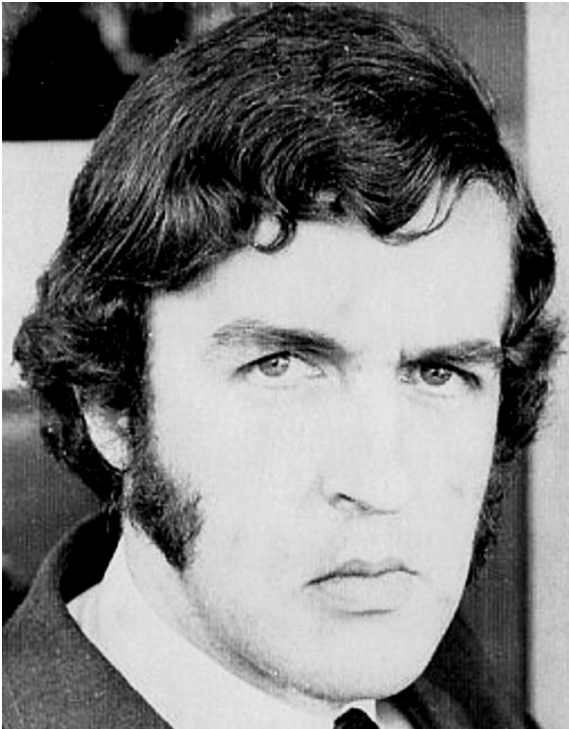


# *A SPINWATCH INVESTIGATION*

NIAL MEEHAN JOURNALISM & MEDIA FACULTY GRIFFITH COLLEGE DUBLIN



# Morris Fraser

- **Child Abuse**
  - **Corruption** and
  - **Collusion**
- in **Britain & Northern Ireland**
- 



**Richard Kerr, Kincora  
and Elm House victim:**

*'I was 13. Morris Fraser  
abused me, in his office,  
two or three times on those  
visits. I will never forget  
that face. That black hair.  
I have never forgotten it.  
He was in contact with  
children's homes all over  
Belfast'*

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# Morris Fraser, Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain & Northern Ireland

DR. NIALL MEEHAN JOURNALISM & MEDIA FACULTY GRIFFITH COLLEGE DUBLIN

<b>Contents</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>PART ONE – RISE AND FALL</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Arrest	5
1.2 Media Failure	6
<b>PART TWO – REPORTING REGULATION FAILURE</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Two ‘Squalid’ Acts	10
2.2 Conviction Certified a Year Late	12
2.3 Kincora	14
<b>PART THREE –RISE AGAIN FALL AGAIN</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1 Penguin and Basic Books	16
3.2 Paedophile Advocate	17
3.3 Fraser Finally Jailed GMC Questioned	21
<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>23</b>
Appendix: Morris Fraser Chronology	24

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**A *Spinwatch* investigation <http://spinwatch.org/>**

## NOTE:

This article was made possible by substantial assistance from Eamon Dyas (*New Society* article copies) and from Jack Lane (Bow Street Magistrate’s Court records), as well as from Tom Griffin, David Miller, and from Colin Wallace.

The research on Fraser’s activities, to which I hope to have contributed, would have taken longer were it not for posters on the World Wide Web who keep tabs on Fraser and his associates. These include victims who have been very badly served by institutions supposed to safeguard the interests of defenceless and vulnerable children.

## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

**In 1971, during the Northern Ireland Troubles, the Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC) was made aware that a well-known often-quoted Royal Hospital Belfast child-psychiatrist, Dr Roderick Morrison Fraser, had abused a 13-year-old Belfast boy in London.**

Despite this, Fraser retained access to children in the Royal Hospital and in children's homes. In May 1972 Fraser pleaded guilty but was not jailed. The media did not report his indecent assault conviction. Still, police failed to inform the Hospital. Fraser's professional standing, media celebrity, and access to children, remained unaffected. One year later, in May 1973, Fraser's arrest in New York on new paedophile charges was publicised. He was suspended. During this 1971-73 period Fraser's observations on the Northern Ireland conflict and its effect on children reflected British policy interests.

The Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council revealed Fraser's 1972 UK conviction in July 1973. They ignored his US abuse. Between 1973 and 1975 the GMC considered Fraser's fitness to practice medicine. The committee colluded with police in preventing full knowledge of Fraser's crimes. In 1975 the GMC determined that the twice-convicted (on two continents) paedophile could continue practicing medicine with no stated restrictions. Until 1995 Fraser used his professional status in Britain to rebuild his profile, to gain access to children and to facilitate assaults by fellow predatory paedophiles, Peter Righton and Charles Napier.

During the 1970s British intelligence agencies protected from prosecution William McGrath and his paedophile associates. They ran the Kincora Boys' Home on the Newtownards Road in Belfast. The home's abused and exploited children, some of whom were trafficked to the Elm Guest House in London, were discarded like refuse.<sup>1</sup> This disgraceful chapter in Irish and British history was first exposed on 24-25 January 1980 in the *Irish Independent*. It could have been revealed earlier.

Journalists failed to report clear evidence of an official cover-up of Fraser's abuse in 1973. The media failed also to report the extent of Fraser's activities. Had they done so, the role of police in shielding Fraser's behaviour from his employer and from the public would have been exposed. Children abused by Fraser, such as Kincora and Elm House victim Richard Kerr, might have received protection.

The consequences of police, medical and media failures to hold Morris Fraser to account are addressed in this investigation, which publishes significant new information (some of which is indicated above).

## PART ONE – RISE AND FALL

The Inverness-born Morris Fraser, as he was known, obtained his medical degree from Queen's University Belfast in 1965, and in August 1969 a Diploma in Psychological Medicine from the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin.<sup>2</sup>

Fraser was in situ when Northern Ireland began to fall apart in 1969. As Senior Psychiatric Registrar at the Child Guidance Clinic, Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Falls Road, Belfast, Fraser was the right man in the right job in the right place at the right time.

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<sup>1</sup> See Paul Foot, *Who Framed Colin Wallace?*, Pan, 1989.

<sup>2</sup> 'Royal College Diplomas', *Irish Times*, 6 August 1969.

By 1973 the 31-year-old child psychiatrist was an accepted authority on the effects of the ‘Troubles’ on vulnerable children in the North’s strife torn urban centres. Fraser achieved a pinnacle of personal fame, professional achievement and public recognition with publication of *Children in Conflict* on 7 May 1973.

Fraser’s simultaneous shorter-lived infamy should have given rise to at least as much attention.

Fraser’s ascent began in 1971. He published an article on the psychiatric ‘Cost of Commotion’ in the *British Journal of Psychiatry*.<sup>3</sup> Initially, Fraser commented in general terms on psychological distress and nervous symptoms imposed on children by the intractable conflict. Journalists in Ireland, Britain and in the USA, alert to new perspectives, sought out the articulate and personable young medic.

In an 18 April 1971 *New York Times* opinion piece Fraser wrote on the children in his care caught up in riots, shootings, burnings and expulsions. Fraser contributed to a *Newsweek* magazine article in the same month on ‘bands of undisciplined children... roaming the streets stoning buses and beating people up’. An *Irish Times* headline on 13 April summed up the content, ‘US magazine depicts North’s wild children’. Also in the US, Fraser featured in a one-hour January 1972 *NBC* television documentary, ‘Suffer the Little Children’.<sup>4</sup> In it, British troops were construed by Fraser as ‘the kindly Tommy’ but were, he acknowledged, viewed differently by nationalist children. This was for pre-programmed ‘cultural’ reasons, rather than as a consequence of the troops’ behaviour. He suggested that churches were responsible for such attitudes because they segregated children into different schools.

This was a recurrent theme, expressed in the London *Daily Mirror* on 27 October 1971: ‘paranoid ideas could come from the segregated school system’, though, ‘it starts early, you might say it begins with mother’s milk’. This location of the problem in the heads of individuals (and the influence of mothers) deflected attention from the actions of state institutions and security forces.

Fraser presented children’s testimony as fact. He cited 14-year-olds on making petrol bombs and on tactics they employed while stoning British troops. In a 15 April 1971 *New Society* magazine article, children were ‘easy prey for illegal organisations’. Twelve to fourteen-year-old children were cited on attempting to decapitate soldiers in Land Rovers. The children were ‘three of the youngsters who were in the national headlines only a few weeks ago’. Newspaper claims that often originated with British Army press officers were treated therefore also as fact. Fraser corroborated them. In her authoritative study, *Ireland the Propaganda War*, Liz Curtis described such stories as ‘fantasies’. Findings contradicting Fraser’s news-friendly observations received less prominent presentation but also, more importantly, less coverage.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> R.M. Fraser, ‘The Cost of Commotion: an Analysis of the Psychiatric Sequelae of the 1969 Belfast Riots’, *British Journal of Psychiatry*, n118, 1972. Fraser thanked, ‘the G.O.C. Northern Ireland, and... Inspector-General, Royal Ulster Constabulary, for ready co-operation’.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Northshield, ‘Suffer the Little children’, *NBC News* (00:47:21), 11 Jan 1972. Transcript at <https://archives.nbclearn.com/portal/site/k-12/flatview?cuecard=65203>, accessed 21 Feb 2016; view at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u6BJkPqHmH0>, accessed 19 Feb 2016.

<sup>5</sup> *Ireland the Propaganda War*, Pluto, 1984, revised ed., 1998, pp118-9. Fellow Belfast psychiatrist Alex Lyons contradicted Fraser’s emotionally charged warnings, *Medical Correspondent*, ‘No increase in mental illness during

## Psychiatrist in Belfast Finds Children Are Deeply Disturbed by the Violence

New York Times 14 March 1971: typical headline promoting Fraser's views

On 2 December 1972 in the *New York Times*, Fraser's examples were younger still: 8-year-olds were being 'taught to make nail bombs and to handle explosives'. He 'once met a 10-year-old boy who sat through an entire school day with three sticks of explosives taped to his chest to hide them from a British Army search'. Fraser's patients generated copy that sustained and enhanced Fraser's already considerable media profile.

To all intents and purposes, it seemed as though the British state's opponents were indifferent to the inviolable sanctity of childhood. Fraser made it seem that semi-feral children were being trained to become tomorrow's insurgents.

It appeared also as though a middle class professional had arrived, championed the plight of tots and teenagers, and explained it to the world. Of British Army shootings not a word but, if children were shot, Fraser's research was a subtle rationalisation of the regrettable practice.<sup>6</sup> Fraser's superficially profound output, based on citation of clinical experience, would have attracted susceptible middle class readers in Ireland, the UK and in the US. Fraser's presentation alienated them from the communities that failed to control, and perhaps even encouraged, their seemingly crazed offspring. Fraser's observations suited, therefore, British policy and propaganda.

Reasons why Fraser sharpened his tone, and on whose behalf this may have been done, will be discussed later. Children's welfare was not his concern.

In April 1973 the socialite magazine *Harpers & Queen*, blazoned: 'You may be bored with Ulster, but people are still being killed there and some of the killers are at school. Morris Fraser talks about Ulster's children'. Secker and Warburg published *Children in Conflict* on 7 May. The book was serialised exclusively beforehand on 29 April and 6 May in the *Sunday Times*.

Serialisation was promoted on 28 April in quarter-page advertisements in the *Irish Times* and *Times* of London, with a headline 'Damaged Goods'. A large photograph depicted a 'little boy' from Belfast staring out at the reader, his injured head encased



### Damaged Goods

Damage which in this child's case could be permanent. A damage deeper and far more serious than any flesh wound. His whole personality may have been altered and distorted for life. Witness the little boy from Belfast in his disturbing book, 'Children in Conflict'. Dr Morris Fraser of the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children writes from first hand experience. Witness of the effects of environmental stress on children in all the world's terror spots on the resulting emotional and psychological injuries.

'Children in Conflict' begins 29 April in

THE SUNDAY TIMES

in a wrap-around bandage. Text below stated that this nameless child might have suffered 'a damage deeper and far more serious than any flesh wound', that may have 'altered and distorted for life' his 'personality'. From 'first hand experience', the blurb continued, Fraser would describe 'emotional and psychological injuries' on 'children in all the world's terror spots'. His 'countless interviews with ... [Belfast] children' held 'the substance of a kind of walking nightmare. The experience had 'haunted me ... for the past four years', said Fraser. He appeared to have devoted his professional existence to alleviating children's anguished turmoil.

Sunday Times serialisation of Fraser's *Children in Conflict* advertised in London *Times*, *Irish Times*, 28 April 1973

Belfast riots – doctor', *Irish Times*, 24 April 1973, bottom page 8. Fraser's *New Society* article was reported above the fold on page 9, Mary Cummins, 'Psychiatrist treats child riot victims', *Irish Times*, 17 April 1974.

<sup>6</sup> In his 1973 book, *Children in Conflict* (1974 Pelican ed., p154), Fraser cited a *Newsletter* report of women who 'pushed their children into the street' so as to 'screen[...] a man who had shot at soldiers'.



# BELFAST CHILD PSYCHIATRIST CHARGED



Dr. Fraser

**BELFAST** child psychiatrist Morris Fraser (39) and seven other men were indicted yesterday at Riverhead, New York, on 27 counts of conspiracy, sodomy and sexual abuse involving 15 boys.

Fraser—who appeared in a widely-packaged US television documentary titled ‘Suffer the Little Children’—conceding the effects of warfare on the children of Northern Ireland—pleaded not guilty to the charges before Suffolk County judge Pierre Landberg.

Three other men also pleaded not guilty. A fifth was in custody at San Juan, Puerto Rico and the remaining three are at large, police said.

The Suffolk County Grand Jury indictment charged the men with betraying the alleged victims, some under eleven years of age, and committing acts with them at a home in New York between January 1970 and December 1971.

The indictment specified one count of conspiracy, 19 counts of sodomy and seven of sexual abuse against each defendant.

Mr. Sam Ferrer, a Suffolk County official, said Fraser returned to New York “voluntarily and at his own expense” from Britain.

He was released on his own recognizance after the arraignment to return to Belfast, pending trial on a date to be arranged. Top of the New York men accused were granted 1-900 bail each.

Dr. Fraser has been suggested from study of the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, a spokesman there said today.

Fraser recently wrote a book called ‘Children in Conflict’ about the effects of violence on children in Northern Ireland. It is due to be published next week.

Born in Inverness, he graduated in medicine from Queen’s University and two years ago was given an award by the mental health research fund for his work on the stress of riots on civilians. He is also a cathedral organist.

# I am innocent, says accused psychiatrist

**BELFAST** child psychiatrist Dr. Morris Fraser, one of eight men who have been arraigned on charges of sex offences against children in New York, today strongly protested his innocence.

Mr. Fraser (39), who has been suspended from his £3,200 post at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, said: “It’s an absolute nightmare. My career is finished unless I can clear my name.”

He flew voluntarily to the US for the court hearing and was granted bail on condition that he be stopped in New York for the next hearing on May 29.

Speaking in Belfast, Mr. Fraser admitted that he knew two of the defendants and had seen one indulging in “minor acts” with two boys, but had not reported it for professional reasons.

It happened during late 1970 when Mr. Fraser, well-known throughout the medical world for his work in the field of stress caused by violence, went on a month’s lecture tour in the US.

“I was introduced to a divinity lecturer called Rosman, who is one of the other defendants. He asked me if I would see some people with problems. I agreed and I think I was able to help one or two of them.”

“I went to a woman’s house in Long Beach when I met a wealthy businessman who is another defendant. He was the only person on the beach—I discussed his problems with him and agreed to meet him again.”

“I went back to the house about a week later. This time there were three boys—I think they were the children of neighbour—and I was aware that an act involving two of the boys was taking place.”

“I left and reported back to Rosman who promised that he would see about getting treatment for the businessman,” said Mr. Fraser.

He says the first he heard of the charges against him was when he received a call from the District Attorney’s office in New York at his Belfast home last week.

“They said I was involved in charges of indecency and they would allow me to go over voluntarily. At the DA’s office in New York I was given a list of people and a list of offences I was alleged to have committed. It looks like I would see some boys had on the face of it.”

But I only wanted to help those people and I feel that all I did was my duty as a doctor in that one case. I emphatically deny that I did anything other than act completely professionally.”

Dr. Fraser, who is single and lives with his parents, was due to go on a three-day promotional tour in England next week to promote the publication of his new book, ‘Children in Conflict’. He has had to cancel this and a scheduled television appearance.

Asked about his suspension from his Belfast job, Mr. Fraser said: “I was told about it by a senior medical administration officer when I went to the hospital yesterday morning.”

“He said I was being suspended until an inquiry was carried out. I can understand their point of view.”

At Thursday’s court appearance Mr. Fraser appeared unrepresented. “I didn’t know anyone over there,” he said. But he says he is trying to get a lawyer for the next hearing later this month.

**Belfast Telegraph front page 4 May 1973 US arrest reported. Minimal reporting in one southern Irish newspaper, Irish Press. None in Irish Times, Independent, Examiner.**

**Belfast Telegraph 5 May 1973. No coverage south of Irish Border. Fraser witnessed ‘an act with two boys’ but did not report it. Sought treatment for abuser not victims**

## 1.1 Arrest

During that first week of May the nightmare experiences of some other children Fraser had met were reported. On 4 May 1973 the *Belfast Telegraph* front page reported ‘Belfast child psychiatrist charged’. It said of the about to be published author that Fraser,

... and seven other men were indicted yesterday at Riverhead New York, on 27 counts of conspiracy, sodomy and sexual abuse involving 15 boys’.

The *New York Times* (and other US media) also reported the arrest of the ‘noted child psychiatrist’ on 4 May. Variations appeared the following day in the *London Times*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail* and *Guardian*. The *Belfast Newsletter* and *Irish News* followed also. The story appeared briefly in one southern daily, the *Irish Press*. The *Irish Independent*, *Cork Examiner* and, significantly, *Irish Times*, normally the most comprehensive, authoritative, and least prudish, of the four, ignored this major news story.

No southern newspaper reported Fraser’s innocence claim, published in the *Belfast Telegraph* on 5 May. It appeared in the *New York Times* and *Sunday Times* the following day, and on 7 May in the *Newsletter*. Fraser claimed that though he was present where what he termed ‘minor acts with two boys’

occurred he failed to report it, ‘for professional reasons’. This admission and other rationalisations, including assurances that the perpetrator, rather than the victims, would receive ‘treatment’, should have arched editorial eyebrows.<sup>7</sup>

Be that as it may, Fraser pleaded guilty in the US on 28 February 1974 to ‘attempted sodomy of three boys’. The plea might have been expected to spell the end of Fraser’s career as a published authority on children’s experiences and as a registered medical practitioner. Fraser was, or should have been considered, ‘damaged goods’.

Fraser’s publisher sensibly called off a publicity tour.<sup>8</sup> Surprisingly, newspapers continued to publicise *Children in Conflict*. If judgement was suspended on Fraser’s legal difficulties, media promotion of his book might have been halted too. That did not happen. The fact that Fraser’s crimes were not given the attention they deserved and that his views were given uncritical promotion is addressed in the section following.

## 1.2 Media Failure

On 6 May the *Sunday Times* review section published over two pages, the second part of the serialisation of *Children in Conflict*. A short single-column article on page three preceded it, in which the celebrity author proclaimed his innocence. Secker and Warburg stood by their ‘author with a brilliant future’, whose book went on sale the following day. Well-known psychiatrist Anthony Storr contributed in addition a positive review.

The *Irish Press*, that briefly had reported Fraser’s paedophile-ring arrest two days earlier, followed on Monday with a substantial Press Association (PA) article promoting Fraser’s book. The same story appeared in the *Irish Times*, that had ignored Fraser’s arrest. It was below a report of a priest suspended for alleged IRA activities. The newspaper headlined, ‘Doctor tells of N.I.’s tragic children’, and noted that the book detailed Fraser’s experiences as ‘a child psychiatrist and as youth leader in one of Belfast’s last “mixed” areas’. In what was becoming a media pattern, no reference was made to the doctor’s legal difficulties.<sup>9</sup>

The subject matter of Fraser’s arrest and of his book seemed, if not intertwined, a topic at least meriting attention. Only one newspaper related them, the *Belfast Newsletter* on 7 May. ‘Alleged events in my private life can hardly be relevant to my professional work’, said Fraser. This lone article also cited Fraser’s assertion in his book that ‘young people should be given short spells away from troubled areas’. That particular point, one of Fraser’s recurrent themes, would later demonstrate how wrong Fraser, and the media in general, were in separating Fraser’s private and public activity.<sup>10</sup>

Perhaps news editors (and editors) thought Fraser innocent. Perhaps they were rendered catatonic by news of a professional indiscretion from someone in whom so much copy had been invested. Perhaps, though, some considered Fraser’s

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<sup>7</sup> ‘I am innocent says accused psychiatrist’, *Belfast Telegraph*, 5 May 1973; ‘Children’s doctor on 27 sex charges’, *Daily Mail*, 5 May 1973; ‘Psychiatrist denies sex abuse charges’, *New York Times*, 6 May 1973.

<sup>8</sup> ‘I am innocent says accused psychiatrist’, *Belfast Telegraph*, 5 May 1973.

<sup>9</sup> This was also the case also in the 7 May *Cork Examiner*, with its headline over the same PA story, ‘Separate schools ‘harden NI fears’ – Belfast psychiatrist’.

<sup>10</sup> ‘I’m innocent of sex charges’, doctor’, *Newsletter*, 7 May 1973.

views of children's 'Troubles' experiences more important than allegations that he had abused them. As with the approach adopted by the Roman Catholic Church in relation to its paedophile priests, perhaps the greater good was thought better served by not notifying the public too much, or very often (or, in some cases, at all), about the doctor's indiscretions.<sup>11</sup>

The London *Times* may have made this decision. On Monday 7 May, it published a favourable review of Fraser's book. It opened with Fraser's un-sourced reproduction (pages 40-1) of an alleged IRA training instruction:

Youngsters and older children are ideal material for the work of planting bombs and rigging booby traps. They attract less attention than adults, are more sensitive to rewards, and ask no questions. If captured by the British Army or security officers they are unable to provide information about their employers... British Army patrols can be lured into ambushes more easily when children, youngsters and women are the bait.<sup>12</sup>

The same passage was plucked from the book in an anonymous *Times Literary Supplement* review on 27 July 1973. This is curious as the book, while largely uncritical of the British Army, devoted ample space to an ignored critique of reactionary unionist sectarianism, of the Ian Paisley and *Protestant Telegraph* variety. The *Times* reviewer, Edward Candy, continued,

Morris Fraser, a children's psychiatrist working in Belfast, has written his book partly in passionate rejection of such barbarities...

The fact that Fraser was accused of engaging in barbarities with children was relegated in favour of citing an IRA document of questionable provenance. The organisation's terminology did not usually include the phrase 'security officers', or assertions that the IRA were 'their employers', in reference to IRA volunteers. Possibly, the document was concocted and provided to Fraser by British intelligence or by RUC Special Branch.<sup>13</sup>

The *Guardian* followed on 10 May. Reviewer Peter Chippindale suggested that Fraser was 'trying to write two books at once, a generalised and a specific study', in other words a professional and also a polemical tome. The review concluded with Fraser's oft-reported panacea for Northern Ireland's sectarian paranoia, integrated education. In this way the banal outlook of the liberal intelligentsia was confirmed: the conflict was about segregated intolerant people, not intolerable conditions of life within a sectarian state and those politically responsible, plus their agents in and out of uniform.

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<sup>11</sup> In 1974 the BBC broadcast a sound-alike documentary *Children in Crossfire*. According to Liz Curtis, *Propaganda War*, p186, it was 'based on [Morris Fraser's] book'. Though the programme referenced the views of psychiatrists more than once, it interviewed none. Allowing Morris Fraser to appear on television may have been thought a problem, as distinct from his being cited in newspapers.

<sup>12</sup> Pages 58-9 of 1974, 1979 Pelican/Penguin editions.

<sup>13</sup> Other examples of un-sourced assertions are (1974 ed.) on pages 149 (13 year old 'junior' IRA member's death notice), 150 (IRA volunteer 'Dutch Doherty' shoots up betting shop TV), 151 (SDLP leader John Hume's 'near-paranoia': 'blamed the authorities' for riot outside police station by re-routing civil rights march past 'provocative building'). See also notes 5, 6.



This theme was reinforced by the headline above Seán Breslin’s 19 May *Irish Press* review: ‘Only integrate’. A review in the 27 May *Observer* pursued it also. As far as reviewers were concerned, perish discussion of the dysfunctional sectarian state in favour of blaming its educational symptom.

Four days earlier John Robb’s *Irish Times* ‘Book of the Day’ column contributed the most positive observations. Robb championed Fraser’s attempt to medicalise the North’s political sickness. He combined this with a moral panic about uncontrolled and uncontrollable children. Fraser, ‘had shown compassion for the children under his care’ and ‘has demonstrated considerable courage’, commented Robb. He cited Fraser, again in relation to alleged IRA activities: ‘The exploitation of children is to be deplored rather than praised’.

And yet it seems obvious that Fraser’s deplorable exploitation of children was the studiously ignored story. Fraser’s apparent concern for children masked his intent to exploit and to abuse them.

That concludes the first part of this analysis, concerning the media’s general failure to interrogate Morris Fraser’s alleged commitment to children. There was a collective failure of critical analysis (and of reporting in most southern newspapers). Promoting the professional and political views of an (at that stage, as far as the media knew) alleged child abuser was the favoured approach.

The next part of this story describes how the security services and the doctor’s professional body, the General Medical Council (GMC), played a collusive and a possibly corrupt role in the Fraser saga. That role, apparent in 1973, could have been exposed by alert journalists. Had they done so, it is possible that abuse in children’s homes in Northern Ireland might have been revealed sooner. Children could have been saved years of abuse by Fraser and his associates. The reason why this assertion is reasonable will be made clear in Part Two, following.

## PART TWO – REPORTING AND REGULATION FAILURES

As might be expected, on foot of reports of his US court appearance, Fraser was suspended from his position in the Royal Hospital, Belfast. He was brought before the Disciplinary Committee of the General Medical Council (GMC) in July 1973. An initial finding of professional misconduct led to further consideration of whether to remove, or to suspend, Fraser from the medical register. That decision was postponed. It was put-off twice more in 1974 by the Disciplinary Committee before a decision was reached in July 1975.<sup>14</sup>



London, Dublin and Belfast newspapers carried a Press Association report of the GMC finding on 18 July (the *Irish Times* on the 19<sup>th</sup>, seemingly the only time the paper mentioned abuse by Fraser, though his name was misspelled). A report appeared also in a 4 August *British Medical Journal Supplement*.

**Belfast Telegraph 18 July 1973. No mention of US arrest in media reports**

<sup>14</sup> The GMC Disciplinary Committee considered Fraser’s case between 16-21 July 1973, 11-13 March 1974, 15-18 July 1974, 14-16 July 1975.

The published detail should immediately have rung alarm bells.

The first anomaly is that Fraser's May 1973 US arrest was not addressed, at any stage. The second is that the Committee charged Fraser 'with serious professional misconduct' in relation to an unknown conviction on 17 May 1972 at Bow Street Magistrates' Court in London.

The Bow Street case will be addressed before returning to the GMC's non-consideration of Fraser's US arrest. The Disciplinary Committee's findings noted,

In August 1971 the doctor had obtained from the mother of a 13-year old boy living in Belfast her consent for him to take her son to London on a weekend visit. During that visit he had indecently assaulted the boy and was subsequently convicted - after pleading guilty - of indecent assault.

Fraser blamed the victim, a child:

Counsel for Dr. Fraser told the Committee that the indecent assault had been an isolated and squalid act [*emph. added*]. The week-end had been planned as a scouting activity, because as Dr. Fraser had made clear by his writings and actions he believed it was of the utmost importance that the young people in Belfast should be taken out of the city occasionally and given an opportunity of developing and discussing things in a normal and healthy manner. Dr. Fraser had organised many scouting expeditions designed to help those young people. It was, he claimed, one isolated incident with a sophisticated boy - a boy not corrupted by the doctor.

Surprisingly, this account was supported by the 'Counsel for the Council'. He ... said that Dr. Fraser, who had written a book called *Children in Conflict* on the subject of stresses to which children were subjected in Northern Ireland, had interested himself in the scout movement and had restarted a scout troop. His scouting activity brought Dr. Fraser into close and friendly contact with adolescent boys, including the boy referred to in the charge. The latter came from a broken home and apparently he had problems with drugs and had had some homosexual experiences. Three boys and two other men had been staying at a flat and on the last night of the weekend there had occurred a single sordid sexual episode [*emph. added*] which formed the basis of the charge...<sup>15</sup>

This published account was a tissue of lies about Fraser's sexual innocence in a supposedly 'isolated act' with a 'sophisticated' 13-year-old victim. In Fraser's and in the Disciplinary Committee's narrative Fraser was the victim, 'corrupted' by a vulnerable and now defamed child. The PA account in the *Belfast Telegraph* on 18 July pursued this theme. A shorter version appeared in *Irish Press*, in the *Irish Times* on the 19<sup>th</sup> (that referred to 'Roderick Mirrison [*sic*] Fraser').<sup>16</sup> It

<sup>15</sup> 'General Medical Council: Disciplinary Committee', 'Indecent Assault', 'Isolated Act', *British Medical Journal, Supplement*, 4 August 1973, p23.

<sup>16</sup> The misspelling originated in the London *Times* on 18 July. He was 'R.M. Fraser' in the *Irish Press* report. An 18 July *Daily Mail* report stated mistakenly that 'Roderick Fraser' had pleaded guilty in Bow Street in June 1973. Roderick Morrison Fraser's name appeared correctly in the *Belfast Telegraph* on 18 July.

contained a fantastic account of the 13-year-old allegedly homosexual ‘under-privileged’ drug addict arriving in Fraser’s bedroom and persuading the clinically trained child-psychiatrist to engage in illegal sexual activity. Fraser’s counsel insisted, as noted in the 4 August BMJ report, that the GMC remove an allegation that Fraser told the abused child’s mother the trip ‘would have a beneficial psychological effect’. By doing so Fraser violated the doctor-patient relationship. Instead of being made to face his crimes the self-pitying psychiatrist evaded them with obvious lies. He threw himself on the receptive mercies of his own profession with one accurate observation, that he had ‘this problem all of his life’.

Metropolitan Police Detective Inspector Tony Rich, who was the charging officer in Bow Street, gave evidence at the GMC hearing. So did Belfast RUC detective Reginald (Ronnie) Mack, who investigated the complaint against Fraser. The policemen should have contradicted the GMC’s ‘single sordid sexual episode’ finding. It is not known what precisely they said because the evidential phases of all Fraser’s GMC hearings were held *in camera*.

## 2.1 Two ‘Squalid’ Acts

Evidence of Fraser’s activity was in the charge he faced. He appeared at Bow Street Magistrate’s Court as ‘Roderick Morrison Frazer’ (note the ‘z’). It was alleged that ‘you between 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August 1971 at 6 St Augustine’s Mansions, Bloomberg Street, SW1, did indecently assault [*Name Redacted*] (age 13 years)’ contrary to Section 15 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956.

Fraser admitted therefore to ‘indecent assault’ over four days, not one episode on one day. That was not all.

Fraser had a co-accused in Bow Street, a highly significant fact not reported by the GMC, but revealed here for the first time. An Ian Bell was accused, immediately following Fraser’s appearance, of indecently assaulting another Belfast boy ‘age 10 years’ in the same place as Fraser, at the same time.<sup>17</sup>

Fraser received a conditional discharge, bound over not to re-offend for three years and seven days. Bell appeared again in Bow Street on 26 May and on 25 July. He was then (as usually happened in such serious cases) committed to Crown Court at an indeterminate date. Fraser’s summary treatment at Magistrate’s Court was highly unusual. That may have been a pre-arranged means of evading media attention and of transforming a paedophile conspiracy into the GMC’s ‘single sordid sexual episode’.

There was no ‘single sordid sexual episode’. Fraser engaged in pre-meditated criminal activity over four days, alleged against two adults. The victims were two of three boys Fraser brought to London for the purpose of abusing them.<sup>18</sup> They were boys who in his book Fraser claimed as a ‘youth leader’ to be guiding in his scout troop. This seemed to be a UK version of what had occurred in the US, but the Police, and the GMC, colluded in obscuring that fact.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Both boys’ names are on the court record. I am indebted to Jack Lane of the Aubane Historical Society for recovery of this important information at the London Metropolitan Archive, PS/BOW/A/01/448, Bow St Magistrates’ Court, Court 1, part 1, 17 May 1972.

<sup>18</sup> ‘Dr Fraser guilty of misconduct’, *Belfast Telegraph*, 18 July 1973.

<sup>19</sup> GMC meeting minutes contained this curious footnote, ‘The charge set out... incorporates only the facts which were found proved in July 1973’,

The GMC was told, and appears to have accepted, that erasing Fraser's name from the medical register 'would lose someone who was doing a lot of good at a critical time'. This was perhaps the biggest lie of all. But then the 'good' Fraser was perceived to be doing might have been a political good in which children's welfare, the supposed object of Fraser's efforts, was secondary.

For instance, one week after Fraser's 17 May 1972 indecent assault conviction, on 25 May the *Irish Times* headlined, 'How to save the children of the North'. Ray Rosenfeld opened with,

All Northern Ireland's children were at risk said a child psychiatrist, Dr. Morris Fraser, at a conference held by the [National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children] NSPCC in the Ulster Polytechnic at Jordanstown.<sup>20</sup>

Not all of Northern Ireland's children were 'at risk', as mainly middle class moralists may have been encouraged to believe. However, children who came into contact with the person who delivered that message, one week after his abuse conviction, were. Fraser reiterated his theme, integrated education, which ignored the role of British forces in perpetuating a sectarian state.

Fraser's intervention could not have been made had Fraser's week-old conviction been reported. Perhaps that is why Fraser was protected from suspension in 1971, from exposure in 1972, and from the punishment he deserved in 1973 and 1974.

Fraser's GMC tale could also have been undermined had the GMC Disciplinary Committee considered evidence related to Fraser's US arrest two months earlier, that had occasioned Fraser's suspension from his medical post. They preferred instead to take,

... into account the evidence in mitigation, the representations on his behalf [<sup>21</sup>], and the assurances given as to future conduct, and it had decided to postpone judgement for eight months.

If the Committee wanted to postpone judgement due to non-completion of US court proceedings, it would have made some sense, then. It made no sense later.

The Committee next considered Fraser's case from 11-13 March 1974. That was after he had entered a US guilty plea on 28 February 1974 to 'attempted sodomy of three boys'. The *New York Times* reported that Fraser 'could receive up to four years'. The GMC Committee ignored Fraser's plea and postponed

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suggesting that facts proved elsewhere were ignored. Since this included Fraser's US arrest and conviction, it was a gross dereliction of responsibility by the GMC.

<sup>20</sup> A similarly themed article on the NSPCC by Judith Rosenfeld, 'Helping Belfast's children', appeared in the paper on 28 April. It opened with 'Soldiers stationed in Northern Ireland are worried and puzzled by the bigotry and hatred which exists between the two communities and which they have so often been victims. They would like to do something to break down the barriers and have been successful in many instances'. The article went on to document repair by troops of a derelict house catering for mentally and physically handicapped children 'to help community relations'. The NSPCC became involved. They stated, 'We try to put a Catholic among the staff in a Protestant area' and vice versa. The article looked like a piece of 'heart-and-minds' British Army propaganda designed to impress the type of people Fraser also impressed.

<sup>21</sup> The authors of these representations are unknown.



again.<sup>22</sup> The GMC's 'legal assessor' on that occasion was Conservative MP, Patrick Mayhew, otherwise the longest serving British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, from 1992-97, and also 1987-92 Attorney General.

On 21 June Fraser was convicted of 'attempted Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree' at Suffolk County Court in New York. He received a lenient three-year conditional discharge 'with special conditions that he undergo psychiatric evaluation and treatment'.<sup>23</sup> Fraser was deported and ordered never to return to the US. There is no indication that Fraser's 1972 UK conviction was considered in the US in 1974. Surprisingly, this is the first ever report of Fraser's US conviction and sentence.

Back in the UK in July 1974 the GMC Committee ignored Fraser's US conviction. They again postponed a decision in their Fraser case, for twelve more months. However, they

... note[d] with satisfaction the evidence which has been presented to them today regarding your conduct and your continued response to treatment....

Finally, in July 1975 the Committee determined inevitably, but disingenuously:

Dr Fraser: The evidence as to your continued response to treatment since July, 1974 which has been presented to the Committee today, has enabled them to feel satisfied that it will now be proper to discharge your case. Your case is accordingly now concluded.

That was that. An admitted paedophile on two continents was sent on his way as though very little had happened, apart from having had his conduct partially scrutinised by his very understanding peers. As Fraser noted publicly, there were 'no restrictions on his practising'.<sup>24</sup> Fraser's US arrest and conviction was ignored. No British or Irish newspaper reported it after May 1973. The US authorities did not, it appears, consider Fraser's UK conviction. The UK GMC, in turn, did not take Fraser's US conviction into account. The GMC substituted Fraser's otherwise unknown 1972 indecent assault conviction for his US paedophile activities. Those crimes remained separated and therefore diminished in scale. It is inconceivable that the GMC was not aware of Fraser's US activities, that were in the public domain and that were the catalyst for his 1973 downfall.

Fraser was moved along much in the same way that the Roman Catholic Church moved on abusing clergy, to abuse again.

## 2.2 Conviction Certified a Year Late

Had media organisations reported these anomalous events properly (that required a minimum of scrutiny), they might have asked how a conviction for child abuse in May 1972 of a doctor who worked with children was a secret event, and for what purpose. Why was Fraser's employer, the Northern Ireland Hospitals' Authority, not immediately informed by the RUC of Fraser's conviction? Why was he not suspended from contact with children after investigations into credible allegations began in the autumn of 1971? How and, more importantly, why did

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<sup>22</sup> 'Doctor Admits Offences', *New York Times*, 1 March 1974; 'General Medical Council: Disciplinary Committee', *British Medical Journal Supplement*, 6 April 1974. Also, 'Judgement on child doctor postponed', *Irish Press*, 12 March 1974. Reports referred to 'Roderick Morrison Fraser'.

<sup>23</sup> I am indebted to Pat Melchianno, Principal Clerk, Criminal Court Actions, at Suffolk County Clerk's Office, for a copy of the sentence extract.

<sup>24</sup> 'Child psychiatrist's case discharged', *Guardian*, 15 July 1975.

these matters become, in effect, a matter of national security?<sup>25</sup>

It can be revealed here that an official ‘cert[ificate] of conviction’ was sent to the ‘N[orthern] Ireland Hospitals Authority’. However, the certificate was dispatched one year late, on 11 May 1973, according to a handwritten note on the Bow Street Magistrates Court record. That was one week after reporting of Fraser’s US arrest, when Fraser was already suspended. The note appeared beside the verdict of Fraser being bound over not to re-offend for three years.

Aside from the very important matter of the secrecy of Fraser’s 1972 conviction, journalists might therefore have investigated:

- a) Why was the Northern Ireland Hospitals’ Authority not informed in May 1972 of Fraser’s conviction?
- b) Why was the authority not notified after police began inquiries into Fraser’s August 1971 abuse?
- c) Who decided to inform the authority in May 1973 and why then?
- d) How could a ‘single sordid sexual episode’ have occurred when two men were accused of abusing two boys simultaneously?
- e) Who was the third man and third boy in the flat where the abuse took place;
- f) How was that finding credible since Fraser engaged in abuse in the US;
- g) Why was the US case ignored by the GMC?
- h) Why was Fraser’s UK conviction ignored in the US?
- i) Why was Fraser not brought back before a UK court after his February 1974 US guilty plea?
- j) What was the outcome of the US case?

Journalists might also have examined developments in Fraser’s views before and after detection of his sexual abuse of a 13-year-old in August 1971, and his May 1972 conviction. Fraser began to reinforce British propaganda about the IRA using children during that period.

Had they investigated the GMC meetings journalists would have discovered that RUC officer Reginald (Ronnie) Mack gave evidence at the July 1973 GMC hearing on Fraser’s conviction for indecent assault. What was Mack’s role and why did the RUC fail to tell Fraser’s employers about Fraser’s abuse and conviction? What task, if any, was Fraser expected to perform in return?

Mack served later as part of a 1983 investigation under Sir George Terry, former Chief Constable of Sussex, into child sex abuse in the Kincora Boys’ Home. It was widely regarded as a whitewash.<sup>26</sup>

We will now examine some possible consequences of the failures noted here.

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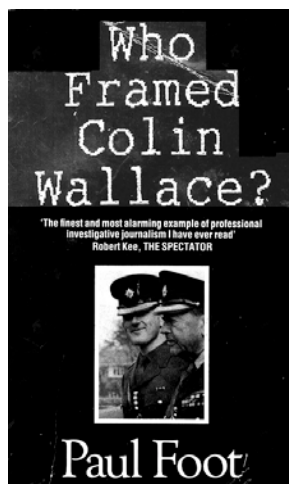
<sup>25</sup> Indeed, why was a freedom of information request refused in 2015? Mick Browne, James Hanning, ‘Northern Ireland authorities refuse to reveal details of paedophile with links to former government adviser on national security grounds’, *Independent* (Lon.), 11 July 2015, at, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/northern-ireland-authorities-refuse-to-reveal-details-of-paedophile-with-links-to-former-government-10382746.html> (accessed 21 Feb 2015).

<sup>26</sup> Colin Wallace confirmed that Mack was one of two RUC officers who interviewed him as part of the Terry Inquiry, about Wallace’s Kincora child sex abuse allegations (personal communication, 28 February 2016). See, Liam Clarke, ‘Sex assault Tory MP visited Kincora boys’ home, claim retired detectives’, *Belfast Telegraph*, 23 January 2015. One of the anonymous officers in this report is Mack. Ed Moloney, Andrew Pollack, ‘Kincora report denies cover-up, exonerates RUC’, *Irish Times*, 29 October 1983.

### 2.3 Kincora

It may logically be assumed that Fraser became, in essence, a creature of the security services, possibly soon after detection of his paedophile abuse in August 1971. The mother of one of the boys is believed to have complained after they arrived back in Belfast. It may have been agreed with Fraser that his impending conviction (necessary for blackmail purposes) would be kept from the media, from the general public, from his employers and therefore from children and their parents. Those familiar with the history of the Irish conflict during the 1970s know that this assertion is not as far-fetched as it might first appear.

**The book to read on the British secret state**



The seminal work on the clandestine role of the security services in Northern Ireland is Paul Foot's *Who Framed Colin Wallace* (1989). The book reproduced Wallace's contemporaneous notes and documents. He wrote them while working during the early 1970s as a psychological operations officer at British Army Headquarters in Lisburn. One document, on page 452, contains Wallace's intelligence briefing on TARA, a unionist paramilitary organisation led by William McGrath, a paedophile. It noted that he also ran a home for children at 236 Newtownards Road Belfast. Beside that address is an asterisk (not in the book<sup>27</sup>). It links to a corresponding asterisk (that is reproduced) beside a note mentioning a 1971 *New Society* article by 'Dr M Fraser (RVH)'. The article is cited here on page 3. After Fraser's name is a question mark. A colleague of Wallace's, a British Army major, appended this note. Wallace observed in 2015,

This gives a strong indication that Army intelligence were well aware of who [Fraser] was and what he was really getting up to at that time.<sup>28</sup>

Wallace also revealed that Fraser was given a tour of army headquarters in 1973. Wallace noted that he was instructed not to provide Fraser with assistance or facilities. McGrath, on the other hand, was assisted and allowed to continue his paedophile activities in the notorious Kincora Boys' Home (at the above address).

It appears that Fraser was assisted too. His and McGrath's role may have been, having been blackmailed themselves, to entrap others and also, in Fraser's case given his public role, to produce propaganda in the guise of academic observations favourable to British policy and action in Northern Ireland. He may also have performed intelligence functions by extracting information relating to the IRA from his child clients. Fraser was ideally placed in a clinic on the Falls Road in the heart of republican West Belfast.

If Fraser was protected, the authorities afterwards persecuted Colin Wallace. He was successfully framed for manslaughter in March 1981 but was fully exonerated in 1996, his conviction and sentence quashed.<sup>29</sup> The illegal pursuit of Wallace by the authorities occurred because he voiced increasing concerns about

<sup>27</sup> I am grateful to Colin Wallace for a fuller reproduction of the document.

<sup>28</sup> Mick Browne, James Hanning, *Independent* (Lon.), *op. cit.* (note 25).

<sup>29</sup> The Court of Appeal hearing was chaired by the Lord Chief Justice. 'Wallace's manslaughter conviction quashed', *Irish Times*, 10 October 1996.

subversion within and by the security services. That activity included permitting McGrath, and it seems also Fraser, to abuse boys in their care. One former Kincora victim, Richard Kerr, named Fraser as his abuser in 2015. He stated,

... that he was abused by Fraser during counselling at the doctor's medical offices in Belfast's Royal Hospital in the early 1970s.... Richard Kerr, who has alleged he was trafficked from Belfast to Westminster to be abused by politicians and others, said: 'I was 13. Morris abused me, in his office, two or three times on those visits. I will never forget that face. That black hair. I have never forgotten it. He was in contact with children's homes all over Belfast'.<sup>30</sup>

Had the media done its job properly in 1973, Richard Kerr might have been rescued from a life of abuse and exploitation. Morris Fraser and William McGrath might have gone to prison earlier, and Colin Wallace might have stayed out of it.

Press attention might have uncovered Kincora, but it might also have unravelled abuse in other institutions to which Fraser had access. For instance former residents of Whiteabbey Training School, reportedly very near to where Fraser lived, and Lissue Children's Hospital, have made allegations of systematic abuse during the early 1970s, some of it attributed to security force members.<sup>31</sup>

At this remove investigation is more difficult. Some who had close knowledge of the system at the time have died in the interim. In 1990 the Royal College of Psychiatrist's official publication headlined an obituary, 'William Fergus McAuley, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Whiteabbey Training School'.<sup>32</sup> The curious headline understated McAuley's stature. He had been 'the first full time consultant child psychiatrist in Northern Ireland'. McAuley established,

... consultation services with children's homes, probation services, training schools, and the juvenile courts. He was a founder member and for many years an active participant in the Irish Branch of the Association for Child Psychology and Psychiatry. He retired in 1972 [aged 55] because of ill health but continued to do locum sessions until 1976.

After his abrupt retirement in 1972, McAuley 'retired to [his native] Kircubbin' and died there aged 72 on 26 December 1990.<sup>33</sup> Unfortunately, Dr McAuley's insights are lost to posterity.

Fortunately, some victims of abuse are alive. Retired solicitor Pdraigín Drinan, who meets on occasion with former residents of Whiteabbey and Lissue, is attempting to represent their interests.<sup>34</sup>

The consequences of the failure to deal adequately and to expose Fraser's crimes in 1972 and 1973 will be examined in Part Three, following.

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<sup>30</sup> Mick Browne, James Hanning, *Independent* (Lon.), *op. cit.* (note 25).

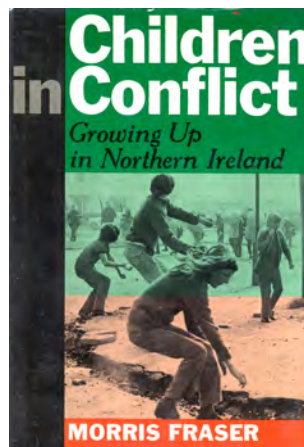
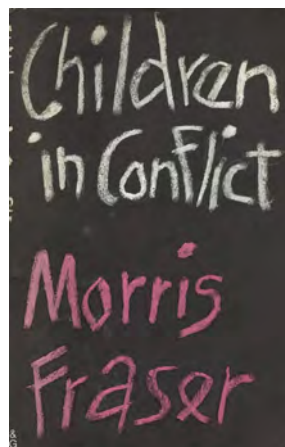
<sup>31</sup> Liam Clarke, 'Women say they suffered sexual abuse by soldiers and police officers while in children's homes in Northern Ireland in the 70s', *Belfast Telegraph*, 6 September 2014; Liam Clarke, 'Survivor demands probe into the Whiteabbey sex ordeals', *Belfast Telegraph*, 30 July 2015.

<sup>32</sup> *BJPsych Bulletin*, v15, n3, 1 March 1991.

<sup>33</sup> 'W F McAuley, MD, FRCPSYCH', *British Medical Journal*, v300, 9 June 1990.

<sup>34</sup> Telephone interview 1, 3 March 2016.





Morris Fraser editions: Secker & Warburg 1973; the Pelican 1974 and Basic Books 1977 editions were by a twice-convicted paedophile in two countries, from one of which he had been deported in 1974

## PART THREE – RISE AGAIN FALL AGAIN

### 3.1 Penguin and Basic Books

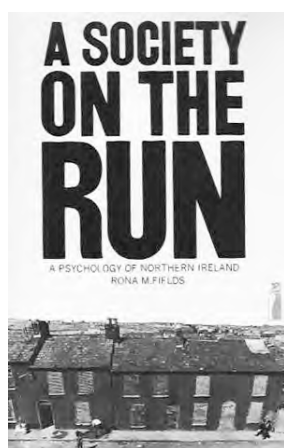
Fraser led a charmed existence for many years after his 1973 setback. In 1974 Pelican books, Penguin's then academic imprint, published *Children in Conflict* in paperback. That was the year Fraser admitted paedophile abuse in New York. Basic Books in the US republished the work of the deported author in 1977. Penguin Education published *Children in Conflict* again in 1979.<sup>35</sup> A convicted paedophile on two continents had no difficulty persuading reputable publishers to air his views on 'at risk' children he put at risk.

It is unlikely, if the notion occurred, that Penguin blushed at the thought of refusing publication. After all, in 1973 Penguin Education caved-in to concerted opposition to publication of Rona M Field's *A Society on the Run, a Psychology of Northern Ireland*. The book was highly critical of the psychological damage inflicted on Irish people by British government action and policy over a long historical period. Fields accused British forces of torturing 13-year-old boys. Her book confronted a curiously perfect-storm of criticism from a combined media and official mob as soon as it appeared.<sup>36</sup> Fields alleged that the book's contents had been censored and also published with mistakes she had flagged for correction. Pelican withdrew the book with, they said, a view to correction and republication in January 1974. That never happened. The book disappeared.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>35</sup> The 1974 Pelican edition noted that Fraser was formerly, 'Senior Registrar in Psychiatry at the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children' and that 'he is now a psychiatrist at Springfield Hospital London'. The 1977 US Basic Books edition reported him still occupying the Belfast position from which he was suspended in May 1973. In response to my query about the circumstances surrounding publishing Fraser in 1977, Basic Books today 'have no information', Lara Heimart, VP Publisher, Basic Books, via email, 7 March 2016.

<sup>36</sup> David Miller, 'Colonialism and academic representations of the Troubles', in David Miller, ed., *Rethinking Northern Ireland: Culture Ideology and Colonialism*, Longman 1998, pp 34-5. Miller cited evidence of official pressure on social science researchers (including violent harassment) to produce material uncritical of British counter insurgency policy during the 1970s and 1980s.

<sup>37</sup> Kieran Patton, 'Psychologist's North book 'was censored'', *Irish Press*, 29 October 1973; Sean Cronin, 'British tortured boys of 13 says psychologist', *Irish Times*, 25 February 1974; Sean Cronin, 'The 'paper wall' brought up to date',



Rona M Fields' book,  
withdrawn in 1973.  
Part-seen by Fraser  
prior to publication

Possibly, the differing fates of the two books on the psychology of conflict were not merely coincidental.

In her acknowledgements (p10) Fields had thanked Morris Fraser, who (uniquely) had read 'some rough drafts' of her work. Perhaps he passed them on to others. State forces forewarned my also have been forearmed before Field's book appeared.

Fraser's book survived and prospered in the same year that Fields' research was ridiculed. Fields' work was censored while Fraser's escaped censure. This contrast indicates the importance to British policy makers of state directed or controlled social science research and also of managed media reporting.<sup>38</sup>

The 1977 US edition of Fraser's book was introduced by the late Anthony Storr, who had contributed a positive *Sunday Times* review in May 1973. It is not currently known if Storr was ignorant of Fraser's professional malpractice (though it would have been odd had he not known). However, if Storr was aware, he might have been at least as understanding as the GMC. After all, Storr observed in his book *Sexual Deviation* (1964, p105) that, 'emotional as opposed to the physical damage which is done to children is more the result of adult horror than of anything intrinsically dreadful in the sexual contact itself'. Starr's complacent observations betrayed no knowledge of organised paedophile abuse targeting vulnerable children, a surprising omission.

### 3.2 Paedophile Advocate

Storr probably was aware, however, of Fraser's intense interest in, if not practice of, paedophilia. In January 1977 Fraser published *The Death of Narcissus*. It was, in the words of an enthusiastic 8 January 1977 *Irish Times* review, 'a study of paedophilia and its effect on certain writers', which the reviewer, Terence de Vere White, thought evinced 'literary sensitivity' on 'every page'. Fraser was lucky also in obtaining reviews in the *Guardian*, *Observer* and *Times* that, again, devoted copious space to consideration of his output.

Fraser felt sufficiently confident to contribute a page-full of thoughts on 'Child Pornography' in the *New Statesman* on 17 February 1978. Writing as 'Senior Registrar in Psychiatry' at the London and Goodmayes Hospitals, Fraser cited Anthony Storr (in the *Guardian*) on 'uproar and publicity' being more 'emotionally damaging to the child than the experience' of child pornography. Storr's view was also Fraser's 'firm impression'. Fraser skilfully turned the tables, as with his 1973 GMC experience, by suggesting that children who

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*Kerryman*, 15 March 1974; Rona M Fields, 'Book on the North', *Irish Independent*, 25 July 1974.

<sup>38</sup> Penguin Books might make amends today by considering publication of Fields' memoir, currently being composed. Fields' research was published in an expanded version, as *A Society Under siege*, in the US in 1977 by Temple University Press. Its impact was diminished while Fraser's was enhanced. Fields informed me (by telephone, 6 March 2016) that she spoke with Fraser after he returned from New York in May 1973. He alleged that he had been framed. Fields, in consideration of vigorous attempts by the authorities to undermine her own research, was inclined to believe Fraser at that point.

appeared in such photographs already ‘suffer[ed] from some of the known ‘risk factors’ that lead to adult deviation’. The child was, again, author of his own depravity.

Fraser was attempting to make a public virtue out of his private vice, quite successfully it appeared.

Andrew Birkin, author of an acclaimed October 1978 three-part BBC series on *Peter Pan* creator J.M. Barrie, and also of a 1979 Barrie biography, was not persuaded. Fraser had celebrated Birkin’s programmes as a vindication of ideas expressed in *Death of Narcissus*. On 19 October 1978, as advertised in that day’s *Times* newspaper, Fraser appeared as a ‘child psychiatrist’ on BBC Radio Four’s *Kaleidoscope* programme. He presented an item on Birkin’s trilogy and observed:

The form of the child-adult encounter, so very often idealized by writers, is almost too painfully authentic here, too horribly real - yet depicted so beautifully. *The Lost Boys* has that rare virtue of blending truth with exquisite taste and perception.<sup>39</sup>

The same day an article by Fraser on the same subject, ‘Narcissus and the lost boys’, appeared in *New Society* magazine. Fraser claimed that Barrie’s story *The Little White Bird* supported his artist-as-paedophile thesis. He pursued in this context a paedophile obsession, an assertion that

... child molestation and assault ... are not necessarily elements of paedophilia in the true sense.

Fraser wished to ‘restore a debased term [paedophilia] to its proper meaning and status’.

Birkin rejected these unwelcome interpretations and later observed,

I don’t believe that any reading of [Barrie’s] *The Little White Bird* in full can sensibly conclude that this amounts to the confessions of a paedophile. Unless perhaps he’s a paedophile himself. Such was the case with Dr Morris Fraser...

While researching his 1979 Barrie biography, Birkin met Fraser to discuss the latter’s ideas. Birkin thought Fraser’s book ‘littered with factual errors [that were] not merely clumsy ... [I] was also charged with the sense that many of these errors have arisen from a blatant disregard for the truth’. Birkin recalled,

We’d barely finished our prawn cocktails when it slowly began to dawn on me. He’d dedicated [*Death of Narcissus*] ‘For Nasreen’. Who’s Nasreen? His analyst. ‘Is this book by any chance all about you?’

Fraser admitted it was. Birkin asked Fraser if he had been to the US, Fraser said yes, but remarked, ‘Of course, you know I could never go back’? Drugs, thought Birkin: ‘Dr Fraser shook his head and stared at his prawns’. He then claimed it was for ‘having sex with an under aged boy in Griffith Park’.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>39</sup> ‘The lost boys (BBC-TV trilogy) reviews’, [http://www.anno.co.uk/press/Lost\\_Boys\\_TV\\_reviews.htm](http://www.anno.co.uk/press/Lost_Boys_TV_reviews.htm), accessed 24 February 2016. Fraser also a cathedral organist and appeared on BBC television’s *Songs of Praise* on 6 March 1977. This interest may have been another means of accessing young boys.

<sup>40</sup> Telephone conversation with Andrew Birkin, 25 February 2016; ‘Q & A with Andrew Birkin’, 21 September 2004, at <http://www.johnnydepp->

Fraser faced few, if any, professional hiccups during this period. *Children in Conflict* was cited alongside Fraser himself in the *British Medical Journal* in 1982. At a University College Hospital symposium in London, Fraser had ‘talked about the responses of children [in Northern Ireland] to terrorism’.<sup>41</sup> Fraser’s attempt to re-establish himself as a childcare expert even saw a return to the conference circuit. He spoke at a symposium on *Children and War* at Siunto Baths Finland in March 1983. His talk in Finland, as in London, was based on his early, 1970-71, research. It was accompanied by new buzzwords, on the effect of ‘civil war’ and of ‘terrorism’ on children.<sup>42</sup> It is curious that Fraser reinserted himself into Irish politics during the period of turmoil post the 1980-81 republican hunger strikes, when British policy was again in crisis. Whether this was Fraser’s idea or that of intelligence handlers is a matter for speculation. Fraser’s potential toxicity made a reinvention of his early 1970s role problematic. The initiative may have petered out for that reason.

Perhaps one of Fraser’s more astonishing achievements post 1973, however, was to be cited for ‘inspiration and ... very useful comments’ in a 1988 article for the Royal College of Psychiatrists *Bulletin* on ‘Attitudes of general psychiatrists to child sexual abuse’.<sup>43</sup>

## COMING OF AGE

MORRIS FRASER

Would you send your children to a school where they will wear second-hand clothes, patched clothes, or no clothes at all? Where there are no teachers and no lessons? To a boarding school where there are no beds? Where there is no cook, no handyman, in fact no staff of any kind?

**New Society 16 May 1985 Fraser visits *Ecole en Bateau* children in Sicily, a ‘school’ run by a paedophile. No GMC interest**

Fraser wrote regularly up to 1985 for the reputable *New Society* magazine (that merged in 1988 with the *New Statesman*). On 16 May 1985 Fraser filled one-and-a-half pages on Leo Kameneff’s unorthodox *Ecole en Bateau*, that combined schooling and sailing for boys and girls aged ten to fifteen (boys outnumbering girls by four to one, according to Fraser). Fraser reported visiting a group of children sailing near Sicily, ostensibly while translating Kameneff’s book, *Écoliers Sans Tablier* (1979, ‘School Children Without Uniforms’). The organisation was later revealed as a paedophile enterprise in which children suffered systematic abuse. Fraser was named as a ‘senior member’ of the organisation in 1989.<sup>44</sup>

Essentially, Fraser hid in plain sight after his crimes were forgotten. While remaining on the medical register Fraser became an organiser of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE). In the mid 1970s paedophiles latched on to a hoped-

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zone.com/boards/viewtopic.php?t=4646#p60859 (accessed 24 February 2016). While Fraser may have engaged in abuse in Griffith Park, that is not what he was convicted of.

<sup>41</sup> Dora Black, ‘Children and Disaster’, *British Medical Journal*, 9 October 1982, v34, n6347, p989.

<sup>42</sup> Morris Fraser, ‘Childhood and War in Northern Ireland’, in Marianne Kahnert, David Pitt, Ilkka Taipale, *Children and War, Proceedings of Symposium at Siunto Baths Finland*, 24-27 March 1983, GIPRI, IPB, Peace Union of Finland.

<sup>43</sup> Bisa Haeger, Joy Dalton, ‘Attitudes of general psychiatrists to child sexual abuse’, *Bulletin of the Royal College of Psychiatrists*, v12, 1988, pp271-2.

<sup>44</sup> Angelique Chrisafis, ‘French ‘boat schools’ rape trial opens’, *Guardian*, 5 March 2013. Chris House, Ian Miller, ‘Child doctor in porn-ring probe’, *Sunday Mirror*, 22 July 1989.



for ‘liberation’, and (in one variant) portrayed themselves as just another minority awaiting recognition of supposed legal rights.

Prejudice against gay people during the 1970s superficially supported the paedophile’s cause. After all, when arrested in 1973 Fraser was accused in the *New York Times* of being a member of an ‘international homosexual ring’.<sup>45</sup> This terminology was akin to, for example, labelling a group of paedophiles targeting girls a ‘heterosexual ring’, a patently absurd construction.

An academic text, *Perspectives on Paedophilia* (1981, edited by Brian Taylor), pursued the paedophile’s project. It contained a chapter by Fraser on ‘The Child’. Ironically, an academic review criticised Fraser for using a ““shock horror” approach”, by adopting ‘negative terms’ such as ““child Molestation””. The review then praised a chapter on ‘The Adult’ by Peter Righton, that ‘clears away many of the false assumptions, gut reactions and crude stereotypes which hinder our understanding’.<sup>46</sup> Righton’s contribution observed (as had Fraser in *New Society* in 1978) a supposed distinction between paedophiles and child molesters:

Most child molesters, if paedophile at all, are so only incidentally. Most of those I have called ‘dispositional’ paedophiles, when they engage in sexual activity with children, do not molest them... On the contrary, the child’s consent is usually of cardinal importance to them.<sup>47</sup>

Righton was a prominent children’s advocate and gave the first annual ‘Barnardo Lecture’ in 1973.<sup>48</sup> He was,

... a respected social worker and educator who was director of education at the National Institute of Social Work in the mid-1970s, as well as being a consultant for the National Children’s Bureau. He was widely regarded as an expert on residential care.<sup>49</sup>

Righton was later revealed as a notorious paedophile and also as one of Fraser’s closest associates. Righton’s position was such that during the early 1980s he claimed to educational authorities that he was counselling paedophiles privately (in a sense he was, on how to perpetuate abuse). In 1981 Fraser provided Righton with a reference on Great Ormond Street Hospital notepaper. It was used successfully by Righton to support lifting a teaching ban (due to abuse) on another career paedophile and fellow PIE member, Charles Napier.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> See also Andrew Pollack, ‘Kincora linked to military intelligence’, *Irish Times*, 13 March 1982, that referred to ‘two British officials in the Northern Ireland Office alleged to have been involved in a homosexual vice ring together with former inmates of the Kincora Boys Home’.

<sup>46</sup> John Marshall, *British Journal of Criminology*, v21, n4, 1981, p403.

<sup>47</sup> In Christian Wolmar, ‘Looking back to the great British paedophile infiltration campaign of the 1970s’, *Independent* (Lon.), 27 February 2014.

<sup>48</sup> Peter Righton, ‘A Continuum of Care, the Link between Field and Residential Work’, Barnardo Lecture, 1973.

<sup>49</sup> Wolmar, *op. cit.*.

<sup>50</sup> Edward Pilkington, ‘Shadow of the attic’, *Guardian*, 1 June 1994. Keir Mudie, ‘Abuse scandals probe widens: the man who may hold key to UK’s biggest paedophile network ever’, *Daily Mirror*, 11 November 2012. ‘Peter McKelvie’s comments on Charles Napier and Peter Righton’, <https://>

Like Fraser, Righton appeared untouchable. He was finally convicted of receipt of images of child pornography in 1992, and fined £900. His part in organised paedophile activity at a very high level was then explored more thoroughly, but he faced no more prosecution.<sup>51</sup> Fraser was linked to Righton in a 1 June 1994 BBC 'Inside Story' profile of Righton called 'Children at Risk'.<sup>52</sup>

### 3.3 Fraser Finally Jailed GMC Questioned

Fraser's interest in child pornography in the *New Statesman* 1978 was, like his other paedophile interests, both personal and practical. After media exposure in 1989, Fraser was convicted in 1992 of possessing and distributing over 1,000 images of child pornography on or before 13 May 1987, most of which were photographs Fraser took at home and abroad.<sup>53</sup> Finally, Fraser was sent to jail for a year.

News emerged in 1994 concerning an *Ecole en Bateau* type-scheme Fraser originated in Cornwall in 1988 called Azimuth. Vulnerable boys selected by Fraser were sent on sailing trips with a paedophile 'skipper', Michael Johnson. The latter faced six specimen charges in 1994 of assaulting two boys aged nine and eleven. He was convicted and jailed for four years. Fraser escaped prosecution.<sup>54</sup>

In 1995 a GMC spokesperson was reported as stating that Fraser had promised not to practice again as a doctor. However, separately at that time a GMC registration officer termed Fraser 'fully registered', and also reportedly as 'an appropriate person to examine a nine-year-old boy'. Those checking the medical register were not told Fraser was a convicted paedophile. The GMC spokesperson asserted that Fraser's 'undertaking is being closely monitored'. Furthermore, 'if we receive information that it has been broken we will act immediately'.<sup>55</sup> The spokesperson omitted to state that Fraser's 'promise' arose as a result of communication from the makers of the previously mentioned 1 June 1994 BBC 'Inside Story' expose of Peter Righton.<sup>56</sup> Fraser's previously noted interest during the 1970s and 1980s in paedophilia and child pornography,

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spotlightonabuse.wordpress.com/2014/12/24/peter-mckelvies-comments-on-charles-napier-and-peter-righton/ (accessed 3 Mar 2016). McKelvie is a respected former child protection manager.

<sup>51</sup> Chris Mowbray, 'Child care expert fined over photographs of naked boys', *Independent* (Lon.), 17 September 1992; Peter Rose, 'An Abuse of Trust', *Daily Mail*, 24 February 1994; Nick Davies, 'The epidemic in our midst that went unnoticed', *Guardian*, 2 June 1998; Colin Adwent, 'Drive to discover more about child sex predator Peter Righton's time in Suffolk and the links to national abuse inquiries', *East Anglia Daily Times*, 6 August 2014.

<sup>52</sup> See at, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hli-iPilDII](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hli-iPilDII) (accessed 29 February 2016).

<sup>53</sup> House, Miller, *op. cit.* (note 44); 'Two face child porn charges', 'Wicked' doctor took dirty pictures of young boys', *Islington Gazette*, 25 January 1990, 23 April 1992.

<sup>54</sup> Sally Weale, 'Cruise skipper jailed for abusing boys', *Guardian*, 22 February 1994.

<sup>55</sup> Weale, *op. cit.*; Alasdair palmer, 'GMC keeps child-sex doctor on medical register', *Sunday Telegraph*, 26 November 1995.

<sup>56</sup> See at, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hli-iPilDII](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hli-iPilDII) (accessed 29 February 2016).

his ongoing contact with children plus his 1992 conviction, did not exercise the GMC's interest.

It has been suggested that Fraser promised the GMC in 1975 that he would cease working with young people and would transfer to geriatric medicine. However, Fraser had stated publicly in 1975 that he was permitted to practice 'with no restrictions'.<sup>57</sup> The minutes of his GMC hearings betray no evidence of such a request to Fraser, or offer by him, to cease seeing children professionally.

Despite the belated media focus on both Fraser and the GMC during the 1990s, Fraser was still not struck from the medical register. However, he volunteered to be removed in December 1995.<sup>58</sup> Irish political inhibitions that prevented exposure of Fraser in the 1970s were no longer in play. They still prevent, however, official admissions of involvement in covering up and in also facilitating child abuse during that period.

In 1995 Sarah Nelson of Edinburgh University, author of *Ulster's Uncertain Defenders* (1984), observed on 14 July in the *Glasgow Herald*,

I was astonished to see, featured on a TV documentary about leading 'childcare expert' Peter Righton, reminders of the paedophile activities of Dr Morris Fraser. Because it shot me back 22 years to when Fraser's conviction for child offences caused shock-waves in Belfast. Thousands of people heard of it. For the dapper, boyish figure in a smart blazer was one of Ulster's best-known child psychiatrists, research writers and conference-speakers on the effects of 'The Troubles' on children.

Fraser's research in those early years was partly based on the abuse of children who had been placed into his care by a public authority. When the state found out Fraser was a danger to children after August 1971 and May 1972, they covered up and allowed his abusive activities to continue. It is reasonable to assume that Fraser performed services for a state that in return sheltered him. Fraser's abuse emerged publicly only because of his New York arrest in May 1973. Had that not happened, Fraser as a convicted child abuser would have remained in post in daily contact with children.

The failure of the authorities to deal adequately Fraser in 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 made possible his later activity as a 'career paedophile' (as one policeman described Fraser's profile). Fraser's crimes were hidden from public scrutiny and he was treated leniently when his abuse could no longer be hidden. Probably, that is because Fraser was of use against the IRA as both an agent for gathering intelligence and also as someone who could invent and disseminate believable propaganda with long lasting influence.

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<sup>57</sup> 'Child psychiatrist's case discharged', *Guardian*, 15 July 1975 (see note 24). The geriatric medicine suggestion was in the *Islington Gazette* in 1992 (see note 53) and was repeated in Mick Browne, James Hanning, *Independent* (Lon.), 11 July 2015, *op. cit.*, note 25.

<sup>58</sup> Dr Helen Bright, in the course of a recent FOI request concerning Morris Fraser, elicited from the GMC that 'Dr Fraser was granted voluntary erasure on 19 December 1995' (see, [https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/dr\\_morris\\_fraser?](https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/dr_morris_fraser?), accessed 22 Feb 2016).

## CONCLUSION

The 2016 factually-based film *Spotlight* depicted the role of the *Boston Globe* newspaper in exposing abuse and cover-up in and by the Roman Catholic Church. The character playing the editor of the newspaper's investigation team, Walter Robinson, admitted after publication that they had covered the story too late. The story was in the palm of their hands many years earlier, but the newspaper had ignored its implications and scope.

Significant elements of the Morris Fraser story were in plain sight of a media system that ignored them in 1973. Newspapers in Ireland and Britain ignored a major story staring them in the face. That failure has had major consequences.

This is not a classic story of blaming the messenger, in the sense that the message was not carried. Due to institutional and political pressures, plus lack of attention, media organisations missed the essence of a highly significant story.

This is also a story of a failure of self-regulation within academic and professional bodies, an area where critical independence is supposed to hold sway.

This is, perhaps most importantly, a story that refocuses attention on state responsibility for the abuse of children in Northern Ireland during the early 1970s. It is clear from this investigation that official protection of abusers and abuse for intelligence purposes spread wider than merely the fringes of unionist politics.

The lid on this can of worms should be fully prised open. It appears that current inquiries into child abuse in both Britain and Northern Ireland are designed to exclude such matters.

If that is so, what is their point?

**END**

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## MORRIS FRASER CHRONOLOGY

Appendix to

**Morris Fraser, Child Abuse, Corruption and Collusion in Britain & Northern Ireland**

DR. NIALL MEEHAN JOURNALISM &amp; MEDIA FACULTY GRIFFITH COLLEGE DUBLIN

*Spinwatch.org*

Roderick Morrison Fraser was born in Inverness, Scotland in 1944 and graduated from Queens University Belfast in 1965. MB BCh BAO.<sup>59</sup> Gained Diploma in Psychological Medicine (DPM) 1969 at Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. MRCPsych qualification 1972

**1971-73** Morris Fraser, Chief Psychiatric Registrar at Royal Hospital Belfast, cited in Irish, UK and US newspapers on effects of Troubles on vulnerable children.

**1971 27-30 August** Fraser sexually assaults 13-year-old member of his Belfast boy scout troop, one of three boys Fraser brought to London, 10-year-old assaulted also by another adult. One more (un-named) adult and boy scout present in London apartment.

**1971 Autumn** (approx) RUC investigate complaint by boy's mother against Fraser. Fraser remains in post. No media reports.

**1972 17 May** Fraser convicted at Bow Street Magistrates' Court London after pleading guilty to sexually assaulting 13-year-old, bound over for three years, seven days. Ian Bell charged similarly of assaulting 10-year-old (bailed to 25 May, 26 July sittings, then to Crown Court). Fraser remains in medical post. No media report.

**1972 25 May** Fraser leads *Irish Times* report on saving NI's children in speech (24 May) to NSPCC at UofU, Jordanstown.

**1973 4 May** *Belfast Telegraph* front-page headline, 'Belfast child psychiatrist charged'. Fraser and seven men arrested 3 May Riverhead New York, 27 counts of conspiracy, sodomy and sexual abuse involving 15 boys. *New York Times*, other US media, also cover arrest. Variations appeared the following day in *Belfast Newsletter* and *Irish News*, plus *London Times*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail* and *Guardian*. Fraser suspended from Belfast medical post.

**1973 5 May** *Belfast Telegraph* reports Fraser claim innocent of US charges.

**1973 6 May** *Sunday Times* publishes part-two *Children in Conflict* serialisation. Short news report of Fraser innocence claim. Book published following day. Newspapers publicise and positively review book.

**1973 11 May** 'Certificate of conviction' sent to the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority by Bow Street Magistrates Court. Note: one year after Fraser conviction.

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<sup>59</sup> The letters BAO stand for *Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia* (Bachelor of Obstetrics), a degree unique to Ireland which the Irish universities added in the 19th century as the legislation at the time insisted on a final examination in obstetrics.

- 1973 16 July** Fraser appears before Fitness to Practice Committee GMC. No reference to US arrest. First ever public reference to 1972 UK conviction. Finding of professional misconduct due to ‘single sordid sexual episode’ with drug addicted ‘sophisticated’ 13-year-old boy. No reference to Bow Street co-accused, abuse of second 10-year-old boy. Metropolitan police detective (Rich) and RUC Officer (Mack) at hearings. Committee postpone sanction decision until March 1974. Fraser undergoes psychiatric treatment.
- 1973 18 July** *Belfast Telegraph* plus London newspapers report GMC finding that Fraser ‘guilty of misconduct’ as a result of May 1972 conviction in. First media report of 1972 conviction (media fail to note implications of this information). No media reference to US arrest since May 1973, at any stage – US arrest disappears from UK-Irish media reports. Fraser elaborates on circumstances in *Belfast Telegraph* report. Media fail to notice glaring anomalies in published information, fail to follow up.
- 1973 4 August** *British Medical Journal Supplement* publishes detailed account of Fraser hearing. No further media interest.
- 1973 (late)** Fraser visits British Army HQ Northern Ireland. Army officer records Fraser’s name on document used by Colin Wallace to brief press about Kincora child sexual abuse (see Paul Foot, *Who Framed Colin Wallace*, 1989, p452).
- 1974 28 February** Fraser appears in NY court, pleads to guilty of ‘attempted sodomy of three boys’.
- 1974 11-13 March** GMC Committee consider Fraser judgement again, postpone again. No reference to US guilty plea. Then Conservative MP Patrick Mayhew is ‘legal assessor’. Later, Mayhew was longest serving British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, from 1992-97, and also 1987-92 British Attorney General.
- 1974 21 June** Fraser convicted of ‘attempted Sodomy 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree’ Suffolk County Court New York. Court rules that Fraser undergoes psychiatric evaluation and treatment. Orders deportation from, no re-entry to, US. No reference to UK conviction. No media reports.
- 1974 July** GMC postpone Fraser decision for further twelve months. However, ‘note[d] with satisfaction the evidence which has been presented to them today regarding your conduct and your continued response to treatment...’. No reference (ever) to US arrest and conviction.
- 1974** Pelican edition of Fraser’s *Children in Conflict* (by convicted paedophile) noted that Fraser ‘now a psychiatrist at Springfield Hospital London’.
- 1975 July** Having failed to take into account Fraser’s USA conviction, GMC determined:
- The evidence as to your continued response to treatment since July 1974 which has been presented to the Committee today, has enabled them to feel satisfied that it will now be proper to discharge your case. Your case is accordingly now concluded.*
- Fraser stated (*Guardian* 15 July) ‘no restrictions on his practising’.
- 1977 January** Fraser published *The Death of Narcissus*. In the words of enthusiastic 8 January 1977 *Irish Times* review, ‘a study of paedophilia and its effect on certain writers’, which Terence de Vere White thought evinced ‘literary sensitivity’ on ‘every page’. Fraser lucky also in obtaining reviews in the *Guardian*, *Observer* and *Times* that, again, devote space to consideration of his output.
- 1977** US edition of *Children in Conflict* (by deported paedophile author) published by Basic Books. Flyleaf states mistakenly Fraser still Chief Psychiatric Registrar Royal Hospital Belfast.

- 1978 19 October** Fraser, as ‘child psychiatrist’, presents item on Peter Pan creator J.M. Barrie on BBC Radio Four *Kaleidoscope* programme. Andrew Birkin, author of BBC Barrie series (and Barrie biographer), thinks Fraser a fraud. Fraser admits privately to Birkin he is a paedophile and deported from US.
- 1978 17 February** Fraser writes on ‘Child Pornography in *New Statesman*. Regular *New Society* contributor to 1985.
- 1979** Penguin edition of *Children in Conflict* published (previously, Pelican).
- 1981** Fraser and Peter Righton contribute chapters to *Perspectives on Paedophilia*. Righton later revealed as notorious paedophile and Fraser as close associate. Righton obtained in 1981 Fraser reference in professional capacity (on Great Ormond Street Hospital notepaper), aimed at lifting teaching ban (due to abuse) on fellow career paedophile and PIE member, Charles Napier.
- 1982** Medical Directory lists Fraser as a Consultant Psychiatrist at University College Hospital London. British Medical Journal cites Fraser as child expert.
- 1985** Fraser promotes over one and a half pages French paedophile educational operation ‘Ecole en Bateau’ in *New Society*.
- 1988** Fraser and Michael Johnson set up Cornwall based sailing charity for disadvantaged boys: Azimuth Trust (based on similar French paedophile operation Ecole en Bateau that Fraser praised in *New Society* article). Fraser selects boys to sail with Johnson.
- 1988** Fraser cited in psychiatrist bulletin for inspiration and textual advice article on psychiatrists’ views of child sexual abuse.
- 1990 24 January** Fraser charged at Bow Street Magistrate’s Court with taking and distributing over 1,000 indecent images of children.
- 1992 23 April** Fraser jailed for one year.
- 1994 Feb** Azimuth Trust’s Michael Johnson jailed four years on six specimen counts of indecent assault against two boys aged 9 and 11. Fraser not prosecuted.
- 1994 1 June** BBC *Inside Story* profile of Peter Righton contains section on Fraser. States that still on medical register. Registration officer states that Fraser suitable to examine 9-year-old boy. GMC spokesperson states to BBC that Fraser has promised not to practice as doctor.
- 1995 December** Fraser volunteers to vacate medical register, after increasing media interest. Is believed to have moved to Amsterdam.
- 2015** Kincora Boys Home and Elm Guest House victim Richard Kerr alleges Fraser had access to all of the children’s homes in Belfast and abused him.