to my witness statement being published as part of the evidence to the Inquiry. I believe the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

KPW

Signed.....

Dated.....

FKB 23-2-22