

They made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Kevin McAlorum, who was believed to have killed INLA leader Gino Gallagher a year earlier.

McAlorum was eventually shot dead in Belfast in 2004.

It was later claimed that the gun had been smuggled into the prison to kill Wright, and McAlorum was a secondary target.

Days later, McWilliams - serving life after gunning down pub manager Colm Mahon for barring him - and Kennaway - who tried to kill former Northern Ireland Tory Dr Laurence Kennedy - were transferred to the same H-block where Wright was now housed.

There were repeated warnings from prison officers and the INLA about the decision to house republican and loyalist factions - neither of which had declared a ceasefire - in the same part of the prison.

Joined by John 'Sonny' Glennon, McWilliams and Kennaway's second attempt at prison murder turned out to be more successful.

They have denied the way was cleared for them; in fact, they say they were counting on the alarm being raised to shut down the block and seal the van containing Wright's body in the yard.

After killing Wright, they returned over the roof and handed over the two handguns they had used.

Six hours later, the INLA prisoners in H-6 had been moved to another H-block, which confirmed to Canadian Supreme Court Justice Peter Cory that " there was other accommodation available in the Maze Prison on the day of the murder and ... it was possible to quickly transfer prisoners to that location ".

One question the inquiry will have is: why wasn't it done before?

The six-year quest for evidence

The roots of the Billy Wright Inquiry were laid six years ago at Weston Park, a stately home in Staffordshire where London and Dublin met the Northern Ireland parties in one of many bids to get devolution up and running.

Prime Minister Tony Blair agreed at those talks to look into the possibility of public inquiries into several cases of alleged collusion.

The British and Irish governments asked a retired Canadian Supreme Court justice, Peter Cory, to look into six cases of alleged collusion.

In late 2003, he submitted his reports recommending a series of Northern Ireland inquiries to examine the deaths of Billy Wright, solicitor Rosemary Nelson, Portadown man Robert Hamill and solicitor Pat Finucane. In the Republic, he recommended further investigation of one case in which it was alleged that a Garda officer colluded with the IRA killers of RUC officers Harry Breen and Bob Buchanan.

The Government did not publish his reports until April 2004 and waited another six months before agreeing to start three of the Northern Ireland inquiries.

Those three have formally opened, but today the Billy Wright inquiry becomes the first to begin evidence sessions.

The Finucane Inquiry has yet to be established.

The family of the murdered solicitor and the Government are disputing the legal basis for the inquiry. As a result, the Government has so far been unable to secure a chairman.

The main players in the hearing

The man opening the main part of the Billy Wright Inquiry today is Lord Ranald MacLean, a retired Scottish judge.

He was one of three judges who presided over the Lockerbie trial, which was held in the Netherlands. In 2001, they found one of two accused Libyan men guilty of murdering 259 passengers aboard the bombed Pan Am Flight 103 as well as 11 people killed on the ground.

"I have no doubt, on the evidence we heard, that the judgments we made and the verdicts we reached were correct," he told the Scotsman newspaper last year.

Lord MacLean has been a member of the Parole Board for Scotland and the Scottish Judicial Appointments Board. He has also investigated the state of Scottish football and the sentencing and treatment of sexual and violent offenders there.

The second tribunal member is Professor Andrew Coyle, who provides prison expertise. Currently a Professor of Prison Studies at the University of London, he has been the governor of four prisons - Brixton, Shotts, Peter head and Greenock.

He was also a specialist advisor on prison issues to the Northern Ireland Affairs Committee between 2000 and 2001.

The third member of the tribunal is former Bishop of Hereford, Rt Rev John Oliver. He is also the former chaplain and assistant master of Eton College.

The senior counsel to the inquiry, who will lead the questioning of witnesses, is Derek Batchelor QC.

Missing key prision files major handicap to probe

Missing Prison Service documents present a major handicap to the Billy Wright Inquiry as it sets out on its public hearings about the LVF chief's murder.

Key records from the Maze Prison at the time of the murder are known to have been destroyed, including security files on 800 prisoners - among them virtually every inmate released under the Good Friday Agreement.

Journals describing activity in the H-6 block, where the murder occurred, in the weeks leading up to the killing were also destroyed - burned as part of a "freedom of information exercise".







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