

Case 2.

The Dunblane Inquiry:

A Tribunal in terms of Section 1 of the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1921

Terms of Reference:

On 21 March 1996 Lord Cullen was charged by the Secretary of State for Scotland to inquire into the circumstances and events leading up to the shootings at Dunblane Primary School, which resulted in the deaths of 16 Children, 1 Teacher, and the perpetrator Thomas Hamilton.

A measure of the widespread public concern regarding the influence of Freemasonry in the above events is shared by the petitioner and is set out in synopsis below.

Synopsis of the petitioner's research into the Dunblane Inquiry.

The petitioner finds that the words **Freemasonry**, **lies** and **cover up** are synonymous with the **Dunblane Inquiry** carried out by Lord Cullen, and if the Internet is searched in these terms many conspiracy theory type stories are to be found. The petitioner

sought to establish what truth if any could be attributed to the links between freemasonry and the problem of a perception of a cover-up in the Dunblane Inquiry.

The petitioner sought first to establish the truth to the widespread assertion that Lord Cullen was a Mason. The petitioner wrote to the Grand Lodge of Scotland and to Lord Cullen asking them both to make statements to the Masonic membership of William Douglas Cullen. Grand Lodge declined to answer, as did Lord Cullen.

The Private Secretary of Lord Cullen did though make a statement as to his understanding that Lord Cullen was not a Mason. The petitioner has since written to Lord Cullen a further two times asking him if he has ever taken the oath of entered apprentice in Freemasonry. Lord Cullen has yet to answer.

The petitioner was struck by the secrecy surrounding the 100-year embargo of Documents from the Inquiry. The timing of the petitioner's enquiries with regard to the 100-year closure on documents coincided with a public outcry that the closure be lifted. A Crown Office Spokesperson initially stated that the reason for the 100-year closure was that it had been put in place to protect the identities of children who may have been abused by Thomas Hamilton and this type of order was normal and would not be lifted.

Soon after this, when William W Scott brought it to the public's attention that he had been in correspondence with the Crown Office since 1999 in terms that Lord Cullen had **no right** at law to impose such an order, the public outcry became unbearable and the Executive Instructed the Lord Advocate to look at ways of releasing parts of the embargoed documents. The aim appears to be to issue documents with the names of the children obscured, thus protecting the anonymity of the children named in police reports, which are under closure.

The petitioner was able to obtain a copy of the Index of Documents under closure from the National Archives and it is evident that the Crown Office and the Executive have misled the Scottish Public as out of the 106 listed Documents only a dozen or so appear to have the potential to contain police information regarding the identity of any of Hamilton's alleged abuse victims. Since, on the face of it the Crown Office and the Executive has **lied**, the

petitioners attention was drawn to examine this, usual pattern for the **Dunblane Inquiry**, and noticed files referring to **Freemasonry**.

The files in question are at 105/1-2 and are described as follows:

1996 Apr-Jul Additional Productions
Correspondence between Clerk to the Inquiry and William Burns,
South Queensferry, West Lothian, regarding possible affiliations
of Thomas Hamilton with Freemasonry, and relevant extracts
from Inquiry transcript, and copy letters from Thomas Hamilton
(R77)

The petitioner contacted William Burns who kindly provided the petitioner with copies of all of his submissions to the Dunblane Inquiry. It soon became evident that the first priority of William Burns had been to establish if the Inquiry Chairman, Lord

Cullen is or was a Freemason. To that end William Burns wrote to Lord Cullen requesting that at the very outset Lord Cullen declare his personal position regarding Freemasonry. William Burns has had less success than the petitioner, and did not even receive a written response from Lord Cullen's secretary, but instead received a telephone call, which he noted on a copy of his letter to the effect that: the secretary had been told by Lord Cullen that he (Cullen) *was not, and never has been a Freemason*.

The William Burns correspondence was, in general not so much centred on Thomas Hamilton's Masonic membership as the Productions Index infers, but on the membership of the Tribunal Chair and the police, and is seen to be motivated by a desire on William Burns' part to ensure that every witness to the Dunblane Inquiry was asked to declare their Masonic affiliations. William Burns also demanded that anyone who was a Mason be required to resign from the Inquiry in the public interest.

William Burns has related to the petitioner how he helplessly watched, horrified, as his worst fears became reality and the Inquiry studiously avoided the underlying problem behind Thomas Hamilton's power to act with impunity, this being Freemasonry. Despite writing to Lord Cullen on more than one occasion to protest about the apparent Masonic whitewash that was taking place. The only responses William Burns received were second-hand legal reasoning from Lord Cullen's clerk (sound familiar?) to the effect that a witness had spoke to the fact that he thought Thomas Hamilton was not a Mason.

The petitioner is appalled that to ask a known Mason, Deuchers (who drank with Hamilton's Mason father Jimmy in the Lodge at Stirling) whether "Young Tom" was a Mason could be classed as enquiring. Then to accept the negative answer of a Mason as sufficient proof of Hamilton's non-Masonic status. The comments in Hamilton's own letter are inconclusive. This aspect of the Dunblane **Inquiry** is a contradiction in terms.

The description of the embargoed document as being police files containing sensitive information on damaged and vulnerable young people is 'cant and lies' and the 100-year embargo can only be seen by the petitioner to be a means of suppressing the high level of Masonic concealment by the Police and Lord Cullen in the Dunblane Inquiry. This in the

petitioners view is the only explanation for such Draconian measures being taken to bury evidence of reasonable requests in the public interest, which were then ignored, and are now being hidden by unlawful means.

Another disturbing matter was discovered by the petitioner in the course of his research into the apparent public perception of lies, and Masonic cover-up attached to the Dunblane Inquiry. This was the alleged abuse of boys at the Queen Victoria School Dunblane.

The Queen Victoria School is a short distance from the Dunblane Primary School where the shootings took place and is a boarding school for sons of servicemen and as such is under the supervision of a Board of Governors headed by The Duke of Edinburgh. That there were allegations of abuse of the boys at this school is a matter of record, and one housemaster who made these allegations spent 3 years after being forced from the school complaining to all and sundry about this abuse but to no avail.

The housemaster who was working his notice after resigning had the door of his flat smashed down with a sledgehammer by the Police, who took him to the police station and he was not allowed to return to his door-less flat.

The petitioner has spoken at length to the housemaster and the story that unfolds is a very harrowing one of a lone voice trying to protect his charges and complain about the abusers only to be silenced by the authorities who the housemaster is convinced were protected by the bonds of Freemasonry.

The housemaster tells of prominent Military figures, Politicians and senior Scottish legal figures including Judges, Sheriffs and Fiscals being part of a group called the “Friends of Q V S” some of who took pupils out of school to their houses for the weekend and abused them.

One figure who was classed as a “Friend of QVS and had the run of the school (including the shooting range) and was implicated in this abuse was later identified by the housemaster as Thomas Hamilton.

The petitioner was to hear from the housemaster that he believed that among the visitors to the school was Lord Cullen who would later, as Lord Justice Clerk, go on to become one of HM’s Commissioners to the school and Ian Laing who was chief Commissioner at the time.

The petitioner was also told of attempted suicides by boys, which were hushed up.

The fact that allegations of abuse at Queen Victoria School had been made and investigated, is indisputable as Hansard records it, and it is inconceivable to the petitioner at least, that the events at QVS did not receive a single word of mention in the Dunblane Inquiry.

The housemaster related to the petitioner how he tried during the time he was at QVS (1990-91) to bring the abuses at the school to the attention of the School Commissioners, School Staff, Police, Fiscal, and Education authorities to no avail. The police eventually smashing his door down with a sledgehammer and **removing** some of his **complaint documents**, which were **never returned**. The petitioner believes that this cover-up at QVS allowed and encouraged Thomas Hamilton to go on to greater deeds of evil secure in a belief of immunity from justice.

There are in the petitioners view many disturbing aspects of the QVS incidents not least why there was no mention of them in relation to the later Inquiry into the other Dunblane school and one can only guess at the reasons for excluding Thomas Hamilton's activities at QVS. Membership of the Masons is a tempting theory to explain the inexplicable. The Masons say they can't find him as being a member but offer no conclusive proof and admit that they do not have a comprehensive membership register. However the petitioner has another possible reason for the

apparent reluctance of the Dunblane Inquiry to examine this issue of QVS, and the reason may be attributable to another secret society, The Speculative Society.

The Patron of QVS, the Duke of Edinburgh is a member of the 'Speculative Society', as was another of HM's Commissioners the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Ross. Another 'Spec' member, D McLehose was also a commissioner of QVS, as was the Sheriff at Stirling at the time R. Younger. These facts coupled with the fact that the Lord Cullen, also a 'Spec' member would have been investigating his superior, Lord Ross and the Secretary of State, who as President of HM Commissioners is the person who granted him (Cullen) his Warrant and set the terms of his Remit. In the petitioners view these vested interests must have been instrumental in the Dunblane Inquiry's failure to examine events at QVS.

There is another aspect of the housemaster's story that caused the petitioner personal disquiet, and it concerns the complaint of abuse to the children at QVS made by the housemaster. The housemaster made complaints after leaving QVS and moving to Shetland where for a further 3 years between 1991 and 1994 he pursued his complaints with many agencies/individuals, up to and including his MP, Jim Wallace. The housemaster maintains that he was satisfied with Jim Wallace's handling of his complaint, (the causes of which he attributed to Freemasonry) **at the time**, but that later with hindsight he gained the impression that Jim Wallace was a Mason.

When the complaint was eventually dismissed by the MOD and Police the housemaster wrote a letter, which sought assurances from Jim Wallace that he was not a Mason. In the absence of a reply he phoned Jim Wallace's house twice and was advised by Jim Wallace's wife on the second occasion that her husband had told her that he was not a Mason.

The Justice Minister Jim Wallace has attempted to dismiss the petitioners PE 306 on at least three occasions via third party spokespersons, on the premise that the petitioner is the only person in Scotland who has concerns regarding Freemasonry. The Justice Minister is either suffering from amnesia or is lying, as he must have been well aware of the housemasters concerns in this regard.

The petitioner has sought at all times to verify claims made by the housemaster regarding events at QVS and in pursuit of the truth has wrote to The Patron and all of HM Commissioners who held office during the period 1990-1996 and the current President of the Commissioners. To say the least, the petitioner has not found any degree of cooperation and in fact has been obstructed and lied to by the office of the Secretary of State for Scotland, Helen Liddell MP.

The petitioner wrote to his MP to ask her to ask the Secretary of State for Scotland (copied by e-mail to Liddell) for information regarding the "Friends of QVS". The reply from both the petitioners MP and the office of the Secretary of State for Scotland was distinctly hostile, and

they first queried the petitioner, then ruled that the matter was devolved to the Scottish Parliament.

The Secretary of State for Scotland eventually accepted limited responsibility, saying the enquiries the petitioner made were on matters that did not fall within the knowledge of the Secretary of State for Scotland, as her position as Commissioner

was “purely formal”. The Secretary of State for Scotland initially attempted to transfer the matter off to the petitioner’s MSP. This MSP, Scott Barrie, does not seem to be answering the petitioner’s e-mails, and the petitioners MP, Rachel Squire seems to have gone into purdah.

The petitioner found an interesting crossover link between the case of Victor Duncan v The Secretary of State and the Dunblane Inquiry and it concerns Thomas Hamilton being cremated in the Municipal Crematorium in Dundee. In researching the case of Victor Duncan, the petitioner talked to Mr Duncan about his personal experiences of Freemasonry which were very much of a negative nature and best summed up by a letter Mr Duncan wrote to the petitioner relating the story of how a Dundee pensioner and newly widowed wife of a staunch trade unionist, local politician and war hero had asked that his dying wish be granted. That he be sent to meet his maker to the strains of “The Red Flag”.

The newly bereaved old lady was distressed to find that the staff of the Dundee crematorium would not accede to her dearly-departed’s wishes, and refused to allow their organist to be used for this purpose but suggested that if the widow could provide her own organist she could have her late husbands wish granted.

Victor Duncan was sickened that the same men who acted in this way, had got out of bed in the dead of the night to secretly cremate their brother Thomas Hamilton. Such is the perception of Masonry.

Summary

The petitioner is of the opinion that the last story, which is verifiable, encapsulates the widespread negative feeling brought on by perceived malevolent Masonic influence which allowed the Dunblane cover-up. Hopefully those who know the true facts will be motivated by remorse and decide to make a clean breast of the affair. The new Inquiry (which will come) must be a substantive, impartial, & fully transparent investigation, and get to the bottom of the abuse of power, which is widely seen as being the result of Masonic bias, cover-up and secrecy in the police and justice system. The petitioner asks the Justice 2 Committee to carefully read the fine letters of William Burns and the pitiful replies to them. The fact that helpful correspondence was considered by Lord Cullen as meriting burial for 100 years is inexcusable and inexplicable but Lord Cullen should be brought before the Parliament to explain his actions. The inoffensive and well written letters of William Burns are appended **in full** to this submission.