

ANNEX [WITH ITS EXHIBITS ATTACHED HERETO]

1. In this Annex we will, amongst other things, explain – in further detail - the plethora of reasons why John Hamilton-Marshall’s statement was blatantly false, and could not have raised any doubt whatsoever.
2. Notably, for instance, John was a close friend of Stephen Ward.
3. By early 1963, Christine and 50 year-old Ward had fallen out. In her 1989 autobiography, Christine recalls listening in on an extension line to a ‘phone call in early 1963 when Ward described her as: *“That silly girl. I’m really very angry with her...”* [EXHIBIT 1] Things went downhill rapidly; Christine wrote in her 2001 autobiography: *“He [Stephen] was no longer the witty, warm man I had known before. I knew he would be happy with me dead.”* [EXHIBIT 2]
4. As mentioned in the petition, Christine, Paula and Mrs Brooker all gave identical guilty pleas at their December 1963 trial in respect of two counts.
5. Importantly, two other counts [EXHIBIT 3] were not proceeded with when each accused, including Christine, gave **not guilty** pleas. The Prosecution accepted these not guilty pleas.
6. One of these two charges was about the alleged assault by John Hamilton-Marshall on Christine, but on 6 December 1963, in Court, Mr John Buzzard, for the Prosecution, admitted candidly: *“There was no corroboration from an untainted witness of his [John Hamilton-Marshall’s] evidence that one or more injuries to Keeler were caused by him and not by Gordon.”*
7. As regards the second charge, Mr Buzzard conceded blatantly in Court on 6 December 1963: *“..it was unlikely a jury could convict.”* [EXHIBIT 4]
8. It is also notable that the much more mature Mrs Brooker (Paula’s housekeeper) – who had previously been placed on probation in 1952 for stealing 37 pounds – was simply bound over for one year **in respect of exactly the same matters which saw Christine sent to prison.**

9. The following are some very salient reasons why Christine deserves a free pardon:

Reason 1: Gordon, in his 5-7 June 1963 trial, did not deny striking Christine on 18 April 1963

10. Quite clearly, if he hadn't struck her, he would have said so relentlessly in his defence, rather than simply once making a token, throw-away comment "*I did not cause these injuries.*" In any event, it would seem that Gordon used these words as just another way to allege that Christine suffered injuries by purportedly running into a door.

11. Notably, Gordon at his trial never said things such as:

- (i) "*I never struck her*", and/or
- (ii) "*Fenton and Camacchio pulled me away before I could hit her*"; and/or
- (iii) "*Fenton and Camacchio will prove my innocence*"; and/or
- (iv) "*I believe it is possible her injuries occurred earlier in the night, before I arrived*"; and/or
- (v) "*When I saw her that night, she already had facial injuries*"; and/or
- (vi) "*I never touched her that night. This is a bogus charge. The police wanted me to give them a statement against Ward, and I refused. They said if I gave a statement against Ward, they would make this bogus charge go away*", and/or
- (vii) "*I was lured to 33 Devonshire Street that night by Christine.*" Instead, Gordon's barrister, cross-examining Christine, said: "*..it was because of your refusal to see him that he telephoned you [that night].*" Christine denied that Gordon had 'phoned on the evening of 17 April, stating: "*He saw my car outside, that is how he knew I was in there.*" [EXHIBIT 5] Later, when Gordon cross-examined Christine via the Judge, Gordon said: "*I would like to ask her, didn't she try to close the door on me?*" Christine replied: "*I did, because I was terrified of him.*" [EXHIBIT 6] In other words, Christine tried to immediately stop the interaction with Gordon at

12.30am on 18 April by attempting, unsuccessfully, to close the main/street door on him.

Reason 2: John Hamilton-Marshall should not be believed

12. Significantly, Hamilton-Marshall's allegation of causing tangible injury to Christine was never accepted judicially, in any Court.
13. The evidence shows that he gave Christine a *de minimis* cut above one eye some time before midnight on 17 April 1963.
14. It cannot be forgotten that both John Hamilton-Marshall, and Robin Drury, were friends of Ward. Whatever our view about the way they worded it, Anthony Summers and Stephen Dorril, the authors of "Honeytrap", stated: "*Ward had numerous male friends whose sex interests were not confined to women. One was Robin Drury..Ward was very close to another bisexual, John Hamilton-Marshall..*" [EXHIBIT 7]

Reason 3: Camacchio's self-serving allegation is uncorroborated

15. There is no corroboration for Camacchio's illogical allegation that he and Fenton were concealed at Christine's request. Camacchio's unsupported, self-serving allegation makes no sense, given the factual matrix. Indeed, as stated in the petition, he in fact admitted in Court that he didn't want to say he was in the flat "*because he was worried about his wife hearing it*".

Reason 4: Christine said in her very first statement that another man had been present during Gordon's attack on her

16. Christine stated in her 18 April 1963 statement that an unnamed man had been present, in addition to Gordon, and in the next sentence she stated: "*I managed to get away and ran upstairs.*" [EXHIBIT 8] It is believed that Christine was referring to Fenton. The important point is that, right from the outset, Christine gave a statement that admitted another man had been present. It is submitted that she didn't name Fenton because she knew his reaction to her would have been adverse and hostile. In this regard, it is significant

that one of his seven previous convictions was for causing grievous bodily harm by stabbing, leading to a 12 month prison sentence.

Reason 5: Whilst we consider it to be wholly untrue, some commentators believe that Chief Inspector Herbert and Detective Sergeant Burrows pressurised Christine to ensure that Gordon was charged

17. If Christine was under pressure from the police, it would have been an intolerable burden, which no-one should have to suffer, and it would in itself be a solid ground for a free pardon. However:

- (i) there is absolutely no evidence that the police asked Christine to invent the 18 April attack by Gordon. In any event, clearly the attack wasn't invented, because - for instance - Gordon admitted, when cross-examining Christine via the Judge, to slapping her on 18 April. Paula Hamilton-Marshall, Fenton and Camacchio have also all confirmed Gordon's 18 April attack on Christine.
- (ii) There is no evidence that the police then told Gordon they would make the "bogus charge" go away, if he gave a statement against Stephen Ward.
- (iii) If there had been no attack, Gordon would have very clearly told his legal representatives and the Court that (a) he never touched Christine on 18 April, and that (b) the police had told him on his arrest that they knew it was a bogus charge, but it would go away if he gave a statement adverse to Ward.
- (iv) Moreover, would Gordon really have refused to give a statement adverse to Ward, in the knowledge that he was otherwise likely to face another prison sentence?

Reason 6: Gordon's hostility to Christine was lifelong

18. Shortly before his death, Gordon declared: "*If I met up with Christine Keeler in the road, I would possibly strangle her.*" [EXHIBIT 9]

Reason 7: Camacchio was extremely adverse to Christine

19. In her 2001 autobiography, Christine wrote: "*The newspapers then got to Camacchio. And he in turn got to me, demanding money. I was furious at this attempt to blackmail me again, especially after I had risked so much to protect him and his friend Fenton who was also after money.*" [EXHIBIT 10] Incidentally, this relates to the second charge in respect of which Christine (and Paula) entered **not guilty** pleas. They were both charged with falsely accusing Camacchio of demanding money with menaces from Christine. But, as stated above, Christine has always been resolute that Camacchio demanded money from her, and she refused those demands. Unsurprisingly, Mr Buzzard (the Crown's prosecutor) accepted the not guilty pleas of Christine and Paula. He admitted in Court that it was unlikely a jury could convict.

Reason 8: Robin Drury's entire testimony should be disregarded

20. Drury's main allegation is dealt with in the petition. His only other main testimony on 4 October 1963 – that Christine purportedly said on the tape that on 17 April she was beaten up by a woman – is flatly contradicted by John Hamilton-Marshall's contention that it was he who had a physical altercation with Christine on 17 April.

21. It is submitted that Drury's 4 October 1963 testimony is wholly unreliable, especially as he was talking just two months after the death of his friend, Stephen Ward. As is evidenced, Ward was hostile to Christine, starting from the end of January 1963.

22. It was disingenuous for freelance journalist Alastair Revie (engaged by Drury) to write to George Wigg about the tape in an attempt to discredit Christine, especially given the fact that Christine had actually confirmed on the tape that she had been assaulted by Gordon on the night in question.

Reason 9: John Hamilton-Marshall's claim to have caused Christine's substantive injuries was never subjected to proper scrutiny

23. It is for the sake of completeness only that the above issue is addressed, albeit that it has to be underlined that Christine's prison sentence was solely to do with her denial of the presence of Fenton and Camacchio; it had nothing to do with John Hamilton-Marshall's false claim.
24. It is noteworthy that John Hamilton-Marshall was of bad character, with a string of criminal offences between 1956 – 1961, such as starting with stealing a pedal cycle; then being sent for Borstal training; followed by theft and obtaining money by a forged instrument; taking and driving away a car; stealing petrol; driving without insurance, licence or tax, and possession of Indian hemp.
25. John Hamilton-Marshall was quoted by "The Daily Mirror" on 3 October 1963 as saying in Court: "*I cannot tell you where my money came from. I would be putting my foot in it.*" Although he denied making up the story of tangibly injuring Christine to earn tabloid money, he said evasively and defensively: "*I made my money on stories on an entirely different matter.*" **[EXHIBIT 11]** This is all extremely relevant, as is the fact that in Court, on 6 December 1963, Mr John Buzzard, for the Prosecution, admitted that there was no corroboration from an untainted witness of John Hamilton-Marshall's evidence that one or more injuries to Christine were caused by him, and not by Gordon.
26. No-one ever investigated whether John Hamilton-Marshall was perhaps in need of money at that time. At Ward's trial, Christine said John Hamilton-Marshall had approached her, seeking money, saying that he would otherwise say he had assaulted her. Christine rejected these demands, especially as she no doubt considered a cut over one eye to be *de minimis*, ie not an assault, nor a tangible injury.
27. Also, no-one investigated whether it was true that John Hamilton-Marshall had a drug dependency problem, as believed, which may have been salient and shed light on the matter. (Anthony Summers and Stephen Dorril, in their 1987 book "Honeytrap", stated: "*In the two years before the Profumo Affair, the drug disaster was beginning in England..It affected those around Stephen Ward. John Hamilton-Marshall, a close associate of Ward through his sister Paula, was an addict.*" **[EXHIBIT 12]**)

28. Crucially, by his own admission, John Hamilton-Marshall left 33 Devonshire Street *even before Camacchio arrived that evening*. Accordingly, John Hamilton-Marshall was not present at 12.30am when Gordon clashed with Christine. As a result, John Hamilton-Marshall was not an eyewitness; he could never tell anyone anything about what Gordon did to Christine that night.
29. Even more important than a possible money motivation, no-one appears to have ever asked the obvious questions, such as:
- (i) if John Hamilton-Marshall had been responsible for the significant facial injuries inflicted on Christine, why did Gordon not see these facial injuries, for instance when he was slapping Christine, or when she was on the floor? Gordon did not allege any pre-existing fresh injuries as part of his defence.
 - (ii) "The Times" on 4 October 1963 [EXHIBIT 13] reported Camacchio's testimony that he went to Paula's flat, before Gordon arrived (but after John Hamilton-Marshall had left), because he had been "*invited to go over to George Street [Christine was living at 40 George Street] for a drink by Miss Keeler and Miss Marshall – also Fenton.*" Camacchio added: "*We went downstairs..Miss Keeler opened the door and 'Lucky' Gordon rushed in. Miss Keeler screamed.*" If Christine had been badly hurt by John Hamilton-Marshall shortly before midnight (ie sustaining facial injuries, plus bruises to the rib and buttock, plus tenderness in the abdomen), why would she have been feeling well enough to leave the flat at 12.30 am? It makes no sense.
30. The "Daily Express" article on 3 October 1963 [EXHIBIT 14] stated that John Hamilton-Marshall was asked: "*Are you an honest man?*" He replied: "*I try to be every time. Sometimes, though, I am not completely. Who doesn't lie?*" Given this candour, why should his lone voice about 17 April 1963 have been given so much credence? Why were hard questions (some as stated above) never asked of him?
31. It is submitted that, sadly, John Hamilton-Marshall was wayward and unreliable. As reported in "The Times" on 1 July 1963 [EXHIBIT 15], John Hamilton-Marshall – during Stephen Ward's committal proceedings on 30 June 1963 – tried to deny certain significant/material contents of his own statement which he had provided to the police, and

signed himself, on 10 April 1963. It is clear from "The Times" report that John Hamilton-Marshall, on 30 June, was trying to negate his own 10 April statement, and the only reason can be because – in the Court room – he was trying to be favourable and supportive of his friend Ward *in respect of a material issue*.

32. In his book "The Profumo Affair", Iain Crawford provides a painstakingly detailed account about what transpired in respect of John Hamilton-Marshall in Court on 30 June 1963. The extract – which shows John Hamilton-Marshall was treated as a hostile witness – is extremely illuminating, and is attached hereto as **EXHIBIT 16**. In short, John Hamilton-Marshall's lone voice about 17 April/Christine must therefore, with the greatest respect, be disregarded.

33. Moreover, he was "*very close*" to Ward. It cannot be over-emphasised that John Hamilton-Marshall made his statement to the police (about allegedly causing significant 17 April injuries to Christine) at some point between 6 - 10 July, which is about the same time as Christine recollects receiving a threat that Ward was willing to "get her" vis-à-vis the Gordon case.

34. John Hamilton-Marshall stated after Christine was convicted, "*I was one of the many who fell in love with her, and she used to tell me she loved me, too.*" [EXHIBIT 17]. This factor, regrettably, would mean that John Hamilton-Marshall may have been bitter towards Christine. In short, his testimony may have been tainted by so many factors, such as:

1. a desire for / need for money;
2. a drug dependency problem;
3. the fact he may have seen himself as spurned – and been bitter/revengeful about that;
4. his desire to fully support the 1963 hostility of his friend Ward towards Christine (especially after Ward's death);
5. his willingness, in Court, to attempt to negate earlier statements he had made on material issues (as shown by his conduct at Ward's committal proceedings on 30 June

1963, when he tried to deny his earlier signed police statement on a material issue in a bid to be supportive of Ward).

35. In addition, it is respectfully denied that Christine told Fenton, when he arrived at the flat on 17 April, that the cut over her eye was caused by another woman. However, if she did say this to Fenton, this would simply show that Christine was fearful of Fenton becoming angry/violent if he learned she had had a dispute with a man who was on the premises; Christine couldn't tell a male who had just arrived at the flat that another male already in the flat had, a few minutes earlier, given her a cut over one eye: if she did so, this may have sparked a fight between the two men.

Reason 10: In December 1963, Christine could not have faced a fair jury trial

36. The mood of the nation was against Christine in December 1963. It is submitted that it would have been impossible for her to have received a fair hearing on her truthful allegations in respect of the 18 April 1963 assault by Gordon, occasioning actual bodily harm, in such frenzied circumstances as existed at that time. The crux is that jury members could not have been objective or impartial. Accordingly, there was no option for her, but to plead guilty vis-à-vis the two respective counts.

37. Interestingly, Mandy Rice Davies stated in "Mandy" (her own 1980/1987 autobiography): *"She [Christine] left herself wide open to being treated badly because she did nothing to protect herself."* [EXHIBIT 18]

Reason 11: It is clear that the Judge at Christine's trial made a grave legal error by not considering whether her lie was material or non-material

38. Christine's counsel, at her trial, argued quite correctly that the lie about Fenton and Camacchio was immaterial, ie: that it did not touch upon the central issue of whether Gordon had attacked her. Astonishingly, the Judge stated: *"That may or may not be so. It is of no concern to me."* [EXHIBIT 19]

39. In this way, the judiciary disregarded the central point. The most important issue was whether the denial of Fenton and Camacchio was material or not. In fact, it was immaterial:

Fenton and Camacchio ultimately confirmed what Paula Hamilton-Marshall had already testified to, namely that Gordon had attacked Christine at 12:30am on 18 April 1963.

40. If the Judge had concerned himself with this key issue, it is clear that Christine would never have been imprisoned. She is technically and morally innocent as she did not commit perjury and did not obstruct the course of justice.

1

CHRISTINE
KEELER

SCANDAL!

Canada

moved into the flat where she had lived with Peter Rachman. Later on Kim turned up and told me that Stephen was telling everyone that I had introduced him to the delights of Paddington (not the other way round), and that I was dabbling in drugs.

I wondered what he had told the Inspector from the Narcotics Squad who had visited Stephen's flat when Lucky had attacked me there. Stephen had ordered me out of the room so that he could talk privately with the Inspector. Why had Stephen even called round the Narcotics Squad for a case of greivous bodily harm? It didn't make sense.

I decided to have it out with Stephen. I made Kim ring him and listened in on the extension.

'Hi! How are you getting on?' she asked. 'What's happened about the shooting and all that?'

'That silly girl. I'm really very angry with her. It's not very pleasant being mixed up in the whole business. West Indians, drugs. She's completely scatter-brained. To think I've done all I could to keep her out of trouble, all the way down the line. She has no consideration for other people at all.'

'That's lies, Stephen!' I interjected. 'And if they ask me where I met Lucky, I'm going to tell them, I promise you. I'll tell them all about how we met them and why. I'm going to tell the truth!'

Stephen slammed down the 'phone. Kim gave me a sympathetic but 'told you so' look. But what was that compared to a broken friendship? I just couldn't believe it. After so many years of companionship. One telephone call, one betrayal. It totally changed my attitude to Stephen.

Mandy hadn't had her say yet.

'Well, he's not getting away with using my flat. I'm going to ring and tell him.'

2

A black and white portrait of Christine Keeler, looking thoughtfully to the side with her hand resting against her face. The image is the background for the book cover.

CHRISTINE
KEELER

THE TRUTH AT LAST

MY STORY

with Douglas Thompson

THE TRUTH
AT LAST

— My Story —

CHRISTINE KEELER

with Douglas Thompson

SIDGWICK & JACKSON

Cruel Intentions

as scholars of the time now recognize. Stephen never lived off women like a pimp. He never did that. The charges were just a weapon.

Detective Sergeant John Burrows visited me about the Johnnie Edgecombe case. I had felt safe with him and told him as much as I dared.

Stephen I now regarded as the enemy. He was no longer the witty, warm man I had known before. I knew he would be happy with me dead. How could he? The man whom I had always respected, who had taught me to feel again, how to live, had denied and betrayed me. I felt crucified. It hurt too deeply. I had accepted him, his orders, his life; I'd laughed with him and never at him, had known when to be silent, when to be talkative. We were a team. No more.

The policeman was intrigued by Stephen's girlfriends, the cottage and Cliveden. As he asked his questions Mandy was more obdurate than me about Stephen. 'I should think he's had about every girl in London. It's all right for a time, but then he just drops you. It's the same with all of them. He threw me out and then took my flat. Now I have to live here. I had the flat Peter Rachman left me, and Stephen's taken everything in it.'

Mandy pointed at me. 'All that's happened is his fault. He got her into trouble and now wants her to take the blame. He won't have anything to do with either of us now. Christine's had to sell her story to pay for legal help.'

The story came out, most significantly for the authorities, that Stephen had introduced me to Jack and Eugene and Bill Astor. He was the one getting girls for the boys. Many of Stephen's girlfriends, including Bill Astor's wife, had met their husbands through Stephen, but that didn't concern Burrows.

Stephen was playing for time but the strain was beginning to show. People told me he was looking worn and unkempt. I was avoiding him, afraid of what he might do. I was running around like a rabbit and stayed in a hotel while Stephen was trying to put together a parcel of excuses. When he found out about the *Pictorial* story he tried to trump me with his own. He told Bill Astor and Jack about me agreeing to do a story for the press. He also used a friend

3

The second count against all four was that they conspired with others to obstruct the course of justice by concealing from the police that earlier on the night of the alleged assault Keeler had been assaulted by someone else and that some of the injuries alleged to have been caused by Gordon could have been caused during the earlier assault.

All pleaded not guilty.

The sixth and final count, relating to Keeler and Hamilton-Marshall alone, was that between April 17 and July 31 they conspired together with others unknown falsely to accuse Camacchio of demanding money with menaces from Keeler. Both of them pleaded not guilty to that count.

4

trial continued after the three women were sentenced.

Guilty pleas by women

WHEN the trial resumed the three women pleaded guilty to two of the counts, one alleging conspiracy, the other perjury, against them. Fenton pleaded not guilty to both counts against him.

Mr. BUZZARD said he would accept the pleas of the three women. As far as they were concerned he had considered the pleas tendered and had obtained instructions.

So far as count six was concerned, the case rested substantially on the uncorroborated evidence of a witness who was an accomplice on the first count. He thought it was unlikely a jury could convict.

So far as count two was concerned the position was that there was corroboration of the evidence of John Hamilton-Marshall [Paula Hamilton-Marshall's brother] as to a previous fight. There was no corroboration from an untainted witness of his evidence that one or more injuries to Keeler were caused by him and not by Gordon.

CROWN VIEW

"Not to secure conviction"

"The Crown takes the view that the making of the perjury and of any conspiracy to obstruct the course of justice may not have been to secure Gordon's conviction but to prevent it coming out that Keeler had been associating with other coloured men besides the man Edgcombe and Gordon."

The RECORDER told Mr. Buzzard: "You are one of the most responsible Treasury counsel and have carefully considered this. And, I take it also, the Director of Public Prosecutions."

If this was their considered opinion he had nothing to say further on the subject. He was prepared to accept the reasons Mr. Buzzard gave for accepting the pleas.

Mr. BUZZARD, summarising the depositions on the counts to which the accused had pleaded guilty, said that Paula Hamilton-Marshall had a flat at Devonshire Street, Keeler, during April this year, sometimes slept there

5

Q. But you did write to the defendant from Spain? A. I did.

Q. You did. A. A postcard, to let him know that I was out of the country, and to leave my friends alone, that I was not anywhere where they were going. They had been threatened--

A

Q. Will you please answer the question.

THE COMMISSIONER: But of course, Mr St Ville she can answer the questions and she can add to the reasons for her taking the course she did, if she wishes to.

B

MR ST VILLE (to the witness): When you returned to England, did he make several attempts to see you? A. He did.

Q. In fact, on one occasion, he even came to this Court to see you? A. He did.

Q. And you refused to see him? A. I never spoke to him to be able to refuse to speak to him.

C

Q. You never spoke to him? A. Of course not, no.

Q. But it was because of your refusal to see him that he telephoned you; I think it was at Hunter 3384; on the evening of April 17. Did he ring you? A. Was that the evening of the assault?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

D

THE WITNESS: No, he did not ring.

MR ST VILLE: Did Miss Paula Hamilton Marshall call you to the telephone? A. After the assault, yes. He rang twice after the assault.

E

Q. Not before? A. Not before. Unless he phoned, and Paula has always to say "She is not here. I have not seen her. I do not know where she is."

Q. You have no knowledge of an earlier telephone call? A. None whatsoever.

F

Q. I put it to you that you spoke to him on the telephone and he gave you his reason for wanting to see you. A. No, that is not true.

Q. That is not true? A. He saw my car outside, that is how he knew I was in there.

THE COMMISSIONER: "I did not speak to him on the telephone."

G

MR ST VILLE: And you slammed down the receiver? A. Oh, this is not true.

Q. Miss Keeler, is it not true that just before you left for Spain you were expecting a baby by him? A. Most certainly not, most certainly not.

H

Q. And that was the subject of the conversation, when you slammed the receiver down? A. It is ridiculous. That is completely ridiculous.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting these questions to credit? I cannot think how they can be possibly relevant in any other way.

6

A THE COMMISSIONER: You will be told at a later stage that you have a right either to give evidence if you wish or to make a statement from the dock, if you wish. That will be the time to explain what you are now saying to the jury. Do you want me to ask this witness any questions about the night of 17th to 18th April ?

THE PRISONER: Yes, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: You do ?

B THE PRISONER: Yes, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Let us keep to that. What do you want to ask her about that ?

THE PRISONER: I would like to ask her, Sir; In the evening of the ~~June~~ ^{17th}

C THE COMMISSIONER: April.

THE PRISONER: April, when I rang the bell, did she open the door, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: (To the witness:) Did you hear him ring the bell ? A. He never rang the bell; he was just waiting.

D Q You did not hear it ? A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes ?

THE PRISONER: I would like to ask her, when she opened the door what did I do, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: What did ---- A. What did I do ?

E Q What did he do, when you ---- A. He jumped on me.

THE PRISONER: I would like to ask her, didn't she try to close the door on to me.

THE WITNESS: I did, because I was terrified of him.

F THE PRISONER: And then, when I entered in the building, did I say I wanted to speak to her, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: When he got into the building did he say he wanted to speak to you, again ? A. Yes, he grabbed my arm and said "I want to speak to you. I want to talk to you."

G THE COMMISSIONER: I want to help you, if I can, because you are not now represented by Counsel. Do you want to ask her anything about the suitcase which Mr. St. Ville suggested she tripped over ?

THE PRISONER: Yes, Sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Very well.

H THE PRISONER: When you came ---- When you was inside the building ----

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a minute, I must decide whether this is a proper question, first.

THE PRISONER: When she opened the door, wasn't she carrying a small over-night case and her handbag ?

The witness withdrew.

7

HONEYTRAP

— THE —

SCANDAL

NOW THE EXPLOSIVE MOVIE



ANTHONY SUMMERS

— & —

STEPHEN DORRIL

HONEYTRAP

Anthony Summers
and Stephen Dorril



CORONET BOOKS
Hodder and Stoughton

Some wondered whether Ward himself was homosexual. 'There was a precision about him that seemed significant,' American columnist Dorothy Kilgallen observed during his trial, 'a soft reluctance in the way he used his fine hands. He did not strike me as a man who would be attractive to a woman except as a friend who would be kind and amusing, and always ahead of the game in knowing which Greek island will be fashionable next year . . . They send flowers and thoughtful notes on birthdays, they can be funny or wicked or nice, but they are not usually interested in women in the conventional way. The evidence at the trial, however, indicated that I was wrong, or that there were two sides to the defendant . . .'

Ward was aware of the impression he made. Once, when he was stripped to the waist shaving, Warwick Charlton commented on his soft, pale skin. First Ward made a joke of it. 'You mean my ambidextrous look, eh?' Then he added quickly, 'Hair on the chest isn't a sign of virility, Warwick.' Ronna Riccardo, a prostitute who testified at Ward's trial, said that Ward 'couldn't manage normal sex'.

Ward had numerous male friends whose sex interests were not confined to women. One was Robin Drury, an avowed bisexual, a publicist who 'managed' Ward's protégée Christine Keeler at the time of the scandal. Ward was very close to another bisexual, John Hamilton-Marshall, in the early sixties. He was friendly with Toby Roe, proprietor of the Rockingham, London's first overtly homosexual club.

The travel writer Robert Harbinson, who writes under the name Robin Bryans, knew Ward and Bill Astor's stepbrother Bobbie Shaw for years. Himself bisexual – and disarmingly open about it – he has no doubt that the homosexual society was another of Ward's secret worlds. Harbinson says that Ward took a great interest in the Bloomsbury art set. The osteopath sat as a model for the prominent artist Frank Slater, who in 1953 painted the first portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and Harbinson comments, 'Stephen was a very vain person. That's why he posed for Frank – he was very proud of it.'

8

Marylebone Lane Police Station,

'D' Division.

18th April, 1963.

STATEMENT of: Miss Christine Margaret Keeler, of 40, George Street, W.1., a Model, Age 21 years (born 22.2.42), who saith:-

This evening I visited Miss Paula Marshall, a friend at 33, Devonshire Street, W.1. I arrived at about 10.30 p.m. and stayed until somewhere about 12.30 a.m. Miss Marshall was going to walk round with me. As I opened the street door to leave I saw Lucky Gordon at the door. I tried to shut the door but he dived in. He tried to grab me and I tried to get away. He started kicking me and hitting me. I screamed and a man came to the door. I managed to get away and ran upstairs. Gordon chased up after me but I managed to get into the flat and shut the door. My face is swollen and tender where he hit me and my body is bruised and sore where he kicked me. He kicked me in the ribs with his foot.

* (Handwritten mark)

I am willing to attend Court and take out a warrant to prosecute Gordon for this assault.

This statement has been read over to me and is true.

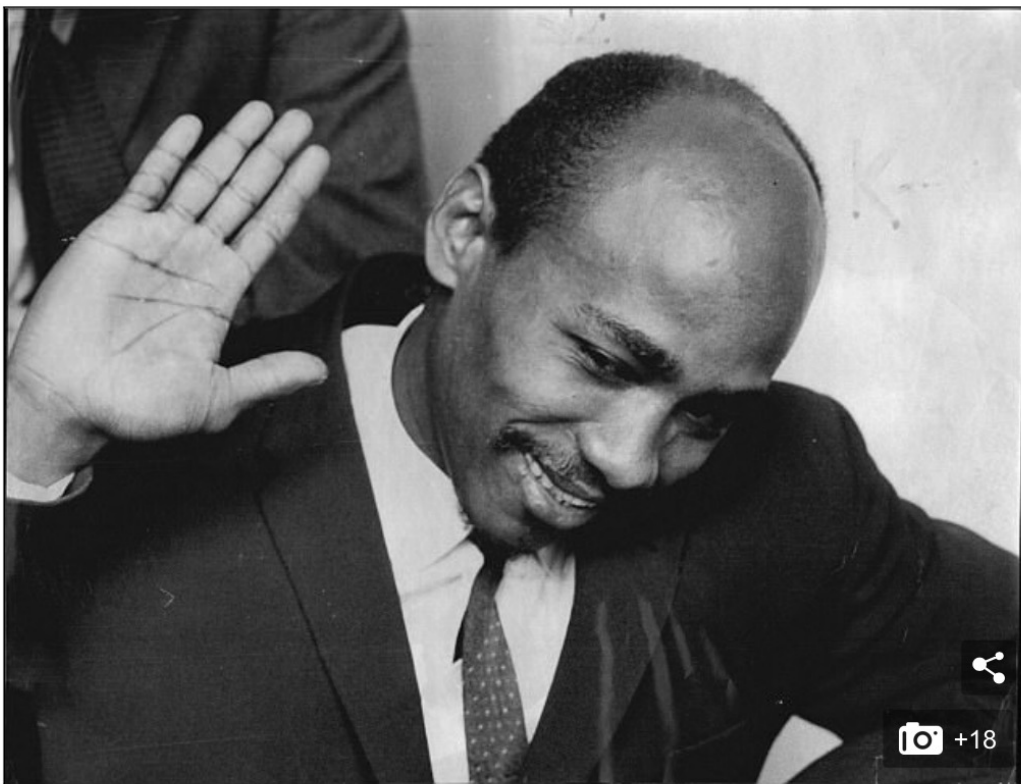
(Signed) C. Keeler.

Statement taken and signature witnessed by S. Whitten, Detective Sergeant 'D' Division.

9



The fallout continued to haunt Lucky Gordon, even in the obscurity of middle age, when he worked as a driver, gofer and part-time cook for a record-ing company



Lucky did not welcome his notoriety. 'We were all victims of the scandal,' he said shortly before his death. 'I wish the whole affair had never happened . . . It ruined my life at times . . . If I met up with Christine Keeler in the road, I would possibly strangle her.'

He was portrayed by Leon Herbert in the 1989 film, Scandal, and Ricardo Coke-Thomas in one of Andrew Lloyd Webber's rare flops, Stephen Ward: The Musical, which closed in 2014 after only three months.

Lucky did not welcome his notoriety. 'We were all victims of the scandal,' he said shortly before his death. 'I wish the whole affair had never happened . . . It ruined my life at times . . . If I met up with Christine Keeler in the road, I would possibly strangle her.'

▶ David Beckham checks out a 110ft £10million superyacht in the port of La Spezia after jetting out to Italy to tour the luxury vessel



EXCLUSIVE Kanye West and Irina Shayk are dating! Rapper rebounds with model on romantic trip to France after Kim Kardashian split



▶ Jared Leto shows off his freshly trimmed locks as he films Apple TV+ series WeCrashed in New York City



▶ JoJo Siwa celebrates five months with girlfriend Kylie Prew and gushes she 'saved my life forever'



▶ Lin-Manuel Miranda beams as he hits the dance floor with stunning wife Vanessa Nadal after enjoying the world premiere of In The Heights



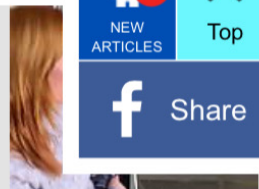
▶ Stacey Solomon is PREGNANT! Loose Women star reveals she and fiancé Joe Swash are expecting their second child together after miscarriage agony



▶ Khloe, Kim, Kylie and the rest of the clan's evolving appearances over the years ahead of the KUWTK series finale and reunion



▶ Married At First Sight's Jules Robinson sings a song as her eight-month-old son Ollie sees a rainbow for the first time



42 NEW ARTICLES Top Share

10

illustrated it with one of Lewis Morley's photographs, one of me sitting on a car.

I was 'it'. The world was after me. In Pakistan, there was an outcry over a story that I had been sexually involved with President Ayub Khan. The Pakistan High Commission in London had to deny that the president's state visit to Britain was going to be cancelled. They said he had been alongside the pool at Cliveden – but not in the swimming pool with me. Which was true. It was just more flak. The police investigation was much more serious – they were going after me over the missing witnesses at Lucky Gordon's trial.

And then along came Clarence Commachio. I had to wonder at my luck. The sheer absurdity of chance still makes me smile. Why I didn't crack during up that summer of 1963, I will never know – other than putting it down to sheer bloody-mindedness.

John Hamilton-Marshall, Paula's troubled brother, was desperate for money. We had been rowing the day Lucky attacked me and John saw a profit in this. The newspapers offered him £500 for his story that he had hit me before Lucky arrived and went berserk. He also said his sister and I had committed perjury in court over the presence of Clarence Commachio and Rudolph 'Truello' Fenton that evening. The newspapers then got to Commachio. And he in turn got to me demanding money. I was furious at this attempt to blackmail me again, especially after I had risked so much to protect him and his friend Fenton who was also after money. They knew I was getting money from the *News of the World* and they wanted some of it.

I said I would meet Commachio and he said he had been promised £1,000 to sign the statement saying he was present at Paula's. He wanted me to match the newspaper money for him to stay silent. I said I wouldn't and he then mentioned the name of a policeman involved with Herbert and Burrows in the investigation of Stephen, Inspector James Axon. He had the detective's business card.

There was nothing I could do about it. I had received none of the *News of the World* money from Lyons and I was in no mood to pay

11

Christine Keeler and Mrs. Brooker pictured yesterday on their way to the court

Talk of Dr Ward and Ronna

ou lie to the police statement?—No. ou lie upon oath?— that leaves me in an awkward position because I cannot the circumstances that came about.

were occasions in ast when you had dishonest?—That is s.

Hamilton - Marshall reed with five court ons put to him by oward. The list ed a spell of Bor- aining for stealing. £10 fine for having hemp

Drugs

l whether he took Mr. Hamilton - all replied: "I do not rugs — only maybe one or two reefers an hemp once in a and maybe one or s."

habit is still upon I never turned it habit. you still do it?— nally.

In further answers, Mr. Hamilton-Marshall said he had made about £150 and lived on it for the past two months, adding: "I cannot tell you where my money came from. I would be putting my foot in it."

He had lived in Leinster-mews, Bayswater, for the

past five or six weeks. Friends also lived at the mews.

Mr. Howard: Has anyone you have mentioned in evidence this afternoon lived in that same mews?—No.

Speaking in a low voice, Mr. Hamilton - Marshall

said he had stayed over-night with Miss Ricardo. They were good friends, on a platonic basis.

Mr. John Platts-Mills— appearing for the accused man, Fenton—asked: "You thought that with all the money that was going about for stories, if you

could make up a story that you struck the blows that hurt the lady, that was a story which would sell?"

Mr. Hamilton - Marshall replied: "No, I didn't think that at all. I made my money on stories on an entirely different matter."

He had said he was sorry for assaulting Christine Keeler, and his conscience had worried him about it.

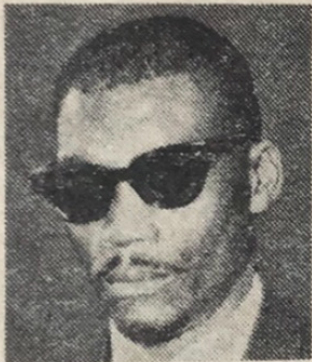
Mixture

"Although I have done a few misdemeanours in my past, that doesn't prove I am completely black," he went on. "There is a mixture of both in me."

His conscience had worried him about Lucky Gordon, he added. "I didn't think a man should get three years for something he didn't do."

"I was worried because I had allowed him to go to jail—because I had not made my statement sooner."

The case goes on today.



FENTON

He is accused with the three women of conspiring to obstruct the course of justice.



GORDON

His conviction for assaulting Miss Keeler—and a three-year jail sentence—was quashed.



CAMACCHIO

He is alleged to have refused a £1,000 offer by Miss Keeler to back her story of assault.

12

term survivors. She has been for forty years, since society doctor Lady Isabella Frankau began giving her a liberal supply of drugs. Frankau, who prescribed in the mistaken belief that she spared junkies the black market, operated from a surgery in Wimpole Street, just round the corner from Stephen Ward's flat.

In the two years before the Profumo Affair, the drug disaster was beginning in England. Though the full idiocy had not yet happened – it was still a matter of 'reefer parties' and marijuana supplied by West Indian immigrants – the evil of drugs was beginning to gain ground. It affected those around Stephen Ward. John Hamilton-Marshall, a close associate of Ward through his sister Paula, was an addict. In 1963, Ward would insist that he had done all he could to protect his girls from drugs. He was tolerant, though, when Christine Keeler became interested in marijuana. It was a mistaken indulgence, for the drug connection was to play a crucial role in the breaking of the Profumo Affair.

In December 1961, on the night of the Man In The Mask Party, Mandy Rice-Davies arrived at Peter Rachman's place smelling of marijuana. Rachman, her patron and lover, angrily accused her of smoking dope herself. Today, she remembers the cause of the problem – marijuana smoke had adhered to her clothes during the drive home with Keeler in Ward's Jaguar.

Keeler had been interested in marijuana for several months, certainly since the night in October when she, Ward, and the portrait artist Vasco Lazzolo, visited the El Rio Café in Notting Hill. Ward and Lazzolo liked the raffish atmosphere of the place – it was a West Indian hang-out, a haunt for the young black men of the immigrant wave, and a place where drug deals were made.

Lazzolo wanted some marijuana, but was leery of buying any. Keeler thought he and Ward looked like plain-clothes policemen, and told them to wait outside in the car while she tried to buy some herself. She made for the back of the premises, where the toilets were, and there she came across

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application. He did not want the name of the man disclosed and asked that he should be allowed to give his evidence unnamed. After some discussion the application was refused.

VISIT TO FLAT

Mr. Clarence Raymond Camacchio, of Robina Cottage, Spaniards End, Hampstead, N.W., said that he was let into Hamilton-Marshall's flat on April 17 by Hamilton-Marshall. Keeler, Brooker, and Fenton were also there. He stayed there until about half an hour after Gordon left.

Mr. Camacchio said that he was invited to go over to George Street for a drink by Miss Keeler and Miss Marshall—also Fenton.

"We went downstairs, Miss Keeler in front. Fenton and I followed and Miss Marshall was behind. Miss Keeler opened the door and 'Lucky' Gordon rushed in. Miss Keeler screamed. He stayed there and said: 'I want to talk to you.'"

Keeler had then said: "I do not want to talk to you", or something like that.

Gordon grabbed Miss Keeler by the arm. She was then inside the front door of the building. They struggled and fell to the floor. Fenton...

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I eyes and some slight slaps to
the cheek.

Any other blows?—I am being
asked to remember a lot. I
made a detailed statement to
the writer, Mr. Revie, I don't
think I told him of every blow.

How did you come out of this
engagement with Keeler?—A
kick in the throat and a few
slaps about the face. Hamil-
ton-Marshall said the kick left
a slight mark on his throat.
But did not think there were
any visible marks on his face.

Asked if Ronna Ricardo had
seen any marks on his face, he
replied: If there was a slight
scratch she might not have seen
it, she is short-sighted.

Then Mr. Howard asked
Hamilton-Marshall: "Are you
an honest man?"

Hamilton-Marshall replied:
"I try to be every time. Some-
times, though I am not com-
pletely. Who doesn't lie?"

Hamilton-Marshall agreed that
he gave evidence in the Stephen
Ward committal proceedings

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"John" was mentioned. "Ward asked 'John' to go over to the girl's flat and stay there." Miss Ricardo said John's surname was Marshall.

HOSTILE WITNESS

Miss Ricardo said in reply to Mr. Burge: "I did not refer Stephen to an abortionist, I referred him to someone who might know an abortionist."

The first man to give evidence, John Andrew Hamilton Marshall, a salesman and antique dealer, of St. Stephen's Gardens, W., said he first met Ward 18 months ago.

Mr. Griffith-Jones asked him: "Were you ever asked to go and see a girl by Ward?"—Yes.

Mr. Marshall said: "I was with Stephen when he received a phone message and the girl was supposed to have been feeling sick or not too good. It was sort of suggested, not that I would, that I might be of help to her. I did not hear her name mentioned."

Mr. Griffith-Jones applied for Marshall to be treated as a hostile witness. A long legal argument followed. The Magistrate granted permission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Griffith-Jones about a statement he dictated to the police on April 10, Mr. Marshall said that what appeared above his signature was not correct.

SIX HOURS WITH POLICE

Questioned by Mr. Burge, Mr. Marshall said he was seen by the police for five or six hours. There was no truth in a paragraph in the statement saying that Ward asked him to go and see a girl and she had just had a abortion.

Asked by the Magistrate why he had signed the statement, Mr. Marshall said: "I was there for six hours. I skimmed through because I was glad to get out."

Mr. Marshall agreed with the Magistrate that the statement said he knew of an abortion and that Ward knew of an abortion.

The Magistrate: That was a serious matter to sign to?—Yes.

It is the only thing in the whole document that could possibly hurt you later?—Yes.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

16

The Profumo Affair



a crisis in contemporary society

IAIN CRAWFORD

The Profumo Affair

A CRISIS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

Iain Crawford



WHITE LODGE BOOKS: LONDON

THIS EDITION: OCTOBER 1963

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eyes and a fringe, who wore a polka-dot dress and a blue straw cart-wheel hat. She gave her name as Margaret Ricardo. She said she had met Stephen Ward at the end of the previous summer and was introduced to him by a mutual friend called John.

In reply to a question from Mr Griffith-Jones asking what she was doing at this time, Miss Ricardo looked at him directly and said: 'I was being kept by a man.'

Later she went to Ward's flat in Bryanston Mews. Ward had told her about the two-way mirror which had once been installed there. 'I knew what it was,' Miss Ricardo added. She said she had one herself in a previous flat.

She said that on two or three occasions when she visited Ward in Bryanston Mews she was asked to stay behind to meet somebody. On each occasion men arrived.

Mr Griffith-Jones: 'On each occasion what took place?'

Miss Ricardo paused and then said quietly, 'I went to bed with him.'

During her evidence Mr Burge raised an objection and asked on what charge the evidence was based. Mr Griffith-Jones said he was not suggesting that Miss Ricardo had been procured but that her evidence was general evidence on the conspiracy to procure. The Magistrate, Mr Gradwell, ruled that the evidence about the mirror – which Ward said he intended to restore – was admissible but not the evidence on the assignation.

Miss Ricardo returned to the box after this legal point had been settled and was asked about abortion. She said that Ward had asked her if she knew anyone who could do an abortion because there was a girl who was pregnant.

'Were you able to help him?' asked Mr Griffith-Jones.

'I said I couldn't,' Miss Ricardo replied, 'but I referred him to a girl-friend.'

She said that Ward had telephoned the girl from his flat and the girl had spoken to her two or three days later. She wrote down the name of the girl Ward had telephoned. A man, John Marshall, was mentioned, Miss Ricardo said, and Ward asked him to go over to the girl's flat and stay there.

In reply to questions by Mr Burge, Miss Ricardo said she had never been in the Wimpole Mews flat but had visited the flat in Bryanston Mews three times this year.

The only male witness of the day, John Andrew Hamilton-Marshall, a salesman and antique dealer, was the subject of a lengthy legal argument when Mr Griffith-Jones applied for permission to treat him as a hostile witness.

Before this he denied that he had ever heard of a girl called Norma, whom he knew, being discussed by Ward as being asked to do anything. He said he had been with Ward when a girl had telephoned.

'The girl was supposed to be feeling sick or not too good,' said Mr Hamilton-Marshall. 'It was sort of suggested that, not that I would, that I might be of help to her. I did not hear her name mentioned.'

Asked why it was suggested by Ward that he should call on this girl, Mr Hamilton-Marshall said, 'Because I happened to be there.'

He added, 'I do not know why it was necessary for me to call and find out if everything was all right.'

It was at this point that Mr Griffith-Jones applied for Hamilton-Marshall to be treated as a hostile witness. This permission is usually only granted if a witness departs in court from a statement he has already made to the police. After discussion, the Magistrate granted the permission.

Mr Hamilton-Marshall was then cross-examined by Mr Griffith-Jones about a statement he dictated to the police on 10 April. Of a passage in it Mr Hamilton-Marshall said: 'I probably did say this, not meaning that.'

Mr Griffith-Jones: 'Did you say to the police on that occasion that you had heard of a girl called Sheena?'

Mr Hamilton-Marshall: 'I did not say Ward asked me to go and see her because she had just had an abortion.'

He then told the court that he was saying that what appeared above his signature was not correct. 'Mr Ward suggested that I might go and see a girl who was sick,' he said.

Questioned by Mr Burge, Mr Hamilton-Marshall said he was interviewed by the police for five or six hours. 'Among other things they asked me about Ivanov and a great many other men,' he said.

To Mr Burge he again said that there was no truth in the statement saying Ward had asked him to go and see a girl who had just had an abortion.

The Magistrate asked him why he had signed the statement. 'I was there for six hours,' Mr Hamilton-Marshall said. 'I skimmed through because I was glad to get out.'

He agreed with the Magistrate that the statement said that he and Ward both knew of an abortion. 'That was a serious matter to sign to,' Mr Gradwell said gravely, and the witness agreed.

'It is the only thing in the whole document that could possibly hurt you later?' said the Magistrate.

'Yes,' said Mr Hamilton-Marshall.

'Why did you sign it?' Mr Gradwell asked again.

'I just explained,' replied Mr Hamilton-Marshall wearily, 'I had been in there all this time.'

The hearing was then adjourned until Wednesday of the following week, four days later.

The Sunday papers gave a great deal of space to the case, printing every salacious detail, and the *News of the World* followed up its scoop on Christine Keeler's memoirs with an interview by Peter Earle with Mariella - Mrs Mariella Dibben, once better known as Maria Novotny, the girl who had been arrested in New York with Harry Allan Towers on vice charges three years before. Mariella was interviewed in bed wearing a lace dressing gown, a Spanish shawl and dark glasses and she had plenty to say.

She said that it was at her house in December 1961 that the incident of the naked masked man took place. He was, however, she claimed, not completely naked but wore a pair of short striped pants and a mask. He was not a Minister nor a politician, she said, but a member of a

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IN EXACTLY
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THE TIME you first heard of her as the missing witness.

CHRISTINE KEELER, the girl whose love life left a trail of ruin across Whitehall and the West End, seemed to have a siren urge to destroy every man who fell for her charms.

As the gay model whose revels rocked the nation lost her liberty last night, two of the men in her life—Lucky Gordon and John Hamilton-Marshall—both said:

"The truth is that she hated men."

Added Hamilton-Marshall, 22: "Something that happened to her as a small child gave her this streak. I was one of the many who fell in love with her, and she used to tell me she loved me, too."

Christine whispered the same words to War Minister John Profumo. He desperately lied to the Commons to conceal his affair and was forced into humiliation.

To Stephen Ward,

against whom she gave evidence in the sensational vice trial which ended in his suicide.

To Lucky Gordon—before she concocted the lie that helped put him in prison on a three-year sentence, until the truth came out.

To another West Indian, Johnny Edgecombe. And when she flitted and rid-

culed him, he went to her flat, with a gun and got himself a seven-year sentence.

It was just a year ago next weekend when he fired six shots at Keeler's flat in fashionable Wimpole-mews and split open the most sordid British sex scandal in modern times.

Just a year... but it seemed to stretch forever

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A NEW UPDATED EDITION

MANDY



Mandy Rice Davies
with Shirley Flack

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MANDY RICE DAVIES
WITH
SHIRLEY FLACK



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TRADE
MARK



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Had she been an intellectual, you would have said she led a bohemian existence. She had the way of a waif, infuriating yet always making you feel you must help her. Disorganised to the point of helplessness, she attracted people who were the opposite, who felt they could sort out her practical problems and lift her out of her day-to-day chaos. She was an undemanding friend, happiest with people who made no demands on her. I enjoyed her company and learned never to rely on her for anything.

She liked men and had an unerring eye for what women understand as an absolute bastard. We used to joke that Christine would walk into a room with twenty eligible bachelors and make a beeline for the one out-and-out rotter. She fell in love frequently, passionately and unre-servedly. She left herself wide open to being treated badly because she did nothing to protect herself. Often her intensity actually scared the man off after a brief fling and Christine would be left lovesick and forlorn and asking where had she gone wrong. But not for long, and then somebody else was on the scene. At one extreme she was impressed by older, successful men, at the other she had an unhealthy penchant for the flotsam of the *demi monde*. It was her predilection for West Indians which had led to her introduction to soft drugs. She had a healthy sex drive and assumed that there was but one logical conclusion to sexual attraction.

Although my own experience, when we first met, in no way matched hers, I never questioned her way of life. In the society in which we moved, people did not question each other's behaviour. She had many men friends, some with whom she had once had an affair and many others who were platonic friends. Men were madly attracted to Christine, and remained close to her long after the passionate interlude, had it taken place, was over.

Her first-ever boyfriend, a young man from her home town, was an occasional visitor and could be guaranteed to help with effort or money any time his services were

19

Miss Keeler and Miss Hamilton-Marshall, in particular, had had more than one opportunity during the case of withdrawing their evidence.

It has been argued with great force by Mr. Hutchison, the Recorder continued, the evidence of the three women really made no difference to the ultimate result.

"That may or may not be so," he said. "It is of no concern to me. But it is not for you."—speaking to the three women—"to judge whether your evidence is going to be for one side or the other.

"If I was to pass this over altogether it would give rise to some new form of oath for witnesses—not to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but the truth or such part of it as happened to be convenient to them to tell."

Then he sentenced Miss Keeler and said: "Let her go down."

Two wardresses tapped her on the shoulder. She turned, lips slightly parted, face otherwise expressionless.

Then it was Miss Hamilton-

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