Witness Name: Carol Grayson
Statement No.: WITN1055004
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Dated: 30 April 2021

INFECTED BLOOD INQUIRY

THIRD WRITTEN STATEMENT OF CAROL ANNE GRAYSON

I provide this statement in response to a request under Rule 9 of the Inquiry Rules 2006 dated 13 January 2020.

I, Carol Anne Grayson, will say as follows: -

Introduction

General Background

1. My name is Carol Grayson; I am a campaigner, academic, researcher and independent writer on global health and human rights.

2. I hold a master's degree (Distinction) in Gender, Culture and Development. My dissertation, *"Blood flows not just through our veins but through our minds. How has the global politics of blood impacted on the UK haemophilia community?"* was awarded the Economic and Social Research Council's (ESRC) Michael Young prize in 2009.

3. I have campaigned for justice for haemophiliacs and their families for over 25 years and prior to my campaigning work, I was a Registered Mental Nurse (RMN) and I nursed some of the first AIDS patients in the UK in the early 1980s. I hold additional professional qualifications detailed later.

4. My campaigning on Contaminated Blood in the UK put me in contact with many campaigners on this issue around the world. At various times I was in contact with Corey Dubin, President Emeritus of the American Committee of 10,000 (COTT), Mike McCarthy and James Kreppner (haemophilia campaigners in Canada), Charles Mackenzie (haemophilia representative in Australia) and Wan Yan Hai (Founder and Director at Aizhixing, the largest AIDS NGO in China) to name but a few.

5. I was also the first UK haemophilia campaigner to contact and engage with US film maker Kelly Duda in the late 1990s. Kelly made the revealing documentary, "Factor VIII: The Arkansas Prison Blood Scandal" exploring the plasma programme at Cummins Unit interviewing inmates that sold their blood for money to be manufactured into factor concentrates.

6. This long-standing contact with Kelly was to prove very fruitful in helping UK haemophiliacs trace US factor concentrate batch numbers they had received as part of their treatment for haemophilia to help their blood clot. I was instrumental in bringing Kelly to the UK to give evidence at the Archer Inquiry and to show his film.

7. I also collaborated on an April 2007 BBC Newsnight film where I was the researcher working with Susan Watts (Presenter) and Mags Gavan (Independent documentary maker.) Our film was nominated for a Royal Television Society (RTS award) and can still be viewed online on Youtube.

8. My campaigning and human rights work has expanded beyond the cause of haemophiliacs and into global health and human rights, particularly in Asia. I have, amongst other things, supported polio vaccination campaigns in Pakistan, campaigned against the use of armed drones as well as unlawful

detention and extra-judicial killing and highlighted half-widows and the mass rape of women at Kunan- Poshpora in Kashmir who have been denied justice. In addition, I have worked to ensure medical aid corridors in war zones are opened up and actively contributed behind the scenes regarding prisoner exchange/release. I have also compiled a report on treatment of asylum seekers at detention centres in the UK for Barbed Wire Britain.

9. In 2009 I was awarded the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Michael Young Prize which I received for my academic work, a dissertation on Contaminated Blood exploring the politics of the global blood trade. Michael Young was a social scientist. The ESRC, *"is part of UK Research and Innovation. UKRI is a non-departmental public body funded by the UK government. ESRC provides funding and support for research and training in the social scientists."*

10. I have also received awards for my human rights work including the Committee of Ten Thousand (COTT) Action = Life Award jointly with my late husband, Peter Longstaff, for services to haemophilia, HIV and hepatitis and for "upholding truth and justice". Pete, a severe haemophiliac died from health issues directly related to HIV/HCV in 2005). COTT is the main representative campaigning body of haemophiliacs infected with Contaminated Blood in the US.

11. I hold thousands of Contaminated Blood documents in my personal collection acquired over 3 decades. Alongside these I have a library of books on haemophilia and HIV/hepatitis viruses and a collection of videos/audiotapes, detailing the history of infection. This also includes a personal archive of radio and TV interviews detailing the campaign work of Pete and I in support of the haemophilia community.

12. My experience as a campaigner/researcher/partner of a haemophiliac was recorded at my home as part of the Brighton University "*Haemophilia and HIV Life History Project*" and the recorded audio interviews are held at the British Library Sound Archive. The Project Aims are listed as follows:-

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Project aims

During the 1970s and 1980s 1246 people in Britain were infected with HIV through the medical treatment for their haemophilia or related bleeding disorders. At the start of the project only about 400 of these people were still alive.

By recording these interviews, the project aimed to:

- **Enable those personally affected to contribute to the history of HIV in UK**
- **Create an archive for future generations**
- **Improve understanding and raise awareness**

The details of the recording are summarised at **(WITN1055186)** along with a precis of the discussions on each tape; the total recording lasts four and a half hours.

13. I have participated in or advised on a number of documentaries including the awarded *Blood Brothers* (Meridian TV) initiated by fellow campaigner Colette Wintle with journalist Holly Lewis and *Red Gold* (PBS) with Pete. I also taught on Contaminated Blood on the MA in Activism and Social Change at Leeds University a copy of my teaching presentation is exhibited **(WITN1055203)**.

14. I have set out my personal history in my first witness statement to the Infected Blood Inquiry (**WITN1055001**) and this statement should be read in conjunction with the detail given therein.

Campaign Groups – *founding, operating and their work*

15. To give some background and context, my campaign work on HIV/AIDS actually started back in 1983 in a general capacity first as a health professional. I nursed some of the earliest AIDS patients in the UK throughout the 1980s within St Nicholas Hospital, Newcastle, a psychiatric hospital setting. After training as a Registered Mental Nurse (RMN) I became a sister (Clinical Nurse Therapist) on a regional addiction unit, Parkwood House which served a population from the Scottish borders down to

Middlesbrough and across to Carlisle. The unit later relocated to Newcastle City Centre and was renamed Plummer Court. I soon became familiar with the devastating nature of AIDS and was also acutely aware of the terrible stigma faced by those who lived with, suffered and died as a result of this virus.

16. Part of my daily nursing role was to carry out pre and post -test counselling as soon as the first HTLV111 test was introduced at the end of 1984 and to provide ongoing support to AIDS patients and their families. It is important to note this was before there were comprehensive treatment regimes and patients (who we referred to as "clients") were treated symptomatically with limited results. Many of my clients became very ill and some went on to die of AIDS and/or hepatitis viruses for which we also tested, initially for hepatitis B and later HCV when the first hepatitis C test was officially introduced by the UK government in 1991.

17. The first generation test which was available from 1989 was rejected as having too many false positives. Other European countries however began testing from that year in order to err on the side of caution and avoid risking infection by throwing away blood known to be contaminated. I have some of the UK governments' comments on their introduction of testing detailed in early letters to my MP Jim Cousins (Newcastle) and I from the mid -1990s which I have presented in this testimony.

18. In addition to my professional nursing experience, during the 1980s some of my male nursing colleagues were gay and tested HIV positive so I supported them too and observed the stigma and prejudice they experienced in their day to day lives as highlighted again recently in the very realistic TV drama "It's a Sin" shown on Channel 4.

19. As a Senior Nurse Therapist (Nursing Sister level) I helped run the daily in - patient services of a very busy regional unit which also took the overspill of patients from Edinburgh whose services were overrun in the 1980s. Edinburgh was at one point known as the "AIDS capital of Europe" and had

a large drug using population and was also known back then as a hub for cottaging (homosexual acts in public toilets) and male prostitution. Some of my work involved teaching on "safe sex" to avoid sexual transmission of HIV and hepatitis viruses.

20. I was one of the first nurses in the country to have my own caseload and had much greater autonomy than in other areas of nursing, working within a multidisciplinary team. I trained in Newcastle and after completing my RMN went on to provide a health education role having gained a City and Guilds 730 Teaching Certificate. I also completed what was then a new specialist nursing qualification English National Board (ENB) 612 in Addiction, Drug and Alcohol Nursing set up in Newcastle by nursing tutor Tony Ford which was considered "trailblazing" in the 1980s.

21. My nursing role included detoxing clients with drug and alcohol problems including iatrogenic cases (dependency through prescribed medication). In addition I worked counselling individuals and couples (Marital therapy) and jointly with other staff for Family Therapy sessions. As well as educating my own clients on HIV/AIDS, I regularly taught other professionals outside my unit on prevention and safe sex to they could work with patients in their own health settings. These included nurses, GPs, social workers, probation officers, prison officers, police and in schools/collages, wherever health education was needed. I also visited prisons such as Durham Prison and Barlinnie Special Unit, Glasgow as well as Special Psychiatric Hospitals such as Rampton and Broadmoor as part of my training and agencies in the community that provided support services.

22. In 1987, as a direct result of my nursing/teaching experience, I became one of the first westerners (possibly the first) to be invited into the USSR in a professional capacity to help increase the level of education and knowledge about AIDS. This was done through the UK/USSR Medical Exchange Programme and supported by Consultant Dr Thorley with whom I worked who supported my application for funding.

23. The prejudice against AIDS sufferers was very strong in the USSR too and AIDS was often denied or hidden from public view. My Russian hosts, doctors and other health professionals informed me that they knew very little about HIV/AIDS at that time stating that they only had 7 known official cases in the whole of the Soviet Union. AIDS was regarded back then as a "problem of the decadent west" so this was challenging work as not only was there fear of the virus itself but a fear also remained of association with westerners.

24. For the first couple of days of my visit, the doctors were worried about the repercussions regarding meeting our group and did not answer phone calls. This was in sharp contrast to a relaxed earlier visit when health staff had come to the UK and been very sociable. However, these initial difficulties were tackled through a desire on both sides to share skills to help those infected and affected.

25. Whilst in the USSR, I visited the Institute of Narcology in Leningrad and polyclinics in Moscow and Tallinn, (this was prior to Estonia becoming an independent state). I was able to quietly interview Russian soldiers returning from the war in Afghanistan suffering from addiction problems who were now at risk of AIDS through sharing needles due to their drug habit. I also visited purgative alcohol programmes. On my return I was interviewed for BBC Radio 4 "Woman's Hour" by Jenni Murray as this was at the time of Perestroika and Glasnost when the (then) Soviet Union was opening up to the world and my visit was viewed as "ground-breaking".

26. In 1989 and 1991, I also travelled to Romania following the fall of President Ceaucescu where I visited an orphanage in Bucharest that cared for babies with AIDs. This was both harrowing because of the limited facilities and inspiring due to some very caring staff who did their best to provide services in the most difficult of circumstances. In addition to this, I spent time at a school for girls (many with disabilities) in Dumbraveni, Transylvania where myself and several health staff from the hospital where I had trained participated in a renovation project to improve facilities for the children. Part

of my role was to visit in advance of the bigger works party both preparing the staff and working with the caretaker on what needed to be done prior to the team arriving to carry out building work. This visit was filmed by local media for a documentary which won a regional award.

27. Although I loved my work very much, in 1991 I was planning to leave the NHS and nursing due to a long fight over the then controversial regrading of all nurses. I was incorrectly graded at F grade instead of G grade to save the NHS money. I stood my ground and eventually won my case but this battle was stressful and left me feeling greatly undervalued. I therefore began applying for jobs in community projects and abroad being shortlisted as one of two persons out of over a thousand for a job running a large drugs project in Jamaica. I was pipped at the post by a Jamaican with local experience but it encouraged me that I had the ability to secure a good job possibly in an NGO which was my focus.

Meeting Pete and Family Background related to Haemophilia and Contaminated Blood and some General Background to the start of Campaigning.

28. In 1991 I began a relationship with the man who was to become my husband, Peter Longstaff, a severe haemophiliac with less than 1% clotting factor. Pete was by now divorced from his first marriage and had a young son to whom I later became a step-mum. We already knew each other a little due to us both being from the same town of Hartlepool and met up again in Newcastle. At this point I will give some background on Pete and his family who were also campaigning on AIDS in the 1980s before I became part of their family.

29. Pete was born in 1958 and was diagnosed with haemophilia A, less than 1% clotting factor. As a toddler he bruised easily learning to walk and at one point before diagnosis, Alice my mother in -law recalled she was very concerned that people thought her son was a victim of child abuse due to the regular inexplicable bruising. An ankle bleed swelling can be seen on an

early baby photo of Pete, so walking would have been painful and distressing each time Pete fell as a toddler.

30. In Pete's early years he was treated with cryoprecipitate. He told me he managed quite well on this treatment though he had the inconvenience of living some distance away from the Haemophilia Centre which was about 25 miles away from GRO-C at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle.

31. By the time Pete became a teenager in the 1970s, the UK government licensed factor concentrates in 1973 (**WITN1055171**). However, as I discovered years later through a Freedom of Information request to the Department of Health, this was done without a prior safety assessment and without considering the US experience where concentrates had been introduced several years earlier. If I can explain, as soon as factor concentrates were introduced in the US, several years BEFORE the UK, hepatitis outbreaks broke out amongst those receiving treatment and some were noted in medical journals[1].

32. It is worth pointing out that Pete's parents were sent a letter asking for consent to treat him for the first time with factor concentrates. However, they were only informed of the benefits and NOT warned of the dangers. A note to my mother-in-law Alice Longstaff from Dr Peter Jones, the treating consultant dated 12 April 1973 asking for permission for Pete to go on a factor concentrate trial at Treloar Residential College in Hampshire states, quote, "it could do nothing but good for the boys and for other patients." No risks were mentioned therefore I do not consider this "informed consent". **(WITN1055172)**

33. My mother -in-law Alice only discovered years later about the type of "high-risk" sources that were being used in the manufacture of US factor concentrates imported into the UK after watching a 1975 World in Action documentary (Transcript submitted to the Inquiry). Only more recently did I discover that Pete was one of Dr Craske's study group from 1973 up until

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[1] Kasper & Kipnis, 31/07/1972. Hepatitis & Clotting Factor Concentrates. JAMA 1972; 221(5)

many years later. There is some information on this in the documents provided to me by the UKHCDO more recently.

34. Pete recounted to me and in several media interviews that he returned his treatment after seeing the 1975 “World in Action” programme but being reassured it wasn’t coming from those sources anymore so continued to take it. He described some kind of altercation as he had thrown a small treatment bottle onto a desk and one had bounced off accidently hitting a member of staff. I understood a doctor was involved and medical records which I saw some years ago appeared to echo this with both parties being calmed.

35. Imported US factor concentrates were particularly dangerous and already known to carry a higher risk of hepatitis B infection due to pool size and the type of paid donor that was used. This was well documented in international medical journals PRIOR to importation. Dr Charles Rizza described un - heat -treated factor concentrates as follows:-

"We recognised in the mid-seventies and early eighties that all of the concentrates were infected with non A non B hepatitis. The only way we knew was that when we had someone in who needed Factor V111 but who did not have hepatitis, we would transfuse him and he would invariably get hepatitis but not hepatitis A or hepatitis B. All we know is that there is an agent in the Factor V111. The companies were going through a variety of tests to make Factor VIII safe and they were halfway there when AIDS came along and presented a new problem. Factor VIII is still very impure, it could be called a crude protein concentrate contaminated with Factor VIII" (Book, “HIV THE MYTH” published in 1989)

36. As a result of being given Contaminated Blood, Pete became infected with hepatitis B and hepatitis non-A, non-B, (later referred to as “so called type C” as early as 1975 in BMJ, 20th September 1975,). He was infected following treatment with US factor concentrates often made from large plasma pools. He was later exposed to new variant CJD from UK plasma.

37. I will give some background on the knowledge of the dangers of pooled plasma going back decades later in this statement.

38. Part of my campaigning and research has been to examine who knew what and when as this is important in bringing about accountability for decisions made which cost the lives of many UK haemophiliacs and some partners and children and devastated family lives.

39. The issue of where blood was sourced and risks of importation from countries that used paid donors as opposed to volunteer donors were also highlighted to the medical profession PRIOR to importation by Dr J Garrot Allen and others in the US (highlighted in my 2006 dissertation on Contaminated Blood) and Professor Arie Zuckerman, Richard Titmus and others in the UK wrote on this which I will describe later in this testimony. Here is just one example of a warning pre importation, specifically for the UK in a well-known medical journal given by Prof Arie Zuckerman who accompanied the World in Action documentary to the US in 1975[2].

40. US campaigners were initially told the donor pools in America were between 30,000 to 60,000 donors. I have since learnt via US haemophilia campaigner the late Corey Dubin (who invited me to the US for an HIV/AIDS conference in October 2009) that an unearthed deposition showed these pools could be as high as 300,000 "paid" donors as opposed smaller UK plasma pool sizes that used only volunteer donors. (This was to become a key point in the US litigation that we initiated for UK haemophiliacs around 2002 as I will show later.)

41. Corey can be seen discussing pool size on a video presentation on the link to an article I wrote entitled, "Contaminated Blood: UK Authorities ignored Warnings of Higher Hepatitis Risk in US Factor Concentrates PRIOR To Importation" (See Radical Sister Blog, October 8th, 2019).

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[2] "Price Of Blood" Zuckerman, A, J. in British Medical Journal (Correspondence) 20th April 1968, p. 174-175

42. My late husband, Pete and his younger brother Stephen also an haemophiliac were both diagnosed with HIV in 1985. In the following year in 1986, and with unimaginable bravery given the terrible discrimination associated with AIDS at the time, the Longstaff family collaborated with the Northern Echo newspaper on their hard-hitting AIDS campaign which featured articles such as, "*Factor VII: The lifesaver that turned into a killer (Northern Echo, November 5th 1987, Hardcopy Archived)*"[3]

43. Dr Peter Jones, the haematologist who treated Pete and Stephen at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle was also very active on the Northern Echo newspaper campaign which included the fight for truth, justice and compensation for haemophiliacs infected through Contaminated Blood, See article,

"Breakthrough in search of drug" (Northern Echo) 1980s

"Dr Jones is leading a campaign backed by the Northern Echo to win compensation for haemophiliacs that contract AIDS through blood."

44. The Echo's campaign worked to highlight and combat the prejudice and fear being faced by haemophiliacs and others diagnosed with HIV. Here is an example from the 1980s of a father keeping his son away from a school where a haemophiliac was a pupil:-

Dad who kept son away "Experts can't convince me" (Northern Echo,)

Pete's father, Arnold Longstaff actively engaged alongside other families to change this and to fight for compensation also as many were suffering severe financial hardship. Partners and parents of haemophiliacs had to

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[3] I have compiled a comprehensive document showing a Chronology of Media articles collected by myself founder of Haemophilia Action UK to assist the Inquiry, it is in no way exhaustive but it does clearly highlight dates when Contaminated Blood stories ran in the UK, often for the first time and includes some US and other foreign media links. This document is annexed hereto and marked WITN1055005.

give up work to care for their loved ones who were sick and dying from AIDS. (This was before any help became available through government Trusts so it was a great, emotional, physical and financial struggle for both infected persons and affected families) See,

"Suing the government for a ruined life" (Norther Echo, February 3rd, 1987)
A legal test case could bring new hope for victims of contaminated blood transfusions.
Quote,

"In the Northern Health Region there are between 500 and 600 haemophiliacs, about 90 have been tested for the AIDS virus. A handful have developed the disease and most of those have died.

The family of haemophiliac Stephen Longstaff from Hartlepool are already considering taking legal action, for them and others Mr Ross's case could be a vital test.

This is most significant court action I could imagine, says Mr Ross. It is likely to have affects throughout the country- and people in a similar position are expected to watch the case closely."

45. Pete chose to remain anonymous at that time (1980s) due to fears over what might happen to him and his young son. The stigma of HIV had led to the breakdown of his first marriage with the house being daubed with an anti-AIDS slogan highlighted in the Northern Echo campaign:-

> *"Pain of father who watched his son die: The words bigots daubed outside the home of a dying haemophiliac" (Northern Echo, Nov 7th 1987"* **(WITN1055188)**

46. I learned from Pete that Stephen suffered terribly after becoming infected and was so afraid of infecting others he wore gloves even in the house and maintained separate cutlery, plates and towels. He died of AIDS in a Newcastle Hospital in 1986, with journalists clambering to get a photo of an

"AIDS victim". Windows were sometimes blacked out to maintain privacy. Incredibly Stephen's death was recorded as "natural causes" though reported in the Echo under the headline:-

> *"Blood killed pair, slogan attack on family" (Northern Echo, January 14th 1987)* **(WITN1055189)**

A series of scanned Northern Echo articles on the AIDS campaign have been submitted to the Inquiry and form part of my evidence. A list of which is contained at WITN1055005.

47. Arnold (Pete and Steve's father) was actively involved in campaigning for Pete and Stephen but was a broken man after Stephen's death and the family doctor acknowledged that the stress of caring for his son and campaigning had significantly contributed to Arnold having a heart attack and dying aged just 58. During his time campaigning, despite his fear of reprisals, he made a valuable contribution to a documentary on AIDS called "First Tuesday" which aired on the 1st March 1988 **[MDIA0000111]**.

48. A 1999 Article in the Echo recorded Arnold's death.

Background to how I began campaigning with Pete on Haemophilia and Contaminated Blood

49. In 1991, following years of campaigning by the Longstaff family and myself independently, as previously stated, I got together with Pete. It was clear he was very depressed at the time and fully expected to die quickly like his brother. So, my first task was to support him to achieve best possible health which included working to detox Pete from the strong pain medication on which he had relied for pain relief from bleeds and relief from emotional pain for many years. This was a very common issue amongst the older generation of haemophiliacs and a topic often discussed at Birchgrove and Macfarlane Trust support week-ends. See,

"Pain in Haemophilia" (Lancet, April 7th, 1973)

And

"Little Relief for Pain of Haemophilia" (Lancet, April 7th, 1973)

50. Within weeks, Pete was off all repeat prescriptions and only on pain relief "as required" for a bleed and with the knowledge that his life was very likely to be considerably shortened, we decided to review our lives.

51. I had often travelled abroad with friends and alone backpacking and Pete was fascinated by this. In fact Pete first asked me out as I was leaving the country to trek in the Himalaya. He joked that if he was still alive after I got back would I go on a date with him. I agreed and said if I survived the trek I would phone him from Delhi.

52. We got together and very quickly he decided to relocate to GRO-C selling his home and moved into my flat. After working out the practicalities of travelling together, we took the major decision to pool resources and use some of this to spend time abroad.

53. I should state here…my father could not accept our relationship as he thought I must be on a suicide mission going out with a man that was HIV positive. It was highly stressful as he then rejected me and refused to have me in the family home. This caused great distress to my poor mother who was stuck in the middle and did all she could to maintain contact with me. She later became an avid supporter of my campaign work though I for years I was forced to meet her outside where my father, "did not have to look at me". So going abroad was partly as an escape from the extreme prejudice we faced living with HIV.

54. The first trip abroad for Pete and I for most of 1992 was to Central and South America and our second trip with Pete's young son, my stepson, was to Asia for 15 months. We carried a backpack full of factor concentrates with customs letters and the Passport book of international haemophilia centres.

At one time top up factor concentrates were sent from the RVI through diplomatic post to an Embassy and picked up by a haematologist in Malaysia.

55. For a severe haemophiliac to travel in this way for such an extensive period was very unusual for that time and we became very inventive and adaptive to our circumstances dealing with haemophilia and HIV. Emotionally it was very freeing as no one knew our background unless we trusted someone enough to confide our circumstances. I remember some very kind and caring fellow travellers who became friends and supported us, and with who we stayed in contact for some year...Marcia and Stan (an older couple from US), Rolf (from Germany) and Sirpa (from Demark) in particular.

56. The week after we returned from our Asia trip in the spring of 1994, we visited the RVI haemophilia centre for Pete to have a general check-up. I recall he was happy, relaxed and taking a positive attitude towards the future but this was very quickly about to change. We were shocked to be told together for the first time that Peter now had hepatitis C through his factor concentrate treatment. My immediate thought given my own nursing experience was, "where the hell was the pre and post- test counselling". This was significant to me as I knew the procedure that ought to have taken place. This was the key event which began our Contaminated Blood campaigning in earnest.

57. As a nurse with a remit to teach other professionals, part of educating others was about ethics as defined in the 1949 Nuremberg Code of Conduct. I knew the importance of testing for infectious diseases only with a patient's written and "informed consent" which had been my own practice from the introduction of the first HIV test.

58. Pre and post -test counselling was not simply a "tick in a box" but a detailed and ongoing process offering information and support which included discussion on the pros and cons of being tested and inclusion of the partner if agreed. Pete and I were very open with each other and discussed his medical conditions on a daily basis. I recalled that in my past working

environment, testing for infectious diseases all had to be clearly documented in the medical records and nursing notes to protect both the haemophiliac and staff member. This was so that all involved knew both the status of the patient, any issues arising and their own wishes.

59. Once we were able to access medical records, we saw that Pete was tested in1992 and told in 1994, a considerable gap between the two. This delay later formed part of our complaint to the GMC which I detail in the later sections of this statement.

60. Our next step after learning Pete now had hepatitis C was to decide how to handle this extremely distressing news, to find out the latest information on hepatitis C (I first became aware of the dangers of non-A, non-B during my nursing days) and decide on whether Pete should attempt to litigate for a further infection.

61. Due to Pete already being diagnosed with HIV in 1985 he had already become a litigant in the HIV Litigation which ran from 1987 through to its conclusion in 1991 (on which, more detail is provided in the subsequent sections to this statement). Therefore, on receiving Pete's HCV diagnosis we contacted his former solicitor Anthony Mallen, a Partner of Dees, Mallen Souter Solicitors, based in Newcastle upon Tyne.

62. We were advised by Mr Mallen, that whilst Pete's HCV infection would otherwise be actionable, we were unable to issue any new proceedings because, in the course of settling the 1991 HIV litigation, Pete had (unwittingly) signed an "Undertaking' which meant that he released any claims he might have in connection with infection with hepatic viruses. This Undertaking was signed by Pete in the Spring of 1991.

63. This news of Pete's infection with hepatitis C combined with the knowledge of the implications of signing the Undertaking were the catalyst leading to us in taking the decision to set up a campaign group and fight for improved information on hepatitis C for haemophiliacs, better blood safety and justice for those infected and affected.

64. As an aside, I came away from the discussion with Tony Mallen referring (mistakenly) to the Undertaking signed by Pete as a "waiver"; it is a mark of the success of our campaign work that the term "waiver" came to be generically applied to the legal release signed by all haemophiliacs and their families who reached settlement with the Government in 1991. Pressure had been put on haemophiliacs to sign as they were told that if one person did not sign the waiver, others would not receive the "ex-gratia" payment. As many haemophiliacs were very ill and dying at this time, they felt compelled to sign, not understanding the legal consequences, not having seen key evidence and most not yet being tested or told they had hepatitis C.

65. Following our meeting with Mr Mallen, Pete and I refused to accept that we could not take any action in relation to his infection with HCV. Two things then happened:-

a) I contacted Graham Ross, a Partner of J Keith Park Solicitors in Liverpool, another firm involved in the past HIV litigation who agreed to accept our instructions. He had been on the Steering Committee of the HIV litigation (I give more detail on this in the subsequent sections to this statement); and

b) I contacted the Haemophilia Society to ask what they were doing in response to haemophiliacs being infected with HCV and to see whether a co-ordinated campaign could be initiated.

66. At the time I contacted in 1994, the Haemophilia Society had no interest in the issue whatsoever; and they behaved as though we were overreacting to hepatitis C. I was told by the Society that HCV was not an issue for their members despite the fact we had now learnt that haemophiliacs had died and were dying of liver disease caused by hepatitis C. The reaction to us was not only unhelpful when we phoned the Society, it was actually quite hostile and we were made to feel a nuisance.

67. Due to my own nursing experience, I considered hepatitis C to be a serious concern and I could not understand the attitude of the Haemophilia Society. It didn't make sense to me and it was also obvious that Pete had not been informed of the dangers of hepatitis C. He and other haemophiliacs we met at that time were confused and gradually becoming angry as they realized the implications of their infection.

68. As we could not rely on the Haemophilia Society, I decided therefore to embark on my own research project from 1994 spending more and more time in public and medical libraries. I collected increasing evidence to share with others that the risks of hepatitis were not newly discovered with the coming of a first hepatitis C test in 1989 but in fact non-A, non-B hepatitis had been known about as a serious health issue years earlier nor were the risks small.

69. The book, "The Gift Relationship: From Human Blood to Social Policy" by Richard Titmuss (1970) became important reading to me on learning further about blood collection and safety and this knowledge developed over months and years. I used this book as the foundation for starting my research. It was also important to find out what had changed if anything since the book was first published.

70. Given the Society's disinterest in dealing with haemophiliacs infected with HCV, I resolved to formally start our own campaign and, in 1994, Pete and I founded a campaign group initially called Haemophilia North with the objective of educating haemophiliacs about how they had come to be infected, to empower them to fight against the injustices perpetrated against them, to combat prejudice and to provide support to those haemophiliac families who were infected and affected by contaminated blood products.

71. I soon began to receive correspondence and phone calls from haemophiliacs across the country and it quickly became apparent that we would be more than just a Northern based group; the campaign group was renamed Haemophilia Action UK to reflect our national remit. Haemophiliacs

were desperate for information and assistance and our phone rang 24 hours a day as we supported families through the death of loved ones that were occurring on a regular basis and so began a seemingly endless round of funerals.

72. We created a makeshift office in our flat from where we did our best to offer information and support to infected and affected families; simultaneously, I started to develop contacts and partnerships to aid the campaign. I wrote to and met with Jim Cousins MP in 1994 and the Newcastle Journal in 2000, both have given long term support and ongoing assistance to Haemophilia Action UK.

73. The Newcastle Journal has been a longstanding partner of and support to my campaign and instrumental in the achievements that have been made so far. The Journal has frequently been the first news outlet to publish key stories about contaminated blood, that had not been seen anywhere else. The sister paper the Newcastle Chronicle also contributed to stories. In addition, I was able to rekindle interest with the Northern Echo and bring the Hartlepool Mail on board so regionally our issue became very well covered regarding reporting on Contaminated Blood.

74. These were very strong investigative journalism "breaking news" articles checked by the Journal legal department for accuracy and which often led to further national news coverage. A schedule of articles published by the Newcastle Journal and other regional papers in conjunction with Haemophilia Action UK ("HAUK") are mentioned within this statement. They are also exhibited where possible in the HAUK media links document I have collated, mentioned previously.

75. They can in addition be seen here (**WITN1055173**) and also throughout my individual campaigner statement as stories broke. I have included the titles of the stories and dates throughout this statement not to read every one as it would take a long time but to give as full a picture as possible of how much effort went into our PRO-ACTIVE media campaign (without any funding or

Public Relations PR support.) The stories help to give an accurate Timeline of when different issues came to light and haemophiliacs response.

76. In addition to our newspaper articles, Pete and I gave regular interviews to BBC and Tyne Tees TV news programmes as well as national and on occasion international media and some of this is recorded on old videos which are currently being transferred to new media. Many have not been seen since they were taken and are not online to view. Then there were interviews with local BBC Radio stations alongside other North-East stations such as Metro Radio. As the years went by, we also gave interviews to the newer local independent TV channels and Radio stations that emerged.

77. There were three main areas of work for HAUK:-

a) Research: establishing what had happened and who knew what and when; whether there had been wrongdoing and where so, collecting evidence of it.

b) Litigation: refusing to accept that haemophiliacs had "had all they were going to get" in 1991 and pursuing legal proceedings where necessary to gain financial recognition of the wrongs done to haemophiliacs, to establish the facts and truth of what had happened and to hold the government to account where it continued to peddle untruths.

HAUK's actions in this area ranged from commencing proceedings (in the UK and the USA) to supporting the actions of other haemophiliacs and/or campaign groups. HAUK has been directly or indirectly involved in multi-jurisdictional civil litigation, judicial reviews and public inquiries.

c) Support: supporting infected haemophiliacs with terminal illnesses and their partner carers and, bereaved families on an emotional, personal and one-to-one basis.

78. HAUK's research work is my own research work and is dealt with in the later parts of this statement, as are details of my own and HAUK's direct and indirect involvement in various legal proceedings.

79. As to the support offered by HAUK, as Pete was one of the most outspoken and open co-infected haemophiliacs during the 90s, he and I garnered a reputation for being knowledgeable and reliable on Contaminated Blood issues. This meant that people up and down the country would often contact us for help and assistance with a whole range of problems. As this was before many people had computers and not always mobile phones, we spent a lot of time and money providing people with information by post or speaking to them on the telephone often by return call. There were no special deals for reducing phone costs in those days and we regularly paid between £500 and £800 per quarter in phone bills because of the time we spent speaking to people about Contaminated Blood. Our savings soon became depleted.

80. I also visited large numbers of haemophiliacs who we were in contact with when they were very sick with AIDS related infections and visited them in hospices in their final days to provide as much help and support as I could to the community. My background as a nurse with experience of caring for AIDS patients, meant that I would take on a practical role delivering hands-on physical care and psychological support as they approached death. Sometimes I would help perform Last Offices, washing and cleaning the body, making sure loved ones looked as presentable as possible, hair combed, and teeth in, if they wore dentures. I took this very seriously as to me it was an honour to be able to do this last small act to those I cared for and my care extended beyond their life to their families.

81. I am pleased that I was able to provide this for dear friends however it took it's toll on my own health and I often suffer with disturbing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) flashbacks to my experiences with these critically ill members of the haemophilia community. Sometimes our dear friends could not speak in their last days and hours of life but some were fully compos

mentis and there was very powerful communication to me through their eyes and through touch. As I knew Pete was likely to end up in a similar situation due to his own viral co-infection this was especially difficult to cope with.

83. After years of campaigning without very little support from the Haemophilia Society, some progress was made when CEO Chris James came into post and Haemophilia Action UK later became part of the Contaminated Blood Campaign Coalition (CBCC) which was a combined campaigning force on Contaminated Blood issues. The group was facilitated by the Haemophilia Society and ran from May 2009 until mid-2010 and was formed due to the government's failure to implement Lord Archer's recommendations following the conclusion of that Inquiry and included, myself, Colette GRO-A, GRO-A and numerous other prominent campaigners.

84. The group had a list of aims which were:

a) To bring about the implementation of Lord Archer's recommendations

b) To challenge the government's position on the difference between the UK and Ireland

c) To challenge the accuracy of the government's report titled "Self-Sufficiency in Blood"

d) To secure the involvement of campaigners in the Haemophilia Alliance and the APPG on Haemophilia in order to ensure a patient voice

e) To challenge the constitution of the Skipton Fund and the qualification criteria for payments as well as the level of payments being made.

f) To bring about a public inquiry into the full circumstances of the contaminated blood scandal.

85. Chris James who sat on the CBCC gave a commitment to putting my dissertation on the Haemophilia Society official website to educate others and help them campaign. This did not happen for almost a decade and only after great persistence. I learnt from one Trustee that some of his fellow Trustees of the Haemophilia Society went all out to block it. Dan Farthing-Sykes who also worked at the Haemophilia Society back then did help me by putting my thesis on DVDs which were circulated widely to campaigners, MPs and other interested parties.

86. I also had to take a lot of stick from certain individuals who took advantage of the Society's stance and falsely accused me of not sharing my research which couldn't have been further from the truth. It was perhaps in their personal interest not to believe that I was being blocked and instead of supporting attacked me. I believe much of this was due to being a woman in an area dominated by men whether it was the condition of haemophilia itself, running of key organizations, the gender composition of governments or a male dominated haematology service. Part of my campaigning developed over the years to tackle gender issues in Contaminated Blood campaigning which only recently recognized female haemophiliacs and where the losses and indeed financial support to women was treated very differently to those of men. (I will detail this further in my meeting with Health Minister Ann Milton alongside Colette Wintle on Gender Justice.)

Committees and Working Groups

87. Through my campaigning I was in regular contact with a wide variety of politicians and decision- making figures. I built a good rapport with people such as my MPs Jim Cousins and later Nick Brown, Lord Morris of Manchester, First Minister for Disabled, Lord Archer of Sandwell, Archer Inquiry and Lord Owen, former Health Minister. I also challenged and met with various Health Secretaries and many others in my capacity as Haemophilia Action UK and as an individual researcher. I have detailed my

correspondence with these people in the Individual Campaign Activities section of this statement.

88. As far as Working Groups are concerned, I became involved in a Department of Work and Pensions Working Group which was meant to address issues such as difficulties faced by the infected blood community including haemophiliacs applying for state benefits including PIP (Personal Independence Payment) and Employment and Support Allowance (ESA). I have experience of making my own applications for these benefits so I considered that joining could help inform the processes and practices of the DWP (and how wrong was I). I was accepted as a member of this working party group which was established in 2017.

89. I was unable to attend the first meeting of this group on 31 October 2017 in person so I was asked to make a written submission to Renata Kowalczyk who was overseeing the group on behalf of Diana Johnson MP. I took this opportunity and provided a document introducing myself and presented an overview of the experience which I brought to the working group, before beginning to deal with the substantive issues.

90. In my submission I made reference to the Special Status of HIV infected haemophiliacs first introduced by Virginia Bottomley in 1989/90 and formalised in the 1991 settlement of the HIV Haemophilia Litigation. I considered that any reform of the support schemes of that time would have to take account of this because it formed an important part of the original legal agreement.

91. The Special Status identified haemophiliacs as a “distinct patient group”. It recognised that haemophiliacs were disadvantaged from birth in education, employment and gaining insurance. It also recognised that the hereditary nature of haemophilia meant that multiple family members were often infected and affected with many haemophiliacs living with multiple viruses. In a 1991 debate following the HIV litigation, Virginia Bottomley said the following:

> *"In reaching the decision a year ago that the haemophiliacs in question should be offered financial assistance because they were a special and specific group, the Government considered carefully the various factors involved. We took the view that because they already suffered from health, social and financial disadvantages associated with their lifelong condition, an exceptional decision should be made in their case."*
>
> *"The Government recognised the arguments forcefully put to us that HIV-infected haemophiliacs were a special case. I repeat that their lifelong condition of haemophilia—which had already adversely affected their health, social, employment, insurance, and mortgage prospects—was further exacerbated by the onset of HIV."*

92. I advocated for extending this Special Status to haemophiliacs infected with Hepatitis C during the working group. My view is that they fit the criteria just as much as HIV co-infected haemophiliacs do.

93. As the second January 2018 meeting progressed it became clear to me that neither the DWP nor many of the other campaigners outside of Colette with a couple of exceptions appreciated the significance of the Special Status of HIV infected haemophiliacs and therefore they seemed to want to simply ignore it. They did not appreciate that the preservation of this Status was part of a legally binding agreement and essential in maintaining adequate support for the haemophilia community given it was clear that no Irish style support scheme that we had campaigned for would be forthcoming at this stage.

94. I wrote to the Working Party regarding this issue voicing the shared concerns of myself and Colette Wintle.

95. I resigned from the group on 16 February 2018 when I discovered that DWP fraud investigation officers were in attendance at the working group meetings and were investigating haemophiliacs for benefit fraud as they claimed some had not disclosed payments received from the Macfarlane Trust. I was utterly incensed by this because it was clear in the original HIV Litigation Settlement that any money received from the Macfarlane Trust did not have to be declared if it was put into a separate bank or Building Society account. This had always been the case and I had made reference to it in

my email of 14 February 2018. I felt it was an insult to the haemophilia community especially as we were aware that the Skipton Fund established years later for hepatitis C infection had money stolen by non- other than a government employee, Mr Keith Foster.

96. It also became apparent that the DWP had little interest in the health of the predominately female partners despite some being infected themselves. Also in some cases partners were the main wage earners and had given up their own careers to become full time carers to loved ones many at the expense of their own health and financial security. Some now suffered ill health and disabilities and this was being overlooked.

97. I know that Colette Wintle, my campaign colleague of many years continued to attend the DWP Working Party Group so she may be able to provide greater insight into any more recent meetings which may have taken place and contributed to new guidelines on arthropathy, though trying to get DWP assessors to use them is another matter as Colette discovered during her own assessment.

Research and Investigations

98. I have undertaken significant research into contaminated blood issues and as mentioned in my introduction, have written a dissertation which focused on the politics of the global blood trade and was utilized on World Blood Donor Day to inform others **[CGRA0000207]** In this section of the statement I have set out my background in research and the specific works which I myself carried out. It is important to remember that as much as my dissertation is an academic work, my aim was always to use it to explore the background to the blood scandal which has devastated the haemophilia community, and where the evidence permitted, further the campaign to fight for truth and justice.

99. Haemophilia tends to be largely associated with men and women identified as carriers of the haemophilia gene mutation. At this point with regard to

research I want to point out the importance of looking at gender differences during research. It is only recently women with haemophilia have been officially recognized and consideration given to how bleeding may affect them in terms of menstruation, childbirth and the menopause.

100. There is also a recognized gender bias in carrying out medical research.

> *"Mentally, physically and biologically, men and women are simply not built the same way. It sounds obvious, but we have only really begun to understand why.*
>
> *These differences have not been reflected accurately in the field of medicine. Women's health has too often been considered a niche area — even though it involves roughly 50% of the world's population."*
>
> *Gender bias in medicine and medical research is still putting women's health at risk" (Kelly Burrowes, The Conversation, March 7th 2021)*

101. My dissertation research and questionnaires covered men and women with haemophilia and also looked at how predominately but not exclusively female partners were viewed and treated which including means testing of financial Trust payments and how the losses of women who cared for haemophiliacs with HIV and hepatitis viruses were viewed. There were also differences in how infected female partners were assessed given that they often had a carer role also. Women would be seen as "born carers" an excuse not to examine the loss of their careers when they took on the carer role. There was often an expectation that they would fit into this role. There was in addition a reluctance in both the haemophilia community and professionals in recognizing women with disabilities with an often-misogynistic attitude that they were somehow less deserving of support or that men must speak for women often without understanding their specific needs. My dissertation questionnaires had one for infected haemophiliacs and one for affected partners.

102. When I embarked on my Contaminated Blood research, I already had a degree of research skills and some scientific knowledge from my training as a nurse where I specialised in substance abuse and mental health issues. This experience with clients with addiction problems put me at the forefront

of care for vulnerable persons with a higher-than-average incidence of hepatitis and HIV infection. I developed a unique insight into the standards of care afforded to such patients. By the time I met Pete in the 1991 as previously mentioned I had looked after some of the earliest victims of AIDS in the UK. This gave me a good grounding on the issue of "informed consent" and testing for infectious diseases which were at the forefront of my clinical practice at that time. I observed at close quarters the significant stigma associated with AIDS when it first started appearing in the UK population and was trained to provide much needed counselling and support.

103. Several years after the conclusion of the 1991 HIV Litigation, I began to look into what was known about the risks of transmission of HIV and hepatitis viruses via blood and blood products and when it first became known that blood transfusion carried the risk of jaundice or what was in early documentation called transfusion hepatitis. It soon became apparent that there were serious safety concerns in relation to the use of "high-risk" blood donors and large plasma pools used in the manufacture of factor concentrates. I set out to investigate and research the reasons why and what was (or ought to have been) known by whom and when.

104. One of articles which motivated me to dig further was an article written by Donna Shaw (1995) in the Philadelphia Inquirer sent to me by a US haemophilia campaigner at that time **[MACK0000130]**. I also purchased a hardback copy of Douglas Starr's book "Blood: An Epic History of Medicine and Commerce (1998) after my mum read a review in a newspaper at the time of the book publication and sent me the cutting. Starr was a science writer at Boston University and his book was a real eye-opener for me, at one point I did have e-mail contact with Starr which gave me further insight into the murky world of blood being traded as a commodity.

105. It is important to point out there was no "quick fix" online research facility in the early days and I would wait patiently for documents to arrive from the US and Canada from other haemophilia campaigners by snail mail. Prior to social media (as we know it now in terms of Twitter and Facebook) Pete and

I learned the value of exchanging ideas through early "chatrooms" as the internet developed such as Free Republic where we engaged with fellow campaigners in the States and Canada.

I attach an example of these exchanges where Mike McCarthy referred me to a 1976 documentary that highlighted many of the problems with the commercial plasma trade **WITN1055174)** and a further example is the email exchange between Mike and I on 13 March 2001 **(WITN1055176)** where we are exchanging the information we have discovered about the known risks of hepatitis.

106. Research is ongoing and it can also take time sometimes decades for research to be accepted and validated. I later became aware of early hepatitis outbreaks where there was a known risk of hepatitis from blood transfusions at a much earlier date than I first realized, see following,

> *"The first unmistakable outbreak of blood borne hepatitis was recorded in 1885 among personnel of a Bremen shipyard who had been vaccinated against smallpox using human lymph, the vaccine was implicated as the cause of the epidemic. Despite this elegant piece of work and the evidence of other epidemiological studies during the latter part of the 19th century and the first decade of this, it was generally believed that jaundice, commonly called catharral hepatitis, was caused by the obstruction of the common bile duct with a mucus plug. A few lone voices such as Macdonald in 1908, postulated a viral etiology for the disease, but the conventional view of acute hepatitis as an obstructive disease was seriously challenged until World War 11, when a number of classical studies in the UK and the USA using human volunteers established beyond doubt the viral and infectious nature of the disease and distinguished the two main routes of transmission, feco-oral and parental."*

107. Over the years I spent a great deal of time exploring the academic journals in Newcastle University Medical Library. I wasn't officially allowed to use the library so had to pretend to be a medical student for a while to photocopy piles of articles. I was finally "caught out" when I attended one day and saw that my face on the front page of the Newcastle Journal was pinned up on

the Library notice board as one of the articles in the "health news" section. The librarian at the check in desk passed comment when I approached her for help, that it looked like me and commented that she didn't think I was a medical student. I explained my situation and she smiled and gave me a "special pass" for which I was very grateful. In the same way I am thankful to my local librarian where I live who waivered some photocopy fees giving me a "discount rate" once she knew our story.

108. I discovered that the hepatitis risk in pooled plasma was known as far back as the Second World War; when casualties of battles were reported to become jaundiced after transfusion. Hepatitis was a known and reported problem also during the Korean War. In both of these conflicts, plasma (rather than whole blood) was often used in emergency situations in field hospitals.

109. During the Korean War, rates of transfusion related hepatitis increased threefold from that reported in the Second World War and this increase was attributed to plasma pools having grown from less than 50 donors to more than 400. The increased risk of large plasma pools was appreciated at the time because in 1952, the US' National Institute for Health recommended that plasma pools be reduced back to World War II levels.[4] (Douglas Starr, reference)

110. It seemed logical to me that if the risk of hepatitis was known to be present in plasma from as early as the Second World War then it followed that any derivative of plasma may also carry a risk of transmitting disease. Equally, it is evident that the risks of pooling plasma were appreciated by 1952. Some of the history of hepatitis can be read in:

"An overview of the hepatitis viruses" W Keith Paver, and Philip P Mortimer,

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[4] DOUGLAS STARR Ref

PHLS North West, Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester, UK, and Central Public Health Laboratory, London UK. (This was where Dr Craske worked at one stage.)

111. I keenly researched all I could get my hands on regarding plasma and plasmapheresis before writing about it. As I started to get to grips with my research findings, the severity and scale of the Contaminated Blood scandal in the UK haemophilia population became much clearer. I knew that research would be a large part of my role in campaigning as the material was at times so alarming it was almost hard to believe myself and I did not want to be dismissed as an unreliable "conspiracy theorist". Indeed this was part of the problem in my early days of campaigning getting not only the media but haemophiliacs themselves to accept the background to what had happened to them and for a time, many were in denial as they had put their absolute trust in those securing and providing factor concentrates.

112. I began by producing brief Overviews/Timelines which I would give to lawyers and journalists such as that produced in 2002 (See Individual Campaigner section). I also collected a library of books on all aspects of blood and blood safety, in addition I spent hours as highlighted in medical libraries researching articles specifically back to the 1950s on haemophilia, hepatitis and later HIV/AIDS and v CJD. So by the time I went to university I was already well prepared as a previously self -taught researcher aided by the fact I had worked in an academic library at Newcastle Polytechnic in the 1980s (now the University of Northumbria). Having worked in the Nursing and Social Work Department, I also knew my way around the academic journals, so researching at the University of Newcastle, Medical Library was simply another step on the ladder.

113. Now when I watch the doctors and scientists giving evidence to the Infected Blood Inquiry, I am already very familiar with much of the evidence from both academic journals and government documents which I accessed years earlier and know some of these articles like the back of my hand. As far as the research articles go, although the content can be quite grim, it is a way

also like being among old friends. The journals, studies and old blood policy documents submitted to lawyers during the discovery period of the HIV litigation in 1991 (now being used at the Inquiry) helped guide my understanding for many years.

114. My main research project after my self-taught research phase was a structured dissertation for a Master's degree in Gender, Culture and Development at Sunderland University. As mentioned the title was: *"Blood flows not just through our veins but through our minds. How has the global politics of blood impacted on the UK haemophilia community"* I embarked on this challenging project shortly after Pete's death in 2005 as I felt strongly that I needed to continue the campaign for justice on his behalf. He expressed his wish that I "deal with unfinished business". It also gave me an opportunity to share ideas with other students and studying was a focused although temporary distraction from my grief and trauma.

115. I was fortunate to have seen an advertisement in the local paper to apply for a university place funded by an EU initiative specifically targeting women from low income, deprived areas. This meant that I did not have to fund myself which would have been impossible in my situation. I also managed to obtain a book grant and some additional help with travel expenses thanks to the Honeycombe Foundation (to which I remain very grateful) set up by the widow of a haemophiliac for the education of other bereaved partners of HIV infected haemophiliacs. This was administered by the Macfarlane Trust who also gave support and extended monthly payments on condition I gained a place at university.

116. Although much has been said about the Macfarlane Trust not campaigning, they did support me during the study period of writing my dissertation. My personal thoughts on this, (backed up by one to one conversations with some staff) is that whereas they didn't feel they could "fire the bullets", at the Department of Health in terms of confronting them with evidence of alleged wrongdoing to get them to increase funding, some individuals weren't averse to campaigners doing so.

117. I also know that some staff felt remorse at the unkind and inappropriate comments made by some Macfarlane Trust staff and rightly or wrongly it was the late CEO Martin Harvey that provided me with the emails highlighted in the questioning of recent witnesses and detailed in the BBC article:

> *"Infected Blood Inquiry: Charity Chairman admits disgraceful comments (BBC, February 24th, 2021)*

118. In addition, to support from Honeycombe Foundation and Macfarlane Trust, I had the wonderful support of my local GP Dr Susan Hughes who listened when I said the answer to helping me wasn't sleeping pills or anti-depressants but psychological support so I could study and explore what had happened to the haemophilia community.

119. I do not want to re-write my dissertation in this witness statement. It was a significant document both from a research perspective and following its publication, as a tool to educate decision makers on contaminated blood issues. I also had to satisfy an ethics committee given the subject matter and with the inclusion of an additional section where I devised and sent questionnaires to vulnerable haemophiliacs and partners, this was no easy task. It is important that my dissertation stands as its own piece of work and is taken to be included in my evidence by the Inquiry. It is also important to note that I had to be very selective on documents chosen due to a very tight word count limit which I had to satisfy and it had to fall within academic guidelines. Alka Kurian was my excellent supervisor who believed in what I was doing and gave me leeway in the production and style of my written work.

120. The Inquiry has been provided a copy of my dissertation in full and the Haemophilia Society (after years of delay) now hosts the thesis on its website. They did manage to miss off my extensive bibliography but I will forgive them for that and this can be rectified. For the purpose of this statement, I will provide a brief summary of the issues which I addressed through the dissertation and my methodology.

121. The dissertation was a critique of the Government's *Department of Health, Self-Sufficiency in Blood Products in England and Wales: A Chronology from 1973 to 1991*. The DOH report came about as a direct response to a dossier of documents sent as part of the Newcastle Journal's longstanding "Bad Blood" campaign which journalist Louella Houldcroft, Pete and I jointly set up in 2000 and in particular, an interview with Lord Owen which I helped facilitate.

122. The report was finally published in 2006. I had always believed that if we could get the government to provide a written response to some of our questions, I would be able to critique whatever we received. Very quickly it became apparent that many key documents were missing so I decided to analyse the Department of Health, Self-Sufficiency Report using documents I had researched including copies of key government documents which I had discovered in the offices of a Newcastle Solicitor. Deas Mallen Souter had represented my husband in the 1991 HIV litigation and although the firm had changed, over time I discovered documents remained. During the period of discovery where firms exchange documents, they had acquired thousands of documents from the Department of Health and other bodies and I gained access to these files.

123. I should add that these documents were meant to be destroyed within 8 weeks of the conclusion of the case but somehow survived. They were the same documents that were scheduled to be put before Justice Harry Ognal (who presided over the HIV litigation). The government were 5 weeks away from having these documents made public when they settled the case with haemophiliacs by providing an "ex-gratia" payment though NOT compensation. The Macfarlane Trust was set up to administer funds and provide support according to its deeds, in a nutshell,

> *"To relieve those persons… who are in need of assistance, or the needy spouses, parents, children, or other dependents of such persons, and the needy, spouses, parents, children, or other dependents of such persons who have died."*

124. Some of these HIV litigation documents were used to inform the writing of my dissertation. Apart from the lawyers, only I had access to many of these documents in 2006 as government claimed to have destroyed their copies and if they had retained papers, weren't putting them into the public domain. It is important to note that although these documents are now being widely used by other campaigners, the media and indeed the Infected Blood Inquiry, many only became available for use after I organised to have them placed in the public domain (more on the details later).

125. To return to the DOH Self Sufficiency Report, I considered that this was both inaccurate and an attempt to mislead the public, which made it fertile ground for textual analysis and debate within an academic study. The only reason I was able to write the dissertation was because I had managed to amass a collection of documents through my ongoing campaign work. I believe also that without both my prior clinical and life experience in nursing and the historical documentation, the value of the dissertation would have been much more limited.

126. On publication of the DOH Self -Sufficiency Report, the Haemophilia Society released a critical press statement that the government's so-called "definitive" report was sadly lacking. As my dissertation duly recorded, quote, Chief Executive, Margaret Unwin, stated that,

> *"The Society has pointed out that there are glaring holes in the document- there is no mention of what information was given to patients about the safety of blood products so that they could give informed consent to treatment at that time. The report also mentions testing new products on previously untreated patients to determine whether they were still transmitting blood borne viruses and again does not make clear whether they were told of the risks or any given alternatives"* (Unwin, Haemophilia Society website, 28th February, 2006).

And

> *"Reading the report- which does not have a named author-it appears to be a fairly blatant attempt to gloss over the details of the events of the time and even to lay blame at the door of the patients themselves"* (Unwin, Haemophilia Society Website, 28th Feb, 2006)

127. The dissertation is, at its core an academic piece of work submitted as part of a masters' level qualification, this meant I was unable to address certain points in as much detail as I would have liked. Additionally, the requirement to explain methodology and research methods limited my space for analysis.

128. I had to be extremely selective with documents so chose those which best represented the points I wanted to make both good and bad. This caused me much deliberation and sleepless nights and having to cut around, 75,000 words as I needed to first put down as much as possible so that I could determine what was the most relevant to use. When I submitted it the university administrator on seeing it was the size of 2 old telephone directories, she assumed it was a PhD dissertation.

129. I was able to extend my thesis by formulating and adding 2 questionnaires which were not included in the actual word count of the main body of the dissertation. As my supervisor Alka Kurian pointed out, the formulation of these questionnaires and analysis could easily have been counted as a second masters in itself.

130. Limitations aside, it is a piece of work which I am very proud of and one which I think stands up to scrutiny. The questionnaires were well-received by the haemophilia community and I had an unusually high return rate. Many infected and affected had never had the opportunity to discuss the standards of their historical haemophilia care as there had never been a full and open Public Inquiry. The questionnaire responses could be provided anonymously if required and I found the answers provided to my questions often echoed Pete's experience of care and were insightful in informing my conclusions.

131. As part of this process, satisfying the scrutiny of an ethics committee, I was required to provide an end of telephone support line during the time the questionnaires were being completed. This again added to my costs when haemophiliacs and partners phoned leaving messages which I then needed to return.

132. From the Inquiry's perspective, the key points of discussion and analysis are made within Chapter 4 of the dissertation **[WITN1055006, pg.38]**. Fundamentally, I thought that the sources used in the DOH Self-Sufficiency report had been chosen to present the various governments of the day in the best possible light and distract from numerous controversial issues.

Appendix A to my dissertation **(WITN1055191)** contains the chronology I prepared together with the documents I referred to, including the now infamous "cheaper than chimps" letter (**pg.30**).

133. I also tried to deal with the often -stated idea that without factor concentrates, haemophiliacs would have died of bleeding during the 1960/early 70s time period. I considered that this was largely incorrect. Although I fully acknowledge that there were some deaths from bleeds for example such as from a severe brain haemorrhage, once cryoprecipitate was introduced life expectancy increased. This has been detailed already within the Inquiry. I noted that some haematologists were using figures from the 1930s to argue their point of haemophilia deaths instead of from the 1960s and 70s the time period in discussion.

134. I also explored the politics of renumerated blood donors and the impact that the paid donor system had on the safety of the blood supply which Titmus had described so well in his 1970 publication comparing the UK volunteer system of blood to the paid blood system of the US. It was very important to address not only the safety of those receiving blood products but of the donors also, which is often neglected. For example, determining the health of donors, any risk factors to them and to ensure their bodies are not depleted of nutrients through over-bleeding. These are matters requiring careful regulations. (see 1975 WHO guidelines, donor quote **WITN1055190**)

135. I used articles such as those written by Dr J Garrott Allen, an American expert in hepatitis transmitted through blood and blood products in order to support the argument that plasma taken from commercial donors carries a significantly greater hepatitis risk than blood given by volunteers. His 1975 letter to William Maycock addresses this and indeed warns to think very carefully about using US products **[PRSE0001257]** and was flagged up in the 1975 World In Action documentary. If I had a pound for every time I submitted this letter to government over the years I would be rich… but no minister wanted to address this.

136. Later, the dissertation seeks to address Lord Owen's pursuit of self-sufficiency. In my view, the 'Self Sufficiency Report' is a misnomer, as stated in my dissertation, the title itself is misleading as self- sufficiency was never achieved. Despite both my fellow campaigner Colette and I repeatedly asking the government to inform us who had actually written the report, no one could provide us with answers. I also learnt that unlike academic university researchers, government researchers are not required to satisfy an ethics committee, perhaps this lack of regulation has allowed the government to get away with these very low standards of research and a lack of accountability. How do you challenge directly when you can't even find the author?

137. The Self-Sufficiency Report report failed to address one serious major issue (among many) which was as soon as former Health Minister Lord Owen left the Department of Health, the commitment he made on self-sufficiency (detailed in his own personal Inquiry statement) was changed without being debated in parliament. I allege that this was a "considered" move away from the commitment to Self-Sufficiency as every opportunity to improve blood safety through this commitment appeared to be blocked or ignored with estimated dates when this could be achieved put further and further back. To this day self-sufficiency has never been achieved, eventually thwarted by the emergence of v CJD in the UK blood supply.

138. One of my research aims was to look at significant dates of knowledge particularly with regard to viral transmission and safety warnings (or lack of them). The Self Sufficiency Report only begins in 1973 and this is far too late to carefully consider the risks. I allege this was to avoid dealing with the fact that the government (finally) admitted to me in writing in response to an FOI request, their failure to carry out a risk assessment prior to licensing and importation of US blood products. To summarize again...By the time the UK first began importing factor concentrates in 1973, Dr J Garrot Allen had been warning of hepatitis risks post transfusion and the dangers of paid donors for years in medical journals. The first outbreaks of hepatitis in US haemophiliacs had occurred PRIOR to the licensing of US factor concentrates for import into the UK as already highlighted in the Kipnis, Hepatitis and Clotting Factor Concentrates, 1972 article mentioned earlier. Prof Ari Zuckerman had already raised the alarm over sourcing of plasma and paid donors in his warning letter 'The Price of Blood'. 1968 **[LDOW0000210_002]** and Titmuss had written his book.

139. The lack of responsibility taken by the UK government for purchasing blood products which utilised commercial donor sources despite the stark issues and obvious dangers were highlighted BEFORE importation even began. Two years after the first product licences were granted in 1973, the 1975 World in Action Documentary again shone a light on the appalling practices of the commercial blood trade and put this further into the public, non-academic domain. For many haemophiliacs, this documentary was the first time that they understood the extent of the dangers which were already known to clinicians.

140. I started collecting medical journals and other evidence to argue against the government standard line that the "benefits of the treatment outweighed the risks" asking who decides this? I also asked the question, benefits to whom? Was it the treating clinicians? There is a considerable body of evidence which shows what benefits were gained were often quickly lost due to viral contamination and this is reflected in the death figures of haemophiliacs. At

one point Newcastle was noted to have the highest haemophilia death figures in the UK.

141. One issue I touched upon was allegations from patients that they were told that Hepatitis C was "nothing to worry about" following their diagnosis in the 1990s and that infection equated to a dose of the flu (though perhaps it should have been also pointed out that the 1919 flu pandemic killed more people than the First World War itself). This was far beyond the time at which haematologists should have known that Hepatitis C was a serious infection with potential long-term consequences including liver cancer and death.

142. I realized that my husband Pete had also been kept in the dark about the consequences of his HCV infection until we began to research the subject after he was informed of his diagnosis in 1994. This was a pertinent issue which I thought important to study and again Pete's experience was reflected in the experience of many of his fellow haemophiliacs, later highlighted in their answers in the returned dissertation questionnaires.

143. Returning to the main body of the dissertation I also began to explore the three Craske Studies on Hepatitis C chronic sequelae **(WITN1055007) (WITN1055008) (WITN1055009)** not only the published articles by Craske but the raw data which I had acquired following a request for information which is detailed in a later section of my statement. These studies were missing from the government's own Self-Sufficiency report and I considered this a major omission capable of distorting the chronology of events.

144. It is important to note that it was also evident several years earlier from letter and e-mail contact with Professor Charles Hay in his role with the UKHCDO that he had never seen the raw data from the Craske studies to enable him to consider during his own research dissertation. He had only seen the final published study. Indeed, he disputed that Craske had ever collected "suspect" batch numbers **[WITN1055010 & WITN1055011]**.

145. During the writing of my dissertation, I then moved to consider the impact which self-sufficiency in blood products may have had on the AIDS epidemic

which was first recognised in US Haemophiliacs in 1982 and the issues surrounding the practice of testing patients and providing them with their diagnosis of HIV and later HCV. I realized also that hepatitis B was considered an acceptable risk by the doctors and little attention had been paid to the fact that this could also be a serious and life- threatening infection. No-one seemed to think to ask haemophiliacs whether it was acceptable to them.

146. I was astonished on accessing the 1991 HIV litigation papers to inform thinking in relation to my thesis, to discover how many of the documents related to hepatitis infection with both B and C. I learnt in fact that much of the basis of the HIV litigation was rooted in the argument, that had safety measures been taken for hepatitis B in the first place then this could have saved many haemophiliacs from becoming infected with HIV which emerged at a later date.

147. This finding led me to raise my own research questions in the 2006 dissertation as follows:-

I. How could US factor concentrates from "high-risk" sources be licensed for treatment as safe by licensing authorities in the UK? –

2. How could treatment from such "high-risk" sources manufactured from plasma pools of up to 60,000 in the U.S. be licensed by UK authorities before processes were developed to eliminate hepatitis viruses? (Since then, I discovered through Corey Dubin this could be as high as 300,000 donors.)

3. Why were patients and their families not told of the very high viral risks linked to factor concentrates?

148. This is a very brief overview of my research dissertation as I cannot adequately condense the details in this statement and do not want to dilute the thesis itself. I hope, from this brief overview that the Inquiry and wider

public can see that the questions being asked in this dissertation are important ones for which the Inquiry is also keen to find answers. This is fundamental to achieving justice for haemophiliacs and their families which so many are striving to achieve.

149. I wish to highlight that I disseminated my dissertation in 30 ways as part of the ESRC Michael Young Prize specifications and so it could reach the widest possible audience as follows:-

1) *Part of award winning ESRC Michael Young award- winning dissertation in text and appendix which is on Haemophilia Society website*
2) *Sent in a letter to the Haemophilia Society*
3) *Disseminated on CD to haemophilia campaigners with the assistance of Dan Farthing, Haemophilia Society. I still have copies.*
4) *Organised via solicitors in writing and on my personal instructions for these documents to be returned to government and released via the National Archives, Kew (documented in media and Hansard)*
5) *Dissertation shared with Andrew March of Tainted Blood which he HOSTED on his website "Slowly Slowly Catchy Monkey" at the time I was sharing many of my documents so he could win the 2010 Judicial Review against the then Secretary of State for Health on the key evidence acquired by Colette Wintle and I in 2004, original letters sent to us which no one else had in 2004 and which we still hold.*
6) *Presented in face to face meetings with ministers at Westminster*
7) *Presented in dissertation to both MPs and Lords including Andy Burnham, Diana Johnson, Paul Goggins, Lord Archer, Owen and Morris and many more as well as my own MPs*
8) *Submitted to both Archer and Penrose Inquiries*
9) *Shared with media and sent to the DOH as part of the Newcastle Journal award winning "Bad Blood" campaign" which my late husband and I ran jointly with the Journal in a dossier of documents and evidence… as a direct response DOH announced they would do their own research and produced the DOH 2006 Self Sufficiency Report which I later critiqued for my dissertation*

10) *Presented to lawyers and barrister for husband's case and case of haemophiliac PM*

11) *Shared to obtain QC legal opinion re state of knowledge*

12) *Presented at a conference in the US where I was given COTT Action=Life Award*

13) *Shared with campaigners, lawyers in China where I was keynote speaker who were collecting evidence on global state of knowledge regarding dangers of hepatitis in blood products (Henan blood disaster). Host arrested by govt agents, so we held meets with lawyers in secret…. Documented in media.*

14) *Used to influence an MP sent to media to persuade her to change her mind and sign EDM for HCV infected haemophiliac*

15) *Used as part of teaching sessions on powerpoint history of state of knowledge for MA Activism and Social Change, Leeds University*

16) *Used in hand-out chronology/timeline which I used to give media to help them understand the complicated history.*

17) *Shared at support week-ends for haemophiliacs where campaigning was discussed.*

18) *Shared with campaigners in Eire, Scotland and Wales*

19) *Included in my own writing.*

20) *Dissertation shared with Martin Harvey, Macfarlane Trust who attended my award ceremony alongside campaigner Colette Wintle, Chris James, CEO Haemophilia Society and Sue Watts, Newsnight*

21) *Discussed on video interviews and in testimonies*

22) *Shared with interviewers for HIV/HCV project.*

23) *Shared in discussions with LR scientist researching blood safety*

24) *Included in letter to my late husband's haematologist 2004.*

25) *Submitted in questions to the Department of Health, further questions sent last week BEFORE publication in Daily Mail, acknowledgement received*

26) *Discussed, shared with Dr Harash Narang virologist specialising in hepatitis C, v CJD*

27) Discussed, shared with Dr Spence Galbraith who dedicated a copy of his book on John Snow, the Broad Street Pump to me in recognition of my research

28) Discussed with contacts at the FDA

29) Dissertation submitted by both myself and Colette to the APPG Haemophilia

30) Shared with lawyers to argue our case for Recombinant synthetic product which went to High Court to highlight dangers of blood products

150. I have detailed the impact of my dissertation (for which I was awarded a distinction by Sunderland University as part of my MA) and the efforts I made to draw it to the attention of the government, in the Individual Campaign Activities section of this statement in order to preserve the chronology of events as much as possible.

151. Following my dissertation I was offered a part time funded PhD place at Northumbria University but after consideration and due to the extent of my campaign work and other commitments I felt this was not the appropriate time. I continue to be a keen researcher and have sought a wide variety of information from the government and other sources through Freedom of Information requests so that I may increase my level of knowledge on contaminated blood issues. I have also given lectures on AIDS Activism and Academia having been given a slot in the past to teach students at Leeds University on the MA in Activism and Social Change which sought to demonstrate that activism and academia can compliment one another.

152. It was in fact Leeds University lecturer Stuart Hodson who set up this course who nominated me for the Michael Young award with both my tutor Alka Kurian and Lord David Owen providing references for my work.

153. I continue to be passionate about research because accuracy of information has never been more important. This inquiry has been very keen to establish 'dates of knowledge' and this demonstrates the necessity of an accurate chronology. To that end I hope my earlier efforts to pressure government to

release other significant tranches of documents will now assist the Inquiry. I successfully campaigned for these tranches to be put into the public domain which are additional to the 1991 HIV litigation documents associated with my dissertation (retrieved from a solicitors' firm in Newcastle, highlighted later in this testimony). These are the government documents that influenced the writing of the DOH Self -Sufficiency Report which can now be accessed by the public as a response to my campaigning and a further tranche of documents related to a look back study of government documents and literature related to hepatitis C previously referred to as non-A non-B hepatitis. I am happy that many are now being heavy utilized by other campaigners, researchers, politicians and any interested bodies.

154. I should say that what was returned to Kew with the help of Newcastle solicitor Paul Saxon was a fraction of what I saw years ago which covered around 69 boxes though some of these contained individual case files.

155. Unfortunately, the usual appalling communication and shredding of letters has occurred with government which has meant I am now in dispute with the National Archives at Kew to ensure they provide a short accurate history of how they came to be in their archives and reference my efforts to ensure public access **[WITN1055012].** Fortunately I kept my own copies of past correspondence between solicitor Paul Saxon and NA Kew for example see **[WITN1055013].**

156. I am also concerned that the fact that we are so far removed from the years in which haemophiliacs were infected with HCV and HIV has the potential to allow the chronology of events to be diluted, misinterpreted or misunderstood by the government and other decision-making bodies, even new campaigners and much of my campaign energy has been spent trying to preserve the chronology of the contaminated blood scandal as I understood it. Following this general introduction and overview, I will now proceed to give more specific detail of my individual campaign work.

Individual Campaign Activities

157. Over the course of my campaigning, I have collected a wide range of documentation, from as many varied sources as possible, in relation to the contaminated blood issue. My university research taught me the importance of "triangulation" verifying evidence through several information/data collection points. I have revisited this documentation throughout my work with the Infected Blood Inquiry and specifically in relation to the writing of this statement. I have provided a chronological overview of some of the many documents I hold in this section of the witness statement. This has involved submitting documents with accompanying information and provenance on an almost daily basis to the Inquiry team who have been helpful, supportive and patient with me in this regard and I am grateful for that.

158. Initially I was concerned that if I submitted everything in one bulk lot without notes, the historical significance and links to further material in the early stages of the Inquiry could be missed. Contaminated Blood is a complicated subject and like an octopus with multiple arms and many suckers. My fear was that because I knew it would be a steep learning curve that the relevance of some of the earlier material I submitted might be lost. I think this was largely correct because only now is relevance and connections being made between thousands of documents and with a variety of witnesses being heard. Only more recently is the importance of these documents and their place in Contaminated Blood history being realized. It needs a lot of explanation to those new who have not lived it. What is readily available to the Inquiry now through what long standing campaigners fought to save often took years to acquire and piece together. Those that have spent decades researching are the ones who can now readily put the pieces of the jigsaw together so to speak but they had very few to teach or advise them. It was trial and error in gaining evidence and untold hours of very hard work often impacting on family life.

159. I have also obtained a lot of historical documentation from clinicians throughout the course of my research into contaminated blood which predates my own campaigning. These include various government and UKHCDO documents which are contemporaneous to haemophiliacs' infections with HCV and HIV. I have chosen not to address all these documents in my statement as there are just too many but refer to some of the more important ones used during my campaigning. I am however, continuing to provide documents to the Inquiry throughout the course of my involvement and it is likely I will produce further statements in addition to this one.

160. As I referenced above, Peter was told he was infected with HCV shortly after our return from South East Asia. This situation was shocking and made both of us very angry, not least because Peter had required insurance for our stay in South East Asia and as he was not aware of his HCV diagnosis, it could not be included. The travel insurance that we purchased for known conditions such as haemophilia and HIV would not have covered a risk on which we had not been informed. I do not have the precise letter but have exhibited an example of a holiday letter from one of Pete's other foreign trips which were required in case haemophiliacs fell ill abroad which shows all known conditions are included at the time of writing. (**WITN1055014**)

161. I fail to understand why hepatitis C was not documented in earlier hospital holiday letters we were given. It did not appear until after 1994 though we got clear evidence Pete was tested in 1992. (This was the first positive hospital test that the hospital could give us.) Not declaring this, due to not knowing Pete was infected with hepatitis C would have invalidated our insurance and could have had very serious consequences had we needed to use it.

162. The letter dated May 17th 2002 is an example of a letter written by the hospital for a haemophiliac to take on holiday. The letter showed "HCV Antibody Positive". This information was not present **on** the earlier letter that

we were given related to the South East Asia Trip and therefore Pete and I could not have been aware of it at the time.

163. As I was a nurse the fact that Pete's blood had been tested for HCV without his informed consent or permission and in the absence of pre-and post-test counselling shocked me. I knew that a procedure for obtaining consent and pre and post-test counselling should have existed because of my own nursing experience. As stated earlier, its important to emphasise that it's not just a case of signing a form, or a tick in a box, it's an informative process with appropriate counselling that protects both the patient and the member of staff. Issues to be discussed included what to expect from a test, the pros and cons of being tested such as the (then) potential impact on employment, obtaining a mortgage, life and health insurance that a positive test result might bring.

164. Counselling also included what safety precautions would need to be taken towards others with a positive test result, feelings around the result positive or negative (depending on the result) and planning follow-up care. There might also be the issue of a re- test. I recall the shock of one man in my nursing experience that tested positive in Scotland and contemplated suicide only to test negative in 2 further retests.

165. All of this was expected to be fully documented in the notes for other staff to read in case for example a patient did become suicidal on learning of their test result. A signed consent form had to be kept with the notes. I stress this was my daily practice in the 1980s on the introduction of the first AIDS test in late 1984. It came as a huge shock to me to learn that some other hospitals and departments did not seem to be doing this. As Dr Parapia mentioned to the Inquiry in his evidence, there was pressure from organizations such as the Terrence Higgins Trust to get this right and uphold a patient's rights.

166. I attended almost all of Pete's GP and hospital appointments, so I was aware that haemophiliacs regularly had blood tests to check clotting factor levels. I suspected that one of these routine, clotting level blood samples had been

tested for HCV without Pete's knowledge. Pete was adamant that he had not been tested with his expressed "informed consent". I stress failing to test without informed consent for an infectious disease was behaviour on which at that time a health care professional could be struck off. This was hammered home to me as a nurse in the 1980s. I began to do more research on HCV and testing requirements following this incident and this was one factor which led to the start of our campaign for truth and justice..

167. Pete and I founded our first Campaign Group, Haemophilia North in 1994. It was intended to be a local support group as there was extremely limited information sharing regarding haemophilia and contaminated blood in the North East of England. **(WITN1055015)** We initially hired a function room in a pub to hold meetings or met fellow campaigners at each other's homes where appropriate. We had daily telephone contact with others in the haemophilia community some of whom we had met in the Royal Victoria Infirmary when Pete went in to collect treatment. **GRO-A** Manor House Group was founded at a similar time and we were in regular contact on contaminated blood issues. Colette Wintle was also starting her independent campaigning around this time. The three of us shared information and kept in regular contact.

168. Through participation in the HIV Litigation and a period of research following return from South East Asia, Pete and I soon became aware that the HIV litigation settlement contained a clause which prevented claimants bringing further claims against the government for infection with hepatic viruses.

169. We informed the Haemophilia Society about the existence of the Undertaking as soon as we became aware of the implications of signing it in 1994, not knowing it they knew about it or not. Some seemed to know more than litigants. We wanted the Haemophilia Society to launch a campaign to help publicise the waiver and our attempts to fight it. There was limited information available at the time so anything the Haemophilia Society could have done to help was important and would have been valuable for members of the haemophilia community.

170. I recall speaking to GRO-D after tracking him down to his new job after leaving the Society and speaking by phone. He laughed and said we would never get a penny for hepatitis C which struck us as odd.

171. The Haemophilia Society only launched its campaign regarding haemophiliacs infected with Hepatitis C in early 1995. **(WITN1055016)** There was a substantial delay between our informing them about the undertaking and the start of this campaign. This meant we had a very uncertain year where we felt unsupported by the Haemophilia Society as we became more aware of the dangers of HCV infection through our own research. Information was limited and not so easy to find outside of medical journals. There were only limited health education leaflets at that time and you sometimes had to send away for them. I spent a lot of time researching in libraries seeking further information.

172. The Hepatitis C Trust the first UK Charity set up by people infected with the virus did not come into being until 2001 for example, so we were left with sourcing book, academic journals and contacting staff on specialist liver units for help.

173. We can see how the Haemophilia Society viewed hepatitis C in the following 1991 minutes shared with me by GRO-A see **WITN1055017** It is clear from correspondence at that time, that it was not regarded as a major concern for haemophiliacs. The Society's assessment of the impact of hepatitis C contrasted strongly to the documents we found later in the 1991 HIV litigation where the dangers were repeatedly discussed though not shared with litigants.

174. It is hard to fully explain the level of confusion in haemophiliacs at that time. As our former QC Matt Kelly, highlighted in writing some years later in a legal opinion on whether we could take a case to overturn the waiver in the 1991 HIV litigation ,

> *Tony Mallen, solicitor acting for haemophiliacs "did play-down the significance of hepatitis C" saying that it was "no big deal." Yet the Re-*

> *Amended Statement Of Claim under the heading "Hepatitis and/or other viral infections" shows that Hepatitis C was pleaded as one of the consequences of infected blood products. This was at a time when Peter had not been given a positive test result and even if he had the advice from his then solicitor was that it was nothing to worry about."*
>
> *As Matt Kelly QC further points out in his legal opinion on viewing some of the HIV litigation papers:*
>
> > *"At Paragraph 20 for example it is clearly pleaded that haemophiliacs were at great and particular risk of infection with Hepatitis B and/or NANB viruses and/or other viral infections from blood products used by them which, in the case of Hepatitis B and/or NANB could cause a serious illness of jaundice, liver disease and could sometimes lead to death, and in the case of other viral infections could cause serious illness and could lead to death. The same was pleaded in relation to the risks of commercial concentrates."*
>
> *Matt Kelly concludes,*
>
> > *"I have the greatest sympathy for Mr Longstaff. His life has, not to put too fine a point on it, been destroyed by the infected blood he was given. He was told by one of the key solicitors in the litigation not to worry about hepatitis C when it was plain that hepatitis C carried with it enormous risks and was a matter of grave concern."*

175. Through contact with fellow campaigner **GRO-A** (known to us as **GRO-A**) my husband and I discovered that he was also being ignored and dismissed by the Society on similar HCV related issues. **(WITN1055018)** We also came to learn that he had tried to instigate a claim against the government for his infection with HCV in around 1989 because of illness associated with his HCV infection.

176. In 1995 my Husband Pete Longstaff made enquiries with Tilly Bailey and Irvine solicitors in Hartlepool to try and find documentary evidence of the HIV Litigation Undertaking. They were a local firm that had first represented Pete as part of the original HIV Litigation and we thought that they may have retained some useful documents. They confirmed that the HIV Litigation settlement contained an Undertaking which restricted Pete's rights to make

any further claims regarding Hepatitis viruses. We received a letter of 21 February 1995 explaining the position more fully. **(WITN1055019)**

177. Tilly Bailey and Irvine referred us back to Deas Mallen & Souter who were one of the 4 lead solicitors in the original HIV Litigation. I contacted Deas Mallen & Souter following this. We were informed that we would not get anywhere with a claim for Hepatitis C infection due to the Undertaking. I enquired as to the way forward and asked about the possibility of overturning the Undertaking which I was then referring to as the "waiver" on the basis that Pete did not give "informed consent" to the waiver of any claims for hepatitis viruses.

178. Deas Mallen & Souter were unconvinced that this argument would succeed in court and they did not want to take the case on. (I realized later there could potentially be a "conflict of interest" as they were coming under scrutiny regarding their handling of the case.) However, I felt, following this conversation that the only way forward was for us to challenge the hepatitis waiver in court and find a solicitor who was willing to do so.

179. We went on to contact J Keith Park & Co (Liverpool) in July 1995, they were willing to take on the waiver case provided legal aid was obtainable. They subsequently took up the case on Pete's behalf.

180. In the mid-90s, Pete and I met Colette Wintle. She was campaigning independently as an infected haemophiliac woman which gave her a unique perspective on the campaign given most infected haemophiliacs are male. We began to regularly collaborate on Contaminated Blood issues and continue to do so.

181. One of our first major points of collaboration was the campaign initiative which Pete and I set up calling for "compensation on a parity with Eire" in 1996 a phrase which we coined and which became our personal mantra. I had researched various contaminated blood compensation schemes as part of my campaign work and considered that the Irish model was the best at properly compensating victims. Colette has Irish relatives who benefitted

from the Eire scheme and we knew it provided much better financial support when compared to the Macfarlane Trust and compensated patients for HCV infection which was not the case in the UK.

182. I wrote to the Secretary of State on 3 February 1996 asking the government to support all HCV infected haemophiliacs. I received a response on 14 February 1996 which stated that the government had sympathy with the infected but argued that patients received the best treatment available at the time and the government did not accept that there had been negligence. **(WITN1055020)** The government also tried to differentiate between those infected with HIV and HCV on the basis that those with HCV may live long lives and a small proportion would die from the disease. We were now questioning the line of response from government as more and more haemophiliacs were experiencing a deterioration in health with hepatitis C.

183. As I was building up our Contaminated Blood campaign I decided to make contact with my local MP Jim Cousins who I hoped could be an ally and a point of contact capable of speaking directly to decision makers in a way which I could not. I wrote to him on 16 February 1996 regarding Hepatitis C testing and the HIV Litigation settlement **(WITN1055021)**

184. He wrote to the Department of Health on my behalf and received a response on 12th March 1996. **(WITN1055022)**. In this letter the Department of Health explained that they did not use the first generation HCV tests in 1989 as they produced too many false positives and perhaps more importantly, they accepted that the Department of Health was aware at the time of the HIV Litigation settlement, that NANB Hepatitis was capable of causing serious liver disease and in some cases, death. This confused us even more as to why haemophiliacs had not been told.

185. Several years later I discovered other European countries had tested earlier to "err on the side of caution" and preferred to throw away some blood that might be safe rather than risk infection **(WITN1055191, pg.53)**.

186. I was shocked by government response and the admission that they knew that NANB Hepatitis was a significant health concern at the time the settlement waiver was signed. Neither Pete, nor any other HIV litigation claimants I was aware of, knew this in 1991 at the time of signing. I thought this significantly strengthened the argument I first raised with solicitors in 1995 regarding "informed consent". GRO-A was not involved in the HIV litigation and was only aware himself because he had already become ill shoeing symptoms.

187. I replied to the Department of Health on 19 March 1996. **(WITN1055023)** I raised a number of arguments and concerns in this letter. One such issue was the lack of viral inactivation of Factor VIII blood products prior to 1985 despite the known risk of disease transmission from blood and blood products. I also mentioned the use of imported blood from "high-risk donors" and the lack of informed consent obtained from claimants signing the HIV Litigation settlement. I went on to query the possibility of financial assistance for those infected with HCV. These issues would eventually become the backbone of my campaign.

188. During March 1996 Pete wrote directly to Dr Peter Jones requesting that his treatment be changed to recombinant Factor VIII rather than heat treated human albumin derived Factor VIII. Pete took this step because he thought that recombinant product was safer than human derived product (a suspicion sadly proved correct following the exposure of many haemophiliacs to v CJD). Dr Peter Jones responded on 3 April 1996 explaining that he did not think recombinant offered any additional benefit in Pete's case. He also referred to the high cost of the products and ongoing supply issues. **(WITN1055024)** Years later we discovered by letter after pushing for information that Pete had had 11 exposures to a donor with v CJD in the Autumn of 1996 so his exposure was entirely avoidable.

189. The Haemophilia Society stated in mid-1994 that recombinant products would be imminently available for haemophiliacs. **(WITN1055025)** This created an expectation and an optimism within the haemophilia community that recombinant would be widely available throughout the UK and their fear

of contracting viruses would be greatly reduced. We realized that Pete's co-infected status was preventing him from accessing safer, recombinant treatment and this was all the more frustrating in light of the Haemophilia Society's optimistic prediction.

190. Reflecting for a moment on past treatment. I was deeply concerned at clinicians' decisions in the 1980s when AIDS emerged that it was OK to continue treating haemophiliacs with US factor concentrates and un-heat-treated products because they were already infected with HIV. My counter argument was that someone with a compromised immune system should not have been put at risk or re-infection with possibly even more dangerous strains of a virus knowing how viruses can mutate which could further damage the health of haemophiliacs. This does not appear to have been a consideration with those prescribing treatment and those already infected were clearly being written off. That also seemed to be the case with recombinant.

191. On 27 April 1996 I wrote to Jim Cousins MP once again explaining that Ireland had already set up a tribunal system to deal with compensating HCV infected haemophiliacs and contrasted this with the lack of action seen in the UK. **(WITN1055026)**

192. On 2 May 1996 Jim Cousins wrote to John Horam at the Department of Health providing details of the Irish compensation scheme and explaining that the lack of action from the UK was causing significant anger in the contaminated blood community. **(WITN10550027)** The letter also asks the Department of Health to provide the reason for HIV litigation claimants being required to sign the Undertaking which restricted them from bringing claims against government for infection with hepatitis viruses.

193. I also wrote to Stephen Dorrell on 2 May 1996 highlighting the fact that as a co-infected haemophiliac with both HIV and HCV, Pete was unable to receive either interferon treatment for HCV or a liver transplant due to his immunosuppression. This left Pete and other co-infected haemophiliacs with

limited options to treat their HCV. **(WITN1055028)** This, clearly untenable situation, became a significant campaign issue as time progressed.

194. On 13th May 1996, I receive a reply from Justice Ognal to a letter I wrote to him regarding the unfairness of the HIV litigation settlement and the hepatitis waiver (**WITN1055029**)

195. On 13 August 1996, Graham Ross of Ross Park Partnership Solicitors wrote to Jim Cousins regarding the HIV litigation Undertaking and mentioned that Birmingham Health Authority had a policy of not informing haemophiliacs of their hepatitis infection and explained why he thought the Undertaking was vulnerable to challenge. He also mentioned the "public interest immunity" defence which the government tried to use in the HIV litigation. **(WITN1055030)** Jim Cousins responded later in August and was keen to hear more about both points. **(WITN1055031)**

196. In 1996 I first made contact with Mandy Cheatham who was an independent researcher employed at Haemophilia Society. I recall long phone conversations and providing her with information to assist her research which became the *Haemophilia and Hepatitis C Research Report* published in 1996 and helped highlight the problems HCV infected haemophiliacs were facing with little support. The significance of what I sent to Mandy regarding an alleged cover-up on HCV may not have been realized at that time though overall her report was welcomed.

197. In 1997 Pete and I were focusing on legal routes to justice but I continued to write to my MP on the issues I had initially raised. I also received a document leaked from a sympathetic Haemophilia Society trustee regarding issues that the Haemophilia Society was having with various campaign groups and funding. **(WITN1055032)** Myself and our then Haemophilia North campaign group had a relationship with the Society which was fractious at this stage and this leaked document demonstrates the divides which were starting to appear between the Society and various campaign groups including ourselves.

198. In 1997 we also became aware that haemophiliacs may have been exposed to v CJD as they were frequent users of blood products. I tried to publicise this risk as widely as possible which was difficult given the lack of home computers or reliable internet. This was the start of a worrying and nervous time for the haemophilia community who had already been significantly impacted by HIV and HCV. The possibility of exposure to v CJD was particularly frustrating as exposing haemophiliacs to v CJD risk could have been almost entirely avoided if the community had been transferred onto recombinant treatment more quickly. Certainly this was the case for my husband.

199. In 1998 I wrote to Frank Dobson at the NHS Executive about the use of recombinant FVIII. I was pleased that the recombinant rollout was starting for under 16s and PUPs (Previously Untreated Patients) but made enquiries about whether there were plans to scale up the use of recombinant to include all patients. Sadly, he advised that this was not so because the Department of Health did not agree that the clinical case had been made for use of recombinant in all patients. **(WITN1055033).** Given the recent announcement regarding v CJD and its potential risks, I could not understand the Department of Health position at this time. It seemed to me that the discovery of v CJD only strengthened the case for the accelerated rollout of recombinant FVIII products.

200. In 1998 I traveled to Westminster to attend a demonstration, I wrote at that time,

> *"I attempt to join a peaceful protest at Westminster in (1998) but I am told by the Chief Executive of the Haemophilia Society that I am not welcome because my partner also has HIV as well as HCV and they are NOT campaigning for people like him and "it would be embarrassing if we had to remove you.""*

201. In 1999 as previously mentioned my mother spotted an article in a newspaper which she sent to me about a book called *"Blood: An Epic History of Medicine and Commerce"* by Douglas Starr. I read this book which further

opened my eyes to the global blood trade, in particular the sourcing of plasma from "high-risk" donors including prisoners, lavish expenditure by plasma companies to win over doctors to different treatments, how blood shield laws were used in the US to combat litigation and how early risks of infection regarding HIV and hepatitis viruses were known. This led me to other books and reading material which then sparked my own further research into imported blood and global providers of blood and blood products. I was being introduced to a lot of material that was new to me and made me question how haemophiliacs had been treated.

202. I also contacted Canadian Contaminated Blood campaigners Mike McCarthy and James Kreppner around this time. They provided information on the situation in Canada and sent any evidence they had including, information found by Canadian investigative journalists **(WITN1055034)** and eventually a hard copy of the Krever Report.

203. Mike McCarthy also posted to me a box full of US plasma donors advertisements from the early 1980s. This was important as it showed how actively the plasma companies were recruiting gay donors for their "hepatitis -rich" blood, some of which was used to top up the factor concentrate pools **(CGRA0000370 and WITN1055191, pg.39)**.

204. Since that time, I have become more aware of the disputes in San Francisco in the 1980s around attempts to stop gay men from donating due to their high risk of AIDS. San Francisco social history Archives also highlights the issues in relation to blood, explaining that because of the stigma, gay men would sell their blood as a way of attempting to prove they weren't infected as they had managed to work their way round plasma donor vetting procedures, unfortunately many gay men were already infected. An example of the reluctance to exclude gay plasma donations is included in John Hink of Cutter's letter to the Jackson Plasma Centre on 14 February 1983 **(WITN1055199)** where he describes the hesitance of Irwin Memorial Blood Bank in San Francisco.

205. As I later learnt during an AIDS conference in Washington DC, during the 1980s plasma was often collected in plasma wagons outside the gay bath - houses of San Francisco. Plasma was collected in an area called the Tenderloin with the highest risk donors, comprising of the poor, homeless, drug users, alcoholics, brothels and alternative sexual entertainment gay bars, bath houses, saunas etc.

206. The companies were reluctant to exclude gay donors so as not to upset the strong gay lobby but as epidemiologist Don Francis highlighted to me when we met at a COTT conference years later in 2009, this was about safety and was not intended as a judgement on sexual practice; I have submitted a video of Don Francis' comments to the Inquiry.

207. As a deposition from the US that we obtained recently shows, one plasma company collected plasma from centres using predominantly homosexual donors **(WITN1055035).**

208. On 30 March 1999, I received a response to a letter I wrote to the Macfarlane Trust regarding co-infection with HCV and HIV which was emerging as an issue at this time. The MFT noted that co-infection with both viruses was beginning to cause significant health problems and while the MFT could not become involved in campaigning, the Trustees were keen to offer as much assistance as possible. **(WITN1055036)**

209. On 11 August 1999 Pete wrote to Ann Hithersay at the Macfarlane Trust regarding my role as his carer since 1991. **(WITN1055037)** He encouraged the MFT to widen their support to people in a similar position to myself. The sacrifice of carers of infected haemophiliacs and the cost savings they enabled the NHS to make, became one of the key issues in my campaigning. (At the time of the Archer Inquiry one of the country's top professional care assessors worked out that another campaigner and I (that had cared for our partners for a similar length of time had each saved the government around £7.2 million in care costs.) To date, this is something that no trust or scheme has adequately recognised.

210. On 23rd November 1999, Peter and I attended a meeting at Westminster Hall where Lord Alf Morris of Manchester First Minister for Disabled addressed campaigners. The meeting related to his "Tale of 2 Viruses" article which had been released in June and the recent Observer article regarding the Tainted Blood cover-up. **(HSOC0009730)** We also marched to No 10 Downing Street where we handed in a petition asking for a public inquiry and full compensation.

211. It is important to note that in the late 1990s both Graham Ross and Toney Mallen were being sought by the Inquiry for their legal opinions on whether an HCV case could proceed to court. This in itself was problematic as Pete and I were starting to realize due to information being withheld from haemophiliacs on hepatitis C and being advised to sign the waiver. Therefore the question had to be asked... Was there a conflict of interest?

212. On 14 December 1999 Dr Jones and Dr Hamilton wrote to Baroness Masham having spoken to Pete and I about the failure of the government to recognise the need for financial support to deal with infection with HCV. **(WITN1055038)** They encouraged her to raise this issue in the House of Lords and push for further funding to be made available.

213. In 2000 the Freedom of Information Act came into being. We began to use the Act to apply for government documents and this was to have a massive impact on our campaigning writing and fighting for evidence to be released and applying for Pete's medical records. A lot of our time then was taken up explaining to the haemophilia community how the Act worked in practical terms. It was around this time government began to inform us that a lot of the material we were seeking was allegedly shredded or missing and we began to question whether this was the case or not.

214. This was also a time when other haemophiliacs seeing what Pete and I were doing started to apply for their own personal medical records with mixed results. Some found there were no records left, others found records but with pages missing or seemingly altered notes.

215. In early 2000, I wrote an article for the Birchgrove Campaign group in their magazine called,

"Forgotten C – The Tale of a Divided Campaign".

Its aim was to provide background information on the hepatitis waiver and explain how this was affecting people trying to claim compensation for HCV infection. **(WITN1055039)** I tried to encourage people to campaign for compensation on the issue in a similar way to that which Pete and I had been doing since we became aware of the waiver problem. This article was also an attempt to reunite the community following the divisions which had arisen because of the government's failure to provide support for people infected with HCV. At that time the terms reflect the situation for haemophiliacs as professionals were totally disregarding hepatitis B as an issue with regard to compensation though we could not understand why. The terms mono-infected" were used for those with hepatitis C and "co-infected" was used for patients with HIV (that also had hepatitis C) for whom the Macfarlane Trust had been established to provide financial and other help.

In actual fact many haemophiliacs were already co-infected with hepatitis B and C and then others had HIV in addition to these 2 viruses)… so most haemophiliacs had experienced co -infection. The exceptions tended to be those that had only one treatment for bleeding though they did not always escape co-infection either.

216. In 2000 I wrote an article,

"Blood Trails: The Small Print" as guest writer in Birchgrove, Issue 17 2000 (Hardcopy Archived)

217. In addition we had our official launch of Haemophilia Action UK 2/2 Campaign (2nd Campaign for a 2nd Injustice) ... and I wrote as as Campaign Co-ordinator guest writer in Birchgrove Issue 17, 2000 (Hardcopy Archived)

218. Going into the millennium and with hope to expose more of what was known prior to importation, I collected journal articles that examined the issues surrounding prison and skid-row paid donors in the US, and the hepatitis risk, these included the following examples, Exhibits…

"Hepatitis among prison plasmapheresis donors" (**WITN1055040**)

"Transfusion hepatitis arising among addict blood donors" (**WITN1055041**)

"Serum hepatitis and the paid blood donor" (**WITN1055042**)

219. By 2000 it was clear to me that the tide was changing on the urgent need for financial support for HCV infected individuals as the awareness of hepatitis C was growing, the British Liver Trust had forced an adjournment debate on the issue and contacted my MP Jim Cousins about the possibility of his attending. **(WITN1055043)**

220. Around this time, I first contacted both Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch asking for their support with regard to alleged violations of the Nuremberg Code. Amnesty told me that their focus was on human rights abroad and incredibly the person I spoke to indicated that there weren't any human rights abuses in the UK. I had no success with HRW either. I was appalled at their attitude and lack of interest in what was happening to haemophiliacs especially given how many had already died from Contaminated Blood. (I contacted them again years later and got the same response.)

221. I continued my research and tried to locate what had happened to governments own documents from the HIV Litigation and Lord Owen's papers relating to self-sufficiency, but I discovered that many of these were missing or inaccessible (if not already trashed) and some of Owen's documents were seemingly destroyed. Therefore, I began campaigning for answers as to how and why. Our efforts culminated in government announcing an Internal Audit Review in February 2000 as a direct result which I was informed about prior to it taking place.

222. On 5 March 2000 I wrote a letter to Jim Cousins titled "Hepatis C: A Second Campaign for a Second Injustice". The Haemophilia Society was not campaigning on behalf of co-infected patients that already had HIV at this stage and I used this letter to set out the arguments in favour of compensating all HCV infected haemophiliacs including those with HIV and making the case for a public inquiry. **(WITN1055044)**

223. The Haemophilia Society's attitude caused a lot of distress and I recall one occasion where I travelled from Newcastle to London for a debate where Karen Pappenheim CEO of the Haemophilia Society made it clear I was not welcome because Pete had HIV as well as HCV and made a comment that Pete "had had his money". I pointed out that he had not received a penny for hepatitis C only for HIV. My MP was called out to bring me into parliament as attempts were made to block me from joining a meeting of other haemophilia campaigners. It seemed to me that the divisions also benefitted the government who would play one group of haemophiliacs off against another along with the Haemophilia Society.

224. By 15 March 2000, Pete's legal challenge to the HIV Litigation waiver had reached the stage where the solicitors sought an opinion from Counsel on prospects of success. However, the original instructed counsel had been heavily involved with the HIV litigation and had therefore negotiated the original settlement which included the waiver. This meant that he had a very unfavourable view of the possibility of overturning the HIV Litigation waiver. The government was also tightening the requirements to bring a claim against the Department of Health which further hindered our progress. **(WITN1055045)**

225. On 9 April 2000 I wrote a comprehensive letter to Alan Milburn at the Department of Health. In this letter I discussed the Krever Report, high risk donors and asked why the government did not pursue self-sufficiency in blood products when it had the opportunity to do so. I highlighted the fact that in the early 80s an eminent Dutch journalist and author Piet Hagen called on Europe to curtail the use of imported blood, utilise factor

concentrates only in emergency situations and use cryoprecipitate where possible. The UK, sadly, chose not to heed this advice.

226. Around this time, I read Hagen's book, "Blood: Gift or Merchandize Towards an International Policy" (Piet Hagen, 1982) which also influenced my thinking. I also asked why there was no comprehensive look back exercise undertaken to identify potentially infected patients and to establish what went wrong. **(WITN1055046)** Hagen had also produced, "Blood Transfusion in Europe: A White Paper" Vol 68, January 1st, 1993 which I obtained for my collection.

227. On 12 April 2000 I wrote to Tony Blair asking for safe synthetic treatment for all haemophiliacs, a full and open public inquiry and recompense for infection with Hepatitis C on a parity with Southern Ireland. **(WITN1055047)** I did not receive any substantive response.

228. On 5 May 2000 I wrote an email to Ann Hithersay at the Macfarlane Trust requesting £300,000 to "cover costs deemed fair to cover the illness and distress caused by Hepatitis C." I asked for this specially to make a point because it reflected the kind of payments which people were receiving in Eire at this time. Though some had greatly increased payments depending on their personal circumstances. I knew this would not be achievable from the Trust, but the point was to highlight the need for compensation on a parity with Eire and the lack of any government support for people infected with Hepatitis C. In response the MFT stated that it could not campaign on this issue but in principle, were behind further funds being made available to support haemophiliacs with HCV infection. **(WITN1055048)**

229. On 9 May 2000 Pete wrote to Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary explaining that his current FVIII treatment had an unstable appearance and evidence he had discovered regarding the lack of regulations surrounding the source of blood donors for FVIII treatment had entirely undermined his confidence in the product and therefore he would no longer use human derived FVIII products and requested a synthetic alternative. **(WITN1055049)**

230. On the same date Newcastle RVI also became aware that Pete was pursuing litigation in order to challenge the HIV Litigation Waiver and noted that the co-infected patients were forming a pressure group seeking to reverse the waiver or obtain compensation using the Irish government's scheme as a precedent. **(WITN1055050)**

231. Pete received a response from Griphols the pharmaceutical company on 18 May 2000 that had produced the FVIII product he had complained about to Newcastle RVI on 9 May 2000. They attempted to reassure him that the product was safe and donors were tested for HIV and HCV. **(WITN1055051)** However, they also confirmed that all plasma was from renumerated donors in the USA and Pete was therefore very worried about safety standards as he had mistakenly believed plasma was sourced from unpaid Spanish donors. This reaffirmed his decision not to take any further human albumin derived plasma treatment. Pete responded to Griphols and Newcastle authorities explaining this on 20 May 2000. **(WITN1055052)**

232. On 6 June 2000 Pete wrote a letter to Newcastle RVI making the case for recombinant product use for all haemophiliacs and himself given that he was now refusing human derived FVIII products in a treatment strike. **(WITN1055053)**

233. I became aware that Scotland was seeking to do a report into how people had been infected with HCV, I wrote to Susan Deacon regarding this and thereafter I made contact with Dorothy Grace-Elder as a result and she became a good supporter to the haemophilia community in Scotland. She herself was well informed on the US sourcing of high-risk donors. **(WITN1055054)**

234. On 5 July 2000 I wrote to the Haemophilia Society to express my dismay that they had relaunched their Hepatitis C campaign on the basis that a hardship fund should be established for HCV infected haemophiliacs. This represented a significant lowering of expectations from the initial demands for compensation. Haemophilia Action UK had always campaigned on the

basis that compensation was required and should be on a parity with Eire. The Haemophilia Society's U-turn on this caused serious division in the haemophilia community and made it difficult for myself and Haemophilia Action UK to support them at that stage. **(WITN1055055)**

235. On 26 July 2000 I wrote a letter to the Newcastle Journal on behalf of Haemophilia North in response to Dr Harash Narang an expert on v CJD. I later learnt he been involved at one point in testing the blood of haemophiliacs in the Newcastle laboratories and we discussed that if CJD was transmissible through blood then haemophiliacs would be one of the first groups to suffer contamination. I explained to him more about the historical infection of haemophiliacs with HIV and HCV and the current legal and political battles of our community. (**WITN1055056**) Dr Narang alleged he was pushed out of his job due to him knowing too much. See following,

> "Health: Sacked CJD scientist sues laboratory service"
>
> (Independent, *Sept 25th 1997)*
>
> *"Dr Harash Narang, a research scientist who claims to have tests for "mad cow disease" (BSE) in humans and to have diagnosed BSE in chickens, went to the High Court in London yesterday to issue a writ against his former employer, the Public Health Laboratory Service.*
>
> *Supported by relatives of victims of Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD), Dr Narang, 54, moved a writ alleging "malicious falsehood" against the PHLS and two other defendants. He believes he was sacked from his pounds 40,000- a-year post as a microbiologist with the PHLS laboratory in Newcastle upon Tyne because of his belief in a link between BSE and CJD. He lost his claim for unfair dismissal when a tribunal ruled his post had become redundant because of a 2 per cent cut in Department of Health funding."*

236. This letter I wrote to Dr Narang was seen by journalist Louella Holdcroft who contacted me and following a meeting, invited me to set up a joint

contaminated blood campaign with the Newcastle Journal. This became the "Bad Blood" Campaign and is still ongoing though Louella no longer works there.

237. On 31 July 2000 Jim Cousins received a letter from GRO-D at the Department of Health. **(WITN1055057)** The letter is largely unhelpful in moving the matters which I was discussing forward and ends by stating *"I recognise the energy of Ms Grayson's campaigning, but I am not sure whether any of us will gain from meeting."* Given the points I had raised remained largely unanswered I felt this was dismissive and **an** attempt to avoid dealing with the issues I had raised.

238. Following correspondence with Pete regarding the staged implementation of recombinant treatment, Jim Cousins wrote to Newcastle RVI on 3 August 2000 asking if it could explain any restrictions on the provision of recombinant products and if so, how those decisions were made and on what grounds. **(WITN1055058)** These were questions which Pete and I had repeatedly tried to have answered at the national level without truly getting a full explanation.

239. The Newcastle Journal "Bad Blood" Campaign was launched on 5th August 2000 with the headline,

> "Blood Scandal: (Lack of funding blamed for crisis: Doctors forced to use US supplies" (Newcastle Journal, August, 2000, Hardcopy Archived) **(WITN1055059)**

240. This was a life changing and very frightening time as it was my first time of being public in my home city of Newcastle. I recall going to my local Tesco store in absolute fear, shaking when I saw the front page headlines on the newspaper stand knowing I would very likely face prejudice and discrimination.

241. I had to adjust to the girls on the till that I knew well asking me questions as each story emerged. Thanks to Pete's warm and outgoing personality,

where he was already well known and loved, here at least in our local community we became well supported and began to change attitudes.

242. The "Bad Blood" campaign was the start of a long collaborative project between myself, Louella Holdcroft and other Journal reporters which broke many Contaminated Blood stories over the following years. It is important to say that we worked on every single story with the Journal as it was a joint project. I would often provide documents, material I had researched and suggest who might be good to interview (as with Lord Owen), Louella was an excellent investigative journalist following leads and writing the stories.

243. We would meet at our home, at the Journal offices or at a café in the Big Market, where each story was discussed and planned in great detail and because of the nature of the material, this would then go to the newspaper's legal team so it could be checked. Sometimes it delayed stories a little but I was happy about this and it was also a safeguard regarding our material as it was much more difficult for us to be passed off as "cranks" on the more sensational stories. I have detailed the headlines of each story published simply to give a flavour of content and how often stories appeared. They sometimes came fast and furious with us getting the headline and sometimes 4 full pages inside plus the Opinion section. Newcastle media was very much a focus for haemophiliacs nationally who would delight in the fact stories were being heard and the phone never stopped ringing.

244. I also collaborated with the Northern Echo, Hartlepool Mail, Private Eye Guardian and local and national TV and radio stations. (In 2021, I am now in the process of having our old media interviews transferred on to new media). Some examples of our work are listed below:-

245. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

Blood Scandal: Victim who claims he was infected with lethal virus from transmission wins the right the right to sue government (Newcastle Journal, August 5th 2000, Hardcopy Archived.

246. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"This dying man fights a great betrayal... A few survivors gain hope from legal victory" (Pete was at that time anonymous in the Journal as "John" (Newcastle Journal, August 5th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived).

247. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Bad Blood.. How the scandal developed and Haemophilia factfile" (Newcastle Journal, August 5th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

248. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Bad Blood, Explanation needed (Newcastle Journal, Letters and Opinion, August 5th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

249. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Prisoner was turned into killer-by-proxy"... Linda Miller, Bud Tant story, Arkansas (Newcastle Journal, August 7th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

250. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Blood Controversy.. Experts refute claims over US plasma ... Self-Sufficiency" (Newcastle Journal, August 8th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

251. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

Transfusion gave me HIV and hepatitis C, (Newcastle Journal, August 9th 2000).

252. "Bad Blood campaign article published...

"Boy died in blood scandal, 11 year old killed by AIDS virus" (Newcastle Journal, August 14th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

253. On 14 August 2000 Dr Peter Hamilton responded to Jim and Pete on behalf of Newcastle RVI explaining which patient groups were being treated with recombinant factor in the area. **(WITN1055060)** The repeated use of "at the request of local purchasers" in the letter was infuriating because it suggested that there were multiple exceptions to the usual rule that recombinant was reserved for PUPs and patients under 16 at the 26 February 1998 cut-off date but no such exception could be applied to Pete.

254. This letter also included a Health Service Circular which explained that recombinant Factor VIII treatment cost approximately twice as much as human derived FVIII. The circular also stated that new v CJD risk was the main reason that the Secretary of State decided to make recombinant available to those under 16 and PUPs, while noting that new v CJD risk was both theoretical and unquantifiable.

255. In my view this circular perfectly demonstrates the apathy and indifference with which the Department of Health has treated infected haemophiliacs to date and it shows that cost implications were as was so often the case being put ahead of the safety of vulnerable patients.

256. We continued with our local press work and notably, there was a "Bad Blood" campaign article published....

> "100 patients go to court" (Story about whole blood cases plus the haemophilia hep c waiver, involving Paul Saxon who later assisted me in returning copies of government documents to the Dept of Health in 2006)... Bad Blood Scandal (Newcastle Journal, August 19th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

257. As well as a further article published:

> "Legal aid victory for HIV haemophiliac campaigners" (Chronicle, Journal or Northern Echo, August 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

258. On the 19th August 200, I read a letter in the British Medical Journal titled "Defensive culture of medicine needs to change" about the setting up of a new group of doctors called Action against Medical Accidents (AVMA). It was about providing a better response to victims when things go wrong in the clinical setting. I decided it might be worth contacting them for help and support on Contaminated Blood and that I would write a letter in response. A quote from the AVMA letter read,

> *"Behind each adverse event there is a patient, a doctor, and a doctor-patient relationship. A patient must be told when things have gone wrong. Every effort must be made to minimise the after effects, including financial compensation where necessary. Most patients wish to know in detail what happened and what is being done to reduce the possibility of a recurrence. And members of healthcare teams need mechanisms to come to terms with their fallibility. It is to be hoped that clinical governance will make a difference."*
> *BMJ 2000;321:505*

259. There was then a further "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

> *"Infected blood was bought from Africa. Expert discovered unethical trafficking" (Newcastle Journal, August 28th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived).*

260. Pete wrote to Professor Proctor on 22 September 2000 asking when was recombinant likely to be made available to him. Significant time had elapsed since his first request for this information and he had still not received an answer. **(WITN1055061)** Jim Cousins also provided this letter to the Chief Executive of the RVI offering his support for Pete. **(WITN10550062)**

261. On 27 September 2000 I wrote to Jim Cousins once again expressing my frustration that there had not been a public inquiry on the contaminated blood scandal and no recognition from government that compensation was required for Hepatitis C infection. I repeated my request for a meeting with Alan Milburn to discuss these issues. **(WITN1055063)**

262. Shortly afterward, a further “Bad Blood” campaign article was published...

“Patients put at risk in protest -Two haemophiliacs demand alternative” (treatment) Newcastle Journal, October 6th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

263. On 24th October 2000 my letter responding to AVMA was published in the British Medical Journal. I highlight that haemophiliacs and their families, victims of “the worst medical treatment disaster in the history of the NHS” have been left to dig for the truth largely unsupported and the “wall of silence” we were facing. I then list some facts on the global blood trade and the infection of haemophiliacs with HIV/HCV. It was an important letter and shows what we knew 20 years ago. **(WITN1055064)** I contacted AVMA also hoping they could help me but disappointingly nothing came of this contact.

264. At the same time, a further “Bad Blood” campaign article was published. This was about the Reddie family in New Zealand where the father Ian brought his sons to the UK for a holiday in his native Scotland. The son, a child, had never had factor concentrates before but was infected with HIV in 1980 in Scotland after receiving treatment from Yorkhill hospital for a bleed. Ian came to visit me in Newcastle and I helped him access medical records and give him some background material regarding how his son was infected. He found a lawyer and wrote directly to the company Armour flying to the US to their offices, within a short time the company paid out with a silence clause. The family also registered with the Macfarlane Trust.

“Father’s SOS to North for sick son”... (Reddie case and visit to my home in Newcastle) ... October 24th Hardcopy Archived)

265. As well as:

“Transfusion gave me HIV and hepatitis C”.. New Zealand man infected on holiday (Newcastle Journal, October 24th, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)

266. Shortly afterward, a further "Bad Blood" campaign article was published. This was important in showing what solicitor GRO-A said about the hepatitis waiver

> *"Haemophiliacs misled, claims lawyer" an important article about the hepatitis waiver in the HIV litigation (Newcastle Journal, November 3rd, 2000, Hardcopy Archived)* ***(WITN1055065)***

267. On 6 November 2000 I attended an early Macfarlane Trust Joint Partnership Group Meeting with a variety of Trustees, fellow campaigners and prominent members of the haemophilia community at that time. **(WITN1055066)** This was one of many meetings I attended as the affected Partner representative of this group.

268. On the same date Pete also wrote to Dr Hamilton, Director of the Haemophilia Centre at Newcastle RVI and once again stated his strong preference for recombinant FVIII products citing concerns over the safety of the imported plasma used in commercial products and the donor sources. **(WITN1055067)**

269. From 2000 onwards it is also important to note that we were responsible for generating some of the key media stories in Scotland from the time of Susan Deacon. We would publish a story with the Newcastle Journal, speak to Scottish journalists that would run stories usually a day later using our material but taking quotes from Scottish haemophiliacs in the area. (This can be seen in the wider Haemophilia Action UK Media which I have compiled, it is an ongoing work and currently stands at 134 pages) see **WITN1055005**; I have not had time yet to fully update 2019 or 2020.

270. On the 9th November 2000, in the first year of a new century, comments made by The Minister of State John Denholm deliver familiar lines that I must counteract in my campaign work, see example as follows:-

“Sadly, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, the majority of regularly treated patients with haemophilia were infected with either HIV or hepatitis C before it became possible to remove these viruses from clotting factors made from human plasma” (Denholm)

No effort was made to virally inactivate until AIDS came along. (Grayson)

“Our position continues to be that the clinical case for recommending the use of recombinant clotting factors has not yet been made. Plasma-derived clotting factors have had an excellent safety record since the introduction of viral inactivation in the mid-1980s and there is no evidence that the recombinant product is more effective as a treatment.” (Denholm)

The main issue is not safety or efficacy but funding of recombinant. (Grayson)

“When we came to office, we met the Haemophilia Society and heard its arguments for a special payments scheme for people with haemophilia and hepatitis C, similar to the scheme for HIV. After long and careful consideration, we came to the conclusion that a special payments scheme should not be established” (Denholm)

Circumstances are very similar with HIV and HCV but government isn’t willing to finance such a scheme. (Grayson)

“Government policy remains that compensation or other financial help to patients is paid when the NHS or individuals working in it are at fault.”

Which translates to government won’t pay out unless haemophiliacs take them to court and legal aid funding is getting harder to get. (Grayson)

In relation to an investigation in Scotland

"I do not believe that there is a case on that basis for a similar investigation into circumstances in England." (Denholm)

Don't raise your hopes, we don't intend to investigate anything related to Contaminated Blood (Denholm)

"The events of the 1970s and the 1980s are a complex story. However, all the information is in the public domain, and I do not believe that anyone's interest would be served by a public inquiry" (Denholm).

271. I wrote to Jim Cousins 11 November 2000 and posed 3 questions regarding the HIV Litigation waiver **(WITN1055068)**. These were:

    a. Who decided that a hepatitis undertaking should be included in the 1991 ex-gratia settlement to haemophiliacs infected with contaminated NHS blood products?

    b. What was the reason for the inclusion of this hepatitis undertaking when the settlement was for HIV not hepatitis viruses?

    c. Why did haemophiliacs have to sign the undertaking in order to receive the ex-gratia payment?

    I asked the same years later in my dissertation.

272. This letter was signed by local members of Haemophilia Action UK. I learned the answers to these questions' also years later but at the time no adequate response was received from government.

273. On 16 November 2000 I wrote to Jim Cousins enclosing a letter I had received from a friend who also had a co-infected partner and a document from BPL evidencing product recalls in 1997 due to potential risks of exposing haemophiliacs to v CJD which confirmed my suspicions that haemophiliacs were high risk at that time. **(WITN1055069)** The implications

were discussed with James Meikle of the Guardian who was running an ongoing series of articles on v CJD and we collaborated on a number of these stories.

274. A further MFT Partnership Meeting took place on 23 November 2000 during which I gave a presentation to the Trustees. I was trying to educate people on the contaminated blood perspective of Partners of both living and deceased haemophiliacs. I was also trying to break the misogynistic attitudes of some trustees who failed to appreciate that women were often the primary wage earners in relationships with haemophiliacs. **(WITN1055070)**

275. On 30 November 2000, the Freedom of Information Act became law. I discussed the legislation with Pete, Colette, and GRO-A. We all thought that it was a potentially important step in being able to secure medical records for any inquiry or litigation case. Securing legal aid had previously hindered Pete's pursuit of justice and I thought that it was possible that this legislation may help us overcome the significant evidential burden which was previously associated with the award of legal aid.

276. Our work with local press continued with a further "Bad Blood" campaign article published

> *"The death of a Cummins Inmate from untreated hepatitis and beatings"...Linda Miller/Bud Tant story...(Newcastle Journal, December 5th, 2000, Hardcopy)*

277. As well as:

> *"Lack of funding blamed for crisis. Doctors forced to use US supplies. (Newcastle Journal 2000, Hardcopy Archived)*

278. As previously mentioned, there was also the launch of Haemophilia Action UK 2/2 Campaign (2nd Campaign for a 2nd Injustice) by me as Campaign Co-

ordinator guest writer in Birchgrove Issue 17, 2000. This was focusing on the need to address hepatitis C infection alongside HIV.

279. There was also my article, Forgotten C: The Tale of a Divided Campaign as a guest writer in Birchgrove, Issue 17, 2000 where I talk of the government created division within our community, dividing haemophiliacs by virus.

280. And finally, Blood Trails: The Small Print by Carol Grayson guest writer in Birchgrove, Issue 17 2000; This was researching and tracing back where treatment was sourced.

281. In 2001 there was another focus for haemophiliacs reflected in the media headlines, "Haemophiliacs in v CJD scare" (CNN, Jan 7th, 2001)

282. By now Pete was on a big treatment strike refusing human derived plasma products. He was the first to do so and this was intended to promote the use of Recombinant and highlight safety risks of using paid donor plasma both to donors and recipients. A few others did short treatment strikes, Pete's lasted until his death. Media headlines in 2000 reflected this strike...

> *"Haemophiliacs risk death in blood treatment protest" (Sunday Telegraph, January 11th 2001, Hardcopy Archived)*

283. I wrote to Karin Pappenheim 12 January 2001 requesting permission to attend a meeting which was taking place with Lord Hunt and the Haemophilia Society. I wanted to discuss recombinant products as Pete's treatment strike was ongoing and planned to make the case for wider access to recombinant products. **(WITN1055071)**

284. On 16 January 2001 Dr Laker wrote to Pete asking him and some members of Haemophilia North (name we used before Haemophilia Action UK) to attend a meeting about the use of recombinant factor in Newcastle RVI. We thought that this may lead to Pete finally receiving recombinant treatment. **(WITN1055072)**

285. I released a Haemophilia North Statement on 17 January 2001 following the November 2000 revelations on v CJD. The statement dealt with the newly discovered v CJD exposure risk and the request I had made for the meeting earlier in that week. **(WITN1055073)**

286. On 22 January 2001 Jim Cousins tried to arrange a meeting between myself and Lord Hunt who was Health Minister at the time. **(WITN1055074)**

287. During this year, Colette and I worked together on Blood Brothers documentary. It was a program made by Meridian TV in Colette's local area and she initiated this documentary with Holly Lewis. I acted as a researcher for the program and put the director in touch with my contacts at Lord Mayor Treloar School. Both Pete and his brother, Stephen Longstaff, had attended during different time periods so Pete had significant knowledge on haemophilia treatment at the school.

288. I also wanted the programme to address abuse at the school during the 1970s but once the Haemophilia Society became involved this was quashed due to their connections to someone allegedly implicated. I also put the programme makers in contact with Lord David Owen who could discuss his knowledge about paid blood donors. The programme won the Best Regional Programme of the Year Award 2001.

289. We also ran an article with the Northern Echo:

"Patients in CJD blood anguish" (Northern Echo, January 24th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

290. The Northern Echo had been brilliant in the 1980s with its blood campaign fighting stigma of HIV/AIDS. So our plan was to establish media contacts again and revive the campaign bringing journalists up to date with issues in the present day.

291. Pete's father had been active in this high- profile Northern Echo media campaign and we have many of the old (and now crumbling) press hardcopy

articles archived. I wanted to revisit archival material myself to better understand what had gone wrong. I have done what I can to list articles by heading, some are photocopied clippings kept by Pete and his family with the exact date missing but can be traced back to the hardcopy Northern Echo archives by the Inquiry if required. (I have already submitted scanned copies to the Inquiry). This press campaign was long before the Internet as we know it now and it is worth mentioning the difficulty at that time in reaching a terrified haemophilia community mostly in hiding.

Northern Echo AIDS Campaign articles 1980s
(Carol Grayson Archives)

292. (All Northern Echo, AIDS the fight for justice, Archived Hardcopy Archived)

293. Blood killed tragic pair: Slogan attack on family (Northern Echo, January 14th 1987, Hardcopy Archived)

294. Liberals back cash campaign, haemophiliacs AIDS (Northern Echo, March 2nd 1987, Hardcopy Archived)

295. Factor VII: The lifesaver that turned into a killer (Northern Echo, November 5th 1987, Hardcopy Archived)

296. Pain of father who watched his son die (Northern Echo, November 7th, 1987, Hardcopy Archived)

297. Blood killed tragic pair (Stephen)

298. MP quizzes minister

299. Slogan attack on family, Stephen Caring team shoulders the AIDs burden

300. Mother to start group

301. The figures that miss out cases

302. School issues plans for contraception

303. Disaster victim (Stephen)

304. Virus that turns minds to suicide

305. Carriers feel strain

306. Cash help pledge

307. MP urges AIDs cash

308. Family pleas refused

309. Vital help missing warns doc

310. Compensate the victims warns nurses

311. Apathy rocks first benefit concert

312. Vital blood hit by delay

313. Cash help pledge

314. Cash blow for haemophiliacs... Compensation would open Pandora's box

315. Secret catastrophe... victims terrified of being identified

316. Staff get new guide

317. Campaign goes to Westminster

318. Bid to help tragic victims

319. Health chief's case promise

320. Cause for the Lords

321. Demand for money grows

322. Maggie raise victory hopes

323. Meacher backs campaign

324. Help group faces bankruptcy, AIDS advice cash plea

325. Dad who kept son away "Experts can't convince me"

326. Advice over the phone

327. Safe but not fool proof say medics

328. Scandal of the blood salesmen

329. Suing the government for a ruined life

330. MPs support AIDS victims

331. A victory for compassion

332. MPs flock to support campaign

333. MPs agree to step up pressure

334. Help on way for victims

335. Lords hear fight for justice: North-east death toll rises again

336. Runcie rules on sex fears

337. Branson condom campaign

338. Church's woeful response to AIDs

339. Tragic costs for suffering families

340. People who must not give blood

341. Know the facts

342. Victims that cannot help their plight

343. Infected blood has given AIDS to haemophiliacs: Man who waits as the clock strikes fear

344. Victims life of pain and fear

345. Secrecy of virus table

346. Campaign begins to win cash for AIDS victims: Calamity is now your problem

347. The price we have to pay "Families are torn apart "

348. Campaign wins support and starts debate: Now the Echo begins the public cry for justice

349. Plea for donors

350. Snubbed by schoolmates: Ordeal of Peter and his parents

351. Breakthrough in search for drug: Expert returns with new hope

352. Clubbing together to help save body

353. In brief

354. Fowler to attend meeting

355. Courage to fight for justice

356. Suitcase morals

357. AIDS: Spread shows no sign of slowing

358. Victims families face cash drain

359. Australians study echo report

360. In my view: Bright sparks in gloom

361. Baby safe from AIDS

362. AIDS appeal dashed

363. Chief probes PCs death

364. No insurance threat means no mortgage

365. Government bows to campaigners

366. Echo steps up campaign

367. Nothing yet for victims

368. Grief for AIDS PC

369. MPs lend support to campaign

370. Student session

371. Milk could carry virus

372. Look again plea

373. Students fight for rights

374. Support for AIDS cash battle

375. AIDS test case may open floodgates

376. Killer blood kills boy, 10

377. Sympathy but no compensation: Minister reaffirms policy on victims

378. Battling Jack joins the fight

379. Blood facts roll in

380. Blow in bid for AIDS debate

381. Two to join virus study

382. Liberals back echo call

383. Rape starts AIDs fear

384. Expert named

385. Negligence claim denied

386. Leaflet allay workers' fears

387. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published.

"A public inquiry is right and just" (Newcastle Journal, January 24th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

388. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published....

"Blood Money: Haemophiliacs infected through bad blood transfusions receive compensation in Ireland, while the UK government refuses to hold an inquiry" (Newcastle Journal, January 24th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

389. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"A public inquiry is right and just" (Newcastle Journal, Voice of the north Opinion, January 24th 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

390. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"Blood victims spell out case for inquiry" (Newcastle Journal, January 24th 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

391. Since the start of our campaign in 2000, the national media began to regularly pick up stories from the Newcastle Journal and they were starting to come thick and fast compared to the sluggish and largely dismissive national response referring to the Contaminated Blood scandal as "dead story". These articles and many national stories that we eventually managed to generate are detailed in my wider media archive collection.

392. I largely focus on our regional media campaigns in this statement as that was in any case where many national stories had their roots (and still do to this day). I emphasise this as you will often see especially since 2017 that our old stories and evidence are repeatedly rehashed without reference to the originals and mistaken published as "new evidence" "discovered by new campaigners". This is annoying and an insult to those who worked so hard on the ORIGINAL stories and an insult to the memory of our deceased loved ones who contributed so much to these stories whilst sick and dying.

393. At that time, I often tried to assist young haemophiliacs that were infected as children and did not know the background history. An example of this was an email sent to me on 13th February 2001 from a young man named Andy Evans (long before the existence of Tainted Blood who e-mailed Pete and I, stating:

> *"It was good to see you and Pete yesterday, and thanks so much for going through some of the research you've collected so far. As promised here is my address for the video- (email is titled "World in Action 1975") I know you said you had blank videos but if you'd like me to send one through anyway, just let me know."*

394. On 19th February 2001, Peter's Consultant, Dr Peter Jones calls for a Public Inquiry before giving evidence at the Lindsay Tribunal. He is interviewed in *Inquiry call over infected blood* (BBC, February 19th 2001)

Quote,

> *He said: "I support the call for a public inquiry into how people with haemophilia were infected with HIV and hepatitis C in the course of their NHS treatment.*
>
> *"Those of us with a responsibility for that treatment deeply regret that many of our patients were infected with those blood-borne viruses.*
>
> *"Throughout the campaigns and litigation that followed the HIV epidemic of the 1980s there has, to my knowledge, never been full disclosure of the facts relating to the management and funding of the UK blood and blood product supply.*
>
> *'Serious public concern'*
> *"The public need to have confidence in their blood supply yet there remains serious public concern at how people became infected and the consequences of those infections.*

The article reports,

> *"Of Dr Jones' 105 haemophilia patients at the Royal Victoria Infirmary in Newcastle, 95 became infected with HIV and hepatitis C and 77 of them died."*

395. DOH's response can also be seen in a "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

> *"Health Secretary (Milburn) once backed compensation" (Newcastle Journal, February 20th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)*

396. On 10 March 2001 I once again wrote to Alan Milburn titled "The Risks of the Treatment Outweighed the Benefits." **(WITN1055075)** Following his lack of response to letters sent to him via my MP Jim Cousins I decided I had to write directly. I was asking in the letter for a public inquiry and a response to the recent statement of Dr Peter Jones where he said he was forced to prescribe imported plasma products and held the government responsible. I then set out my understanding of the situation which allowed unsafe factor concentrate products to be imported into the UK.

Separately, I also received a copy of a letter to Bruce George MP from the House of Commons Library which was sent to me by another campaigner

(WITN1055175) and which purported to set out the reasons why compensation would not be paid to haemophiliacs infected with HCV.

397. I recall around this time I was due to participate in a local TV current affairs programme where Milburn was due to appear. I gave my details, questions I wanted to ask and was accepted for the programme. I booked a taxi to take me to the studios when at the last minute I was rung and suddenly dropped (a re-occurring theme in my campaign life). I went to the studios anyway armed with a folder of documents and managed to leap in front of a surprised Milburn thrusting them into his hands as he was about to enter the building.

398. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"HIV, hepatitis- and now you may have CJD" (Newcastle Journal, March 19th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived) **(WITN1055094)**

399. It is important to note at this stage we were just finding out through letters leaked to me (and used in the media) that haemophiliacs had been exposed to v CJD in the 1990s. We didn't receive detailed guidelines, information and advice until 2004 (I am submitting these patient information leaflets to the Inquiry.

400. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

*"Crusading lawyer backs public inquiry on blood" (Newcastle Journal, April 2nd, 2001, Hardcopy Archived) (***WITN1055192***)*

401. On 3 April 2001 Pete and I met fellow campaigners including the Manor House Group, Colette Wintle and her husband at Trafalgar Square for a rally. We walked to No 10 Downing Street with Lord Morris of Manchester where we handed in a large petition signed by many infected haemophiliacs and their families. We demonstrated outside the Department of Health with imitation blood bags. I had procured some empty blood bags from sympathetic nurses at the Newcastle RVI and filled them with Ribena for effect which was quite dramatic. **(WITN1055076)**

402. As part of this rally, I handed in a letter to Prime Minister Tony Blair which had been written by my friend and US campaigner, Linda Tant Miller who was the sister of a HCV Positive Arkansas Prison plasma donor, Bud Tant. She had worked hard to shine a light on the Arkansas prison plasmapheresis programme and alleged safety violations. (See letter dated, March 22nd 2001 **WITN1055077**). Her information regarding her brother was helpful to Pete regarding the US Litigation. This is addressed in a later section of this statement.

403. This was a large, Contaminated Blood rally and one of the earliest of its kind in the UK where infected and affected were public and starting to fight back against discrimination and prejudice. There were haemophiliacs from all over the country involved and it allowed the community to unite in a way which I had not previously seen during my time campaigning. Unfortunately, the Haemophilia Society appeared reluctant to spearhead the rally despite Karin Pappenheim being present. This was disheartening as they were financially and politically, in the best position to influence government policy on contaminated blood issues. I thought their continued weak stance was squandering the opportunity to assist infected haemophiliacs.

404. At around this time we also got hold of an old cardboard box given to us by a fellow haemophiliac which had contained Cutter factor concentrate treatment. The details on the box **(WITN1055198)** helped us trace back treatment given to Newcastle patients to its source in the US with the help of Linda Miller and Kelly Duda and later our US lawyers.

405. After the London demonstration, Pete, Colette and I went to make a complaint about contaminated blood to the Metropolitan Police. We had already tried local police once. We were advised to make complaints to our local police forces again which we duly did in 2002 through coordinated efforts. I detail this in a later section of this statement. They then advised we contact Dyfed Powys, the force responsible for looking at Corporate Manslaughter.

406. "Bad Blood" campaign article published ...

"Victims cry out for blood justice now... Public Inquiry call on infected plasma" (Newcastle Journal, April 4th 2001)

407. Contaminated Blood campaign article published,

"Minister to meet blood campaigner" (Northern Echo, April 21st, 2001 Archived)

408. On May 3rd 2001 I received an e-mail from Maggie Smart at Lord Owen's Office thanking me for my *"comprehensive letter and enclosed papers which Lord Owen has seen on his return from overseas yesterday and will be studying in more detail over the next few days. It is a very helpful summary to bring Lord Owen up to date on the issue"* (Contaminated Blood). The e-mail confirms Lord Owen is to meet Louella Houldcroft at the Newcastle Journal as we suggested for interview but he is unable to join us to meet Lord Hunt of King's Heath. (**WITN1055078**)

409. On May 9 2001 Colette Wintle and I attended a meeting at the Department of Health with Lord Philip Hunt of King's Heath, then Secretary of State for Health. I have this documented in a 2002 Chronology as a 90 minute meeting. During this meeting we outlined some of the background to the Contaminated Blood scandal and submitted documentaries including the 1975 World In Action Documentary showing dangerous sourcing of plasma, research documents and evidence acquired from the 1991 HIV litigation which later featured in my dissertation.

410. The documents handed over included the now infamous Oxford "cheaper than chimps" letter 1982 (**WITN1055191**, pg.30). We also discussed the hepatitis waiver in the HIV litigation, testing haemophiliacs without their knowledge and permission, compensation on a parity with Eire, missing medical records and the government destroying key documents. We left the meeting feeling optimistic that our concerns had been heard and hopeful that compensation would follow.

411. Our cries for a public inquiry, recombinant for all age groups as a matter of urgency, and “compensation on a parity with Eire” based on loss and need were not acted upon at that time by government following our meeting. However, we did get one useful commitment from Lord Hunt in response to a dossier of documents submitted to government from our Journal “Bad Blood” campaign That was to review blood policy documentation on the Contaminated Blood scandal. This took several years and was finally published in 2006 as the (now disgraced) Department of Health, “Self - Sufficiency in Blood and Blood Products Report: 1973 to 1991.”

412. During our Westminster trip, Colette and I also met with my MP Jim Cousins and Jim Dobbin MP who was formerly a microbiologist and virologist. I am aware that Colette engaged in further correspondence with Jim Dobbin who stated he thought there had been a cover-up of information related to contaminated blood products and joined the call for a public inquiry.

413. In May 2001 I was also learning more about the Henan Contaminated Blood scandal in China from the BBC and other news stories published. I could not imagine at that time that I would eventually travel there and meet key activists responsible for breaking this story and fighting for justice for haemophiliacs and others.

“Bad blood spreads AIDS in China” (BBC News, May 30th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

414. In June 2001 Pete and I attended the Haemophilia Society AGM in Solihull. Colette, GRO-A and GRO-A were also in attendance. We tried to raise questions about the HIV Litigation waiver and testing without permission and the seriousness of HCV however we were ignored in workshops and blocked by the CEO Karin Pappenheim. I overheard Karin Pappenheim telling doctors to avoid us and not answer our questions at the AGM.

415. Weber Shandwick, the Haemophilia Society's newly hired public relations company (that had previously represented Tony Blair) also gave a presentation at the AGM regarding the Haemophilia Society's future campaign aims and to detail how the Society planned to step up campaigning. As the Haemophilia Society continued to call for a hardship fund rather than compensation, Colette and I strongly protested this stance and in fact invaded the stage and got hold of the microphone to ensure that our views on the subject and the history of US pharma companies using prison blood were heard, leaving the audience open-mouthed.

416. I made every effort to engage with Weber Shandwick but they seemed more interested in keeping a lid on the Contaminated Blood scandal than highlighting it. They were not interested in hearing campaigners opinions or working with them and finding out what were haemophiliacs' campaign goals and objectives. I found them condescending and they appeared more interested in working on damage limitation for the Haemophilia Society than helping victims of the Contaminated Blood scandal. I understood they were paid around £80,000 a year but what did they achieve?

417. We were ostracised for the duration of the meeting and suffered abuse GRO-D GRO-D. Following our experience, we wrote letters of complaint about our treatment and the Society's efforts to claim credit for the Blood Brothers documentary. The Society responded to my complaint on 19 July 2001 **(WITN1055079)**

418. In 2001 I also contacted Rosemary Daley and Paul Cunningham who were spearheading the contaminated blood campaign in the Republic of Ireland with Raymond Bradley of Malcolmson Law as they had effectively campaigned for compensation based on "loss and need" which was given and paid at court levels although the Eire government did not admit liability. They became very helpful contacts and informed me that Dr Peter Jones would give evidence to the Lindsay Tribunal and provided me with up to date information on the progress of the Lindsay Tribunal.

419. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"Families fury over missing organ scandal" (Hartlepool Mail, July 10th 2001, Hardcopy Archived) The Alder Hay organ retention scandal was now in the news. As a result of our own family concerns over organs of my brother - in -law Stephen retained without expressed permission, we had embarked on a quest to find out if this was the case.

420. We then became part of a national investigative process as part of the Organ Retention scandal in addition to the Contaminated Blood scandal.

421. On 18 July 2001 I wrote to Lord Morris regarding the Haemophilia Society and its failure to represent myself and other like-minded campaigners such as Colette Wintle and GRO-A. I also informed him about the pulping of Lord Owen's documents following his time as Secretary of State for Health. I discussed the rushing of Factor VIII onto the market during the relevant period and Pete's ongoing treatment strike. Finally, I offered to provide any more information that Lord Morris required. **(WITN1055080)**

422. Lord Morris became a regular contact whom I met on numerous occasions and would often ring Colette and I prior to debates and ask for updates on the latest campaign issues.

423. As previously mentioned, on 19 July 2001 I received a response to my complaint made to the Haemophilia Society following the AGM. The Haemophilia Society attempted to clarify their position on compensation and the review undertaken of the Society's HCV campaign. **(WITN1055079)**

424. I received a written response from Lord Hunt on 25 July 2001 following our 9 May 2001 meeting (**WITN1055081**). He explained the government position on product licensing. He repeated earlier government lines regarding our fight for compensation on a parity with Eire which was (incorrectly) that the HCV compensation scheme was set up following evidence of negligence by the Irish Blood Service.

425. On 26 July 2001 I replied to the Haemophilia Society following their response to my complaint. **(WITN1055082)** I explained Haemophilia Action UK's

position regarding compensation. I expressed my concern that haemophiliacs were not consulted on whether to campaign for a hardship fund or compensation. I noted that despite the Haemophilia Society's use of Weber Shandwick and their significant campaign resources, the actions of Haemophilia Action UK with our little office in my living room seemed to have had more impact to date.

426. This seems a relevant time to say we self-funded our entire campaign from our own savings which rapidly depleted. We did not feel comfortable with asking sick and dying haemophiliacs to give us money when many were hard up and struggling to get by. We refused to take money from the pharma companies (as some campaigners did) or the Haemophilia Society as we wanted to keep our independence.

427. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Owen's outrage at failure over blood" (Newcastle Journal, August 2nd 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

428. On 2 August 2001 the Journal interviewed Lord David Owen at my request. I put journalist, Louella Holdcroft in contact with Lord Owen and helped research this article as I had done with previous campaign articles. **(WITN1055083)** I was very grateful for Lord Owen's support and assistance throughout this period and to the present day. This Journal article was something of a trigger for the Contaminated Blood campaign and the Owen self-sufficiency argument to be picked up by national media and given the full attention it deserved which had largely been missing since the end of the HIV campaign in 1991.

429. Here I pay credit once again to GRO-A, Manor House Group, Birchgrove (the only campaign groups that existed back then) and Colette Wintle as an independent campaigner who alongside ourselves tried so hard to get media attention in the 1990s but at that time articles on hepatitis C were still few and far between. This all changed in 2000 with the Newcastle Journal Bad Blood campaign which became a hub for haemophiliacs across

the UK for “breaking news” stories that they could then follow-up contacting media in their own areas to run similar articles.

430. “Bad Blood” campaign article published...

“Our battle goes on, say casualties of bad blood” (Newcastle Journal, August 2nd, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

431. On 4 August 2001, I also wrote to the Haemophilia Society expressing my frustration at their lack of active involvement in the program. **(WITN1055084)**

432. The Haemophilia Society replied to my letter on 11 August 2001 congratulating me for my work on BBC 4 Radio “Face the Facts” in which Lord Owen appears at our request and remarking that it was very well presented and trying once again to clarify the Society position on any HCV hardship fund, particularly in relation to means testing. **(WITN1055085)**

Haemophiliac HIV tragedy 'needless' (BBC News August 3rd 2001)

Owen said,

"There is no doubt we should have been made self-sufficient, and had we been made self-sufficient, a lot less people would be suffering from these viruses and illnesses now.

"I decided that if we invested enough, we could become self-sufficient so our blood would come only from British sources, and we felt we would then be able to be more confident that it would not have contaminated blood in it."

"There was resistance at the Department of Health at the time to putting in the money.

"I think some people felt this was an unproven danger, that we were putting money in without knowing what the viruses were, but then prevention is everything in health."

433. At this time, we were also raising issues in the media over how the Haemophilia Society was funded from government and pharmaceutical companies and potential conflict of interest:

"Bad Blood" campaign article released...

"Probe call at blood charity: Haemophiliacs' anger over Society's links to drug firms" (Newcastle Journal, August 24th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived).

434. Campaigners were not happy at how the Haemophilia Society was campaigning either… see "Bad Blood" campaign article released...

"Haemophilia Society faces revolt from Sufferers: Record which shames a nation" (Newcastle Journal, August 24th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

435. "Bad Blood" campaign article released...

"Questions must be resolved" (Newcastle Journal, August 24th, 2001)

436. "Bad Blood" campaign article released...

"Pressure rising over bad blood" (Labour peer tells Blair Inquiry into scandal is crucial (Newcastle Journal, August 31st, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

437. "Bad Blood" campaign article released....

"Labour peer calls for blood inquiry" (Newcastle Journal, September 7th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived) Lord Morris of Manchester (Minister for Disabled Person) speaks out and backs our campaign.

438. “Bad Blood” campaign article released...

> “Tainted Blood: Why an Inquiry is a must” (Newcastle Journal, Opinion, September 3rd, 2001, Archived)

439. I attended a meeting in London between the Haemophilia Society, myself, Colette, GRO-A, Bill Wright, Olly Carruthers and Alan Burgess on 11th September 2001. We all had concerns that the Haemophilia Society was not properly engaging with or supporting campaigners on contaminated blood issues. It had taken some time and considerable effort to get the Haemophilia Society to agree to this meeting. The campaigners present were wholly dissatisfied with the Haemophilia Society’s pursuit of a hardship fund instead of a public inquiry and compensation on a parity with Eire.

440. The meeting came to an abrupt end through one of the biggest incidents in recent history as we learned that a plane had hit the Twin Towers and a terrorist attack was taking place. So, some issues were not fully discussed due to the circumstances which was very frustrating but safety issues came first as there was concerns Canary Wharf and London would be attacked next.

441. As we could not change our train tickets, we were stuck for several hours in an Australian themed pub watching the horrific events unfold and due to security concerns in London we were very glad to eventually leave the capital. I was also worried for haemophiliacs attending the meeting as they can sometimes have stress bleeds and this was a very stressful day all round.

442. I wrote to Lord Morris regarding self-sufficiency shortly after the Lord Owen interview in the Journal and received a response on 12 November 2001. The letter looked at the Department of Health’s failure to achieve self-sufficiency but also argued that it would not have prevented mass HCV infections due to the lack of viral inactivation techniques prior to 1985. They had completely missed the point… perhaps intentionally. **(WITN1055086)**

443. I responded to this on 14 November 2001 explaining why self- sufficiency would have lowered the incidence of HCV in the haemophilia community because of volunteer donor populations lower incidence of HCV when compared with renumerated persons who give blood. I also restated the argument that given the known safety concerns regarding transfusion hepatitis, factor VIII products should never have been put onto the market and imported into the UK prior to adequate viral inactivation techniques becoming available. I requested a meeting with the APPG on Haemophilia so that I could present my arguments more clearly.

444. In mid-November Colette and I met Brian Cotter MP who agreed that a parliamentary group would be formed to campaign for a public inquiry on behalf of infected haemophiliacs and their families. The membership included myself, Colette, Brian Cotter, my MP Jim Cousins, Lord Morris and several other MPs who had constituents affected by the disaster.

445. On 30 November 2001 I wrote to Jim Cousins to thank him for participating in a small parliamentary campaign group as other campaigns beyond Haemophilia Action UK, Manor House Group and Birchgrove were beginning to appear at this time. I also tried to highlight new information which had emerged at that stage regarding the sources of US plasma products.

446. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Worst ever NHS tragedy" (Newcastle Journal, December 5th, 2001, Hardcopy Archived)

447. During 2001, Pete and I representing Haemophilia Action UK participated in interviews for a documentary series called "Red Gold" from PBS. It was based on the Douglas Starr book "Blood, an Epic History of Medicine and Commerce."

448. A "Bad Blood" campaign article was published on 7 January 2002 dealing with Haemophilia Action UK's dismay at the Haemophilia Society's recent

announcement that they would support the use of paid plasma donors as it risked causing shortages of FVIII products. In my view recombinant should have been implemented for all haemophiliacs by this stage and the prospect of paying plasma donors would have represented an enormous backwards step for the safety of haemophiliacs.

449. On January 18th 2002, I wrote to Professor Arie Zuckerman who had accompanied the 1975 World in Action film crew to the US to visit plasma centres. I requested his support to help us campaign.

450. On 25th January 2002 I receive a letter from Professor Arie Zuckerman saying he wasn't able to help which was a huge disappointment. (WITN1055087)

451. On 22 February 2002 I wrote a very detailed 7 page letter to Yvette Cooper in her new capacity as Health Minister introducing myself and my contaminated blood campaign aims. **(WITN1055088)** I sought a meeting to explain this further to create a positive working relationship with the new Health Minister.

452. On 24 February 2002 Pete wrote to the Haemophilia Society Trustees asking for them to discuss the issue of renumerated donors at the next Haemophilia Society meeting. He was furious that the Haemophilia Society were contemplating this despite WHO advice to the contrary and having seen and heard from various international campaigners and medical journals, the lack of regulations regarding renumerated blood donors abroad.

453. On 12 March 2002, a debate regarding Hepatitis C infected haemophiliacs took place in the House of Lords. Colette and I were in regular contact with Lord Morris "Alf" in the build-up to this as he was keen to be brought fully up to date in his knowledge of the issues which were important to us as campaigners. He often contacted us for our help prior to a debate in the House of Lords and used a lot of our material to inform parliament.

454. On 30 March 2002 I wrote to Karin Pappenheim at the Haemophilia Society to express my concerns about their support for paid donors. I explained what I knew about international plasma collection and ongoing safety violations across the globe. This argument against paid donors was only strengthened by the availability of recombinant products for an ever-growing number of patients.

455. On the 1st April 2002, I received contact details for 3 US experts that might help us with evidence they were Tom Drees, Dr Don Francis and Charles Kozak, lawyer for Dr Frank Putnam. Charles who worked for Leif Cabraser Heimann Bernstein (LCHB, a law firm based in San Francisco became one of our US lawyers. The provided depositions for legal cases.

456. In April and May 2002 Haemophilia Action UK were raising issues over v CJD and potential infection from one patient to another via medical instruments. Prions were much more difficult to destroy than the HIV and hepatitis viruses so we questioned whether single use, disposable instruments might need to be used. At some point a decision was made to put haemophiliacs at the end of the day for surgery and keep certain instruments (endoscope) to be used only in those already exposed to v CJD.

457. I received a request from Jim Cousins for suggested parliamentary questions on the contaminated blood issue so on 7 May 2002 I put these in writing to a parliamentary secretary. **(WITN1055089)** I often did this sort of work to aid our campaigning.

458. On May 15th 2002, I met Yvette Cooper with fellow campaigners. Friend and fellow campaigner Ollie Carruthers agreed to take the minutes as we knew government does not generally minute meetings with campaigners, Charles Lister Senior Civil Servant was present along with MP Sylvia Heal and my friend GRO-A alongside his MP Paul Goggins. It was at this meeting that I discussed Arkansas Prison, stating that I knew Yvette Cooper had worked on the Clinton campaign and perhaps she could help us on approach Clinton on the plasma programme. She said if we could prove UK

haemophiliacs had had batch numbers linked to the prison government would investigate. (**WITN1055193**). I was to remind her of this later many times in writing when we proved batch number via US lawyers and she did nothing nor referred us to anyone else who would take this on.

459. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Inquiry plea to minister Yvette Cooper" (Newcastle Journal May 15th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

460. On 20th May 2002, MP Brian Cotter who contributed to the Haemophilia Campaign group of MPs asks a question on the supposed 10 year rule referring to the pulping of Lord Owen's documents and get a parliamentary reply which is sent to me.

461. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Agonising wait for treatment, recombinant" (Newcastle Journal, July 5th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived). By then we had been fighting since 1995 for Pete to be given Recombinant.

462. On 3rd August 2002 Pete and I took part in a BBC radio programme, Face The Facts. We spent a day with a researcher explaining the history of contaminated blood and providing evidence to support the arguments which I had been making for years. At the time I wrote,

> *"On 3rd August 2002 at 12 .30 lunchtime Radio 4 broadcast "Face The Facts" which looked at the case of haemophiliacs infected with multiple viruses, hepatitis C, hepatitis B, HIV, and recently exposed to v CJD through NHS blood products. It discussed what is termed in the House Of Commons and Lords as "the worst medical treatment disaster in the history of the NHS" and the failure of the Government to hold a public inquiry despite overwhelming evidence that much of this contamination could have been prevented."*

463. I produced an Overview Timeline document to help educate journalist which was also used to assist GRO-A when I accompanied to his barristers chambers in Liverpool to help provide evidence for his hepatitis C case. **(WITN1055093)**

464. An opinion was published in the BMJ, Vol 325, August 12th 2002 Peter Wilmshurst, Consultant Cardiologist, Royal Shrewsbury Hospital Shrewsbury … "The GMC is too lenient!" This refers to throwing out another "informed consent case" issues around ethics and failing to obtain informed consent from patients participating in research.

Quote,

"I intend to ask the police to investigate other cases that the GMC has said were insufficiently serious to warrant disciplinary proceedings"

But from our experience the police weren't much use.

465. Between 23 and 26 August 2002 I took part in a Birchgrove North weekend where I provided a presentation on the landscape of the contaminated blood campaign with a view to educating the younger members of the infected blood community so that they might start campaigning themselves. **(WITN1055090)**

466. This kind of work with the haemophilia community was something I was very enthusiastic about and I always tried to do as much as I could. In the early days of campaigning such as this period, disseminating information was much more challenging than it is now because every day use of the internet was not the norm (when we did use it, it was dial up and slow) and it was not possible to share information with a wide audience over mediums such as social media. Instead, we had these presentations at community weekends and print media such as the Haemophilia Society Bulletin and Macfarlane Trust Newsletter to get the word out.

467. Birchgrove had by now officially asked me to become their Campaign Co-ordinator and although I was pleased to be asked, I thought the practicalities would be an issue as they were keen for me to travel and attend more of their meetings. At that time Pete's health was deteriorating significantly with hepatitis C related liver problems. My mother in-law Alice had ovarian cancer so I was often caring for Pete and his mum at the same time and managing Pete's bleeding without human factor concentrates. Also, I was bringing up Pete's son and as I was already travelling up and down to London for demonstrations and Macfarlane Trust meetings I did not feel I could commit to anything thing further at that time. I explained I would do all I could to assist the haemophilia community campaigning from home and supporting others via phone and e-mail and through our "Bad Blood" campaign.

468. At this time, we were increasing our article interviews particularly with the Guardian and Private Eye and I have quite a collection of these articles.

469. Pete and I were also working with other campaigners to step out of anonymity and do interviews themselves as we were starting to break the terrible stigma that had existed for so long towards haemophiliacs with HIV and hepatitis viruses.

470. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Plan for using US blood sparks new fear" (Newcastle Journal via Free Republic, August 8th, 2002)

471. "Bad Blood" campaign article published..

"Criminal probe into bad blood considered" (Newcastle Journal via Free Republic, Aug 14th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

472. In August 2002, I established contact with the Hartlepool Mail in the town where I was born and we began a campaign collaboration on Contaminated Blood, they also began to publish articles,

"Hopes for Inquiry into Blood Scandal" (Hartlepool Mail, August 15th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

473. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"A market in blood" (Newcastle Journal, Opinion, August 17th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

474. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"Plan for using US blood sparks new fear" (Newcastle Journal, August 17th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

475. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published....

"Former health minister calls for Inquiry" (Newcastle Journal, August 20th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

476. I was also raising safety concerns over West Nile Virus as you always have to be on the alert for the next potential danger.

"Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"Virus 'can spread by blood transfusions' West Nile Virus" (Newcastle Journal, August 20th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

477. On 5th September 2002, the Lindsay Tribunal Report is published…

Report of the Tribunal of Inquiry into the Infection with HIV and Hepatitis C of Persons with Haemophilia and Related Matters (Dept of Health, Eire, Sept 5th 2002). I received a hardcopy from the Irish Haemophilia Society.

478. This was important in providing a comparison of treatment, care and financial support, looking at what happened in Eire and what wasn't happening in the UK. Also, UK doctors had given evidence at the Lindsay

Tribunal which we believed would be useful at some point (and in fact is being referred to now at the Inquiry)

479. On December 3rd 2002, Dyfed-Powys Police visit our home to discuss the Contaminated Blood case one of the police is Detective Chief Superintendent J E Lewis.

480. On December 10th I receive information from DCS Lewis requested by myself detailing the offences considered by the Crown Prosecution Service. (**WITN1055091)**

481. I understand from speaking to Assistant of Operation Resolve in 2021 that after my submitting evidence that was meant to be a starting point for a police investigation, no further investigation was ever carried out to his knowledge. So, it appears the offences that were considered were very unlikely to proceed given no one else appears to have been interviewed or evidence collected to put together a case.

482. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"When blood and money circulate" (Newcastle Journal, December 20th 2002, Hardcopy, Archived)

At this time, Pete and I were investigating "conflict of interest" and ethical issues over finances between the plasma companies, medical profession and the Haemophilia Society. We continued to call for a ban on the use of paid donors. This became more problematic with v CJD as we could no longer use our own UK plasma due to the risk.

483. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Peril of paid donors" (Newcastle Journal, Voice of the North, December 20th, 2002, Hardcopy Archived)

484. On 18 January 2003 I wrote to Hazel Blears MP and Lord Hunt. Hazel Blears was new to her role at the Department of Health and I tried to introduce myself and the contaminated blood campaign to each new minister as they arrived. **(WITN1055092)** In this letter I discussed my dismay at the UK government's decision to purchase Life Resources Incorporated which usd renumerated blood 'donors' and had historical issues with poor blood and blood product safety. I also discussed v CJD and its catastrophic impact on the goal of self-sufficiency in blood products for the UK.

485. WHO had made the dangers of paid blood donors plain in 1974 and 1975 so I was insensed that the UK was ignoring this and once again putting the haemophilia community at risk of viral infection with unknown viruses. The section of the community at risk included Pete as even at this stage, recombinant FVIII was unavailable to him. To my mind, the difference between UK whole blood transfusion services where paid donors were not permitted, and the absolute lack of regulation of paid donors for human albumin derived products was irreconcilable. Pete was subjected to a second -class service. During campaigning I repeatedly flagged up the past failure to invest in BPL (**CBLA0000989**) which had significantly contributed over the years to inadequate home services.

486. On the subject of a public inquiry, I once again queried the government line that all of the documents were in the public domain and therefore there was nothing to be gained from an Inquiry. This was demonstrably false. Lord Owen had informed me that his personal office files had been pulped and I had collected a variety of government and UKHCDO documents from the 1970s onwards. These did not appear to have been publicly disseminated by anyone except myself and my ability to push them to a very wide audience was again limited.

487. At the end of the letter, I made Haemophilia Action UK's campaign goals clear to Ms Blears:

(a) A full and open public inquiry into the contamination of haemophiliacs with blood borne viruses

(b) Recombinant for all haemophiliacs

(c) A worldwide ban on the use of paid donors for blood products

(d) Financial recompense on a parity with Eire

488. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

> *"Silence over secret killer, patients kept in the dark over disease. Calls for a public inquiry intensify after new revelations over haemophiliacs" (Newcastle Journal, January 20th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)*

489. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

> *"A breakdown of trust" (Newcastle Journal, January 20th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)*

490. Its important to mention at this point Pete and I were again highlighting testing without permission for hepatitis C and "informed consent" with the national newspapers. This is reflected in this Guardian article,

> *"Haemophiliacs duped into tests" (Guardian, January 21st 2003)*

491. On the 21st January 2003, I sent a brief 15 page Chronological Overview of some of the main facts we had discovered at that time to assist the lawyers working on the case of my campaign colleague GRO-A who was trying to take his hepatitis C case to court. I would accompany him to meetings with his legal team and barrister and try to educate them on Contaminated Blood. This piece of work was prepared a few months earlier for journalists working on a BBC Radio Programme "Face the Facts" which was transmitted on August 3rd 2002. It is an important reminder of what I had researched and discovered at that time and was titled as follows:

"Haemophilia Action UK: Hepatitis C Historical Overview (Copyright Carol Grayson) **(WITN1055093)**

492. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Whitehall launches probe in blood row" (Newcastle Journal, January 24th 2003, Archived)

493. There was also a treatment announcement regarding recombinant, Patient groups welcome haemophilia treatment announcement from government (Haemophilia Society Press Release, February 12th 2003, Hardcopy Archived)

494. On 18 February 2003 Dr John Hanley, Director of the Freeman Hospital Haemophilia Centre wrote to Dr Claire Bradford in her capacity as Director of Public Health for Newcastle NHS Primary Care Trust. **NOT RELEVANT** He was seeking to treat Pete with Recombinant FVIII products which Pete had been campaigning on since 1995. The PCT Management Team replied the same day stating that plasma derived FVIII was available and that it was as effective as recombinant, he did not fit the criteria for recombinant and that he was currently not having plasma derived FVIII and was aware of the consequence of his decision. **NOT RELEVANT**

495. In my view this letter perfectly demonstrates that costs implications were being put ahead of patient safety when it came to recombinant treatment. I feel that as a co-infected patient, Pete was written off by the health service as someone entirely beyond saving. I have repeatedly said that human derived FVIII may be as effective as recombinant, but it cannot possibly be as safe given the human derived element and the inherent risk of contaminants in the human plasma. These may be viruses, prions or something else and we simply do not know whether heat treatment would effectively remove them from blood products.

496. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"CJD doc jets off" (Newcastle Journal, March 9th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)

Dr Harash Narang with whom we had regular contact on v CJD was being ostracised here but welcome in the US. He claimed to have developed a urine test here but felt government did not want a test for v CJD. (My understanding from our conversations was that he related this to past failings over cow feed and the mutation of BSE to v CJD and the financial threat to the beef industry if people started testing positive.) There was also the ongoing threat from donors with v CJD to the blood supply.

497. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Lawyer allegedly posted cannabis" (Newcastle Journal article via Google Groups, March 18th 2003, Archived)

Our then lawyer posted unwanted cannabis to our home address resulting in us making a complaint to the police. We were by that time also concerned about misuse of legal funds and the fact that although our solicitor had legal aid funding for our case he asked if Pete and I (who were on state benefits could pay his train fair to meet our QC).

498. It was a hugely stressful time with a very sick husband and with the solicitor GRO-D representing us in our legal case in the US. I had found lawyers in San Francisco LCHB that came recommended by contacts abroad. I was hoping to take a case against the US plasma companies for Pete and this solicitor was representing us in whom we had lost trust and who was behaving in a very strange and unethical matter.

499. During this time, I recall getting regular communication from a barrister who claimed to have been duped by this same solicitor. He wanted us to help him and I tried my best but he was clearly very distressed and agitated and in the end I had to tell his wife I couldn't take his shouting anymore. I was close to breaking point myself.

500. After a long investigation with the Solicitors Regulatory Authority, he was eventually struck off and after Pete died I received a small amount a few hundred pounds compensation for stress.

501. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published,

"GMC U-turn in blood tests row" (Newcastle Journal, April 14th 2003, Archived).
This was the period when haemophiliacs were filing complaints to the General Medical Council. At first they did not appear interested in investigating testing for HIV/HCV without informed consent but then changed their minds.

502. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published...

"Fight goes to court" (Newcastle Journal, May 30th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived) At this time Pete was taking his fight for Recombinant to the High Court challenging the age policy of roll-out of treatment and the post-code lottery.

503. On 18th February 2003, I wrote to Tim Cox- Brown at the General Medical Council (GMC) regarding Dr Hamilton, RVI, Newcastle detailing our concerns. It's important to point out that the doctors got to see everything we wrote and bizarrely, we got to see nothing of their responses except for a precis of whatever was challenged. Arguing blind against the replies was almost impossible and weighted heavily against the patient. I would like to say that we got on fine with Dr Hamilton, we were however extremely confused by what we were finding out about the way in which Pete was tested for HCV and information was imparted on CJD exposure.

504. This was followed by a further letter on July 18th 2003, I write to Tim Cox-Brown at the General Medical Council as part of the ongoing complaint regarding the doctors treating Pete. This letter is helpful in demonstrating what we knew at the time and what was being ignored.

Our complete correspondence with the GMC regarding this complaint can be found at WITN3365014_001 from pages 80 through to 122.

505. "Contaminated Blood" campaign article published ...

"Court review agreed: Judge grants legal aid over blood products" (Newcastle Journal, July 18th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)

506. Pete and I participated in the You and Yours programme (BBC Radio 4, July 21st 2003) (Man with Haemophilia wins first stage of fight to obtain synthetic blood). We have the transcript of the programme where we discuss why Pete is fighting for Recombinant.

507. "Bad Blood" campaign article published.

"Inquiry into HIV blood cash trail" (Newcastle Journal, July 28th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)

508. On September 19th 2003, I write to Michael Connarty at the APPG for Haemophilia (WITN1055095)

509. On September 21st 2003, I write a detailed letter to Baronness Andrew in relation to comments made in a Hansard debate (WITN1055096)

510. In October Professor Mannuci writes the following article, *"AIDS, hepatitis and Haemophilia in the 1980s: memoirs from an insider"* (Manucci) (Journal of thrombosis and haemostasis October 3rd 2003, Wiley Online Library). I make contact with him and he invites me to respond to his article which I do. I have since learnt that Mannuci was using a group of patients that were younger when infected with hepatitis C which can affect outcome of a research study as they appear to show less symptoms than those infected at an older age. It appears that this could have led to an overly optimistic analysis of the long -term impact of hepatitis C. You would need a scientific opinion to properly evaluate this study.

511. “Bad Blood” campaign article published,

> *“Police called in bad blood battle” (Newcastle Journal, October 18th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)* **(WITN1055097)**
>
> This marked the start of our complaint to the police which is detailed in a separate section.

512. Despite the best efforts of our legal team at McKeags Newcastle on the and our QC Stephen Grime on the Recombinant case, Pete loses his Judicial Review Case against his local health authority for Recombinant in the High Court. The judge accepts Pete’s argument regarding why he wants the safe treatment and his right to refuse human factor concentrates but rules against Pete. He states that each regional health authority can chose how it spend its budget and prioritises funds and explains if our case won it would open up the doors for cases way beyond haemophilia.

513. “Bad Blood” campaign article published,

> *“Bad blood patient loses case: Treatment claim fails” (Newcastle Journal, December 9th 2003, Hardcopy Archived)*

514. AIDs virus victim loses NHS High Court battle (Hartlepool Mail, December 9th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived)

515. On 7 September 2003 The Times published an article titled

“Blood Risk for Haemophiliacs Covered Up” **(WITN1055098)** Haemophilia Action UK are credited for the discovery of documents related to an HCV monitoring project undertaken by UKHCDO between 1974 and 1979 which linked incidents of hepatitis to specific brands of blood clotting agent. These documents were used to fight for better financial assistance in both England and Scotland and widely used by other campaigners as evidence that a governmental cover up had taken place.

516. On 7 September 2003 I also wrote to Dr Hay about the possibility of him helping me find documentation from the 1980s which Dr Craske was collating about suspected hepatitis infected batches of concentrate. **(WITN1055099)** I thought information about batch numbers if it was available was a fantastic way of adding to the wealth of evidence that doctors knew the risks of these products long before patients were informed of those risks. Determining and tracing batch numbers were also a key piece of the puzzle when it came to prospects of success in the US Litigation.

517. On 14 September 2003 the Department of Health responded to a letter I had sent to Jim Cousins MP regarding the issue of doctors testing haemophiliacs' blood without permission. I was informed that the GMC had launched an investigation into the issue and this was ongoing. I was also informed that guidance had been put in place to deal with blood spillages in patients who had been exposed to v CJD. This followed a terrible experience I had with Pete in late 2002 after a vein burst in his foot in which my carpets had to be destroyed by men in biohazard suits. **(WITN1055100)** I highlighted that whilst there were safety guidelines for blood spillages for staff in hospitals, these did not extend to partners/carers of haemophiliacs.

518. I wrote to Baroness Andrews on 21 September 2003 seeking clarification on a statement she made in the House of Lords that HCV testing was not available until 1991. **(WITN1055101)** I had uncovered evidence that this was not the case and haemophiliacs had been tested for HCV prior to this date and without their consent or knowledge.

519. By then I had a list given to me by Panorama of when tests were introduced into other European countries for comparison. I also wrote about the lack of informed consent of haemophiliacs who were treated with hazardous FVIII products despite doctors being aware of those risks, and my view that there was no public inquiry due to a cover up having taken place.

520. On 17 October 2003 Jim Cousins wrote on my behalf requesting a Meeting with Malcolm Chisholm MSP in his capacity as Minister for Health and

Community Care so I could discuss the information I had found and which had been referenced in the Times article with him...

"Blood risk for haemophiliacs 'covered up'" (Sunday Times, Scotland, September 7th, 2003, Hardcopy Archived) and

"NHS knew of lethal blood for nine years" (Scotland on Sunday, September 7th 2003, Hardcopy Archived).

521. The material was being used by Scottish campaigners seeking better financial support so I thought it would be useful to explain the live issues which had prompted their renewed campaign and present him with whatever additional material might help his understanding.

522. It is important to say, we were working closely with haemophiliacs in Scotland and Wales. We would break stories in the Journal and as we had good contact with journalists across the border with Scotland and sometimes Wales. They would run a similar story usually the day after using our evidence and comments from haemophiliacs local to the area such as in Edinburgh or Cardiff. Unfortunately it was very difficult to find campaigners in Northern Ireland at that time. I think they were fewer in numbers and didn't seem to be much in the public eye.

523. I received a reply from Malcolm Chisholm MSP on 22 October 2003. **(WITN1055102)** He thought that the new evidence I had discovered some months earlier was not in fact new generally speaking and noted the existence of contemporaneous medical journals which acknowledged the dangers of pooled blood products. If one takes the view that in fact this evidence was not new at all, it only serves to demonstrate that haemophiliac's concerns and arguments, were being roundly ignored at least by the Scottish Government, although this mirrored my experience with UK government too..

524. Malcolm Chisholm wrote to me offering to pay for photocopies of articles I had mentioned so was clearly interested in the content. What I did not know

at that time was the discussions going on between John Reid Health and Malcolm Chisholm about the material I was finding and putting into the public domain which was clearing giving them much to think about. The setting up of a financial scheme must have seemed a better option than haemophiliacs going back to court.

525. In November 2003 I attended a demonstration at Westminster with my friend and fellow campaigner Colette Wintle.

526. Jim Cousins contacted me in relation to the demonstration and I replied in a letter dated 22nd November 2003. **(WITN1055103)** I discussed the dangers of US prison plasma in the blood supply and the inaction of the Haemophilia Society on this issue.

527. In early 2004 I discussed the prison donor issue with Lord Alf Morris of Manchester and he sent a letter to Melanie Johnson MP at the Department of Health citing my concerns. On 9 February 2004, the Department of Health replied. **(WITN1055104)** Melanie Johnson MP stated that NBTS and BPL never used plasma from US Prisoners. (Again a statement of distraction away from addressing imported blood products.) While this may have been true, I did not think that the government could simply absolve itself from any responsibility for donor sourcing of commercial products when its predecessor allowed them to be licensed for import into the UK. Melanie Johnson also repeated the line that a public inquiry was not useful as all the documents were in the public domain.

528. On 5 February 2004 a House of Lords debate took place regarding compensation for infected haemophiliacs and Lord Warner sought to distinguish UK cases from those in Ireland. He falsely claimed (as had Melanie Johnson earlier) that the Eire settlement was made on a liability admitted basis following a full public inquiry, the Lindsay Review. This was a line of misinformation that was to be repeated many times.

529. On 16 February 2004 I wrote to Lord Warner about this. **(WITN1055105)** As far as I understood the situation, his statement was simply incorrect. Colette

and I contacted the Irish Haemophilia Society and Raymond Bradley of Malcolmson Law who had been involved with the Finlay Inquiry and the Lindsay Review to confirm what was the truth.

530. I received a reply from Malcolmson Law on 17 February 2004 confirming that:

(a) The non-statutory Hepatitis C Compensation Tribunal predated any public inquiry investigation

(b) The statutory Hepatitis C Compensation Tribunal predated, by almost two years, the establishment of the Lindsay Tribunal to investigate the circumstances of infection of people with Haemophilia with HIV and/or Hepatitis C.

(c) The commitment of the Irish Government to reverse the 1991 HIV Compensation Settlement occurred in advance of the commencement of evidence before the Lindsay Tribunal. Also the necessary legislation was enacted prior to the delivery of the Lindsay Tribunal Report.

(d) At no juncture did the Irish Government, in relation to any claim by a person with Haemophilia before the Irish Courts, accepted liability, i.e. filed or delivered a Defence admitting responsibility. **(WITN1055106)**

531. This information was confirmed to me by Anne McGrane at the Irish Department of Health and Children in a letter to me dated 26 February 2004. **(WITN1055107)**

532. On the 18th February 2004 Moira Protani solicitor writes to Peter Stephens CEO Macfarlane Trust in response to his e-mail messages which he may still have? She discusses Trust deeds and how beneficiaries are assessed, trustee payments and proposed constitutional changes. I am sent a copy. I had raised issues regarding the alleged illegality of adding Skipton Fund onto Macfarlane Trust at one point which had been proposed as part of Constitutional changes. After I challenged this, the opinion was that this

could not happen legally. They had to be kept separate which is what happened.

533. At this point there is discussion on primary beneficiaries in sickness (infected haemophiliacs) that are in financial need but little consideration for bereaved partners (former carers to the primary beneficiary predominately but not exclusively female) that may themselves be suffering ill health after years of taking on a carer's role and in significant financial need. This is where the assessment process goes horribly wrong as unlike the primary beneficiary, bereaved partners receiving benefits for ill health are means tested when assessed.

534. On 23 February 2004 I sent a petition to the European Parliament regarding discrimination and human rights abuses associated with the contaminated blood scandal. **(WITN1055108)** The petition raised multiple issues including the deliberate withholding of information that haemophiliacs may have been exposed to v CJD and further difficulties which I had campaigned on. We wanted the European Parliament to support calls for a full public inquiry and proper support and haemophilia treatment on a parity with Eire.

535. "Bad Blood" campaign article published....

"Row over 'insult' to blood victims.".. This article compared our UK financial schemes for haemophiliacs and families with Eire. (Newcastle Journal, March 1st 2004, Hardcopy Archived) ***(WITN1055109)***

This article with Pete and I concerned the abysmally low payments offered to infected haemophiliacs by the new HCV support scheme which looked likely to be announced very shortly. I contrasted the payments anticipated in the UK with those made in Eire which highlighted the vast disparity of the schemes.

536. On the same day I also sent a letter to various MPs and Lords explaining my issue with the current level of financial assistance offered and arguing that misinformation on the financial recompense available in Eire had played a part in the paltry offer being made to UK haemophiliacs. I also stated that

we were considering action in the European Court of Human Rights. **(WITN1055110)** The misinformation was the totally misleading claim that Eire had accepted liability which it definitely hadn't as we were to soon confirm.

537. On 14 March 2004 I emailed Jim Cousins MP to ask how to make an official complaint about the false statements made by Melanie Johnson MP and Lord Warner on the subject of the Republic of Ireland's contaminated blood compensation scheme. I also requested a meeting with John Reid MP so that I could ask him to correct the record on these incorrect and highly damaging statements. **(WITN1055111)**

538. On 15 March 2004 I collated the statements of Melanie Johnson MP and Lord Warner and the letters I had received from the Irish Department for Health and Children and Malcolmson Law which contradicted those statements. I wrote a letter to Jim Cousins MP requesting that he forward the evidence on to the Parliamentary Ombudsman. **(WITN1055112)**

539. On 8 May 2004 I wrote to Earl Howe who had previously provided assistance to Colette, explaining that the government had neither apologised nor corrected the misinformation on the Republic of Ireland's Hepatitis C Compensation Scheme despite the clear evidence I had presented to them. **(WITN1055113)** I also wrote to Malcolm Chisolm MP on this date pointing out these inaccuracies once again as they seemed to be being repeated and affirmed by the government. I asked for a correction and a public apology for what I regarded as cynical and blatant disregard for the truth on this issue.

540. On 1 June 2004 Melanie Johnson replied to Lord Morris of Manchester on this subject and repeated the falsehood that the Irish Government set up their Hepatitis C compensation scheme following evidence of negligence by the Irish Blood Transfusion Service. **(WITN1055114)** According to Melanie Johnson this had been corroborated by the Irish Department of Health and Children. I was confused by this statement as it directly contradicted the correspondence which I had received from the same department. I had

produced my letter from the Irish Department of Health and Children to Melanie Johnson and despite this was being told to simply rely upon her word.

541. Ms Johnson also said that the UK did not at that time receive blood from prison donors. I considered the answer to be a distraction and avoidance comment away from my question on the use of IMPORTED factor concentrates which we had then established DID use prison donors such as those in Arkansas State Penitentiary and Louisiana State Penitentiary along with others. On 10 June 2004 I received my own letter from Mr Gutowski Head of Blood Policy which mirrored much of what Melanie Johnson had said. **(WITN1055115)**

542. At this time an article went out in Scotland which featured Pete. He was very keen that others should learn from his death and was prepared to donate his organs for research but stressing that he would do this by giving his expressed consent. Pete wanted also to differentiate between the past taking of organs without informed consent (as in the case of his brother Stephen) and doing so with consent. The article was titled,

> *"Blood patients plan their own post mortems: Haemophiliacs fear v CJD will not be diagnosed. (5th September 2004)*

543. On 7th September 2004, Haemophilia Action UK also did a write-up of a demonstration we supported at the Scottish parliament published in Birchgrove magazine,

> *"Mad Cows and Conferences" v CJD in the news (October 2004 issue 13).*

Some campaigners daubed the new building in water soluble red paint in protest at the deaths of so many haemophiliacs through Contaminated Blood and the failure to hold a public inquiry which resulted in their arrest.

544. On 13 September 2004 I emailed the Haemophilia Society to introduce myself to Graham Whitehead the new CEO. I informed him about

Haemophilia Action UK and our campaign objectives. I also asked the Society to start campaigning for a full public inquiry and told him about ongoing attempts to bring litigation regarding v CJD contamination. **(WITN1055116)** This was also published in Birchgrove magazine,

> *"Mad Cows and Conferences" v CJD in the news (October 2004 issue 13).*

Haemophilia Action UK also did a write-up of a protest we supported at the Scottish parliament dated Some campaigners daubed the new building in red paint at the deaths of so many haemophiliacs through Contaminated Blood and failure to hold a public inquiry and were arrested.

545. September 2004 was very important regarding patient notification regarding v CJD as the government began to send out official letters and guidelines informing haemophiliacs they could contact their haemophilia centre if they wished to know if they had been exposed to v CJD thus giving them the choice.

546. I had been expecting this for some time and it was in response to lengthy and very public pressure from Haemophilia Action UK campaign with James Meikle of the Guardian that the government had agreed to a look-back study...

> *"Patients to be told of blood risk" (Guardian, Sept 10th 2004, Hardcopy Archived) and CJD risk letters go to 6,000 patients (Guardian, September 22nd 2004, Hardcopy Archived).*

547. It turned out that Pete had had either 11 or 12 exposures depending on whether you read the notes or official letter as there appeared to be a discrepancy as to the exact number of exposures.

548. A fellow campaigner's response on being told of exposure to v CJD is summed up well by "Richard" whose letter to John Reid dated, 22nd September 2004 is published alongside our articles also in Birchgrove,

"Mad Cows and Conferences" v CJD in the news (October 2004 issue 13).

549. In October 2004 I wrote to Richard Freas Food and Drug Administration (America) to warn the US of my concerns that British students studying in the US (that could be carrying v CJD) were selling their blood there to help pay their way through college. I learnt this from my friend's son who to my dismay was doing exactly that and wrote of his experience anonymously for me to share with the FDA. At their next meeting it was raised and as a result the US changed their blood collection policy to exclude British and other Europeans from selling their blood in the US. **(WITN1055117)**

UK woman concerned mad cow in US blood (United Press International, October 13th 2004, Hardcopy, Archived)

550. In 2004 Colette and I were in contact with the late Patsy Calton, Shadow Health, Lib Dem MP who called for a Public Inquiry and you can see some of the facts I gave her during a phone briefing for her speech on the need for a Public Inquiry at the then Party conference (again in "Mad Cows and Conferences" v CJD in the news (October 2004 issue 13). She was a good and caring woman who sadly died GRO-A. (There is now an "outstanding woman" award in her name)

551. Patsy Calton listened and campaigned for haemophiliacs. Liberal Democrats were quite good with us on the whole, Charles Kennedy MP stood up for us as did Jenny Willets MP and Simon Hughes MP who promised a public inquiry if Lib Dems won the election, all the above I had contact with during Westminster protests or by phone or letter.

552. On 2 November 2004 I wrote to Lord Morris of Manchester to provide an update on campaigning progress. Pete's health was deteriorating as a result of HIV at this time so while I was still very involved in the campaign, my own personal circumstances were making it much more difficult than when Pete was in better health. Pete's illness also made my campaigning more urgent and made me more determined to succeed on these issues so that Pete could see justice done and the truth be told to the public. **(WITN1055121)**

553. I received a reply from the European Parliament's Committee on Petitions on 14 October 2004. **(WITN1055118)** The issues raised in the petition were admissible and I was told that the European Commission would be asked to state its views on the points raised in the petition.

554. Around this time I was phoned by a member of the Manor House Group to inform me a group of patients had gone to meet with Dr Stephens over missing hospital records. I understand from the conversation he was trying to assist them and was distressed at the circumstances of their infection. Soon after he turned up for work and then went missing, his leaving work was caught on video and widely publicised on TV. He was later found dead in a cave, alleged suicide,

"Love letters from beyond the grave"

Dr Richard Stephens Suicide (Daily Mail, December 26th, 2004, Hardcopy Archived).

555. In December 2004, the US litigation that Pete had initiated through US lawyers LCHB was in the news again.

"Bad Blood, UK Haemophilia Litigation in US" (American Lawyer, December 2004, Hardcopy Archived

556. In 2005 Pete's health was deteriorating rapidly. By the time he came to be assessed for a liver transplant it was too late physically and mentally. Having recently lost his mother from ovarian cancer and he was suffering from severe depression and suicidal in mood. Alice had been a massive support to Pete and to myself over the years and she was his last connection to his father and brother.

557. We continued to campaign to highlight the use of imported US prison plasma despite Pete's health as we were finding out more each day through our America lawyers.

558. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Blood victims 'are ignored': Anger at awareness drive" (Newcastle Journal, March 19th 2005, Hardcopy archived).

559. Pete had for some time attended St Oswald's Hospice as a day patient and was happy there, as the staff put it, he was the life and soul of the party, popular with staff and patients. This is a testament to the excellent care he received there. Ironically he almost didn't go as his first day he was due to attend he refused to get into the taxi and I had to spend almost an hour getting him to rethink his decision.

560. I recall one of our 3 cats was very sick at this time and took a turn for the worse whilst Pete was at day care. I booked our lovely vet Mrs Miller to come out as I knew nothing further could be done. I phoned Pete who rushed from the hospice to say good-bye and in his usual practical way, turned to me and said "this will help prepare you for me going". I felt like clobbering him! Ironically when Pete became an inpatient a local cat came into his room through the door to the garden which was open and hardly left his side up to his death.

561. On 30 March 2005 I wrote to Sister Julie Voles in the Newcastle RVI and discussed once again, the need for recombinant for all patients including Pete. My husband was still refusing to take human derived FVIII treatment, but we could occasionally secure recombinant from friends in the haemophilia community who would send Pete treatment they were receiving for themselves. This sometimes meant a trip to Scotland to collect supplies in the event of a severe bleed. The hospice helpfully permitted me to treat Pete with these products which provided some relief for his bleeds. **(WITN1055120)**

562. I had for years cared for Pete at home myself but that came to an end when he fell and broke his hip and as we were in a first floor flat he couldn't make the stairs anymore. He said to me "don't bother getting a stairlift" inside the

flat, (we had one already in the communal hallway) "as it will mess up the new wallpaper and I won't be coming back." He had insisted the whole place was redecorated so I wouldn't have to worry for a few years when he wasn't here. He continued to do interviews in the hospice not letting his imminent death come in the way of a good story to help others.

563. On 31 March 2005 I heard back from the European parliament, a Notice to Members was sent to Member States from the Committee on Petitions. **(WITN1055122)** This provided a summary of my petition and noted that the Commission was sensitive to the anxiety of infected haemophiliacs but found that the level of financial assistance or compensation was a matter for individual members states and was not within the EU's competence.

564. On 14 April I received a letter from Lord Patrick Jenkin of Roding following his meeting with Sir Nigel Crisp **(WITN1055123)** We had been working together on missing records and to try to find out what still existed so we could try to save what we could in the event of a Public Inquiry. What we saved was different to the documents I later returned in 2006, which I will discuss later.

565. Lord Jenkin explained that papers relating to blood products policy exist in the Public Record Office but initially it was not clear which of these records would be relevant to the contaminated blood issue and further work needed to be undertaken. Perhaps more importantly he also stated that when compensation for HIV was paid to haemophiliacs, most of the relevant files were scrapped (pertaining to HIV litigation discovery documents that were exchanged with lawyers.) However it was clear that some key tranches of documents were still in existence though not public and we got government to commit to not destroying any further documents related to Blood Policy, Contaminated Blood issues.

566. In the same letter he went on to say "at that time, Hepatitis C had not been identified as another potential risk." I knew at the time that this was incorrect, and the risks of HCV were known by clinicians long before haemophiliac

patients became aware of them. My current knowledge on this issue strongly reinforces that belief.

567. Shortly after this, Pete had to be transferred from the hospice to the Freeman Hospital Liver Unit for tests expecting to return to the hospice after a short time. Whilst there Pete complained of pains in his stomach area that were different to anything he had experienced before. I pushed the staff to scan/x -ray and when shown the results saw to my horror his intestines had all swelled up. Pete now had c Difficile a hospital acquired infection in addition to the opportunistic infections because of HIV infection and HCV related liver problems. It was the final straw.

568. Knowing Pete's remarkable resilience part of me still hope he would come home once his hip was fixed and indeed that was the plan detailed in his medical records which I saw later. I was mostly living at the hospice by then, just going home to feed our son, (my stepson) and the remaining cat and for a shower. However Pete also insisted I continue to photocopy documents to send to government and wanted to discuss every campaign detail.

569. I had gone home overnight and had a deeply disturbing nightmare. I tried to continue as he wanted and went to the library to do a few pages of photocopying when he phoned to tell me he was dying and had been told he had only hours to live, had signed a "Do Not Resuscitate form" and to get there quickly.

570. He insisted on trying to get back to the hospice but being a Saturday there was difficulty in organizing an ambulance. We were told he would likely die in transit. He had by then lost his swallow reflex, his mouth was very dry and I could only moisten his lips as he was not allowed to drink. We were both terrified and trying not to show it to each other. We watched the clock wondering how long we had left.

571. He told me I was the best wife in the world, how much he loved me and to talk to him about our travels together which I did until the ambulance arrived just before 4pm. Our best laid plans for a peaceful death in hospital did not

come to fruition. We were half -way down the hospital corridor when Pete's arms shot out in front of him clawing at the air and I saw a fountain of fluid erupt from his lungs into the oxygen mask. Knowing as a nurse that he was drowning in his own fluids, I looked at the ambulance men who nodded and I ripped the mask off so he would die quicker. I will never forget the absolute terror on his face just before his eyes rolled back in his head and he thrashed around for a few minutes with people staring in horror. We got his back to his room where his hospital room where he died.

572. I was very grateful for the support of Colette Wintle during this extremely traumatic period. She wrote a moving tribute to her friend Pete. Pete's death appeared in several newspapers. I gave an interview just days after his death to local media that had supported us thanking everyone for their care and kindness.

573. At that time it became important to have his death registered correctly as Stephen's death from AIDS had incredibly been labelled as "natural causes". On registering Pete's death, a chance conversation with the person registering the death and my discussion on how Pete had died and our campaign for justice prompted her to inform me that there must be an inquest where there had been litigation.

574. Headlines in the 3 local papers we campaigned with reflected on his life and death.

"HIV infected blood victim loses his battle for life" (Hartlepool Mail, April 19th 2005)

Bad Blood campaign article published....
"Peter's fighting on beyond his death" (Newcastle Journal via Free Library April 19th 2005, Hardcopy)

"Bad Blood" campaign article published...
"Brave to his dying day: Campaigning haemophiliac loses fight for life" Newcastle Journal, April 2005, Hardcopy Archived)

and

"Courageous campaigner loses his fight for life" (Northern Echo, April, 20th, 2005, Hardcopy)

"Bad Blood" campaign article published...
"Friends' tributes to Peter" (Newcastle Journal, April 23rd, 2005, Hardcopy Archived

and

"A tribute from US haemophiliacs"... The Community Spiritual: (COTT memorial to Pete, May, 2005, Archived)

575. At the funeral not only was Pete cremated but I received the remains of Stephen's missing organs in a small white box which had been taken without the family's knowledge and permission and they were cremated together.

576. Pete's mother Alice had recalled that when she went to say goodbye to Stephen after his death she was not allowed to touch him. She remembered being surprised that his hair looked very odd and went to straighten it in its usual style and kiss him good-bye but was pulled away. We now know (but she didn't know then) that his brain had already been removed.

577. When registering Pete's death, I learnt through a chance conversation with an administrator at the Civic Centre that there must be an inquest due to the fact Pete had been involved in litigation. This was new to me and no one had mentioned it, so I had another campaign ahead to ensure widows/widowers knew about this and got deaths registered correctly.

578. On 10 May 2005 I wrote to Mr Abel at the GMC with details of our campaign and what I had discovered so far. This letter runs to 10 pages and is a useful summary of what we had achieved and what our goals were at that time.

579. I was also still dealing with the SRA investigation into my lawyer and having to answer letters there too.

580. On 10 May 2005 I received a response from the Department of Health regarding various Freedom of Information requests which I had made. **(WITN1055124)** The requests were of varying degrees of success, but it was at this stage I managed to acquire Dr Craske's Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of Factor VIII and Factor IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom. These are particularly important documents and have been widely used by various campaigners since, to demonstrate that clinicians knew the dangers of non-A non-B Hepatitis well before they were advising patients of that risk.

581. On 2 June 2005 I wrote to Dr Laker at Newcastle RVI **(WITN1055125)** regarding Pete's death and the ongoing litigation. I requested treatment records, asked about the sourcing of haemophilia products in the 70s and 80s, also questions about testing without permission and discussed my shock at the findings in the Craske studies I had recently obtained.

582. On 3 June 2005 I wrote to Dr Hay at the UKHCDO **(WITN1055126)** and asked him to provide all of the papers related to the Haemophilia Centre Directors' Working Party and also records from regional haemophilia centres regarding what treatments they purchased through the 70s and 80s.

583. In September 2005 I started University on an European Union funded place commencing an MA in Gender, Culture and Development at Sunderland University. Initially I was offered a part- time course but persuaded my tutor Alka Kurian to let me study full-time. I promised her if she gave me a chance I would not disappoint her. Thankfully she did.

584. I recall I was terrified struggling even with the registration process online when I went to enrol as Pete was the techy one sorting me online at home. Fortunately a kind Chinese student helped me register and my neighbour Sue gave me a crash course in computer basics. I wept after the first day

thinking I was the only one not understanding the lecture, only to discover later, no one else had either. I was also wondering how I would type a dissertation on one finger.

585. To avoid an empty home, I enrolled on every module going to fill in time even though I could only be marked on the selected modules. (The other students thought I was nuts.) To me it was also free education which I embraced. I was very well supported by both lecturers and fellow students and took to cooking meals for some of the young ones away from home, some from abroad which also kept me busy.

586. Bad Blood campaign article published...

> *"Inmates of US jails were paid to donate blood to patients: Peter was given infected blood from prisoners" (Evening Chronicle, November 10th 2005, Hardcopy Archived)*

587. Hartlepool Mail published…

> *"Coroner's Verdict is welcomed by widow" (Hartlepool Mail, November 23rd, 2005, Hardcopy Archived)*

588. On 23 November 2005 I emailed the Department of Health regarding the Department of Health Review into blood policy documents of the 1970s and 80s which the Department of Health started in around 2002. **(WITN1055127)** I understood that this had been completed and wanted to see the results of the review which was started as a direct result of the work of Pete and I on the Bad Blood Campaign with the Newcastle Journal.

589. This email was also the first time I could openly state that it was verified that Pete had received blood products which used plasma sourced from Arkansas Prison. Previously the US Litigation had required that I kept that information confidential. As I had learned about the Arkansas Prison Plasmapheresis programme in 2002 this was not a particularly shocking revelation.

590. I received a response to this letter on 19 December 2005. **(WITN1055128)** In this response the Department of Health said there was no evidence that imported blood products carried a greater risk of transmitting hepatitis than those made in the UK. This statement is in total contrast to what government officials have said in private where for example Diana Walford has written of the greater risk from US plasma **(WITN1055191, pg.16)**. The risks of using paid donors is something which has been in the public domain for decades and was highlighted by Richard Titmus, Dr J Garrot -Allen, Professor Zuckermann to name but a few and in the 1975 World In Action documentary. Paid donors were inherently riskier than volunteer donors because of the high higher risk that paid donors would lie on screening questionnaires.

591. The email also states that hepatitis C screening could not have been introduced before 1991 which is incorrect. Hepatitis C testing was available from 1989 onwards. This is a short email which contains two lies from the Department of Health. In my view it is endemic of the campaign of misinformation put out by various government sources up until the beginning of this Inquiry.

592. I was so frustrated by this Department of Health response that I forwarded it to the Haemophilia Society and asked them to make a press release and demand an apology for this blatant misinformation. I also responded to the Department of Health evidencing why their statement about safety of commercial blood products was plainly wrong.

593. The Self-Sufficiency Report could reveal some answers or leave me asking even more questions. Article published,

> *"Health report to reopen controversy on infected blood: Widow is to learn how husband got killer transfusion" (Evening Chronicle, December 22nd, 2005, Hardcopy Archived)*

594. On 14 January 2006 I contacted Blackett Hart and Pratt, who had taken over from Pete's solicitors in the HIV Litigation to find out whether they had retained any documentation related to this case. On 7 February I received a response which stated they did but the order of Mr Justice Ognall prevented me from accessing them without BHP obtaining a court order.

595. After discussion with Paul Saxon, solicitor we agreed to return them to the Treasury Solicitor and for me to request access to them thereafter. I formally instructed him to do so. (I had already accessed some of these documents years ago when Pete and I sought permission to look at them and make some copies with our then solicitor GRO-D. I recall at that time there were 69 boxes but some of these were personal litigation files as opposed to generic evidence so were covered by a confidentiality agreement)

596. On the same day I did a BBC News interview with Scottish campaigner GRO-A GRO-A.

597. On 9th February 2006, Lord Morris asked the following question to parliament:

> *9 Feb 2006 : Column WA119*
>
> *HIV: Contaminated Blood Products*
>
> *Lord Morris of Manchester asked Her Majesty's Government:*
>
> > *What representations they have received from Ms Carol Grayson concerning the death of her husband, a haemophilia patient, from HIV infection by contaminated National Health Service blood donors at Arkansas State Penitentiary; and what response they propose to make to these representations. [HL3584]*
>
> *The Minister of State, Department of Health (Lord Warner): We have received several recent communications from Ms Carol Grayson about the import of plasma from the United States. We will be responding shortly. I will insure that a copy of the letter from Ms Grayson dated 14 January is sent to my noble friend.*

598. On 19 February 2006, the Archer Inquiry was announced. I thought this had the potential to put an end to my Contaminated Blood campaigning for good and finally discover the truth for the long-suffering and oft ignored haemophilia community. An inquiry was one of the things I was seeking in the 90s so to finally have this come to fruition was exciting and I was hopeful that justice would be done after so many years. My involvement with that Inquiry will be detailed in a later section of this statement.

599. On 27 February 2006 the Department of Health published the Report on Self Sufficiency in blood products which would become the subject of my MA dissertation. I was provided a copy as it was my work with the Journal on the **"**Bad Blood**"** Campaign which led to the publication of the report. I have discussed the content **of** my dissertation previously in this statement.

600. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Blood transfusions probe a whitewash- widow" (Newcastle Journal, Feb 28th 2006, Hardcopy archived)

601. I had made enquiries earlier about whether Pete's old solicitors Deas, Mallen, Souter in the HIV litigation had retained the records after I learned that the Department of Health had destroyed theirs. The solicitor who assisted me was Paul Saxon of Blackett, Pratt and Hart. This firm that had taken over had kept the records and after discussion and on my instructions forwarded them to the Department of Health **(WITN1055129)**. In March 2006 Jim Cousins MP made enquiries with Patricia Hewitt, Secretary of State for Health about seeing all the 1991 HIV Litigation documents at the Department of Health.

602. I was very frustrated by the fact that the Department of Health had shredded their records and it had taken this long to find copies. I also had concerns that the Department of Health would move to destroy these records when they were provided by Pete's old solicitors. I had already viewed and photocopied some documents on an earlier visit to the office with a former solicitor but knew there were some I had not yet seen hence my desire to

examine these documents before any more could be destroyed.. I had attempted to find an independent and neutral body to house them but to no avail we had to return them to the DOH, once they became aware we still had them.

603. An article was published titled,

> *"Copies of lost 'blood row' papers found" about the discovery of the documents. (Guardian, March 21st 2006)*

604. On 2nd/3rd May 2006 the petition Colette and I had filed to the European Parliament was heard.... N° Petition 389/2004 (PE 372.002 FdR 610311)

605. The regular collaborations I had done with Private Eye for years continued and increased.

606. On 7 September 2006 Jim Cousins sent a letter to Michael Connarty MP following my own correspondence with both politicians on these contaminated blood issues. Jim noted that 'we must identify the causes of co-infection that affect haemophiliacs.'

607. On the 20th September 2006 Michael Connarty writes asking my MP to consider taking over the Chair of the APPG for Haemophilia as he is about to resign… He states, *"it is obvious that you have an active and engaged constituent on the issue of contamination and infection by blood products, I on the other hand do not."* ***(WITN1055130)*** It appears to be at this stage that the APPG is hijacked and whole blood brought on board. There is no discussion with haemophiliacs regarding the changes which are being made.

608. In November 2006 I received an urgent invitation to travel to China for World AIDS Day on 1st December to assist lawyers there working on the Henan blood scandal invited by Wan Yanhai, AIDS activist at the Aizhi advocacy group in Beijing. I flew out within days with a suitcase full of health education leaflets to be translated into Mandarin.

609. I was greeted with the news my host was arrested and spent the next couple of days working to get him freed. This was reported in the Australian and the Guardian. During that time I learnt some haemophiliacs that had spoken out about their infection with HIV and hepatitis C were detained.

610. Wan was freed on condition our conference where I was keynote speaker was cancelled. Within a short time of arriving I was told to be ready at 5am next morning as I was going to be flown to Shanghai with David one of the workers. We managed to meet lawyers and campaigners in small groups in a park and in Mcdonalds where we might not be noticed and exchanged information there.

611. On World AIDS Day we ran a street stall back in Beijing but the police kept moving us on. Finally through translation I offered free condoms to police if they left us alone. They accepted providing we moved round a corner off the main street. It was hard to keep our stall discreet however as there was an icy cold wind from the Gobi desert which blew our AIDS leaflets all down the street where interested passers by picked them up. So we delivered health education after all.

612. My tutor had agreed an extension to give me more time to collate evidence) and collect in the Questionnaires I had devised. My research also focused on the ethics of the Nuremberg Code. Years earlier I had visited Auschwitz to learn about the medical experiments as we had our own holocaust, as coined by US lawyers... the "Haemophilia Holocaust".

613. In 2007 we finally got an inquiry set up with the help of Lord Morris who worked to bring in Lord Archer who was assisted by Lord Turnberg and Judith Willets with Vijay Mehan as inquiry secretary. The Inquiry had a very low budget. There was a lot of hard work and good will but it had no legal clout. Unfortunately Lord Turnberg had to pull out due to the tragic death of his son.

614. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Contaminated blood inquiry is announced: Investigation planned into treatment disaster" (Newcastle Journal, February 20th, 2007, Hardcopy Archived)

615. "Bad Blood" article published...

"A public health disaster: A North MP last night demanded health chiefs open their records to an inquiry into the use of contaminated blood in the NHS" (Newcastle Journal, February 21st 2007, Hardcopy)

616. Article published,

Probe into deaths of patients exposed to HIV (Hartlepool Mail, March 28th, 2007)

617. Article published,

"Blood widow is to testify" Archer (Chronicle, April 18th 2007)

618. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Blood case same as US syphilis scandal" (Newcastle Journal, April 19th 2007) This was comparing the Contaminated Blood scandal to the Tuskegee syphilis scandal in the US and looking at the ethics of both cases.

619. Article published,
"Blood Inquiry hears testimony from relatives" (Northern Echo, April 19th 2007)

620. After the dissertation was complete and submitted, I was became actively involved in making a documentary with BBC "Newsnight" working with Sue Watts (Presenter) and Mags Gavan (Independent Documentary Maker).

621. The Newsnight piece took several months to complete and was transmitted to coincide with the launch of Archer Inquiry in April 2007. As part of this programme we revisited the 1975 World in Action documentary, looked at the history of Contaminated Blood and as well as interviewing infected haemophiliacs and partners. We put out documents such as the 1975 Dr J Garrot Allen letter, Oxford Rizza and Bloom Cheaper than Chimps letter (which I was asked to show to the late Haydn Lewis so he could comment on the content as it was related to a haematologist that had treated him in Wales) and also the Dr Spence Galbraith documents.

622. Dr Spence Galbraith was instrumental in setting up the Public Health Laboratory Service which studied among other things the emergence and spread of infectious diseases. Unfortunately, he was too frail to be interviewed but was fully compos mentis and we had several phone calls where he gave me permission to use his 1983 documents for the programme. Dr Galbraith was happy and relieved that his advice to remove US factor concentrates off the shelves due to risk of AIDS written on May 9th 1983 would finally be heard. He sent me a letter and his original copies and dedicated a copy of his book on John Snow and the Broad Street Pump to me. This was a book about the discovery of the source of a cholera epidemic in London.

623. During one of these calls Dr Galbraith asked me to help him "sue Sir Joseph Smith" who he blamed for blood policy at that time and failing to withdraw the US factor concentrates. Galbraith expressed his anger at Smith and in a letter to me talks of giving Smith "a little shock" He alleged Smith received research funding from the plasma companies. I was unable to verify whether this was the case or not. **(WITN1055133)**

624. I was the official researcher for the Newsnight documentary **(WITN3289168)** and was offered a fee. I declined to accept this but instead asked Newsnight to donate what I would have been given to an Aizhi the NGO in China that I had visited which helped haemophiliacs there that were infected with HIV/HCV. Dr Wan Yanhai acknowledge receipt of the cheque. The

programme was later nominated for a Royal Television Society award for best Newsnight programme of the year.

625. I recall being annoyed when my name was "accidently" left off the credits. I complained and was told this would be rectified when the BBC World version was transmitted. Mags Gavan rang me to tell me about the nomination, she was angry I had not been told, given all my research and evidence which went into making the programme.

626. On 21 May 2007 I emailed the Department of Health because Yvette Cooper promised in 2004 to investigate contaminated blood issues if I was able to provide batch number information linking commercial blood products imported into the UK to US prison blood programmes. The US litigation allowed me to do for the first time. This was many years ago and still there had been no action on this issue.

627. The Department of Health responded on 21 May 2007. While it was accepted that I was able to trace batch numbers back to their original source, it stated that during the 70s and 80s, the Department was not responsible for the purchase of blood products and did not hold information related to them. However a government department was responsible for issuing product licences from 1973 for importation and confirmed to me there was no comprehensive risk assessment prior to importation.

628. In my view this was one in a long line of attempts by the Department of Health to move the goalposts for the haemophilia community and prevent them from getting justice for the harm caused to them. The lack of centralised NHS contracts was in my view, no excuse for failing to properly investigate these issues. The regional purchasing structure no longer existed so it could not be held to account. The fact that structural change had occurred was no excuse for the Department's failure to take responsibility for what happened.

629. There was a huge amount of media publicity at the time of Archer and I am mentioning these 2 articles in particular as they were rehashed in articles

recently from 2017 onwards as if the evidence was "newly discovered" by new campaigners during the time of this Infected Blood Inquiry which is completely untrue. This has happened so often with my evidence that is often unreferenced. These are just 2 examples....

"Government knew of HIV risk from imported blood" (Guardian, May 25th 2007, Hardcopy Archived) and

"AIDS blood risk" (known in 1983) (Express, May 25th, 2007)"

630. The reason I get so upset about this is that it distorts the Timeline of who knew what and when and does the haemophilia campaign no justice. Changed dates simply aids those that harmed haemophiliacs allowing them to get away with saying how could they have seen documents if newly found. A cynic might say this was a ply to intentionally harm our campaign and block justice.

631. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Bad blood risk advice ignored: Haemophiliacs condemned to death" (Newcastle Journal, May 26th, 2007 Hardcopy Archived"

These are further articles that have been widely rehashed....

"Infection risk of imported blood 'known in the 70s'" (Guardian, May 26th 2007, Hardcopy Archived)

And

"Whitehall accused of cover-up over infected blood imports" (Telegraph, 26th May 2007, Hardcopy Archived)

632. On 18 June 2007 I sent a letter to President Bill Clinton regarding the Arkansas Prison Plasma Programme as he was governor of Arkansas while it was operation. I wanted to draw his attention to the Archer Inquiry and the evidence which I had given. I also informed him that US plasma had reached

the UK in the form of blood products and the US Litigation and the batch number tracing exercise that we undertook proved that Pete was infected with blood products using Arkansas Prison as their plasma source. **(WITN1055131)**

633. The Arkansas Prison Plasma programme had well documented problems which were highlighted by Kelly Duda's documentary. I had learned more about them through my contact with Linda Tant Miller whose brother, Bud Tant was an Arkansas Prison donor. I also raised the issues which China was dealing with in Henan with HIV as I has started helping with their campaigning efforts. In addition I highlighted Garrot Allen's views on the use of paid plasma donors in 1975 which were highly relevant in terms of showing the health risks to both donor and recipient.

634. On 17 June 2007 I emailed the Archer Inquiry about the evidence of GRO-D GRO-D as it was inaccurate and misleading. (Though GRO-D did assist with inquiring about the disappearance of government documents.) The Government never officially admitted legal liability in any litigation, nor in the establishment of the Macfarlane or Skipton ex-gratia payment schemes. These were ex-gratia schemes and, were no-liability. To me, it felt as if this was the government trying to rewrite the history of the disaster and fed into my feeling that there was an attempt to cover it up coming from both the Department of Health and the pharmaceutical companies. **(WITN1055132)**

635. On 20 June 2007 I emailed the Archer Inquiry and Department of Health asking whether the Department of Health intended to investigate the sourcing of plasma from US prisons which went on to make commercial blood products for sale to the UK market as nothing had happened following the Department of Health's 8 June 2007 response.

636. My dissertation had also been marked at this stage so I was able to publicly disclose its content and I informed the Department of Health that the Haemophilia Society would be publishing it very shortly. (The reality was that another decade went by before this actually happened.) Lord Owen who has

been very supportive of my campaigning also incorporated it into his evidence to the Archer Inquiry.

637. In July, another key article was published highlighting how government documents were destroyed. I was relentless in my pursuit of information on this issue.

HIV blood disaster papers "were pulped" (Telegraph, July 12th, 2007)

638. During this year I collaborated with US journalist Mara Leveritt on a key article looking at the blood trade focusing on Arkansas State Penitentiary. The end result was...

"Bloody Awful: How Money and Politics Contaminated Arkansas's Prison Plasma Programme! (Arkansas Times, August 16th 2007)

639. On 8 December 2007 I emailed the Archer Inquiry and Jim Cousins regarding Lord Warner's statements on the Lindsay Tribunal and financial recompense in Eire. These inaccuracies I have detailed above had never been properly addressed, nor had there been any apology for this allegedly deliberate misinformation which I consider had a large part to play in the lack of progress on getting a Public Inquiry prior to Archer taking place. The lies told about Ireland also blocked Archer's recommendation of compensation on a parity with Eire that echoed my own initiated way back in the mid - 1990s. **(WITN1055134)**

640. Around 2008 I had a teaching slot on Leeds University MA in Activism and Social Change set up by Dr Stuart Hodkinson who I had met through other campaigning. I was brought in to motivate students teaching how to combine activism and academia using the Contaminated Blood scandal. It was therapeutic for me (in dealing with my Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) to be able to speak freely without censorship, abuse or being blocked in addition to assisting student learning.

641. I was included in the acknowledgements in the ACME 8 (3) Journal January 2009 where Dr Hodkinson wrote,

"Special thanks go to our friends and comrades Kufi Mawuli Ku and Carol Grayson who have provided great support and advice in this venture" referring to the MA in Activism and Social Change.

642. However even that was not without punishment. The DWP somehow got wind of this and assumed I was being paid and threatened to stop my benefits. I went to the office explained they were wrong and why I was doing this. I told them I was not paid and received only my train fair which was allowed. In the end I was so angry I threw the amount of the fair on their desk which I took out of my Christmas present money and told them to leave me alone. The staff told me I couldn't give them money, no -one had ever done that before and they didn't have a procedure for acceptance. I left it anyway, the episode was an affront to my dignity and upsetting when I was trying to do something positive. The security guards looked somewhat nervous but I reassured them they weren't needed. Several months later my doorbell rang and a DWP woman introduced herself and said she had been sent to apologise and return my train fair.

643. On 2 March 2008 I emailed the Department of Health regarding breaches of the Nuremburg Code with haemophiliacs being subjected to unethical studies/experimentation. I also raised the issue of US prisoners being deliberately infected with hepatitis in sanctioned experiments such as those which were documented to have taken place in Arkansas State Penitentiary where some of Pete's blood products were sourced. **(WITN1055135)** I had repeatedly sent questions to the UK government since I became aware of the link between imported commercial blood products and Arkansas State Penitentiary but never received any direct answers.

644. I followed this email up with another citing more evidence on 3 March 2008. **(WITN1055136)** as I discovered an article in the British Medical Journal regarding prisoner experimentation in the USA and contacted the author.

645. The Department of Health responded on 5 March 2008. They failed to directly address the question I had posed and noted that I had contacted the Department of Health on several occasions on this subject and they could not add anything further to their responses. **(WITN1055137)** The observation that I had repeatedly asked about this is amusing because I would not have had to repeat myself if a comprehensive response was received at any stage. It felt as if I were being deliberately ignored because I was asking difficult questions which the Department could not or did not want to answer.

646. In fact my response on the same day took this exact tone. **(WITN1055138)** The Department of Health was attempting to absolve itself of any responsibility and say that things which certainly took place on the evidence I had provided them, did not happen. To me, the lack of any investigation into where commercial blood products were coming from over the years was utterly inexcusable. The 1975 World In Action documentary laid the problem out for all to see and information on prison plasma programmes was well documented both at the time and throughout the decades up to 2008 when my response was sent. In addition to this, media articles highlighted the risk such as (1980 New Scientist which looked at blood collected in Belize for the US market **WITN1055194**).

647. It is important to note the absolute hypocrisy that the UK government and the USA were willing to go to war with nation states such as Afghanistan over alleged human rights abuses (some of which turned out to be fabrications) but the silence was deafening when confronted with this particular issue of human rights abuses by the UK's ally America. The gross double standards were very apparent. One such abuse was recorded in the New York Times in 1972 **(WITN1055181)** which noted that US companies were purchasing plasma from impoverished Haitians who had little option but to sell their blood.

648. I then received a reply that the Department of Health had said all it had to say on these issues and any further correspondence I had with them would

be logged but not necessarily replied to. I regarded this as the DOH's way of silencing me.

649. On 7th July 2008 my efforts to assist Kelly Duda highlight his documentary led to his radio interview with a contact of mine on BBC Radio 4 "You and Yours" called *"The Arkansas Connection".*

650. On November 6th 2008, an article appeared regarding our former solicitor who by that time had been struck off titled,

> *"(Haemophilia) Solicitor who siphoned company funds to bankroll lavish lifestyle has contract terminated"*

651. On 17 November 2008 I provided Jim Cousins a link to my dissertation and asked him to provide the Department of Health with the link. As my dissertation was a critique of their report, I wanted them to have the opportunity to read it and provide **a** response.

652. On 5 March 2009 I attended an awards ceremony where I received the Michael Young Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) Award for my dissertation critiquing the Self-Sufficiency report and which led to its eventual withdrawal. Chris James of the Haemophilia Society, Martin Harvey from the Macfarlane Trust attended the awards ceremony along with Sue Watts of Newsnight and my fellow campaigner Colette Wintle. I am very proud of this achievement as it was the culmination of a huge amount of work I carried out in trying to achieve justice for the haemophilia community.

653. An article was published titled *"Michael Young Prize winner 2009: Tackling the blood trade"* (ESRC Issue 4 2009 **WITN1055195**). The prize consisted of some funding to disseminate my research mentioned earlier and a Sky media training day and was presented to me by Sir Peter Bottomley **(WITN1055197)**.

654. In February 2009 Lord Morris asked a question in parliament naming me as follows:-

9 Feb 2006 : Column WA119

HIV: Contaminated Blood Products

Lord Morris of Manchester asked Her Majesty's Government:

> *What representations they have received from Ms Carol Grayson concerning the death of her husband, a haemophilia patient, from HIV infection by contaminated National Health Service blood donors at Arkansas State Penitentiary; and what response they propose to make to these representations. [HL3584]*

The Minister of State, Department of Health (Lord Warner): We have received several recent communications from Ms Carol Grayson about the import of plasma from the United States. We will be responding shortly. I will insure that a copy of the letter from Ms Grayson dated 14 January is sent to my noble friend.

655. On February the 18th and 19th the BBC, then BMJ reported on the case of v CJD in a haemophiliac,

"Haemophilia patient had v CJD in spleen" (BMJ 2009, 338) February 18th, 2009)

My concerns going back to 1995 were now a reality.

656. On February 23rd 2009 I did a Guardian video interview,

"No one has ever taken responsibility" (for the Contaminated Blood scandal) video interview (Guardian, 23rd February 2009, Archived)

657. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Report due on contaminated blood scandal" (Newcastle Journal, 23rd February 2009)

658. On the same day another article was published where I was one of those interviewed,

"Four people speak out about the impact of contaminated blood" (Guardian, 23rd February 2009)

659. The release of the Archer Inquiry Report brought a lot of media attention in a short space of time.... article published,

"Widow welcomes blood report" (BBC, Monday 23rd, 2009 Archived)

660. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Journals Bad Blood campaign praised" (Newcastle Journal, 24th February 2009)

661. On the 24th February 2009, the following appeared...

"The past can't be re-done but now there is hope; Carol Grayson's Husband Died in a shocking NHS bad blood scandal. Chris Robinson speaks to her about her battle for justice" (Chronicle (via Questia) February 24th 2009)

662. I want to stress that I did many interviews for national media not included here which are on the separate media compilation link which I put together. I have focused mainly on the local media campaigns that Pete and I did which are extensive.

663. I then found myself trying to support the haemophilia community regarding letters they received advising on v CJD case...see also *"Variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) and patients with bleeding disorders who have been treated with UK plasma products" (UKHCDO, Patients Letter, February, 2009* ***ARCH0000202****)*

664. On 23 April 2009 following the publication of Lord Archer's report, Lord

Morris spoke in the House of Lords in a Contaminated Blood debate. As part of this speech Lord Morris recognised various victims, campaigners and politicians. The speech was an effort to persuade the government to implement the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry and restore Haemophilia Society funding which had been drastically reduced. I was also mentioned as part of a "gallery of heroines" involved in the campaign:

> *"The history of the contaminated blood disaster has been described as one of a "gallery of heroes" locked in an unequal struggle with terminal illness and the power of an executive government. That is so but there is also "a gallery of heroines" left widowed and bereaved by the disaster. I reflect in particular today on the courage, consistency and tireless campaigning of wives and mothers such as* GRO-A *Carol Grayson, Gaynor Lewis, Liz Rizzuto, Sue Threakell, to whom I know my good and noble friend Lord Corbett will refer, Colette Wintle, and of course, the noble baroness Lady Campbell all of whom belong in that gallery"*

I have the upmost respect for Lord Morris who was always receptive to our concerns. He became a genuine ally to the haemophilia community and a friend to Colette and I. There were few politicians willing to champion the cause and put the spotlight onto the Contaminated Blood scandal when I first began campaigning and Lord Morris should certainly be recognised as an important part of the efforts to achieve justice for haemophiliacs.

665. **On March 2nd 2009 an article appeared praising the Journal,**

> *"Bad Blood" campaign which had broken most of the key Contaminated Blood stories over the previous 10 years. Praise for press campaign nearly 10 years on (Hold The Front Page) March 2nd 2009)*

666. On 10 March 2009 I wrote to Jim Cousins requesting he arrange a meeting between myself and Alan Johnson MP to discuss my dissertation as I felt it was important that the Department of Health understood my comments before they responded to the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry.

(WITN1055139) On 2 June 2009 Jim Cousins wrote to Alan Johnson making this request. **(WITN1055140)**

667. "Bad Blood" campaign article published,

"Research prize for blood campaigner" (Newcastle Journal, 14th March 2009)

668. The Times Higher Education Supplement also ran a piece,

"ESRC Michael Young Prize" (Times, March 19th 2009) (Archived)

669. ESRC included my achievements in their special edition of researchers who changed the world,

"ESRC, Impact, Knowledge, Society and Research Funders" (April 3rd 2009)

670. On 20 May 2009 the Government Response to the Archer Inquiry was published **(WITN1055141)** and I will deal with my own thoughts on this in more detail later in the statement.

671. On May 21st Andrew March and I did a further interview for BBC Newsnight...

"Tainted blood fight goes on" Carol Grayson, Andrew March (Newsnight, May 21st 2009)

672. I was again looking towards the possibility of justice through a European route now that we the Archer Report but through a different route than last time...

673. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"Fight for justice for infected blood victims will go to Europe" (Newcastle Journal, 21st May 2009)

674. On 28 May 2009 I attended a meeting with the Haemophilia Society, GRO-A GRO- Colette Wintle and GRO-A. We were invited to discuss the creation of a campaign group for HCV infected haemophiliacs under the umbrella of the Haemophilia Society. This led to the establishment of the Contaminated Blood Campaign Coalition (CBCC) which I referenced earlier in this statement.

675. On June 14th 2009 an article was published for World Blood Donor Day showing how my research was being used globally titled.

"Research supports world blood donor day" (Eurekalert, 14th June 2009)

676. On 29 June 2009 I wrote to Andy Burnham in advance of the debate about the Archer Inquiry. **(WITN1055142)** The subject of my letter was misinformation from Lord Warner in 2009. This was well travelled ground for me by now having been trying to resolve the issue for 5 years. I introduced myself and my research. I also provided copies of letters written in 2004 received from the Irish Department for Health and Children and Malcolmson Law which demonstrate that Lord Warner's statement to the House of Lords was incorrect.

677. On July 4th 2009 I published,

"Open Letter To Andy Burnham A Message On Blood Safety: Going Back To Source, Remembering The Broad Street Pump" At that time Burnham was not well educated on the Contaminated Blood scandal (as he admitted later) and had upset some campaigners by refusing to come out of his office to meet them which was highlighted in a media article.

678. A further article appeared on the impact of my research...

"Tackling the blood trade" page 17 (Society Now, my contaminated blood research, Summer 2009 Issue 4)

679. I was continuing to appear on local and national, TV Radio and in print in the nationals, this was an extremely busy year with Archer Inquiry report being released and highlighting the situation for bereaved partners...

"Contaminated Blood: Widows pique" (Private Eye, July 10th, 2009, Hardcopy Archived)

680. On 9 September 2009 I received a letter from Jim Cousins MP. **(WITN1055143)** This enclosed a Department of Health reply which I sadly no longer have a copy of. Essentially, they were refusing to meet with me to discuss the self sufficiency report, my critique of it or the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry. Jim thought that I had reached the end of this line of enquiry and may have to take legal action to force the government into action.

681. On the 20th October 2009 I became aware of haemophiliacs in Taiwan also taking the US pharma companies to court. This was at the same time our case with LCHB was being wound up with a token settlement and cases back to UK courts. It was highlighted that as far as taking cases in the US was concerned this was closed now for UK haemophiliacs as far as the 4 international pharma companies were concerned.

682. In 2009, I was planning to take a Judicial Review to challenge the government on their decision making not to implement the Archer recommendation for compensation on a parity with Eire as Colette and I had the evidence from 2004 that Eire was a "no liability" settlement; Lord Archer notes our evidence gathering at page 90 of his report. As mentioned government had misled the public by falsely claiming the opposite which was their stated reasoning for not compensating as in Eire. I had discussed this with fellow campaigner Andrew March, a younger campaigner, fairly new to campaigning who was also wanting to litigate. It made sense to join forces and I decided to support Andrew as the case should appear strong in the name of an infected haemophiliac. I, as an infected widow was prepared to

take a back seat and assist Andrew and his lawyers with my own research and evidence.

683. On 21 September 2009 I was included in an email from Andrew March to Michelmores Solicitors in relation to his judicial review. Andrew explained that I had a variety of useful documents and that I had undertaken significant research into Contaminated Blood including my dissertation. He highlighted government attempts to block me from presenting my research and analysis of the 2006 Self Sufficiency Report and asked that I be brought on board to help provide information which would strengthen the judicial review case. I went on to work for months sending evidence to Andrew and his solicitors which he did not have and forwarded around 90 emails of information and attachments which I had counted at one point. I have discussed my involvement in more detail later in this statement. **(WITN1055144)**

684. I had been discussing contaminated blood issues with Andrew as I was aware that he had been a child when many of these infection issues started to become apparent to the older campaigners in the haemophilia community. He told me he was very interested in learning about them and becoming more involved in the campaign. Throughout my life I have often mentored younger people so was happy to help.

685. On 27 September 2009 I replied to Jim Cousins by email. **(WITN1055145)** I explained that I was so keen to meet with the Secretary of State for Health because I wanted to have a discussion about the points I made in my dissertation rather than simply hand it over so government could 'consider' them, expecting that this would be dragged out as usual. They had a long standing habit of losing my letters and documents and ignoring my findings.

686. I also mentioned that I was flying to the USA so I could present my findings to some members of Congress invited by the Committee of Ten Thousand (COTT) which represents American haemophiliacs. That Congress was willing to meet me on Capitol Hill, Washington DC but the UK government was not was both frustrating and angered me though I was not entirely surprised by the attitude which was by now familiar to me. I thought it

showed that the government was very likely going to continue to ignore the plight of the Contaminated Blood community as it had largely ignored the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry and the efforts of various campaigners prior to that.

687. On 28 September 2009 I emailed the Department of Health asking for an explanation of its decision to treat HIV and Hepatitis C very differently in terms of the way the schemes were structured. **(WITN1055146)** By 2009 (in fact years before) I considered that the viruses had a similar range of medical, psychological, and social impacts on all infected haemophiliacs plus there were some additional problems which arose from co-infection with multiple viruses. I wanted to see how the Department of Health had arrived at its continued decision to differentiate between the viruses and any measurable criteria they used in doing so. This was because I wanted to be able to analyse the schemes in an objective manner so I could campaign more effectively about changes which I felt needed to be made.

688. On 14 October 2009 Jim Cousins wrote back to me expressing interest about my trip to America and reaffirming that despite my reluctance to litigate against the government, he thought this was the most likely way to produce a response from them. **(WITN1055147)** As I was once told by a lawyer, "a little litigation, oils the wheels of justice."

689. There was a meeting of the CBCC which took place in October 2009 where we discussed the upcoming meeting with the APPG on 21st October. I do not have any minutes for this meeting, but I think we discussed government inaction on implementing the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry and the support schemes which were at this stage a complete mess. The disparity between schemes was creating divisions in the haemophilia community and pitting beneficiaries against one another to compete for finite sums of money. I felt this was an intentional ploy from government and to some extent lawyers which had begun many years earlier.

690. A further CBCC meeting took place on 24 November 2009 and similar topics to the October meeting were discussed as there had not yet been any

changes made. We also discussed difficulties with benefit assessments. These benefit assessments have blighted my life ever since their implementation and I have expended a lot of energy explaining to various politicians and DWP staff why they are so fundamentally flawed when applied to claimants with chronic conditions such as myself (an affected widow) and infected haemophiliacs. I highlighted in particular that those assessing were often not adequately qualified to make judgements on a person's health condition and whether they fit the criteria for benefit support and sadly this was often reflected in the outcome where so many claimants failed first time yet won at independent appeal.

691. Article written for Christian Aid...

"A bloody success" (Ctrlaltshift, 2010 Archived)

692. "Bad Blood" campaign article published...

"North east widow angered at leaked papers on blood scandal costs" (Newcastle Journal, 24th March, 2010 Archived)

693. On 24 February 2010 I emailed Kerry McCarthy MP asking when the government was going to implement the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry. She was the whip on duty at that time that objected to Lord Morris Contaminated Blood Bill going through the Lords. I also asked her, why blood products that sourced from Arkansas State Penitentiary and other prisons were ever imported given their appalling safety record. **(WITN1055148)** In my view, by purchasing blood products which used renumerated and prisoner donors, the Regional Health Authorities responsible for purchasing plasma at that time were endorsing the practice. In my husband's case I had learnt years earlier that he had been given blood from Arkansas (traced by batch numbers) during a time when the plasma programme had been closed down on the grounds of safety in the US. So Pete received "dumped" treatment that did not meet safety standards and was recalled in the US view as not fit for purpose.

694. I raised the fact that when Yvette Cooper was Health Minister she agreed to investigate Arkansas prison if I could provide batch numbers for treatment which I told the government I had on multiple occasions but no investigation had ever taken place.

695. After a holding reply, it can be seen that I followed up on 25 February 2010 explaining why I wanted to speak to Kerry McCarthy and introduced my dissertation on the 2006 Self Sufficiency Report. I also noted and was pleased that the Archer Inquiry recommendations had echoed some of my own made in my dissertation. Lord Morris continued to campaign GRO-A GRO-A working tirelessly on his Contaminated Blood Bill in an effort to legislate the recommendations of Lord Archer. Lord Morris would often ring Colette and I for advice in relation to his Bill (see "Time running out for Haemophiliacs' bill, BBC Newsnight blog February 26th 2010)

696. In 2010 my MP Jim Cousins retired. He contacted me to say he had a box of our correspondence over the years and was keen for me to collect it as he wanted to ensure I had all the material I needed related to his efforts to pursue the Contaminated Blood Case. Jim did an excellent job representing me and keeping our issues in clear sight of parliament and I am extremely grateful for his hard work and commitment to justice over the years.

697. In 2010 Nick Brown became my MP so I introduced, myself, the contaminated blood campaign, and the current issues of concern including those related to lack of proper compensation. I told him about the experiences of Pete, his father on behalf of his brother Stephen and I had regarding the difficulties in getting successive governments to take comprehensive action.

698. Article published,

"Apology call over NHS blunder" (Hartlepool Mail, 17th April 2010, Hardcopy Archived)

699. On 16th April 2010 Andrew March's Judicial Review was heard in the High Court and won. There was some satisfaction on knowing the 2004

documents that Colette Wintle and I had acquired had helped expose the lies told by government on Eire however it was also the 5th anniversary of Pete's death.

700. On May 18th 2010 I increased my international Contaminated Blood campaign activities by writing the following article on my blog,

> *"International Hu Jia Day of Action, May 18th 2010, Contaminated Blood, Human Rights/China"*

Hu Jia was an AIDS activist with hepatitis C imprisoned for his activism and support to Contaminated Blood victims including haemophiliacs in China.

701. On July 6th I was interviewed by Alant Shearer after I attended a General Election Hustings held at St Mary Le Wigford Church in the centre of Lincoln to lobby Gillian Merron, standing Labour MP for Lincoln who had let down haemophiliacs infected through Contaminated Blood.

702. On 22 July 2010 I attended a meeting on **Gender Justice** with the **then** Health Minister Anne Milton MP, Rowena Jecock Head of Blood Policy, Yemi Fagun and Joanne Jones who were staff at the Department of Health and my friend and long standing campaigner Colette Wintle. Prior to this meeting I prepared a very detailed document of my understanding of the contaminated blood issues at that time and how they affected women specifically. I joined Colette in highlighting the difficulties she faced being a female haemophiliac (who was still unrecognized as the emphasis was on male haemophiliacs) and also myself as an affected female partner/carer/now bereaved widow (who had been the main wage earner) and who had given up my career to care for Pete. **(WITN1055149)**

703. I realized also that there were some members even within our own haemophilia community that did not understand the role of a carer. This sometimes happened because some haemophiliacs had not at that stage become ill with progression of viruses so had yet to face being dependent on another person for care which could progress to almost total care in the

final stages of life. Also a person that might have only ever suffered one or two bleeds in their entire life may not necessarily relate to the chronic pain, arthropathy and disability with repeated joint bleeds.

704. The meeting with Milton came about after extensive pressure from Colette and I. Colette did much of the groundwork in facilitating this meeting which will be included in her own statement. I focused on preparing what turned out to be a 78 page submission and photocopying key documents. Colette also took detailed minutes of this meeting whilst I was presenting my submission and talking through my dissertation which was very helpful because the Department of Health as usual did not take any such record. **(WITN1055150)**

705. Anne Milton was provided with various Department of Health documents on the state of knowledge of non-A non-B Hepatitis and my pre-prepared briefing document during the meeting and appeared visibility shocked by their content. She also accepted that non-A non-B Hepatitis infection was not “inadvertent” and agreed that this word was inappropriate and would no longer be used. Colette and I considered that this was a significant step forward as a government minister had conceded that some of their messaging on this subject was inaccurate or misleading.

706. We also discussed the future of NHS training and policy with a view to preventing this disaster from repeating itself as there was a feeling between Colette and I that the government saw this issue as basically dealt with following the implementation of the Skipton Fund. We wanted to be included in the ethics section of health staff training as we felt we had much to give in this area from the haemophilia life experience. As a former nurse that had complete a Teaching Certificate in Health Education this seemed to me a positive step forward to educate others. We were keen to ensure that the government had learned lessons so nobody else would have to embark upon a decades long campaign to right government wrongs and seek justice for a marginalised community.

707. I raised the issue of the lack of provision in the Macfarlane and Skipton Trusts for bereaved widows and widowers. My own experience of being a recently bereaved widow reliant on the Trusts was far from good. (The failure of the Macfarlane Trust to assess me correctly just 2 years after this meeting has had a massive impact on my day to day life which will be discussed later). I explained to Anne that support was removed after a short time following the death of a partner. Then, I was expected to simply fend for myself despite having sacrificed my own career to care for Pete as his condition deteriorated. This, combined with grief and its complications, meant I was far from confident about re-integrating into the workforce. I knew other widows in the community with similar experiences and wanted to prevent that situation happening for anyone else.

708. Passporting regarding benefits, was another important issue for both Colette and I and many others in our community which was discussed and Yeme Fagin was instructed to look into this. We believed from our discussions that the highly stressful repeated DWP assessments would soon be stopped. (Years later I returned to the contents of this meeting when Passporting was again raised and blocked. This will be detailed later and is an ongoing campaign issue.) I recall Colette specifically highlighting being made to pay for prescriptions and that haemophiliacs should not have to pay for treatment needed when she and others had been harmed by the state and ought to receive free prescriptions.

709. During the meeting with Anne Milton she had been candid enough to state honestly that the real reason haemophiliacs were not being compensated was, “the state of the economy”. I recall asking her, what that had to do with justice?

710. We finished the meeting by explaining that above all, we and the rest of the community would like to see the recommendations of the Archer Inquiry implemented. I had first raised the prospect of financial parity with Eire as far back 1996 so to see Lord Archer make that recommendation was

especially fulfilling, after that all the recommendation needed was the political will to make it happen.

711. At the close of the meeting, Anne Milton said that she would like further meetings to take place with us and she later confirmed this in a letter to Colette and I separately.

712. I wrote about our meeting for a Christian Aid publication on human rights where I was invited to become a regular contributor,

"Gender Justice" Ctrl.Alt.Shift, July 23rd 2010.

713. Between late 2010 and 2015 I took a less public approach to contaminated blood campaigning in terms of my own media interviews as I was disillusioned with government created divisions within our haemophilia community and the ongoing gender discrimination.

714. In April 2010, I write to the Macfarlane Trust for a grant from the Trust or HoneyCombe Foundation set up by a widow for the education of widows. I have been approached by Northumbria University and offered a part time PhD place for September, they told me they wanted to "ride on the back of my reputation as Michael Young Prize winner" which would be good for the university as well as myself. I write, quote,

"I can see light at the end of the tunnel as my PhD would be writing up the contaminated blood disaster from a "disaster management perspective" with my supervisors being a lecture in "disaster management" and one in "criminology". I would have 3 years paid at a basic rate to investigate the global blood trade further both here and in the US, with a possible 4th year to publish post doctorate. I love writing and researching and see this as triumph over adversity as it would be the first larger scale study of its kind focusing on the haemophilia "bad blood" disaster and successive governments response over three decades and would hopefully contribute to understanding and future changes in policies within the disaster management field. Funding is being sought at present and my application

has to be in by Friday. I am being supported by the actual Dean of Northumbria which is pretty amazing. I had an approach from Leeds University too but Northumbria is in close proximity to where I live and offers good educational facilities.

However until then I am in dire straights trying to survive to September. Over the past two decades Pete and I spent over £40,000 of our own money campaigning for justice for the haemophilia community and I have nothing left financially. I have sold what I can to keep the campaign going. Haemophilia Action UK were the only campaign group never to receive a penny funding over the years from anybody...yet we have made significant headway."

Campaign costs… I record at that point Pete and I had spent over £40,000 of our own savings on campaigning which was wiping us out. My mother would try to assist me a little sending money for stationary through the post but she was on a pension so I would only accept a few pounds knowing her circumstances as she wanted to show she cared about me and what I was trying to do. I record quote, "I have just made a break through with Tory Headquarters who have done a turn around at my request and are now supporting the Lord Morris Contaminated Blood Bill. If I can work to get this through it will give proper compensation for all." I note a phone call with my friend Lord Morris of Manchester requesting my help and about my being on sickness benefit since Pete died diagnosed shortly after with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

715. After very careful consideration I realize I would not be able to focus to the extent that I had been doing on the Contaminated Blood campaign if I take up the PhD place as the focus would shift to academic work and the two together would be physically and mentally overwhelming, so with some sadness I sacrifice the PhD place for the campaign. I also start producing more articles and keep up my general interest in human rights issues by

focusing on writing on the Arab Spring which began late 2010 and the impact of social media.

716. As I have been at the media forefront of Contaminated Blood campaigning for some years, doing many interviews, (some recorded on a series of old videos to be transferred on to new media for the Inquiry.) By switching my focus to my writing I work to continue to educate and empower others by this route. I never stopped campaigning, just in a different way where I felt I could still be productive, just in a different way. I was physically and mentally exhausted from years of travelling up and down to London for meetings and rallies (all self-funded) and was also broke financially from campaigning. I didn't feel it appropriate to ask sick and dying haemophiliacs with limited financial resources to fund me, it didn't seem ethically right, nor did my campaign colleague Colette ask for money regarding her campaigning.

717. During this period I completed a one day a week, non-fiction writing course and several cinema critique courses held jointly by the Tyneside Cinema and Newcastle University as some light relief away from Contaminated Blood. I continue my writing for Christian Aid's CtrlAltShift publication, also London Progressive Journal (a non-partisan journal of the left supported by journalists such as John Pilger) and the Big Issue. I was more interested in writing for smaller independent media outlets which gave me more freedom than writing for mainstream media where there is much more censorship.

718. At this time I was also actively campaigning for the release of my friend Hu Jia, a Chinese AIDS activist with hepatitis C who became a political prisoner and was not receiving treatment. I maintained contact with his wife Zeng Jinyan and would ring the Chinese Embassy for updates on his health. He had been director of the Beijing Aizhixing Institute of Health Education which I had visited working alongside another friend and fellow AIDS activist Wan Yanhai and had supported haemophiliacs and other campaigners that were being detained for speaking out on the Henan blood scandal. Hu Jia was designated a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International and received the Sakharov Prize as well as being made an honorary citizen of Paris. After

3.5 years in prison he was released on June 26th, 2010. I wrote several articles in support of Hu Jia.

719. On August 3rd 2010 I wrote an article,

> *"Plasma for Palestinians" (Ctrl.Alt.Shift, August 3rd 2010) about Jad Kanaan a 47 year old haemophiliac infected with hepatitis C who was President of the Palestine for Bleeding Disorders (PBSD). Jad campaigned on the difficulties of Palestinians accessing treatment due to Israel's separation wall.*

720. In addition to writing for different publications, I set up my own personal blog which dealt with many other anti-war and human rights issues not collected to Contaminated Blood issues on which I also campaigned as opposed to exclusively contaminated blood.

721. During this period I also suffered a catastrophic IT failure at the hands of another person which meant that a lot of my documentation from this time was lost.

722. On October 1st 2010, I wrote,

> *"A long overdue apology for haemophiliacs" (Ctrl.Alt.Shift, October 1st 2010)*

723. On 14 October 2010 I gave an interview to ITV North East tonight which reacted to the House of Commons debate earlier in the day regarding support for haemophiliacs. (LINK) As is apparent from the video, I was shocked and frustrated that the ongoing financial crisis was being used to deny haemophiliacs justice. Colette and I had issued a press release ahead of the debate **(WITN1055179).**

724. "Bad Blood" campaign article published....

> "Carol Grayson hits out at government over blood scandal" (Newcastle Journal, 15th October 2010)

725. I was interviewed by the Northern Echo...

"Contaminated Blood: Unfinished Business" (Northern Echo, 27th October 2010)

726. On January 10th 2011, I follow the "Blood and Blood Products" statement by GRO-D in the House of Lords and debate in the Commons. I highlight that GRO-D continues to peddle lies about Eire paying out on the grounds of liability DESPITE the Judicial Review being won in the High Court accepting otherwise and a government decision using this was "infected with error". Colette forwarded it to Tom Clarke who had previously met GRO-D on this issue.

727. On January 10th 2011, I got news from parliament on some progress on hepatitis C payments on which I had long campaigned but it didn't go far enough. So I organised interviews for the following day to continue the fight for "compensation on a parity with Eire" my initiative since the mid 1990s.

"On 10 January 2011 the Government announced an increase in payments to some of those infected with Hepatitis C, removed a provision preventing payments for Hepatitis C patients deceased before 29 August 2003, and offered additional medical and psychological support for those with Hepatitis C and/or HIV. These new measures currently apply to patients in England and are estimated to be worth £100-130M. While the measures were welcomed as a step in the right direction by some contaminated blood activists and their supporters, remaining concerns include the level of payments relative to the Republic of Ireland, and how entitlement to discretionary payments will be assessed."

728. I was interviewed by the Hartlepool Mail,

"Blood row widow vows to continue cash fight" (Hartlepool Mail, January 11th 2011)

729. On 13th July 2011 I received a Research Briefing from government written by Gavin Coalthart giving some details of changes to haemophilia Contaminated Blood scheme payments and background, some details here...

- During the 1970s and early 1980s some blood and blood products supplied by the NHS, mostly to haemophilia sufferers, were contaminated with HIV and Hepatitis C. More than 4500 patients contracted one or both of these diseases as a result, of whom over 2000 are thought to have died.

- No-fault government payment schemes were established to provide support for those affected. These have been criticised as being insufficient but successive Governments have rejected calls for an independent inquiry and additional compensation. A non-statutory inquiry funded from private donations, the Archer Inquiry, reported in February 2009. Amongst its recommendations was a call for reform of support for those affected, in line with a scheme used in the Republic of Ireland.

- The Irish scheme offers substantially higher payments than the UK schemes but successive Governments have rejected comparability on the basis that the Irish scheme was established to compensate victims for wrongdoing by a government agency but that no similar wrongdoing occurred in the UK. An April 2010 judicial review of the previous Government's response to the Archer Inquiry questioned that assertion and the current Government responded with a proposal to review aspects of support, while restating a rejection of the Irish model.

- On 10 January 2011 the Government announced an increase in payments to some of those infected with Hepatitis C, removed a provision preventing payments for Hepatitis C patients deceased before 29 August 2003, and offered additional medical and psychological support for those with Hepatitis C and/or HIV. These new measures currently apply to patients in England and are estimated to be worth £100-130M. While the measures were welcomed as a step in the right direction by some contaminated blood activists and their supporters, remaining concerns include the level of payments relative to the Republic of Ireland, and how entitlement to discretionary payments will be assessed.

730. In 2011 I noted that CBS highlighted a pharma company's pay-out,

"Bayer admits it paid 'millions' in HIV infection cases- Just not in English"

(CBS News, January 28th, 2011)

which discussed European pay-outs and the lack of media reporting on this issue (though settlements came with a silence clause.)

731. In August 2011, I write a letter to the Macfarlane Trust titled,

"A Tale of Two Widows"

which questions why 2 widows are treated so differently. Even taking into account that everyone's personal circumstances I feel I feel something isn't right with the way I am being assessed but I can't put my finger on where the problem lies. I note another widow who I know is getting a higher amount and got a backpayment of £8,000 which I did not receive. This is the beginning of questioning if the Trust is assessing me and paying me correctly and repeatedly asking for both reassessment and a full breakdown of how I was being assessed. I write to trustee, solicitor Russell Mishcon on this matter. He replies sympathetically in writing admitting this does not seem fair but that this is the system in place. As he is not the one assessing me it is unlikely he had any idea regarding how that was happening. (This will not be resolved until a decade later. The incorrect assessments may go back even earlier which is currently being investigated.)

732. During 2011 I became involved in a documentary as Executive Director, called "Incident in New Baghdad". I had been looking for a suitable way to remember Pete (and not with a park bench). So in his memory I actively supported a very low-budget film which had a whistle-blower anti-war theme which he would have liked very much. All my life I continued much of my other campaigning alongside the Contaminated Blood activism often utilizing my own life experience which opened many doors for me. I wrote reports for charities, articles, mentored students and highlighted global human rights issues. This was all unpaid and helped me cope with living with PTSD as a result of Contaminated Blood and not feeling totally useless.

733. On February 8th 2012 I received some good news regarding our film,,

"Carol's film up for an Oscar: Whistle-blower documentary nominated" (Hartlepool Mail, February 8th 2012, Hardcopy Archived)

I knew Pete would have been delighted so it was a fitting tribute.

734. On February 9th 2012, I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Whistleblowers: From Contaminated Blood to Bradley Manning, Wikileaks and Incident in New Baghdad"

This highlighted the difficulties whistleblowers face. For haemophiliacs this included abuse within the treatment setting. I recall on one occasion asking politely for a towel for Pete in hospital as his needed washing and the nurse returned throwing one in my direction which was covered in blood. Another time Pete was given child's crutches which were neither use not ornament. Then on another occasion we had requested an ambulance to take Pete home on discharge as he was struggling to get up the stairs to our first floor flat. None was provided so we booked a taxi. It then took Pete about 3 hours to crawl along the garden path and drag himself up the stairs as I was unable to carry him and he was in a great deal of pain. He cried with humiliation, it was very distressing for both of us.

735. On February 22nd 2012 the Guardian interviewed me on my Contaminated Blood and other campaign work and the film...

"Oscar winner? The Newcastle nurse turned campaigner and film producer" (Guardian, February 22nd 2012)

736. On the 27th February 2012, the Northern Echo reported on the Oscar results... we didn't win but it was amazing to be nominated. I had no money left to attend the Oscars but for me it was about the project and the message not the ceremony,

"Northern film maker pipped for an Oscar but she isn't complaining" (Guardian, February 27th 2012)

737. On February 28th 2012 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"American Red Cross denies Palestinian identity in blood collection (Letter of Complaint to World Health Organization)"

738. In June 2012 Lord Archer who had worked so hard on the Inquiry died. He gave us the recommendations we wanted in his report but as mentioned previously they were blocked on a lie over Eire. His obituary appeared in the Telegraph on June 14th 2012. I continued to campaign to set the record straight as even AFTER the 2010 JR was won the lies continued.

739. On August 14th 2012 I my good friend and campaign colleague Lord Morris of Manchester died with his obituary published in the Telegraph on 14th June. I was unfortunately too ill to attend his funeral which saddened me. The loss of Alf was significant in terms of campaigning as he had kept Contaminated Blood alive and kicking in the Lords for years whilst many shunned us. It was an anxious time wondering if anyone would take up the mantel and sadly his Contaminated Blood Bill that he worked on so hard and not gone through to legislation.

740. In November 2012 my biography appeared on a site that celebrated famous Pakistanis. Although I am British my campaign work on Contaminated Blood, drones, human rights including FATA Federally Administered Tribal Areas work is acknowledged...

"Carol Grayson bio" (People intro blogspot, November 17th 2012)

741. On April 24th, 2013 Colette Wintle and I express our dismay at the selling of PRUK which we had fought against. A contact of our Lucy Reynolds writes an article giving details...

"Selling our safety to the highest bidder: The privatisation of Plasma Resources UK" (Open Democracy, April 24th 2013)

742. On May 2nd 2013 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"The right not to be force-fed (Guantanamo) or receive forced medical treatment (haemophilia)"

This article highlighted a patient's recognised right to refuse treatment and also looked at the prisoner's right to refuse food as a form of protest.

743. On May 12th 2013 I do an interview with PolicyMic on my Contaminated Blood and other campaigning. (PolicyMic, May 20th 2013)

744. On June 7th 2013 I wrote a comment piece on US human rights violations including,

"Contaminated Blood: US and human rights abuses: Leading by example" (Radical Sister blog, June 7th 2012)

745. On July 18th 2013 Lord Owen with whom I have continuing contact continues to raise blood safety issues and also expresses his dismay at the sell -off of PRUK ...

Is there no limit to what this government will privatise?: UK plasma supplier sold to US private equity firm Bain Capital: Sell-off puts blood supply at risk, warns David Owen (Independent, July 18th, 2013)

746. On July 25th 2013 I highlight the gross double standards of our government on gender justice looking at the case of Gordon Browns support for Malala whilst ignoring the multitude of human rights abuses against female haemophiliacs and bereaved partners (predominately female)... Although I strongly condemned the dreadful attack on Malala, the false narrative that she was shot "for going to school" continues to be used by western leaders

for their own ends whilst turning a blind eye to abuses right under their noses. To clarify I was on the journalist list that received the official claim of responsibility and reason for the shooting released by the Pakistan Taliban (TTP) which clarified it was nothing to do with her going to school but what they viewed as her alleged attack on Islam. My article...

"Malala becomes poster girl for western governments: Double standards on gender justice" (Article mentions Arkansas)... (Radical Sister blog, July 25th 2013)

747. On Sept 14th 2013 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"Collateral Damage discourse dominated by an industry that often excludes the victims"

This article looked at the profitable industry that has grown up around compensation where past experienced showed haemophiliacs and their families were often the last to have a voice.

748. On February 10th 2014 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"Free Rolf Kaestel: The prisoner who blew the whistle on the contaminated blood scandal linked to Bill Clinton" This highlighted the impact on an Arkansas prisoner who spoke out on prison plasmapheresis programme.

749. On July 10th 2014 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"Diego Garcia, Contaminated Blood or Paedophilia: Bit govt extraordinary incompetence over file-keeping or cover-up?"

750. On July 30th 2014 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"Holocaust not exclusively Jewish... we must remember haemophilia holocaust and others"

This looked at what US lawyers termed the "Haemophilia Holocaust" the decimation of haemophilia communities worldwide. I wanted our dead and dying fully recognised so this scandal would never be forgotten.

751. On 19th October 2014 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"Western bio-terrorism: Doctor struck off for 'Islamic sectarian violence' but no action against contaminated blood docs"

This was about GMC double standards in taking action where doctors allegedly violated ethical and safety guidelines.

752. On 20th October 2014 Diana Johnson MP asks a parliamentary question on the waiver that Pete and I were first to highlight with its implications in 1994,

To ask the Secretary of State for Health, how many people who contracted HIV and hepatitis C following treatment with NHS-supplied blood products signed waivers…

Answer from Jane Ellison

27 October 2014
In 1988 a group of haemophilia patients infected with HIV brought litigation which was settled out of court for £42 million in 1991. A total of 1,437 people received payments from the settlement and a further 93 non-haemophilia patients infected with HIV later received equivalent payments to those made under the settlement. As a condition of receiving payments, these people were required to sign waivers stating that they would not bring any further proceedings against the Department of Health, the Welsh Office, the Licensing Authority, any District or Regional Health Authority, or any other Government body involving allegations concerning the spread of the HIV or hepatitis viruses through Factor VIII or IX (whether cryoprecipitate or concentrate), prior to 13 December 1990. It is not known how many of these people are still alive.

753. In January 2015, the APPG publishes, their, “Inquiry into the current support scheme for those affected by the contaminated blood scandal in the UK”. This causes further distress to those long- standing Contaminated Blood campaigners including Colette Wintle (Independent campaigner) GRO-A GRO-A (founder of the Manor House Group) and myself (Haemophilia Action UK) that were excluded from the consultations. A question put to the government by myself under FOI asking for their list of campaign groups shows they have allegedly deliberately left off the longest standing campaign group and independent and well known campaigners. Following the publication of the report, I also asked my MP, Nick Brown to write to government **(WITN1055151)**

754. On March 25th 2015 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

> *“Penrose Inquiry, Contaminated Blood: Biological terrorism and cover-up under a failed western democracy”*

This looked at the difficulties of being accepted to give evidence at the Penrose Inquiry in Scotland.

755. On March 26th 2015 I do an interview for the Newcastle Chronicle following a government apology from PM David Cameron...we also need to know what action will be taken to better support and compensate haemophiliacs,

> *“Newcastle widow left cynical over PMs apology” (Newcastle Chronicle, 26th March 2015)*

756. On 11th April, a Mail Online article highlights the long standing government attitude towards the death of haemophiliacs which has made my campaigning and others so difficult, as follows:-

> *"Officials have also displayed appalling heartlessness. One Department of Health memo, leaked five years ago, showed civil servants attempting to work out how to spend the money the NHS might save from the deaths of hundreds of haemophiliacs (whom they appeared to regard as a drain on resources). 'Of course, the maintenance of the life of a haemophiliac is itself expensive,' it began. 'Those who are already doomed will generate savings which more than cover the cost of testing blood donations."*

757. On May 12th 2015 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister Blog,

> *"Labour losers: Burnham and Cooper not fit for leadership in their treatment of contaminated blood victims"*

> I wrote this particular article before Andy Burnham spoke out and supported haemophiliacs on Contaminated Blood. Also Yvette Cooper had never ever responded to the commitment she gave that government would investigate buying in blood products with plasma sourced from Arkansas State Penitentiary once we supplied batch number which we had. All contact trying to get answers as to why this never happened went unanswered.

758. On September 4th 2015, a contact of mine Jeffrey St Clair writes a damning article on US prison blood...

> "Arkansas bloodsuckers: the Clintons, prisoners and the blood trade" (Counterpunch, September 4th 2015) There are still no answers from our government as to why they ever imported such high-risk plasma.

759. On 9th November 2015 I wrote to David Mepham, the named person I was directed to after having contacted Amnesty International to highlight the alleged human rights abuses against the haemophilia community including violations in relation to the Nuremberg Code and experimentation on haemophiliacs. I received no reply as usual. I considered this very strange given that Lord Archer had helped set up Amnesty.

760. On November 13th 2015, E-mail sent to Liz Carroll, Haemophilia Society (November 13th 2015) on finding out long standing campaigners including Colette, GRO-A (Founder of Manor House Group) and I were deliberately excluded from a meeting with a government mediator to discuss the scrapping of the Trusts in 2015. I list 15 points of concern **(WITN1055201)**

761. In late 2014 I re-engage with Nick Brown my MP. I raised the point on a case I was following that bereaved military wives/husbands would not lose their bereavement allowance on remarriage. This followed a recent acknowledgement by David Cameron that this must be overturned as it would violate human rights forcing a widow/widower to chose between poverty (through loss of their widows/widowers or love. This was entirely different to the treatment of the partners of haemophiliacs who lost all their entitlements in both the Skipton and Macfarlane schemes upon remarriage. Ironically this would violate the same human rights afforded to military partners. I thought this was very unfair and potentially illegal and Nick Brown raised this with the Department of Health on 20 January 2015. **(WITN1055151)**

762. The Secretary of State for Health replied to Nick on 10 February 2015 and stated that while they recognised many individuals were unhappy with the current system, the Government was waiting for publication of the Penrose Report so that this could be considered. **(WITN1055152)** The Scottish government have since confirmed in writing to haemophilia campaigner Sean Caven that all payments in Scotland are “intended for life”. So why has this not been sorted in the rest of the UK?

763. I found government’s response utterly frustrating because we already had the Archer Inquiry and the Judicial Review, both of which had been roundly ignored by the government. This was just another example of the government kicking the can down the road to delay what I considered was inevitable justice for haemophiliacs. Enough evidence had been placed by

myself alone in the public domain (let alone others) and while I appreciated the Penrose Inquiry refreshing politicians memories on the subject, they had all the information they needed to properly compensate haemophiliacs already and continually failed to do so. This discrepancy regarding widows/widowers was plainly unfair and represented a drop in the ocean compared to the scale of the whole problem. Despite this, the government was still intent on delaying its resolution whilst knowing it continued to violate human rights.

764. On 16 November 2015 Nick Brown MP sent a letter to the Department of Health regarding potential breaches of the Nuremburg Code arising out of the contaminated blood scandal. **(WITN1055153)** This letter was the result of my own correspondence with him on the subject, sadly I do not have a copy of my original correspondence.

765. On 26 November 2015 I received a response to a letter sent to Andy Burnham MP. The original letter was sent by email where I had threatened to take Burnham to court if he did not speak out on Contaminated Blood. His very quick response was enlightening. **(WITN1055154)** When Andy did eventually speak out in parliament, he used documents from my 2006 dissertation sent to him in 2009 including the Oxford Cheaper than Chimps letter. Fellow campaigners Colette, GRO-A and I later had a face to face meeting with Andy Burnham at his offices in Manchester.

766. Mr Burnham explained to me that prior to 2010 he was not fully aware of the extent of the contaminated blood issue and that the Department of Health had considered the matter closed when he came Secretary of State for Health. Following a meeting with GRO-A's old MP, Paul Goggins (whom the 2 of us had spent years meeting and briefing to good effect) and infected and affected patients in his local North West region he asked for the issue to be re-opened and assisted various campaigners in fighting for the truth.

767. On the 28th November 2015, I meet with Liz Carroll CEO of the Haemophilia Society in York (Colette suggested this meeting to Liz) who is accompanied

by Trustee Helen Campbell to try to improve relationships and discuss past historical issues regarding the Haemophilia Society. Once again I am expected to self-fund this trip to assist the Society though I am on sickness benefits.

768. On 18 December 2015 Nick Brown received a response from Jeremy Hunt, Secretary of State for Health regarding a letter I had sent about historical blood product safety and the inadequacy of the financial support schemes. **(WITN1055155)** Hunt said that the medical profession in the 1970s had a paternalistic approach and different regulatory frameworks. It also said that there had been contaminated blood cases where legal liability for infection through plasma products in a small number of cases with damages awarded as a result.

769. I found this point particularly interesting given the difficulties which Pete and I had previously had in progressing litigation and achieving adequate settlements in the various legal cases we had participated in. I do not know the details of any of these settlements, or on what basis the government admitted liability. In a later question on this matter to government they claimed not to be aware of any cases.

770. The letter went on to say that a review into the support schemes was due to begin in 2016 as the government was aware that some of the recipients of funds were unhappy with the situation. This is a recurring theme with the funding schemes. I had always campaigned for proper compensation with Haemophilia Action North and Haemophilia Action UK however I felt it very important that the schemes were also maintained for the purpose of administering the monthly allowances and other support.

771. The Macfarlane Trust for example organized support weekends which proved valuable in meeting others in a safe environment. Those of us that had sat on the Joint Partnership group many years previously had spent a lot of time and energy working out the additional financial cost of living with HIV and working on expanding the grants system. The Macfarlane Trust also

legally recognised the Special Status on which it had been set up as part of the 1991 HIV litigation.

772. I recall at one point I circulated the list of grants to as many registrants as I could. Macfarlane Trust were not very happy as during the 1990s into early 2000s they appeared to have operated on the basis that if people didn't know what they could apply for, then they wouldn't ask for a grant. Circulating the list changed this and suddenly the Trust was inundated with grant requests. The initial Trust thinking seemed to be save and invest as much as possible when we wanted to see money distributed to those that needed it. The Trust then had to apply for more money from government at the annual review with the rush on grants.

773. I suspect the increase in spending was one of the reasons government was keen to get rid of the Trusts and ensured that long standing campaigners were not invited to attend a key meeting with a government mediator to decide whether the Trusts should be scrapped (I will discuss further later).

774. I replied to Hunt's letter on 18 January 2016. **(WITN1055156)** My specific points about the Nuremberg Code and possible breaches arising out of the contaminated blood scandal remained unanswered. However, I felt the information regarding paternalism and treatment of haemophiliacs supported my argument that breaches had occurred so I provided more details to Jeremy Hunt. The UK subscribed to the Nuremberg Code in 1948 and the idea of patient consent is at the heart of the very first principle. We had clear evidence that patients were being used for medical testing without their knowledge and consent. The Department of Health simply dismissing it as a different time with different standards of medical practice was entirely unsatisfactory and was an excuse I would not accept. I was not about to support the government in its own damage limitation exercise.

775. The review of the support schemes for the infected blood community also began in January 2016 with the government published its "Infected blood: Reform of financial and other support Prepared by The Department of

Health, England. This was little consolation to those of us long -standing campaigners that were deliberately excluded nor would there be any accountability for failing to consult with us and include our views.

776. I was very concerned by the fact that the proposals made some haemophiliacs and certainly widows worse off as the grant system had disappeared. The loss of grants was significant because these tended to be relied upon by the most financially vulnerable members of the haemophilia community both infected and affected.

777. I became aware that a meeting took place the previous year in December 2015 between campaigners, the Haemophilia Society and a Department of Health mediator and that these dreadful proposals came about through the exclusion of long -term campaigners who knew the history of the schemes and what ought to be protected. That Colette Wintle, GRO-A and I were left out of this meeting had by now become a recurring theme with successive obstructive governments. We learnt the Haemophilia Society had had a hand in this also putting forward who should be included which did not include fair representation of all groups and longest standing campaigners.

778. We were quietly informed there had been a conversation not to tell Colette and I about the meeting. We were furious, asking when would we be given the opportunity to air our views? To date our views have still not been heard officially on the scrapping of the Trusts.

779. Colette and I felt the decision to get rid of the Trusts without consulting all beneficiaries for their opinions, was unethical, undemocratic and allegedly illegal. Because of our deliberate exclusion from the 2015 meeting, Colette and I then refused to participate in further written consultations until we were also granted our own meeting with a government mediator as others had been... we are still waiting.

780. In our view the proposals were irredeemable and needed to be scrapped so we continued to focus our efforts on campaigning for the implementation of

the Archer Inquiry's recommendations. I attach a letter from Neil Bateman, freelance welfare rights advisor expressing his views on Infected Blood: reform of financial and other support **(WITN1055157)**

781. Through-out 2016 and in subsequent years I write a series of complaint letters to newspapers that are using my research and documents under the name of new campaigners without referencing. This is both annoying and upsetting as it defames me as a researcher and undoes a lot of the hard work of nearly 3 decades to establish a correct Timeline of who knew what and when. This is important as if a document is claimed to be "newly discovered" when the reality was it as presented to government ministers it lets people off the hook. Any genuine campaigner would not want this to happen. It is also frustrating as correcting the media takes time and effort when I want to keep my focus on securing justice... but at the same time I know without accuracy there will be no justice.

782. On February 10th 2016 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Haemophiliacs given contaminated blood from tortured US prisoners now face enforced poverty at the hands of Hunt"

There is little sign that the financial situation of widows will improve and with the removal of the grant system has got worse in some cases.

783. On February 12th 2016 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"DOH Duck n Dive on Contaminated Blood: Hunt refuses to compensate for 'negligence of public bodies'" This looked at the governments repeated failure to properly compensate those infected and affected as in Eire.

784. On February 14th 2016 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Jeremy Hunt's bizarre proposals could financially rape contaminated blood victims" This article again highlighted the differences in payments

across the UK which had a punitive effect on the bereaved in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

785. On 15th February 2016, I did an interview with the Guardian on the dire financial situation of widows/widowers taking into account the government changes to the schemes and scrapping of the Trusts,

"Victims of contaminated blood face major cuts to payments" (February 15th, 2016) I had to ask for a correction as the article frustratingly and incorrectly said we had been "compensated" when infected and affected had only ever had "ex-gratia" payments.

786. Bereaved partners in Scotland were being treated very differently with significantly higher payments intended "for life" and non means tested. The irony was I had assisted campaigners in Scotland with suggestions that became a reality and had hoped this would extent all across the UK. The differences in payment levels no sense when all were contaminated under a Westminster government and under the same HIV 1991 litigation. In addition, my suspicions that I was being treated differently as an individual were raised once again.

787. On 9 September 2016 I received a response to a 24 August 2016 letter written by Nick Brown MP following my own correspondence with him. Sadly I do not have the original letter but the reply is instructive nonetheless. **(WITN1055158)** The usual government lines are trotted out on parity with Eire about the situation being different. I take issue with the idea that we introduced testing and safety measures as soon as possible. This is plainly not the case for Hepatitis C testing as the NHS refused to use the first-generation treatment. I think this was due to a high rate of false positives. There is also an implicit admission in this statement that when the products were first put on the market in the 70s, they were not safe.

788. The reply also noted that as health was a devolved function it was for the various home nations to decide upon the arrangements to put in place. This seemed utterly short sighted and left the government and the various devolved assemblies open to complaints about inequality across the Home Nations from scheme recipients. Of course, this is exactly what happened and has been an area where significant energy was expended by many campaigners.

789. On the 11th September 2016, BBC Reunion programme went on air. I was supposed to take part in the programme along with Colette Wintle and other campaigners. I received a phone call from the programme and spent some time going through the history of Contaminated Blood then I received a further call informing me I had suddenly been dropped. I found out the reason for this only recently. (Further information on this is detailed in a separate statement to the Inquiry from Dr Peter Jones and I have written my response.)

790. On November 16th 2016, I email my MP Nick Brown, saying, *"Please find attached important letter re alleged illegalities regarding treatment of haemophiliacs/contaminated blood. I spoke with both your Newcastle and London office that are expecting this letter. Please address as a matter of urgency as Hunt may try to steamroller through what is likely to be illegal proposals regarding new financial arrangements. There are issues for Scotland too."*

I attach a letter to Nick titled, *"New Haemophilia Contaminated Blood Payments and Concerns over Alleged Illegalities"*

791. Following the publication of the Penrose Inquiry Report in Scotland I had begun to write an analysis of the differences between the various support infected blood support schemes which had been set up to replace the Macfarlane Trust and Skipton Fund which Colette sent to members of the APPG on 5 December 2016. **(WITN1055159)**

792. On 15 December 2016 I received a letter from Jeremy Hunt in response to one I had written to Nick Brown about Jeremy Hunt's use of the word compensation in debates in Parliament. **(WITN1055160)** I have always considered compensation to be a legal term which is associated with an admission of liability so was shocked that Jeremy Hunt had chosen to use it. My letter queried whether the use of 'compensation' implied that the government accepted liability but of course the response made clear that it did not and stated it was not appropriate to refer to ex-gratia payments as compensation.

793. The letter also went on to say that in the Republic of Ireland, their scheme was based on legal advice from their Attorney General that the Irish Blood Transfusion Service Board would have been found to be negligent in many cases. I do not know whether this statement is accurate but there is certainly no mention of it in any of the contemporaneous documents I received from Eire when the 'admission of liability' myth began to spread in the UK following Lord Warner's statement in the House of Lords.

794. In February 2017, my good friend of many years US campaigner Corey Dubin of the Committee of Ten Thousand died. Corey was very knowledgeable and a great resource for information on the US plasma collection facilities and the international pharma companies. We had supported each other and shared evidence for many years. It was Corey who invited me to the US and organized my speaking at an AIDS conference where I was given an "Action =Life" award. One of the things Corey had discovered was that in some cases plasma pools allegedly reach as high as 300,000 donors which was a far cry from the 30 to 60,000 they were originally told.

795. On the 27th March 2017 the Haemophilia Society released a press statement agreed with the trustees on the 14th March titled, *Statement by the Board of Trustees of the Haemophilia Society on Contaminated Blood.* This was written after numerous discussions with between Jeff Courtney, Colette and

I where we advised him that in order to move forward, new staff at the Society should release an apology statement for actions or inaction of the past. As this was one before Jeff's time we worked with him on this statement providing background information/evidence for this period. He e-mailed thanking Colette and I for our assistance acknowledging it couldn't have happened without our help.

796. In April 2017, I attempted to engage with Lord O Shaunnessy (Health) but he refused to meet with haemophilia campaigners. When I challenged him on Twitter, he promptly blocked me!

797. During this time Colette Wintle and I were trying to improve relations with the national Haemophilia Society recognizing that almost all workers were new and therefore not involved in past failings.

798. On April 10th 2017, I do an interview with the Northern Echo,

"Woman whose husband died after an NHS transfusion gave him HIV and hepatitis C backs calls for a Hillsborough style Inquiry" (April 10th 2017)

After speaking with Andy Burnham I favoured this type of Inquiry believing it would be more open and transparent. We were so used to government cover-ups.

799. On 12th April 2017, Jeff Courtney, Haemophilia Society informed me by e-mail *"I met with people from Birchgrove and Tainted Blood this morning to talk about the next steps with them. I am also working with one of members who agreed with the agency Edelman for them to provide some pro bono comms and media support around the time of a Panorama programme on Contaminated Blood."*

800. I was unhappy about this for 2 reasons:-

a) I was aware of the allegations and concerns over the ethics of PR company Edelman's in other areas, some of which I had highlighted myself.

b) I became aware that BBC Panorama wanted to use a lot of the material I had discovered and released into the public domain via the Dept of Health and National Archives, Kew but without referencing how that evidence came to be made public and making it look as though it was "newly discovered" by a new Contaminated Blood campaigner on the scene. I was furious at the deception.

c) I informed Jeff via e-mail, *"Sorry want nothing to do with Edelman PR... I have written against them before due to their background in US propaganda and unethical practises... would screw up my reputation as a wider campaigner on human rights."*

801. I was also informed of key campaign dates below and asked by Jeff Courtney if I would brief Molly Meacher.

"The next key dates are:

18th April – APPG meeting with Lord O'Shaughnessy (there will possibly be a small protest outside the DH from those excluded)
Late April – I will send the letter to Dr Wollaston from the Health select committee
Early May – I will convene a campaigning meeting with all people that support our activity to plan for mid may. I hope to have a plan from Edelman by this point
Mid May – its likely Panorama will be broadcast, the letter to Theresa May will be delivered, national media activity will be co-ordinated with Edelman"

802. On April 26th Andy Burnham speaks out in parliament before leaving using the documents I had released many years previously and evidence I had sent him calling the Contaminated Blood scandal, "a criminal cover-up on an industrial scale." He uses all the arguments I had presented over the past 2 decades referring to haemophiliacs as guinea pigs, alleges testing without permission withholding of test results and uses documents from my dissertation, the 1982 Cheaper than Chimps letter and the 1975 Garrot Allen letter. It was a great relief that he had finally spoken out though he was given this material as soon as he came into office in 2009. The following quote is from BT news.

> *The former Labour health secretary said victims were used as "guinea pigs" and subjected to "slurs and smears" via falsified medical records. Others had tests carried out without their knowledge or consent, with the results withheld "for decades in some cases" even when they revealed positive results.*

803. On April the 26th 2017 I did the following article with the Newcastle Chronicle,

> *"Contaminated blood scandal that infected Jesmond man with HIV deliberately covered up" reaffirming what I had been saying for over 2 decades at that stage. (Newcastle Chronicle, 26th April 2017)*

And on 27th June 2017, Colette and I wrote a joint letter to then Prime Minister, Theresa May **(WITN1055180)** where we demanded a public inquiry in the strongest terms.

804. The alleged deception by BBC Panorama programme regarding passing off old documents of mine as newly discovered resulted in my writing an article on July 3rd 2017 on my Radical Sister blog,

"Contaminated Blood: Dr John Craske, Diana Walford evidence and 1980-81 hepatitis studies are NOT NEW but part of a 30 year cover-up"

It was very important to long standing campaigners that a CORRECT timeline was shown. In our minds giving false dates of discovery collaborated with the government in enabling them to say, the documents were new and therefore they couldn't have seen them before. This was not the case as key documents had been sent many times before to government and documents such as the "Cheaper than Chimps" Oxford 1982 letter had been presented years earlier but were blocked and ignored by health ministers and civil servants. They were also in my 2006 dissertation.

805. On the 12th July 2017, the following article regarding my campaign work appeared titled,

"HIV victim's widow welcomes inquiry into Contaminated Blood" (ITV, July 12th, 2017)

I welcome the new Inquiry and also call for a full police investigation as the first was unsatisfactory and since then new evidence from the US had been gathered following the US litigation.

806. On July 14th 2017, I was interviewed on the following topic,

"NHS Privatisation Could Cause Another Contaminated Blood Tragedy Widow Warns" (Huffington Post July 14th, 2017)

I highlight that lessons must be learnt from the past and profit must not be put before safety.

807. On the 7th August 2017, I sent an e-mail to the Haemophilia Society and other campaigners detailing the following:-

a) A hate crime was committed against me to the DWP where I was falsely and maliciously reported for "benefit fraud" by an anonymous person who according to the Investigator spoke about Contaminated Blood. I was wasn't worried as I had done nothing wrong but I was furious at having to take time out from campaigning to supply all the necessary paperwork to clear me to the DWP which I was able to do easily. No evidence was found, the case was swiftly dismissed by DWP and accepted as a hate crime. The local Investigator on both seeing the evidence and having been made aware of my *"Bad Blood"* campaign over the years in the local media and this particular individual handled my situation with sensitivity and empathy. If I had had the name of the individual I would have taken a case against them for defamation but the person was too cowardly to give their name.

b) I was wrongly assessed by DWP regarding my ESA benefit and left on nil income for 6 months relying on Colette for food parcels. To add insult to injury the assessor was witnessed lying about me by a Welfare Rights Officer who attended my assessment and read the subsequent report. I won my appeal but despite our complaint no action was taken against this person. I don't recall the £75 for delays and distress was ever sent to me by the DWP.

808. On September 13th 2017, I am interviewed on Haemophilia Society destroying documents,

> *"Contaminated blood scandal: Were vital records from the 1970s and 1980s destroyed? Newcastle widow is 'furious' after learning key documents from the Haemophilia Society are 'destroyed or missing'" (Chronicle Live, Sept 13th 2017)*

809. On 14th September 2017 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"UK Haemophilia Society alleged to have destroyed contaminated blood documents"*

This was about finding out that many documents held by the Haemophilia Society in the preceding years had been trashed. I had pleaded with them not to destroy documents as had some trustees and volunteers but to no avail. The Society took moving office as an opportunity to get rid of what could have been important evidence related to Contaminated Blood.

810. On 28th September 2017 I wrote this article on my Radical Sister Blog,

> "Contaminated Blood: Lawyers allegedly deceiving courts claiming old evidence ignored for years is "new" statement"

By now I was having to deal daily with incorrect stories in the media fuelled by some lawyers for haemophiliacs that either hadn't done their research properly or were deliberately trying to pass off documents I had unearthed as being found by their client. By this time a Group Action had been filed at the High Court and going by media interviews, some of the documents I had returned to the Dept of Health, now at National Archives, Kew were being passed off as new evidence. I was very upset at this alleged deception regarding the High Court. The problem was not that evidence wasn't available quite the opposite but that it had been repeatedly blocked by government, civil servants, some within the medical profession and even some of the lawyers representing haemophiliacs.

811. On the 25th October 2017, I respond to "new" documents which echoed comments by John Moore seen in the 1991 HIV litigation papers in an article titled,

> *"Bad blood scandal: Leaked papers 'show evidence of a cover-up'", campaigners say "(Newcastle Evening Chronicle Live, October 25th 2017)*

I had by then been arguing for over 20 years that there was an alleged government cover-up.

812. The article highlighted the familiar government policy “of not accepting any direct responsibility for damage” caused due to Contaminated Blood and the UK failure to become self-sufficient in blood products. Lawyers for haemophiliacs had argued the opposite of Moore within their final legal opinion (never shown to haemophiliacs in the HIV litigation) stating that the chances of haemophiliacs winning their cases in relation to the use of US imported products and failure to achieve self-sufficiency had “significantly increased”. They also highlighted that incredibly key evidence including the Pettriciani circular and had not been properly considered. This was just prior to haemophiliacs signing the waiver and is detailed in my letter of to Vijay Mehan secretary to the Archer Inquiry **(WITN1055184)**. Pettriciani also wrote an important article on the impact of AIDS on blood safety **(WITN1055202)**.

813. The Chronicle article states, quote,

> *“The scandal has been called the biggest treatment disaster in the history of the NHS, and was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of people, many of whom had been haemophiliac patients, like Mr Longstaff.*
>
> *Carol was instrumental in bringing it to light after she traced a trail to infected donors from Arkansas prisons.*
>
> *It seemed the contaminated blood came from US sources, who had paid donors including drug users and prison inmates.”*

This led to my husband and I being able to establish cases in the US for UK haemophiliacs. Four plasma companies came to a “token” agreement based on evidence related to establishing treatment batch numbers traced back to infected donors using evidence collected by lawyers in the US. This was a finite group of litigants and US cases were closed down for UK haemophiliacs in 2009 and returned to the UK courts viewing UK authorities as the first line in providing a “duty of care” to haemophiliacs regarding ensuring safety of products.

814. On October 28th, 2017, I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

> *“Contaminated Blood: Haemophilia Special Status part of legal ex-gratia payments in 1991 must be maintained” This article highlighted the the need to continue the monthly payments established under the 1991 HIV legal settlement and not to overlook the importance of the Special Status that haemophiliacs were granted. The Special Status of haemophiliacs with HIV was accepted by Virginia Bottomley after a long campaign for justice and led to the 1991 HIV litigation ex-gratia payments which separated haemophiliacs with HIV from other non-haemophiliac victims in Hansard.*[5]

815. I had always argued that the Special Status should also be extended to haemophiliacs with hepatitis C as they fit the same criteria.

816. Throughout Hansard, Virginia Bottomley referred to haemophiliacs with HIV and their families as “wholly exceptional” “unique” “special case” “doubly disadvantaged” “exceptional combination of circumstances of those persons”.

817. To quote several of Bottomley’s numerous references in Hansard between 1989 and 1991 on the Special Case, she states,

> *“The ex-gratia payments given to provide help for haemophiliacs with HIV and their families recognised their wholly exceptional circumstances. Haemophiliacs were already suffering from a disability which affected their employment prospects, insurance and mortgage status. Also the hereditary nature of haemophilia means that more than one member of the family may be infected with HIV.”*

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[5] HC Deb 20 December 1991 vol 201 cc620-7

“We do not believe that any useful purpose would be served by such a survey of the financial circumstances after infection of any particular group with HIV. Our ex-gratia payments to haemophiliacs recognise their wholly exceptional circumstances whereby they were doubly disadvantaged by their pre-existing haemophilia as well as the HIV infection. We have no plans to extend these special arrangements to other groups”

“There is hardly any need for me to remind the House of the lengthy campaign on behalf of haemophiliacs—supported by many right hon. and hon. Members, the public and the media—whose advocates reiterated that haemophiliacs were an exceptional and specific group who merited exceptional treatment. The Government remain convinced that their case is exceptional.”

“In reaching the decision a year ago that the haemophiliacs in question should be offered financial assistance because they were a special and specific group”

“We have no evidence to suggest that those people who have become infected with HIV via blood transfusion were similarly disadvantaged before the illness or accident leading to the need for transfusion.”

Virginia Bottomley also noted that often more than one member of the family was infected through factor concentrates,

“Among the haemophiliacs infected with HIV, we understand that there are 65 pairs and six trios of brothers who are infected. We believe there may be a significant number of other cases where HIV-infected haemophiliacs are related, for example, grandfathers, grandsons, uncles and nephews, but these cannot be readily identified from the available information. In addition, there are a number of cases where the haemophiliac’s spouse or partner has become infected.”

This was an important factor but was somewhat gender biased as it failed to mention females with bleeding disorders that had infected sisters."

818. On November 3rd 2017 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Contaminated Blood: Haemophilia Action UK statement on Cabinet Office Public Inquiry Announcement"

I welcome the news that the Cabinet Office is to lead the Public Inquiry on Contaminated Blood instead of the Department of Health. However I raise concerns that haemophilia and whole blood cases that have for decades campaigned completely independently are to be put together under the same Inquiry. This is distressing as haemophilia and whole blood cases came under different legal arguments, for example whole blood centred on blood transfusions using blood from volunteer UK donors and cases were often argued under Product Liability whereas haemophiliacs had blood products from the US and Central America, skid-row clinics and prison donors and were often sourced from paid donors. I anticipate this will cause great confusion particularly in the reporting of the Inquiry. Sadly this has turned out to be the case with the media mixing up the two and whole victims mistakenly claiming they had US prison blood causing distress to haemophilia families.

819. In this article I once again highlight the lies which continue to be told by government regarding the Eire settlement.

820. On November 3rd 2017, the role of long-standing campaigners in bringing about a public inquiry and that being under the Cabinet Office (as opposed to the Department of Health) is acknowledged in the following article,

"Victory for Campaigners as Contaminated Blood Inquiry taken off Department of Health" (Huffington Post, November 3rd, 2017) I am quoted as saying,

"I welcome the news that the Cabinet Office is to lead the public inquiry"

"It would have been highly inappropriate for the Department of Health to investigate itself, given the many allegations regarding behaviour and safety violations over the years.

"Now it is important to move forward and appoint a suitable chairperson and panel."

821. On November 4th 2017, the following article appeared,

"Contaminated Blood scandal campaigners Carol Grayson welcomes cabinet-led inquiry" (Northern Echo, November 4th 2017)

822. On 20 November 2017 I sent a letter to the Department of Health as I had recently learned that they were going to stop referring to the 2006 Self Sufficiency Report in briefings and correspondence. **(WITN1055161)** I considered this tantamount to an admission that the document was misleading and inaccurate. These inaccuracies and omissions were the subject of my dissertation and therefore an issue that I had researched in great detail.

823. I asked that the government right the wrongs which had been caused in the decade this report had been used to block and campaigners and mislead the public. My dissertation conclusion was correct plus the documents I returned to the Department of Health in 2006 meant that they would have realised this years earlier had they had properly considered and responded to its findings, rather than providing me with a tokenistic thank-you and congratulations.

824. Hugh Pymm, BBC Health Correspondent comes to visit me. Despite filming me all day discussing the copies of many government documents I

discovered, strangely not one second of footage is used. The following article is however published.

> *Contaminated Blood report full of lies* (BBC News, December 19th 2017)
>
> Lynn Kelly (Haemophilia Wales) and Baroness Featherstone had both approached me for evidence from my dissertation which they did not have to take to Sir Chris Wormald, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Care to put pressure on government to withdraw the Self Sufficiency report. I assisted both women in some detail with evidence which had the desired result and I wrote to Sir Chris myself **(WITN1055200)**. Wormald then wrote apologizing to the campaigners who presented my evidence but ironically forgot the actual researcher who supplied it and got awards for her critique of the Self Sufficiency report

825. On December 21st 2017 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: Government 'lies' in a discredited Dept of Health report has delayed justice to victims for years."*

826. On the 21st December 2017 the following article appeared regarding my campaigning,

> *"NHS campaigner "exhausted" following announcement on inquiry into contaminated blood scandal"*
> *(Northern Echo, December 21st 2017)*

By then my health had significantly deteriorated and it was becoming harder to campaign as a result of this.

827. On 31 January 2018 I attended a meeting of the DWP Contaminated Blood Working Group by telephone. **(WITN1055162)** I was on this working group because of the myriad of problems the haemophilia community continued to

have with the DWP, repeated benefits reassessments, failure to passport haemophiliacs, issues over means testing, the need to maintain the Special Status and lack of communication between EIBSS and the DWP. I have the agenda for this meeting but these were important in being able to add my perspective as a widow of a deceased haemophiliac. This perspective was often overlooked by the male dominated infected haemophilia community and the various arms of government that I have had dealings with throughout my campaigning.

828. On the same day I follow-up by e-mailing the DWP and Department of Health regarding the 'special status' which was afforded to HIV infected haemophiliacs following the conclusion of the 1991 HIV Litigation. **(WITN1055163)** I again highlight how this differentiated our cases from whole blood contamination cases and maintain that whole blood cases have significantly different facts to those where blood products are implicated in infection. I wanted to know what was being done to preserve that Special Status in ongoing consultations regarding the reform of financial support schemes which was underway.

829. I was interviewed for Huffington Post ...

"Victims of Contaminated Blood scandal forced to undergo benefit reassessments: Families say they have been left "traumatised" (Huffington Post, February 5th, 2018)

Quote...

"Carol Grayson spent decades caring for her husband Peter Longstaff, who died in 2005 after contracting HIV in the 1980s.

She told HuffPost UK: "I am in contact with a lot of families and I have heard of several cases where people have been reassessed and had benefits taken off them.

"These are people who have been very seriously ill and unable to work for a number of years - not just victims themselves, but their families who have

been left with lasting trauma after spending years as 24/7 carers, with no support.

"By forcing people to undergo reassessment they are harming us further. Every time we have to go though why we are in poor health, and the things that have happened to us, it is re-traumatising us.

"We did not put ourselves in this position. Lots of us has good jobs and careers that we were forced to give up and in many cases, the wives of victims were the main earners anyway because of their partner's existing health problems."

Grayson, a former senior nursing specialist, said many widows are also facing the prospect of losing some of the pension entitlement when the Department for Work and Pensions carries out reassessments later this year.

"Myself and others had a call with the DWP last week to discuss the issues," she added.

"They even had a fraud investigation officer on the call, which I am convinced was a tactic to intimidate us.

"This has been catastrophic for so many families. And until the inquiry is concluded, we are still dealing with unresolved grief."

830. On February 8th 2018, I am pleased to hear of the announcement of a chair for the Infected Blood Inquiry, Mr Justice Langstaff. This is followed up with an article in the Newcastle Chronicle,

"Bad blood scandal: Judge promises 'thorough examination' after being appointed to lead inquiry" (Newcastle Chronicle Live, February 18th, 2018)

831. On 14th March 2018, my claims are featured in the following article,

"Widow claims contaminated blood warnings were missed" (Northern Echo, March 14th 2018)

832. On March 22nd 2018, an article appears in the Arkansas Times titled,

The Arkansas prison scandal... (Arkansas Times, March 22nd 2018) This echoes what I have said for years regarding the shocking history of Arkansas State Penitentiary and appalling treatment of prisoners including torture. It caused my late husband a great deal of distress knowing how inmates were treated and that he received their blood collected in conditions that would have violated UK safety guidelines.

833. On March 29th 2018, I welcome news that haemophiliacs representation at the Inquiry will be covered by legal aid funding from government,

"Blood scandal widow welcomes new government announcement on legal aid" (Hartlepool Mail, March 29th, 2018)

Quote

"Carol, 58, has spent decades uncovering evidence and campaigning after she lost her haemophiliac husband Peter Longstaff in 2005 after he contracted HIV and hepatitis C from contaminated blood. She wrote an MA thesis at Sunderland University on the global blood trade, which won an award, and which traced infected donors to Arkansas prisons.

"It is essential that we have legal help from the inquiry," said Carol.

"The Government sometimes tends to speak first and think later but they have come to the right decision.

"Our tragedy isn't as visible as something like Grenfell, but a lot more people have died from what happened.

"We are very pleased that they have clarified their position on this."

Carol added that she is "optimistic" that she and fellow campaigners will eventually be able to secure compensation.

834. I do a further interview with the Newcastle Chronicle on 29th March 2018 titled again stating the importance of legal aid and that I been campaigning for an inquiry since 1994,

> *"Contaminated blood scandal: Families and campaigners score another small victory ahead of inquiry ... The scandal killed 2,400 people in the 1970s and 1980s and Cabinet Officer minister Chloe Smith said families can get legal aid."*

835. On 12 March, I had made a lengthy FOI request following the discovery amongst some of my husband's old papers, of a reference to the special status of haemophiliacs infected with HIV in the 1991 Settlement Agreement. The text of the request is recited in DoH's response of 2 July 2018 **(WITN1055183)** where they answer some points of the request but refuse to provide the advice given to government at the time because of legal privilege exemption.

836. On July 3rd 2018 article published,

> *"Contaminated blood scandal: Newcastle widow calls for 'justice to be delivered'" (Newcastle Chronicle, July 3rd, 2018)*

837. On August 3rd 2018 I wrote the following for my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood, new potential risk to UK blood supply from synthetic cannabinoids: Have lessons been learn from the past?"*

This detailed changes to rules regarding donors in the US due to concerns over the impact of synthetic cannabinoids on anyone receiving blood from a person taking these drugs. I write to the Haemophilia Society asking them to act on this here and write to blood safety regulators to flag up this issue which has been highlighted by the CDC and FDA. When I chase this up, the information sent by the Society has seemingly gone missing and no one knows what I am talking about. This raises concerns that once again no - one is following what is happening in the US and which is now becoming a problem here. Have any lessons been learnt from the past?

838. On September 24th 2018 article published,

"Contaminated blood inquiry: A day few thought would see come" (Hartlepool Mail, September 24th, 2018)

839. On September 25th 2018 article published,

"Contaminated Blood Inquiry: Those who knew haemophiliacs were given deadly blood transfusions 'must pay'" (Journal, September 25th, 2018)

840. On 26th September 2018 article published,...

"Supplying contaminated blood is 'murder'" Inquiry told (Northern Echo, September 26th, 2018)

841. On 26th September 2018 article published,
Contaminated blood inquiry: Government says "sorry" and admits there may have been a "cover-up" (Newcastle Chronicle, September 26th 2018)

842. On September 26th 2018 article published,

"Infected blood inquiry 'brings shame on government'" (Hartlepool Mail, September 26th, 2018)

843. On October 18th 2018 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Contaminated Blood: Compensation was rejected using a false government narrative and a now disgraced Department of Health report"

This article once again flags up how haemophiliacs that should have been compensated in 2009 with Lord Archer's strong recommendations were knocked back due to the continued lies told about the Eire compensation scheme and using a report that has since been withdrawn as a whitewash and which did not include evidence showing alleged negligence and failure in the duty of care.

844. On 16th November 2018 I wrote to the Cabinet Office to complain that David Liddington had wrongly used the word "compensation" when referring to ex-gratia payments given to haemophiliacs. I highlighted an earlier apology from Jeremy Hunt Secretary of State For Health.

In a letter dated, December 15th 2016, Hunt wrote to me,

"Legal liability (on behalf of government and its suppliers) has not been established in the majority of cases of infection with HIV or hepatitis C following the use of NHS supplied blood or blood products and our position remains that it is not appropriate to refer to the system of ex-gratia payments as "compensation". I apologise for any confusion this has caused."

On 16th November 2018 I also wrote an article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Compensation cock-up insults contaminated blood victims"

On 28 September, I had made an FOI request seeking copies of any discussions had by government in 1991 about the inclusion of the hepatitis waiver in the HIV litigation settlement. A response was received on 6 November 2018 **(WITN1055182)** which said that because the department would have to look through 6,500 files, they would not be answering the request.

845. On the 18th November 2018 we were mentioned on Russia Today regarding Contaminated Blood victims in a piece on austerity Britain, poverty and disability. I had spoken to Ray Walford author of "Foodbank Britain" who was featured on the programme talking about the difficulties widows were facing.

846. On the 19th November 2018 I wrote to the Department of Health and Social Care regarding EIBBS and gender bias that monthly payments for males were linked to the Consumer Price Index but those for women were not. I requested under FOI that government explain how this thinking came about. On the same day Colette and I featured in an article titled,

> *"PIP assessments: Victims of Britain's poisoned blood scandal forced to "beg for benefits" (Express, Nov 16th 2018)*

847. On the 21st November 2018 I wrote asking the government legal department under Freedom of Information...what letters the government legal department received in 2006 from Paul Saxon solicitor of Blackett, Hart and Patt solicitors Newcastle under the instructions of Carol Anne Grayson researcher and widow of haemophiliac Peter Longstaff accompanying returned files containing copies of government documents that government claimed to have destroyed. **(WITN1055164)**

848. On the 2lst November 2018 I wrote to the Department of Health and Social Care under FOI regarding US prison plasma, US prisoner experimentation and government's duty of care to both donors used and haemophiliac recipients of their blood. I ask the following questions,

> *1) To ask the Department of Health and Social Care under FOI, what assessment was made of the risks and dangers from factor concentrates manufactured from the blood of US prisoners prior to importation in 1973?*
>
> *2) To ask the DHSC, what consideration was taken of the fact that US prisoners were being used for bio-experimentation, were often serving life*

> *sentences, moving between prisons and could be infective with viruses for life, and that "at least 544 illnesses and deaths (to US prisoners) could be fixed and attributed to the experimental operations- the CDC estimated 800"?*
>
> *3) Please release any documents regarding assessment of the above risks under FOI.*

849. On November 23rd 2018, I write the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: US prisons that carried out bio-experimentation on inmates were used to source plasma for UK haemophiliacs*".

850. On December 1st 2018 I write the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: History of Peter Longstaff's legal challenge to the controversial 1991 haemophilia litigation"*

851. On December 12th 2018, I write the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: Government Trust emails calling victims "the great unwashed" thought destroyed have been found"*

852. On January 22nd 2019 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: As 'large volumes' of government documents suddenly appear campaigners expose alleged lies"*

853. On January 26th 2019, I write the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: 2003 Malcolm Chisholm letter reveals discussions over campaigner's hepatitis documents and confirms media lies in 017*

854. On 14 February 2019 Nick Brown wrote to Amber Rudd on my behalf regarding the Infected Blood Inquiry and the DWP benefit reassessments. **(WITN1055165)** I had and continue to have repeated disputes with the DWP in relation to benefit reassessments. While the Inquiry is ongoing most of my campaigning has been in relation to PIP reassessments. I hope that the Inquiry is able to make recommendations on the subject of passporting Contaminated Blood victims with chronic conditions already on ESA Support Rate directly onto PIP. The repeated 2 year reassessments of my health are incredibly stressful particularly given the chronic nature of my conditions which are not going to improve and serve to worsen my anxiety, depression and PTSD.

855. On the 14th February 2019 my campaigning on contaminated blood was recognized as part of a new play "Liberty" written by a Ray Woolford which is launched in London on 14th February and is about Scottish working class female social and political activist Kath Duncan. Unfortunately although I was invited to participate in the play towards the end which also recognizes modern day female activists at its conclusion and Ray was prepared to fund and accommodate me, I was sadly not well enough to travel. However my photo regarding years of campaigning on Contaminated Blood and many other issues was projected on to a screen on the stage, so it was a lovely tribute to a long fight for justice.

856. On March 4th 2019 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

> *"Contaminated Blood: Letter to Scotsman regarding Lord Owen's support for Lord Morris and alleged blocking of campaigner's evidence by Michael Connarty."*

857. On April 26th 2019 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

“Contaminated Blood: Haemophilia community given commitment in 2010 that DWP assessments would stop once again betrayed by government”

858. On April 30th 2019, article published,

“Infected blood inquiry: Wife of NHS blood contamination victim demands action” (Newcastle Chronicle, April 30th, 2019)

859. On May 4th 2019 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

Contaminated Blood: Open letter of complaint, haemophilia facts misrepresented in a whole blood case story

860. On May 2nd 2019 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

“Contaminated Blood: Hepatitis waiver in HIV litigation put in to stop means testing and paying out for hepatitis C”

861. On September 20th 2019 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

“US legal depositions from expert witnesses used to help win haemophilia cases released to UK Infected Blood Inquiry”

862. On September 24th 2019 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

“Contaminated Blood: Carol Grayson’s response to Jason Evan’s podcasts on destruction of documents and knowledge of hepatitis C”

863. On September 28th 2019 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Contaminated Blood: Carol Grayson's response to Jason Evans Podcast 3 on searching for documents through FOI"

864. On October 8th 2019 I wrote the following on my Radical Sister blog,

"Contaminated Blood: UK authorities ignored warnings of higher hepatitis risk in US factor concentrates PRIOR to importation"

865. On October 21st 2019 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"Shameful and divisive double standards on widows/widowers pensions from government and Infected Blood Inquiry"

866. On 30th January 2020 article published...

"Infected blood scandal: Newcastle widow hopeful victims will finally get compensation" (Newcastle Evening Chronicle, Jan 30th 2020)

867. On March 10th 2020 I wrote the following article on my Radical Sister blog,

"UK govt should pay haemophiliacs given Contaminated Blood £100 a day per virus from date of infection to match pay of coronavirus volunteers"

At this time, I was also trying to keep pressure on government to level up the support schemes across the UK. On 3 March, I wrote to the Cabinet Office reminding them of Theresa May's commitment to level up and asking for urgent action **(WITN1055177).**

In March 2020, I am infected with Covid 19 after travelling to London for the Infected Blood Inquiry prior to the first lockdown which leads to a significant deterioration in my health and debilitating symptoms of Long Covid. This is not long after being diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes. I continue to feed evidence to the Inquiry on a daily basis though severely depleted in energy. During this same year my father is GRO-C GRO-C and my mum dies of a heart attack. The fear of Covid around the world and the emerging pandemic takes me back to the 1980s and working on the frontline as AIDS emerged.

In addition, I accidentally fell over a box of evidence compiled for the Inquiry which resulted in a broken left wrist and a broken right arm which has prevented me from making final revisions to this statement; I may, in due course, submit a further short addendum statement.

868. On 21st April 2020 article published,

"Widow of Hartlepool man who died in infected blood scandal fights for equal payments" (Hartlepool Mail, 21st April, 2020)

869. On 23rd September 2020 article published, *"Victims of infected blood scandal were 'failed' by medical profession and politicians - Lord Owen" (Newcastle Evening Chronicle, September 23rd, 2020)*

870. In 2020 I campaign to raise the issue of impaired insulin in PTSD highlighting concerns for Contaminated Blood victims like myself who are diabetic and of monitoring heart health. The government had previously confirmed they have done no research on how PTSD impacts the haemophilia community or co-morbidities which is important for DWP assessments and in treating PTSD and other conditions that exist alongside each other, quote,

> *"Our results add to previous findings associating PTSD with impaired insulin function," wrote Dr Blessing and colleagues. "The relatively more severe insulin resistance associated with PTSD in the current study may relate to [participants'] military veteran status, to the overall higher BMI … or their greater PTSD symptom severity."*
>
> *Dr Blessing and colleagues also noted that their findings support a "growing body of evidence" indicating that PTSD should be viewed as*

> *more than just a mental illness, as symptoms have an impact on multiple bodily systems.*
>
> *"Results strongly support further research into early targeted screening strategies for preventing cardiometabolic risk associated with PTSD," the researchers concluded. "Further study of how these somatic concomitants integrate with pathophysiology underlying PTSD symptoms may result in targeted treatment of this important comorbidity of PTSD."*
>
> *(Psychiatric Advisor, July 13th, 2017)*

871. In 2020 I began a series of e-mail correspondence with EIBBS regarding what I alleged was the very long-standing miscalculation of widows/widowers' benefit. This correspondence later extended to the DHSC and the Cabinet Office and goes back to at least 2011 as highlighted earlier in this statement. This is another part of campaigning ensuring rights are upheld and Contaminated Blood victims receive what they are entitled to claim whether it be state benefits or EIBBS monthly payments.

872. I was able to establish that the problem lay through incorrectly means testing the disability part of ESA benefit which led to a gross underpayment over a very long period and my being stuck in a poverty cycle of debt. Aside from disability discrimination, I also alleged that the predominately (but not exclusively) female bereaved partners were also subjected to gender discrimination treated differently to men with disabilities who were not means tested in the same way.

873. This long fight for justice and redress for years of underpayment has impacted not only financially but on my physical and psychological wellbeing and left me in worse health.

874. The fight to get back what I and other bereaved partners were owed by government was further complicated by the scrapping of Macfarlane Trust

and establishment of EIBBS as to who was responsible for paying this money to me. EIBBS were helpful but highlighted they are administrators as opposed to policy makers, which is the responsibility of government.

876. On 23RD February 2021, I am invited to attend an online 2 day event organized by Cumberland Lodge Police Conference (Windsor Great Park) in June along with Colette by Rob Beckley, Assistant Commissioner, Operation Resolve. Online workshops are being run to look at historical grievances where complaints on various issues including Contaminated Blood have been made to the police with the opportunity for reconciliation in discussing the concerns that were highlighted and how complaints were handled. The conference will address the question,

"How should be respond to past harms."

This virtual conference addresses the following questions:

- ***How should we respond to moral shifts, which turn actions of the past, once considered legitimate or ordinary, into crimes or acts of discrimination and oppression?***
- ***How do we deal with new social and ethical standards to judge the past?***
- ***What are we trying to achieve with investigations – and how can other, non-police actors become involved in the process of creating accountability without focusing on blame?***
- ***Beyond police investigations, how can prominent public inquiries or independent panels contribute to addressing past wrongs?***
- ***What can public institutions learn from victim experience? And, what should be the role of victims and their testimony in attempts to investigate historical wrongs?***

How should the relationship between the state and the media be designed in order to achieve both high levels of independent scrutiny and accessible communication.

Programme

This year, our participatory sessions will explore:

- ***Putting the past right***
- ***The experience of Northern Ireland***
- ***Justice, accountability and blame***
- ***The victim's perspective***
- ***The challenges of investigation***
- ***The state and the media***

There will be opportunities for group discussion and breakout-room sessions throughout, and time allocated for informal networking with fellow participants.

The conference will be held under the Chatham House Rule, in order to enable frank and productive conversations.

Complaints to the Police and Regulators

877. I made complaints to both the Police and the General Medical Council as part of my involvement with the Contaminated Blood campaign.

Police Complaint

878. On 19 July 2002 I made a complaint to Northumbria Police on behalf of Haemophilia Action UK. I sent them a detailed account of what in my view required investigation by the police. **(WITN1055166)** I feared that I would not be taken seriously as the allegations and issue are both wide ranging and explosive. There was also less evidence in the public domain than there is now but I thought that I could at least prompt and investigation with what I gathered.

879. Peter Jones was at this time, on side with local campaigners and had warned me before he retired that I may 'open a can of worms' as he had allegedly faced backlash for his own whistleblowing efforts. I tried to arrange a meeting so that I could explain to the police what evidence I did have. I thought explaining everything by letter would have been almost impossible and I was keen to avoid being dismissed as an hyperbolic conspiracy theorist. I also highlighted the beginnings of Leiff Cabraser Herman Berstein's US Litigation which was in its infancy. I explained that they may be able to provide significant further evidence when their case was concluded.

880. This letter was endorsed by all of the members of Haemophilia Action UK and was as far as I was aware, the first collective complaint made to the police on the contaminated blood issue.

881. Northumbria Police did agree to meet with me, and a meeting took place on 2 November 2002. I do not have any minutes of the meeting however Northumbria Police did send me a letter on 10 December 2002 summarising the offences which were considered by the Crown Prosecution Service. **(WITN1055091)**

These were:

(a) Gross Negligence Manslaughter

(b) Grievous Bodily Harm

(c) Common Assault/Battery

(d) Misconduct in a Public Office

(e) Public Nuisance

(f) Offences Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

882. You will see that these are a wide span of offences which could potentially have covered both UK doctors and politicians who are variably responsible for the harm caused to the UK haemophilia community. Pursuing US pharmaceutical companies in this fashion was not really considered due to logistical difficulties of this.

883. Shortly after this meeting I was informed that Northumbria Police would be unable to take the complaints forward. I replied on 22 January 2003 and asked them to keep any documents I might send them on record in case the new evidence was enough that they could restart the investigations. **(WITN1055167)**

884. On 1 March 2003 I contacted Northumbria Police again, this time my correspondence focused specifically on testing without permission which I knew was widespread in the haemophilia community. I sent them the evidence I had gathered and explained that meetings were ongoing in Scotland regarding this issue. **(WITN1055168)**

885. On 1 July 2003 Jim Cousins MP wrote to Dyfed Powys Police as he learned that they were coordinating all police investigations related to the contaminated blood issue. He asked for further information about the scope of their enquiries. **(WITN1055169)**

886. Dyfed Powys Police Force were assigned to the case. I believe this force was designated to deal with alleged crimes related to corporate manslaughter. Our complaints were serious and wide ranging but after some time it became clear that nobody would face the consequences of their actions. Following the advice of the Crown Prosecution Service regarding the likelihood of successful prosecutions and the investigation was closed before any charges were brought. **(WITN1055170)**

887. The cases came under GRO-D and I noted he was later investigated for alleged unprofessional behaviour which made me doubt whether our own cases had been taken seriously. I sent some

documentation by post and handed in face to face when the police visited me but the wider evidence from the HIV litigation was never considered or collected from my home.

Complaint to General Medical Council

888. I wrote to the GMC for the first time on 18 February 2003 explaining that I wanted them to investigate Dr Peter Jones because he had tested Pete for hepatitis C without Pete's permission and was largely in charge of Pete's haemophilia care throughout the relevant period. I was aware that other haemophiliacs had lodged similar complaints about other clinicians with little success but wanted to do all I could to have this issue recognised by the GMC. As previously noted, all of the correspondence with the GMC is contained in **WITN3365014, pg.1**

889. Initially, as my complaint regarded historical treatment it had to be referred to a member of the GMC to decide whether their involvement was merited. I was informed that the complaint had overcome this hurdle on 8 April 2003. I was also informed that the GMC could only act where misconduct was so severe as to warrant removal or restriction of their right to continue medical practice. This may have subsequently changed but from the outset it seemed to be an extremely high bar to overcome and one which protected doctors from the consequences of all but the most egregious behaviour and conduct.

890. I supplied the GMC with the information they requested in their letter and received a reply on 23 June stating that Dr Jones did not want to comment at that stage of the investigation and would provide an update on the complaint when they could.

891. As the complaint progressed it became apparent that Dr Jones was privy to all our allegations but his responses to them were not disclosed to us throughout the course of the complaint. I feel that this was procedurally unfair as it gave Pete and I no opportunity to challenge any information which Dr Jones gave in his response. We were totally in the dark.

892. I had not seen the full response until far more recently. If we had been afforded the opportunity to respond I think we would have been much more likely to succeed in our complaint. The process as it stood allowed inaccurate information to be peddled by clinicians without the knowledge of their patient complainants.

893. Hempsons Solicitors provided Dr Jones' substantive response to the allegations in a letter which runs to 42 pages and as such is impossible to adequately summarise in this statement. I think the most important points which need to be drawn from the response are:

(a) Dr Jones denied that Pete was not told he was being tested for HCV

(b) Dr Jones denied that Pete was tested without his consent

(c) Dr Jones denied that Pete was not offered pre-test counselling.

(d) Dr Jones stated that Pete was informed of his HCV diagnosis in 1990.

894. This was the very issue which sparked Pete and I into campaigning in the first place; the idea that Pete knew he was being tested for HCV, consented to testing and was offered pre-test counselling is plainly wrong. So is the claim that he was informed of his HCV infection in 1990. Had all of this been true, we would have sought to find out the results of this test prior to our trip to South America and would have been able to insure against this risk before departure as we did with HIV and haemophilia and my asthma. The complaints process allowed these denials to enter the GMC's evidence without proper scrutiny of their accuracy and in my view unfairly prejudice myself and Pete as the complainants.

895. In any event, the GMC did not uphold the complaint against Dr Jones on the basis that:

> *"The evidence provided indicates that the doctors appeared to act reasonably and in their patients' best interests. No corroborative evidence was has been supplied to support the allegations that the doctors wilfully withheld information or acted unprofessionally in the management of centre patients…"*

896. This is incorrect.

a) Pete had no idea he had hep C until he was told in my presence in the Spring of 1994. This was actually documented in his medical records, that Pete was told on that date. He was in total shock and very upset.

b) If Pete had been told years earlier why was it documented as if he was being told for the first time.

c) He couldn't attend the clinic as we were abroad. He had no idea he was hep C positive when we left the country or we would have had him insured for this as well.

d) It wasn't written down in the holiday letter unlike HIV which is supplied by the hospital when a haemophiliac travels abroad.

e) The government have repeated stated in writing that the first generation test was not accepted because of too many false positives and a hepatitis C test wasn't officially introduced until September 1991

f) How could Pete know he was hep C positive when he signed the waiver around March/April 1991 when the test wasn't officially introduced into the UK until September1991!

g) If Dr Jones was testing before September 1991 then he was using an unofficial test that wasn't officially introduced that gave too many false positives so according to government could not be accurate.

h) Also the waiver did not specify hepatitis C, it just said hepatitis viruses so Pete believed it referred to hepatitis A and B (which he had had) and appeared to be OK.

i) I attended all the appointments with Pete so I would have known if he was told he was positive, it would have been discussed in clinic just as HIV was and Pete and I would have had lengthy discussions on the impact of a living wih hepatitis C as we did for HIV!

j) We requested the test result from the hospital for the first time Pete was tested and only received a positive test result for 1992 which we supplied to the GMC along with the date we were told which sparked the beginnings of our campaign.

k) We received one letter from the GMC saying that it wasn't that they didn't believe us but that there was nothing written in the notes (to indicate that pre and post test counselling had taken place.)

l) Had we know that Pete was HCV positive in 1992 we would have campaigned earlier and may not have left the country.

897. As a former nurse testing with infectious diseases and the importance of pre and post test counselling was my bread and butter from the introduction of an HIV test around late 1984. In the unit where I worked we prepared practice guidelines prior to the introduction of a test as the DHSS had advised us to do.

898. I do not know whether there has been any change in procedure but if not I hope this is an area in which the Inquiry considers making recommendations which suggest that the GMC move towards a fairer, more equitable system which puts patients and clinicians on a more equal footing when complaints are made.

899. As far as I am aware multiple complaints by members of the haemophilia community were made about their clinicians around this time and no complaints were upheld so no action was taken against any clinician. If there is any prospect that the Inquiry could invite the GMC to reconsider these complaints, regardless of whether the doctors are still practicing, then I would like such a recommendation to be made so that these complaints can be properly investigated under a fairer process.

Litigation

HIV Litigation

900. I assisted Pete extensively with his claim in the 1991 HIV Litigation and the waiver used in the settlement of the claim was the reason that I began campaigning on the contaminated blood issues in 1994.

901. I have retained extensive volumes of documentation in relation to this litigation which have been provided to the Inquiry. The government's destruction of documents from this litigation was something I spent a lot of time trying to resolve in the early years of my campaigning. Given the government's decision to destroy all their documents, it is arguable these would have never resurfaced without my making enquiries with claimant solicitors involved in the litigation to bring them into the public domain.

902. These early documents are fundamental in establishing the dates of knowledge relating to both non-A non-B Hepatitis and HIV/AIDS in the haemophilia setting. Opinion of various haemophilia clinicians representing both sides of the argument also serve to demonstrate the attitudes of the doctors of the time and in my view, the seriousness, or lack thereof, with which some took the Nuremberg Code and other issues of patient consent which became a major campaigning issue for me.

903. I have discussed the 'waiver' in detail in an earlier section of my statement. I remain convinced that this was one of the earliest steps taken by the government to try and cover up the extent of the contaminated blood issue

by restricting HIV infected patients from making additional claims regarding HCV infection. This suspicion is supported by the fact that many patients (such as Pete) did not know they were infected HCV prior to signing the waiver. Even patients who knew of their HCV infection did not know how potentially serious the infection was.

US Litigation

904. In 2000, Pete and I tried to obtain legal aid to challenge the HCV waiver and I wrote to Graham Ross updating him on our campaign **(WITN1055185)**. In2002 Pete and I obtained legal aid to investigate a potential claim against US pharmaceutical companies who manufactured factor concentrates which were purchased by the NHS for use in the UK. A solicitor GRO-D GRO-D was instructed to pursue these claims on our behalf.

905. Leiff Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein LLP were Pete's US representatives in this Litigation against Armour, Baxter and Alpha. LCHB had previously been involved in claims against these companies taken on behalf of US haemophiliacs infected with HIV and were pursued on grounds of negligence.

906. They filed a suit on 28 August 2003 which was subsequently amended to include haemophiliacs from other jurisdictions including Pete. These claims were based on allegations that pharmaceutical companies had knowingly sold and dumped products which they knew to be contaminated with viruses.

907. The case progressed through 2003 and 2004 and was assigned to the Illinois District Circuit and was heard by Judge Grady who had been involved in the previous negligence claims.

908. On March 2005 I was notified that the case had been denied a class action certificate as it may put undue pressure on pharmaceutical companies to settle the case but was advised it would not affect the progress of the case.

909. Thereafter the pharmaceutical companies applied to dismiss the case for forum-non-conveniens which is a principle that the case is better held elsewhere.

910. This application was heard on 5 January 2006 and the UK based plaintiff's case was dismissed in the US on forum non conveniens because it was thought we could get justice in our UK courts. There was an appeal but this was upheld and LCHB passed all UK claims back to UK solicitors recommending Irwin Mitchell and Michelmores Solicitors. See following

911. Quote,

United States Court of Appeals,Seventh Circuit.

IN RE: FACTOR VIII OR IX CONCENTRATE BLOOD PRODUCTS LITIGATION. Domenico Gullone, et al., Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. Bayer Corporation, et al., Defendants-Appellees.

No. 06-1427.

Decided: May 04, 2007

"The cases brought by many of the plaintiffs are still pending before the district court. Gullone v. Bayer Corp., however, was brought by a group from the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Israel, Argentina, and the State of Nebraska. Finding that the United Kingdom would be a more appropriate forum in which to handle the claims of the U.K. plaintiffs, the district court granted a motion by the Drug Companies to dismiss those claims on the ground of forum non conveniens; it certified that ruling as final and ready for appeal under Fed.R.Civ.P. 54(b). Although we find it a close call, largely because the district court placed surprisingly little weight on the interest of California (the original forum) in this litigation and it may have over-estimated the administrative difficulties in keeping the case in the United States, we conclude in the end that the court acted within its discretion when it dismissed the case. We therefore affirm"

912. Judge Grady dismissed the UK claims on the condition that the Pharmaceutical companies:-

a) Voluntarily submitted to the jurisdiction of the UK Courts providing claims were filed within 90 days;

b) Agreed to satisfy any final judgment rendered in the UK;

c) Allowed the admission of evidence in any UK claim which had been obtained during discovery in the US; and

d) Agreed to refrain from raising any limitation defence for the period during which the case had progressed in the US.

913. My claim was then taken over by Irwin Mitchell shortly afterwards. In February 2009 I was advised that LCHB had issued proceedings in many countries and there was a possibility that a global settlement could be achieved.

914. In September 2009 I received a letter from LCHB with an offer to settle the claim. The settlement agreement required that Pete's estate release all claims it had against the pharmaceutical companies and directs us back to the UK courts where we are told we can obtain justice. The reason given for this is that UK authorities are deemed to be the first line for "duty of care" for UK haemophiliacs and their families and the pharmaceutical companies highlighted that they regularly met with government officials and haematologists and that UK authorities were aware of the sources of plasma in the US (considered a much higher risk for viral transmission than UK sources). This was highlighted also in international medical journals and books but the UK government chose to import and licence anyway. This has also been the findings in my own research and through viewing the very comprehensive HIV litigation papers going back decades.

915. I did not agree with what I deemed to be incorrect advice from Irwin Mitchell stating that they did not think the majority of claims had good prospects of success, as they had not had access to the mountains of key legal documents from the 1991 HIV litigation documents in the way I had and thousands of other related documents, so had a very limited knowledge of the Timeline of events and vital evidence from the UK side. They had come in late to the US litigation due to our former lawyer being struck off and acted more in a "caretaker" role in terms of the US litigation.

916. I had little faith in the firm and was dismayed that one of the key lawyers involved in our case said she had never even heard of the Nuremberg Code. I felt because of their lack of knowledge on the UK side of our case, their opinion could be subjected to serious challenge. I wanted to continue through the UK courts and believe we still could due to the limited nature of the advice given as the lawyers themselves could not give us an "informed" opinion without seeing ALL the relevant evidence.

917. At that time it was almost impossible to get legal help as every solicitor approached seemed to have swallowed the now defunct and removed government line that the infection of haemophiliacs was "inadvertent". Health Minister Anne Milton agreed with Colette Wintle and I at a meeting on the 22nd July 2010 and later following this meeting, the word "inadvertent" was officially removed altogether. So Irwin Mitchel's legal opinion was soon outdated and reflected an incorrect UK government narrative. My conclusion is that once again haemophiliacs settled the US litigation on flawed information and without much of the essential evidence of what UK authorities knew being taken into account.

918. I stated at the time I believed this opinion was open to challenge if we could get another legal firm to help us. So these are the conditions on which I had to agree to settle the claim brought on behalf of Pete's estate and I strongly believe this can be reopened in the UK as the legal opinion we received was from solicitors NOT fully informed of our circumstances. Although the records of individuals were sent to the US. The firm did not have access to much of the additional evidence.

919. I have overcome time bars before so know that this is possible and as the Infected Blood Inquiry is demonstrating additional key evidence is coming out now from a number of directions that was not available to Irwin Mitchell or haemophiliacs before. They were unable to give us an informed opinion and we were unable to make an informed choice!

920. I received a letter from LCHB on 5 October 2010 asking me to sign an Estate Representative Acknowledgment so that settlement monies could be provided to me. I duly did this and received a nominal settlement in November 2010.

2010 Judicial Review

921. I had considered taking a judicial review myself as I was a very active campaigner on contaminated blood even after Pete's death however I thought the case would be more powerful if it was brought by a haemophiliac and therefore I lent my support to Andrew March's judicial review.

922. I initially met Andrew March when he was relatively young and was not such an active campaigner. As I have already mentioned he asked that I be brought on board to assist with the judicial review claim due to my extensive knowledge of the history of contaminated blood. I had been looking at taking a JR myself but it made sense to do this in the name of an infected haemophiliac but using the evidence collected on Eire in 2004 when I had first exposed government to be lying over the Eire compensation settlement falsely making out it was based on legal liability which was not the case at all. Eire paid out compensation without admission of legal liability at court levels so as not to put haemophiliacs and their families through the stress of going to court.

923. Andrew's request for me to help him and his lawyers is documented in an e mail to his solicitor Michael Van-Clark at Michelmores dated September 21st 2009 (previously referred to).

924. In addition I have a letter from Andrew dated December 17th 2009 where Andrew requests a meeting with Lord Archer of Sandwell and Lord Morris of Manchester including myself and his 2 lawyers Michael Vian-Clark and Laurence Vick to discuss the Judicial Review.

925. I provided Andrew with a variety of documents I had collected throughout my years of campaigning. Colette also assisted me with the provision of documents from Eire to assist Andrew's case. At one point I counted 90 emails with various evidence and attachments I had sent to support his case and I discussed what I had provided with fellow campaigner Colette Wintle

926. None of my work was paid and the only thing I asked was that I could accompany Andrew to discuss my own research which helped his case with his QC Michael Fordham to which he agreed. I am not technical at all and Andrew had offered to host my dissertation originally on his website "Slowly, Slowly, Catchy Monkey" but it was taken down from the site just before he went to visit his barrister without me which was a great shock. I was known as "An Other" when the case went to court and not named. The Judge congratulated Andrew for his research.

927. The Judicial Review was a resounding success. The documents Colette and I received from the Irish Department of Health and Children, Irish Haemophilia Society and Malcolmson Law were important in showing that the government's justification for not implementing compensation on par with Eire was "infected with error."

928. Following this result, I felt vindicated as I had been at the forefront of efforts to pressure the government correct their false statements on this issue for the years leading up to the judicial review. The government had only ever given us one point on why haemophiliacs and their families had been denied compensation and we had obliterated this lie. I believed this was a major success for the contaminated blood campaign but sadly the government response to this was to pivot to a different excuse for failing to increase the compensation. This should have been seriously challenged as these were

new reasons being given that had NOT been aired before to Lord Archer. The new reason for continuing to deny proper support or compensation to haemophiliacs was that they could not afford to meet the Archer Inquiry's recommendation and were not bound to follow the Irish Government's scheme.

929. The government's excuse re funding did not hold as it had delayed years on delivering justice whether the economy was good or bad. Since when has justice got anything to do with the economy in light of alleged serious wrongdoing. Eire had not only compensated haemophiliacs within Eire but reached out to me inquiring if I knew of haemophiliacs in the UK that may have had treatment in Eire during the relevant period. I was able to spread the word and I spoke to one person who received both the UK "ex-gratia" scheme and the Eire compensation scheme due to having treatment in both countries. Colette and I both raised this later in relation to Scotland that they should also pay out where a haemophiliac had had treatment in both countries.

930. I was very disappointed that Andrew March and his solicitors didn't pursue government again when the same lies on Eire continued AFTER winning the JR. I certainly challenged ministers but could not find a lawyer to go back to court to hold government to account for spreading fake information.

Leigh Day Contaminated Blood Claim

931. In 2016 Colette and I contacted Leigh Day regarding a claim against the government for hepatitis C.

932. I held evidence which I felt was very important for the case but no interest was shown in viewing this for a long time despite my repeated efforts to engage with the lawyers. Eventually after my protesting at being largely ignored and my evidence remaining unseen, the firm got Gene Matthews to speak to me. He seemed a nice person and genuinely interested and wanted me to send all my documents to him but by that time I had lost faith in the

firm and was ready to leave. We could not agree with Leigh Day on how the case should proceed as they were mixing up what had always been two entirely different legal cases haemophiliacs a distinct patient group and whole blood cases receiving blood transfusions for many different medical reasons.

933. I sent an email replying to Gene Mathews introduction email on 24th November 2017 as follows:-

> *Dear Gene,*
>
> *Thank-you for your prompt response and invitation which is appreciated. Unfortunately I am away next week with my parents and sister.*
>
> *I am not in good health now so travelling to London is difficult and I have 36 boxes of evidence, collected over many years, so somewhat difficult to carry. I am also waiting to hear from another solicitor who has applied for the Group Litigation Order as Leigh Day were ignoring me.*
>
> *However, I would like to invite you both to come to my home at your convenience where I can talk you through some background backed up by documents.*
>
> ***Chapter 4 of the dissertation contains a history using sample documents not contained in the government report... What is important is not what is in the report but what was excluded.***
>
> *In my dissertation, I could only use selected sample documents due to the sheer volume and had to cut dissertation to a quarter of the size to satisfy academic requirements, wordcount, as there are so many documents but if you check appendix you will find some claimed as newly found this year on the front page of the ghastly Daily Mail are in the appendix. . So I have many documents that I could not include.*
>
> *Those using them without referencing forget the return was fully documented in legal letters plus I can identify these documents even by their creases, punch holes and type face as spent so long looking at them.*
>
> ***CONFIDENTIAL... This is not yet public knowledge.***
>
> ***Off the record even govt have finally had to vindicate the findings of my dissertation in a letter recently written, it highlights that their definitive report can no longer be used ... I briefed 2 women, one a politician who recently presented my findings at a private meeting at the DOH ... govt finally had to concede their definitive report is not worth the paper it is written on and private instructions have been***

issued to that effect...this has major legal implications. What a pity both Labour and Tories blocked me for a decade, while so many died... there are serious implications to this... hence the forthcoming press conference in the planning, date to be arranged.

Discrimination Special Case evidence excluded

I also think the current discrimination case at Leigh Day needs to be looked at again and rethought. There is a case for haemophiliacs with HCV regarding discrimination which I have argued since 1994 but half the evidence on why HIV haemophiliacs were paid out in 1991 (which should have equally applied from 1987 to haemophiliacs with HCV has not been fully considered for the case).

Whole blood cases are entirely separate and different to haemophilia cases and have always been argued separate legally. It is like comparing chalk with cheese. Scottish campaigners, Haemophilia Scotland and Scottish govt are now realizing the problems of putting the 2 together which could have serious legal implications, they admit to not having considered key documents that they didn't know existed. Hence recent questions on Special Case filed to government.

Haemophiliacs were paid out for HIV on the grounds of ADDITIONAL issues and the argument put forward by the Haemophilia Society and supporting medical staff, politicians as follows.... this is detailed also in Hansard

*1) Haemophiliacs were a **SPECIFIC PATIENT GROUP** that had a **HEREDITARY** condition and were already **DISADVANTAGED FROM BIRTH** (schooling, discrimination, employment, insurance etc, well documented)*

*2) **MULTIPLE MEMBERS of the same family often had haemophilia, so several family members were often infected with HIV directly through their treatment (as in my own family)**, there was a study showing this, large numbers of brothers as well as other relatives, uncles, cousins infected (but they missed the sisters, women with bleeding disorders due to gender discrimination) which we have since addressed in meetings at Westminster.*

*3) **Most haemophiliacs had ALREADY BEEN INFECTED with hepatitis B, parvo virus etc (multiple viruses)** which haemophiliacs knew about **HOWEVER** knowledge of test results of hepatitis non A non B (hep c) was kept from them in 1991 litigation) in order to get them to sign a hepatitis waiver. I took my evidence to the then Head of the Bar in 2003. He agreed with me that the waiver would not stand, lack of informed consent, testing with hep c without permission, test results withheld. At that point he met with Haemophilia Society and Skipton Fund was the result. **This evidence was nothing to do with whole blood** as they had a separate legal case through product liability which haemophiliacs **COULD NOT USE.***

The above does not apply to whole blood victims in the same way hence were viewed differently and they could use product liability law, cases had gone ahead. If there were any individual cases that fit all above they might have a discrimination but haemophiliacs were viewed as a distinct patient group within a relatively small community already disadvantaged from birth multiple viruses, multiple family members affected whose lives often interacted so the impact was unique...

Anyway Virginia Bottomley accepted the findings and granted Special Status to haemophiliacs with HIV that should have been extended to haemophiliacs with hepatitis C but would not apply to whole blood cases. *I checked with Skipton, Nick Fish only knows of one case where 2 family members were infected directly through transfusion but they didn't fit the other criteria. All this is documented through Hansard and in other papers.*

Whole blood cases deserve justice and an Inquiry but the cases must be kept separate for many reasons, different products, Haemophiliacs had IMPORTED products from PAID PRISON DONORS therefore numerous additional and different considerations compared to British blood from volunteer donors. Imported blood violated many safety rules and human rights law in a different way to whole blood cases.

When I asked Leigh Day if they had considered the above recently, the person I talked to had no idea what the Special Status was which left me VERY worried.

In addition govt have got away with closing down 5 trusts which I allege to be illegal and waiting to hear from one of the original HIV solicitors who has offered to assist me.

Kind Regards

Carol

934. The following email was sent by myself to Leigh Day on July 4th 2018.

Dear Emma,

I saw Leigh Day's article on contaminated blood .... https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=a50a3bf1-a612-45e7-b9be-812b57d08881

The phrase

Lord Robert Winston described it as ***"the worst treatment disaster in the history of the National Health Service."*** *Refers only to haemophiliacs*

> *and was said by Lord Winston in his role at the Haemophilia Society and does not refer to whole blood. This is why the Archer Inquiry was a separate Inquiry for haemophiliacs recognizing the difference.*
>
> *HIV haemophiliacs were designated a distinct and separate group by Virginia Bottomley (documented in Hansard multiple times) that come under* ***Special Status as part of the original HIV ex-gratia settlement*** *which my late husband was part of and should also apply to haemophiliacs with HCV which is that they have* ***a hereditary condition, and were therefore ALREADY disadvantaged from birth, education, employment and insurance and there are often multiple family members with haemophilia plus exposed to multiple viruses. The Special Status does not apply to whole blood. Bottomley refers to family studies of haemophiliacs. The Special Status was supported by health professionals and MPS.***
>
> *I don't know why after 30 years people are putting the 2 groups together, haemophiliacs had pooled plasma factor concentrates often from the US (proven through our US lawyers) from paid donors, multiple exposures in most cases. Whole blood usually had a one off transfusion of whole blood from volunteer donors at a time before testing.*
>
> *Haemophiliacs come under the Haemophilia Society for bleeding disorders, Whole blood cases come under Hepatitis C Trust.*
>
> *We are unfortunately having to continually explain this to the media! Have copied in Colette my campaign colleague of 25 years. Its great that media and others are covering our cases but frustrating when they keep mixing us up with another group.*
>
> *Thanks*
>
> *Carol*

935. Due to this confusion of cases I felt I could no longer continue to proceed with Leigh Day as I felt their lack of knowledge and understanding of the background to haemophilia cases would be an obstacle to obtaining true justice.

Other Inquiries

Archer Inquiry

936. I was heavily involved in campaigning for a public inquiry into contaminated blood issues well before the Archer Inquiry was announced so when news came of the Inquiry being launched I was optimistic that a comprehensive resolution could be reached and my campaign which had begun specifically for haemophiliacs in 1994 and more generally on AIDS/hepatitis viruses prior to that due to my work as a nurse from 1983 could finally come to an end.

937. I gave oral evidence at the Archer Inquiry on the first day as a knowledgeable campaigner and researcher on the subject and this transcript has been made available to the Inquiry. I stand by the evidence I gave during that Inquiry and do not need to make any revisions or retractions.

938. I gave evidence a second time in the personal capacity of a bereaved widow, again this transcript has been made available to the Inquiry and I do not need to make any revisions or retractions.

939. My evidence to the Archer Inquiry does highlight some of the issues which that Inquiry faced in that people or corporations could not be named directly in oral evidence. This meant that I was talking around certain issues rather than being able to speak more directly as with the Infected Blood Inquiry.

940. I am very grateful for the genuine efforts made by both Lord Archer and Lord Morris to get to the truth and to those who assisted the Inquiry. The difficulty we had which they were open about was the limited funding (and I thank the funders) and the lack of legal clout.

941. It is important to note that the Terms of Reference did not include finding liability. This is very different to saying there was no liability which is what the government tried to say after the final report was published.

942. If I can explain, I filed evidence into the Archer Inquiry via e-mail on an almost daily basis for the duration of the Inquiry as I am doing with the Infected Blood Inquiry. This was done via the Secretary Vijay Mehan. If I sent evidence showing alleged liability it couldn't be used due to the limited Terms

of Reference and would be returned. The Archer Report does not include reference to many key documents for that reason. Campaigners understood this was the best we could get at that time and the focused as much on getting a good recommendations which would help those who were sick and dying and in financial hardship. One example of evidence which was returned to me is a letter I wrote to the Archer Inquiry **(WITN1055184)** which cited advice I had received from solicitors about the 1991 settlement and particularly, what government knew when – particularly, it highlights the Pettriciani circular of 1983.

943. When the Archer Report was published following the conclusion of that Inquiry I was very pleased to see the recommendations which were made, particularly the recommendation of financial support on a parity with Eire, a campaign goal I had initiated in 1996 and which many now echo. This was something which I had strongly advocated for in letters to my MP Jim Cousins, government ministers, the Haemophilia Society, in my dissertation critiquing the 2006 Self Sufficiency Report and before that in my non-academic campaigning activities.

944. The government response to the Archer Inquiry was released on 20 May 2009. I was deeply disappointed and somewhat enraged with the lukewarm response of government to many of the recommendations. My cautious optimism that campaigning on the issue could stop was dashed by the inaccuracy of their response to proposal six regarding financial recompense. The government's plan for increased payments to infected and affected persons came nowhere near providing payments *"at least the equivalent of those payable under the scheme which applies at any time in Ireland."*

945. In fact payments needed to be greater than those in Eire for the following reasons

a) The length of time since the Eire settlement was launched and cost of living rises since 1996.

b) The additional length of time campaigners have had to fight for justice and the stress suffered. Its important to note that in Eire the lawyers and Haemophilia Society both SUPPORTED and PROTECTED campaigners meaning that they could keep their anonymity and didn't have to campaign year in year out in the public eye as we have had to for decades which has taken extra toll not only on physical and mental health but to personal finances. Campaigning isn't cost free or cheap when you are living on state benefits!

c) There were additional mistakes, blocking of evidence, abuses and neglect that happened in the UK that did not happen to quite the same extent in Eire.

946. Had government embraced the recommendation for compensation on a parity with Eire when the Archer report was published, I think the contaminated blood issue as it relates to haemophiliacs would have been treated as closed. I would have been able to move on instead of being reliant upon various schemes to live and continuing campaigning for justice on this issue.

947. I was however pleased to be named in the Archer Report on page 90 in relation to my work comparing the UK and Eire payments:

"Ms Carol Grayson, who provided the Inquiry with a great deal of helpful information…"

I was just deeply saddened and disappointment that government could be so heartless in their response.

948. Also I don't underestimate the health cost to both Lord Morris who took on the task of years of advocacy for the haemophilia community at the Haemophilia Society and writing the Contaminated Blood Bill to support Lord Archer and Lord Archer Chair to the Inquiry and trying to hold government accountable. Both men were in the latter years of life when they could have

opted for an easy retirement. They deserve to be applauded and remembered for their outstanding support and compassion. The way in which they conducted themselves was very different to the Penrose Inquiry.

Penrose Inquiry

949. I made every effort to engage with the Penrose Inquiry when it was announced in April 2008. During a phone call it was made very clear to me that they did not want my extensive evidence using the excuse that I was living over the border in England. However what was not taken into account was the following:

a) I had evidence relating to Scotland, letters between myself and Scottish politicians including Susan Deacon and Malcolm Chisholm particularly the discussions that took place which immediately preceded the setting up of the Skipton Fund. I now know a lot more about what was going on behind the scenes in the interactions between Scotland a devolved government and Westminster Both governments were clearly concerned at the growing amount of information being released by campaigners to the media with regard to US plasma and its usage in the UK and our legal case to overturn the waiver knowing we had had an opinion that it would not stand due to lack of obtaining "informed consent" and withholding key evidence in the 1991 HIV litigation.

b) Pete and I had for years engaged actively with Scottish media and some of the information/evidence provided that Scottish campaigners were using came directly from myself. As mentioned before, because I had evidence others did not have, I would break stories first via the Newcastle Journal through our "Bad Blood" campaign and worked with Scottish campaigners to follow on with a story in their area using the same evidence but with a local victim usually a day after.

c) I had assisted on the Reddie case and had documents related to a direct settlement made to a man who had been given Contaminated Blood as a child at Yorke Hill Hospital Glasgow. Babs Evans (then) worker at the Haemophilia Society had approached me to see if I could provide help and support to the father of a haemophiliac from New Zealand who had received treatment for a bleed whilst on holiday with his dad who originated from Glasgow.

   Ian Reddie Snr was give advice on how to access medical records and given some background on the UK Contaminated Blood scandal, the products used and who to approach for help. I also ensured he knew about GRO-C the Macfarlane Trust for ongoing financial support.

   After discussions he engaged a lawyer and organized a meeting directly with representatives of the company Armour that had supplied the treatment which contaminated Ian Jnr. There were no other risk factors as he was a child when infected and had not previously received factor concentrates in New Zealand. After some months Armour offered a settlement complete with silence clause. I was given the given copies of some of the documents to use at the appropriate time.

d) I had generic documents related to the state of knowledge of both HIV and hepatitis, who knew what and when which applied to the UK in general.

e) I gave evidence twice to the Archer Inquiry both as widow and a researcher and submitted evidence that was not in the public domain and I thought would be useful to Archer.

f) I had arranged for US lawyers LCHB to meet potential clients in Scotland and had attended a meeting at a hotel in Edinburgh.

950. Soon after being turned down to give evidence, I quickly discovered that Penrose Inquiry was unable to find negligence or hold those responsible

for the infection of thousands of haemophiliacs to account. As Penrose was not accepting evidence demonstrating negligence, and showed a total disinterest in receiving any, I saw no further reason to engage with this Inquiry.

951. I had felt however that there was sufficient evidence to find negligence in the case of Contaminated Blood and in an open letter, made reference to the human rights abuses of Arkansas Prison's plasmapheresis programme which was used to source plasma for commercial blood products which made its way onto UK shores.

952. I am aware that Penrose did access some documents I had submitted to the Archer Inquiry which no one else had at that time. So I had to suffered the indignity of seeing these documents being discussed and later in the Penrose Report but not properly referenced to the source. The hypocrisy was astounding.

953. When the Penrose Report was released on 25 March 2015, I was entirely unsurprised that it had failed to grasp the issues, was roundly derided as a whitewash and provided only one recommendation. Sadly, given its approach to the investigation, this seemed inevitable. I wrote my own response to the Penrose Inquiry in the following article, Penrose Inquiry: "Contaminated Blood", biological terrorism and cover-up under a failed western democracy" published in London Progressive Journal March 28th 2015 **(WITN1055178)**

Haemophilia Society

954. I never held any position or office at the Haemophilia Society. I have detailed the extent of my relationship with them in the Individual Campaign Activities section of my statement. I have regularly had disagreements with the Haemophilia Society and maintain that it should have done more to campaign for justice for infected haemophiliacs. One of my major disagreements with the Society was at the time Pete was taking his HCV

case, they poached our QC and expert, Professor Preston, to put together the Hepatitis C Working Party Recommendations that became the Skipton Fund and ultimately stopped us getting to Court on the waiver.

Trusts and Schemes

955. I was the first partner/carer on the Joint Partnership Group of the Macfarlane Trust working for gender equality but have otherwise held no position other than a beneficiary of other schemes. This was a useful forum to put the views of affected partners across as they were often overlooked in campaigning and I have referenced my involvement earlier in this statement.

956. Contaminated Blood: Haemophilia Action UK campaign library…

Media articles, over 3 decades of activism on Haemophilia, HIV, hepatitis B, C, v CJD

(Currently 134 A4 pages of media links)

957. Documents submitted detailing 37 pages of documents returned to Dept of Health in 2006 via a solicitor and later transferred to NA Kew. A copy of this inventory is exhibited **(WITN1055187)**. In addition to these documents, I also fought and succeeded in having released, all paper documentation related to the 2006 DOH self-sufficiency report. The government also produced a report looking back at all documentation relating to NANB hepatitis; this was in direct response to our Newcastle Journal campaign and again, I persuaded government to place all of this documentation in the public domain.

I also worked with the late Patrick Jenkin to locate and identify any additional tranches of blood policy documents to save these and again, release them to NA Kew.

Collectively, these documents represent the vast majority of contaminated blood documents at NA Kew.

958. Documents submitted so far from my personal research collection to assist the Inquiry as part of ongoing submissions are listed at the foot of this statement (Credit to the Inquiry for the graphic). NOTE: This is part of a much wider collection.

959. In addition, I have also arranged for the release to the Infected Blood Inquiry of all of the public documents from the US litigation led by LCHF.

Statement of Truth

I believe that the facts stated in this witness statement are true.

GRO-C

Signed ___________________________

Dated: 30 April 2021

Document date	Date provided	Description
31/07/1972	28/05/2019	Article in Journal of the American Medical Association, 'Hepatitis and Clotting-Factor Concentrates', by Carol K Kasper and Shelly An Kipnis.
23/10/1973	28/05/2019	Letter from G E Godber, Chief Medical Officer for Department of Health, to Senior Aministrative Medical Officers re: Supply of AHG concentrate for the treatment of haemophilia.
28/06/1974	28/05/2019	The Times article, 'Haemophilia patients "deprived of treatment"'.
17/03/1975	28/05/2019	Redacted letter forwarding Dr Owen's minutes regarding AHG Production.
11/07/1975	28/05/2019	From DU Jackson to Mr. Lillywhite,'Factor VIII: AHG Concentrate'.
14/07/1975	28/05/2019	Redacted letter regarding Factor VIII AHG Concentrate. Refers to Dr Owen seeing minute of 11 July 1975.
17/07/1975	28/05/2019	Minute of 11 July, re: Factor VIII AHG Concentrate. Discusses sending reminders to two outstandig regions (West Midlands and Northern).
20/11/1978	28/05/2019	Redacted Oxford Haemophilia Centre letter dated 20 November 1978, re: Hepatitis Working Party.
14/05/1979	28/05/2019	Redacted letter under Treloar Haemophilia Centre letterhead.
09/10/1981	28/05/2019	p. 20 of minutes of UK Haemophilia Centre Doctors' Organisation minutes held on 9 October 1981.
09/05/1983	28/05/2019	Letter from Dr Nicol Spence Galbraith to Dr Ian Field, Department of Health, re: Action on AIDS.
09/05/1983	28/05/2019	Paper prepared by N S Galbraith titled 'Action on AIDS'.
27/07/1984	28/05/2019	Redacted letter provided by Carol Grayson re: AIDS - Development of Diagnostic Test for HTLV III.
14/12/1984	28/05/2019	AIDS Advisory Document prepared after meeting of Reference Centre Directors in consultation with Drs Richard Lane, John Cash, Harold Gunson, Phillip Mortimer, Richard Tedder, John Craske et al.
16/02/1996	28/05/2019	Letter from MP for Newcastle Central Jim Cousins to Secretary of State Health Stephen Dorrell MP, re: Hepatitis C.
04/11/1997	28/05/2019	Facsimile from Pam Hurd, Customer Services Manager Bio Products Labratory, to Angus McGraw, re: product recall incident no. PR97/208/25.
22/01/2001	28/05/2019	Letter from Dr M Laker to Carol Grayson re: blood donor who later died of CJD, having donated blood that was used to manufacture blood products.
02/04/2001	28/05/2019	The Journal (Newcastle) article by Louella Houldcroft, 'Crusading lawyer backs public inquiry on blood'.
25/01/2002	28/05/2019	Letter from A J Zuckerman to Carol Grayson, re: advising Ms Grayson he cannot support specific patient groups or campaigns.
07/09/2003	28/05/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Dr Hay, re: request for help re suspect batch numbers hepatitis.
05/11/2003	28/05/2019	Letter from Dr CRM Hay to Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff, re: 'suspect' batch numbers.
06/09/2004	28/05/2019	Email from Carol Grayson to Graham Steel and Liam McDougall from Sunday Herald, re: Sunday Herald articles.
14/04/2008	28/05/2019	Letter from Dr Nicol Spence Galbraith to Carol Grayson forwarding his letter to the Department of Health concerning the withdrawal of American imported Factor VIII.
Undated	28/05/2019	The Journal newspaper article by Louella Houldcroft, 'Self-sufficiency potential from 80s'.
08/08/1996	29/05/2019	Letter from Tony Wilson, Acting Registrar The Haemophilia Society, to Member, re: Hepatitis A.

14/10/2004	29/05/2019	Email from Terry Singeltary Sr to Bovine Spongiform Encepalopathy, re: [CJDVoice] U.K woman concerned mad cow in U.S. blood.
Undated	29/05/2019	Two newspaper articles regarding blood product recalls: 1.Cella Hall titled 'Hepatitis C find prompts blood recall', 2. Glenda Cooper titled 'Virus triggers recall of blood products'.
20/03/1973	30/05/2019	Meeting minutes of the Expert Group on the Treatment of Haemophilia held 20 March 1973.
06/08/1974	30/05/2019	Superseded Cutter Laboratories document: 'Sources of Plasma for Fractionation'.
06/01/1975	30/05/2019	Letter from J Garrott Allen (Stanford University Medical Center) to Dr W D A Maycock (Blood Products Laboratory) dated 6 January 1975, re: questions about UK's use of Factor VIII and IX.
24/07/1975	30/05/2019	Letter from Viral Disease Division, Bureau of Epidemiology to Director of Center for Disease Control on 24 July 1975, re: Hepatitis - Lansing, Kansas.
15/09/1980	30/05/2019	Letter from Diana Walford (MED SM4) to Mr Harley dated 15 September 1980, re: possible takeover of Blood Products Laboratory by Beechams.
01/01/1981	30/05/2019	Haemophilia Centre Directors' Hepatitis Working Party Report for Year 1980-81. Report for final year of the retrospective hepatitis survey financed by the DHSS.
31/07/1981	30/05/2019	Letter from D R Harris (DHSS) to M Prescott (H M Treasury), re: Blood Products Laboratory Redevelopment. Seeking Treasury Stage 1 approval.
09/10/1981	30/05/2019	Pages 19 and 20 from minutes of twelfth meeting of UK Haemophilia Centre Directors.
11/01/1982	30/05/2019	Letter from A L Bloom and C R Rizza to all Haemophilia Centre Directors, re: four commercial companies introducing factor VIII and IX that have been processed to reduce the risk of transmitting NANB.
29/04/1982	30/05/2019	Letter from C R Rizza to Directors dated 29 April 1982, re: forwarding minutes of twelfth meeting of Haemophilia Centre Directors'.
04/05/1983	30/05/2019	Redacted letter from Haemophilia Society dated 4 May 1983, re: recent reports of AIDS.
09/05/1983	30/05/2019	Letter from Dr Nicol Spence Galbraith to Dr Ian Field, Department of Health, re: Action on AIDS.
01/06/1983	30/05/2019	Cutter letter from John Hink, re: AIDS Meeting Jan 4th at CDC Atlanta.
24/06/1983	30/05/2019	Letter from A.L. Bloom and C.R. Rizza re: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
28/09/1983	30/05/2019	Letter from Lord Glenarthur to Revd Alan J Tanner, Chairman of The Haemophilia Society.
12/12/1984	30/05/2019	Letter from Dr Alison Smithies to Dr Abrams, re: Meeting of the Haemophilia Reference Centre Directors held on 10 December 1984.
17/11/1987	30/05/2019	Letter from David Owen MP to John Moore MP.
11/10/1988	30/05/2019	Letter from Lord Owen to Mr G L Ross on 11 October 1988 re: DHSS records having been disposed of.
01/01/1991	30/05/2019	Undertaking to be given by an individual not under a disability in accordance with clauses 12, 15, 17, 18 or 20 of the deed of the Macfarlane (Special Payments) (No. 2) Trust.
08/08/2000	30/05/2019	The Journal, 8 August 2000, 'Scientists to make transfusions safer'.
08/08/2000	30/05/2019	The Journal, 8 August 2000, 'experts refute claims over US plasma'.
08/08/2000	30/05/2019	The Journal, 8 August 2000, 'Explanation needed'.

22/03/2001	30/05/2019	Document provided by Carol Grayson: Letter from Linda Tant Miller to Tony Blair, Re collection of HIV and hepatitis-tainted human blood plasma from the Cummins Unit of the Arkansas Department of Correction.
04/09/2002	30/05/2019	Redacted letter from Michael Buckley to David Owen on 4 September 2002, re: response to letter 14 August.
12/11/2003	30/05/2019	Letter from Kelly Duda to Stephen Grimes QC, re: Peter Longstaff & US prison blood.
14/01/2006	30/05/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Lord Warner, re: Haemophiliacs infected with HIV/HCV after receiving US prison plasma.
Undated	30/05/2019	Document shows where Cutter-owned and affiliated plasma centers are located.
Undated	30/05/2019	Chronology of events during the period between July 1989 to January 1993.
Undated	30/05/2019	Newspaper article, 'We need a few good arms!'
Undated	30/05/2019	Newspaper article, 'Chances are, you've got hepatitis or were exposed to it'.
01/01/2012	04/06/2019	Journal 'The Blood Truth: Examining America's Blood Industry and its Tort Liability Through the Arkansas Prison Plasma Scandal', by Sophia Chase.
13/08/1964	05/06/2019	The New England Journal of Medicine, 'Risk of Post-Transfusion Viral Hepatitis', by George Grady, Thomas Chalmers and the Boston Inter-Hospital Liver Group.
08/07/1965	05/06/2019	The New England Journal of Medicine, 'Modification of Post-Transfusion Hepatitis by Gamma Globulin', by George Mirick, Robert Ward and Robert McCollum.
20/09/1965	05/06/2019	Journal American Medical Association 20 September 1965, 'The Surveillance of Transfusion-Associated Viral Hepatitis', by James Mosley.
01/03/1966	05/06/2019	Abstract from meeting in Gastroenteology, 'Hepatitis among Prison Inmate Plasmapheresis Donors in Three State Prisons', Ronald Johnson.
01/09/1966	05/06/2019	Article by Garrot Allen, 'The Advantages of the Single Transfusion', Annals of Surgery.
05/11/1966	05/06/2019	Extract from British Medical Journal, 'Blood Transfusion and Infectious Hepatitis', by A J Zuckerman.
05/02/1968	05/06/2019	Journal American Medical Association, 5 February 1968, 'Transfusion Hepatitis Arising from Addict Blood Donors', Stephen Cohen and William Dougherty.
20/04/1968	05/06/2019	Extract from British Medical Journal, 'Price of Blood', by A J Zuckerman.
01/01/1970	05/06/2019	SMU Law Review, 'Serum Hepatitis through Blood Transfusions: A Wrong without a Remedy', by Donald Sweatt.
18/11/1970	05/06/2019	Department of Bacteriology and Immunology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, 'The Australia (hepatitis-associated) antigen in fibrinogen and other fractions of human plasma', by A J Zuckerman, Patricia Taylor, R G Bird and Susan Russell.
30/09/1971	05/06/2019	Medical Intelligence, 'Hepatitis-Associated Antigen (Australia Antigen) in Massachusetts Blood Donors', by Allan Kliman, Nana Reid, Constance Lilly and Jean Morrison.
15/04/1972	05/06/2019	British Medical Journal, 'Transmission of Serum Hepatitis Virus', by G C Ferguson.
01/05/1972	05/06/2019	Journal American Medical Association, 1 May 1972, 'Risk of Posttransfusion Hepatitis in the United States'.
24/07/1972	05/06/2019	Journal American Medical Association, 'Serum Hepatitis and The Paid Blood Donor', by Martel J Dailey.
27/06/1980	05/06/2019	Gastroenterology article, 'Prevalance of Type B and Non-A, Non-B Hepatitis in Hemophilia: Relationship to Chronic Liver

		Disease', by Hugh Kim, Parvin Saidi, Alexander Ackley, Karen Bringelsen and David Cocke.
01/05/1983	05/06/2019	The Daily Mail 'Hospitals using killer blood' by Susan Douglas.
02/10/1983	05/06/2019	The Mail on Sunday, 'The scandal of Peter Palmer's death', by Susan Douglas.
25/11/1984	05/06/2019	Extract from the Mail on Sunday entitled 'AIDS This scandalous cover up'. Susan Douglas speaks out on tragic conspiracy of silence.
01/05/1983	06/06/2019	Comprised of two pages which are part of newspaper clipping and article titled 'Hospitals using killer blood' by Susan Douglas, Medical Correspondent.
02/10/1983	06/06/2019	Newspaper article titled 'The scandal of Peter Palmer's death' by Susan Douglas, Medical Correspondent.
18/03/1984	06/06/2019	The Press Council Press Release No.U10098/1647, for Sunday Newspapers,(pages 1-3).
04/04/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from Stewart Steven, Editor to Mr Ken Morgan, Director, Press Council re the Press Council's 'condemnatory judgement' for coverage on AIDS.
17/04/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from The Press Council to Mr Stewart Steven, Editor, Mail on Sunday reference U10098.
26/04/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from Stewart Steven, Editor to Mr Morgan, Director, The Press Council requesting a more reasoned answer to Steven's criticism of the Press Council's 'disgraceful conduct on the question of AIDS'.
09/05/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from The Press Council to Mr Stewart Steven, Editor, Mail on Sunday dated 09/05/1984 with discussion on whether to reconsider the complaint against the Mail on Sunday about AIDS.
16/05/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from The Press Council to Mr Stewart Steven, Editor, Mail on Sunday reference 273(U10098) following letter of 9 May 84.
20/11/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from Stewart Steven, Editor to Mr Kenneth Morgan, Director, Press Council re the Press Council's 'condemnatory judgement' for coverage on AIDS.
29/11/1984	06/06/2019	Letter from Stewart Steven, Editor, the Mail on Sunday to Mr Ken Morgan, Director, The Press Council.
25/11/??????	06/06/2019	Part of a newspaper clipping from 25 November with part of an article on AIDS scandalous cover up.
01/11/1988	07/06/2019	Postgraduate Medical Journal, 'Halothane and liver damage', by D. Rosenak, A. Halevy and R. Orda.
01/11/1984	11/06/2019	Information bulletin, 'Plasmapheresis Centers in Correctional Institutions', by the American Correctional Association.
21/09/2009	12/06/2019	Email from Andrew March to Michael Vian-Clark from Michelmores Solicitors, Re Conversation with Carol Grayson.
03/07/2019	03/07/2019	Word document with links complied by Carol Grayson: Contaminated Blood: Haemophilia Action UK campaign library...Media articles, over 3 decades of activism on Haemophilia, HIV, hepatitis B,C, v CJD.
04/07/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Ian Reddie regarding HIV and Hepatitis infections.
13/07/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from The Macfarlane Trust to Mr I M Reddie in respect of GRO-C information regarding the Undertaking to the Secretary of state for the Special Payments 2 Trust payment.
14/07/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from Gibson Sheat Lawyers to Sidley & Austin, USA dated 14 July 2000.
15/07/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from Ian Reddie (Senior) to Susan Deacon, Minister for Health, Scotland regarding his own story and infections recieved at York Hill Hospital, along with Carol Grayson's story.

31/07/2000	04/07/2019	Email from Carol Reddie to Carol Grayson GRO-C GRO-C awaiting answers from the Macfarlane Trust, Yorkhill hospital in Glasgow, Minister of NHS and Armour Pharmaceutical.
01/08/2000	04/07/2019	Letters from Gibson Sheat lawyers in New Zealand in respect of their clients' Ian Reddie Jnr and Ian Reddie Snr to Health Services Director, London regarding Ian Snr's search to GRO-C
01/08/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from Gibson Sheat Lawyers to Sidley & Austin, USA dated 1 August 2000 regarding Mr Ian reddie Jnr.
13/11/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from Scottish Executive Health Department to Mr Ian Reddie (Senior) re the screening process adopted by the Haemophilia Centre in Glasgow.
28/11/2000	04/07/2019	Letter from The Macfarlane Trust to Ian Reddie regarding becoming infected with HIV in Scotland.
01/02/2001	04/07/2019	Letter from Gibson Sheat Lawyers to Sidley & Austin, USA regarding Mr Ian Reddie Jnr - Amour Pharmaceutical Company - Settlement
05/06/2001	04/07/2019	Letter from Hasties Solicitors to Ian Reddie Snr.
01/11/2001	04/07/2019	Letter from Hasties Solicitors to Ian Reddie Snr regarding Ian Reddie Jnr.
29/06/1998	09/07/2019	Council of the EU Recommendation of 29 June 1998 on the suitability of blood and plasma donors and the screening of donated blood in the European Community.
07/08/2000	09/07/2019	Article in the Journal, 'Prisoner was turned into 'killer-by-proxy', by Louella Houldcroft.
15/05/2002	09/07/2019	Minutes of meeting of NHS London, held 15 May 2002 recorded by Ollie Carruthers (member of Haemophilia Action UK).
21/01/2003	09/07/2019	Hepatitis C Historical Overview prepared by Carol Grayson.
27/01/2003	09/07/2019	Directive 2002/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003.
18/03/2003	09/07/2019	Email from Jeffrey Lamb (Representation of the European Commission in the UK) to Dr Gordon Adam (Labour M.E.P. for the North East of England) re: Safety of blood and blood products (D 210665).
23/02/2004	09/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson dated 23 February 2004, re Petition to the European Parliament re Discrimination and Abuse of Human Rights.
23/04/2004	09/07/2019	Email from Carol Grayson to Priya Patel, re European compensation.
14/10/2004	09/07/2019	Letter from Marcin Libicki (Chairman Committee on Petitions) to Carol Grayson re: petition 287/2004.
31/03/2005	09/07/2019	Notice to Members from European Parliament re petition 0287/2004 by Carol Grayson concerning hepatitis B and C contamination of haemophiliacs in the United Kingdom.
20/09/2006	09/07/2019	Letter from Michael Connarty MP to Jim Cousins MP re: advising of resignation.
10/03/2009	09/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP re meeting with Alan Johnson/research into contaminated blood.
27/05/2009	09/07/2019	PLP Brief: Government response to the Archer Inquiry, from the office of the Rt Hon Alan Johnson MP Secretary of State for Health.
02/06/2009	09/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Alan Johnson MP (Secretary of State Health) re haemophiliacs and contaminated blood.
19/08/2009	09/07/2019	Letter from Gillian Merron MP Minister (blood policy) to Jim Cousins MP re meeting with Carol Grayson.
09/09/2009	09/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Carol Grayson forwarding response from Gillian Merron.
27/09/2009	09/07/2019	Email from CG to Jim Cousins MP re blood safety/fda/washington dc meeting.

14/10/2009	09/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Carol Grayson re legal action against the UK Government.
Undated	09/07/2019	Letter from Edward Corbett, Customer Service Centre (DOH) to Carol Grayson re correspondence to Andy Burnham about contaminated blood.
11/12/1991	10/07/2019	Order made by Justice Ognall dated 11 December 1991 regarding HIV Haemophilic Litigation.
14/02/1996	10/07/2019	Letter from Leonard Levy to Carol Grayson Re compensation for patients with haemophilia who have been infected with hepatitis C.
12/03/1996	10/07/2019	Letter from John Horam (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health) to Jim Cousins MP Re Haemophila Society's campaign on behalf of those patients with haemophilia who have been infected with hepatitis C.
19/03/1996	10/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to John Horam (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health) Re Haemophiliacs infected with hepatitis C.
02/05/1996	10/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to John Horam MP (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health).
15/05/1996	10/07/2019	Letter from John Horam (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health) to Jim Cousins MP Re Compensation for patients with haemophilia who were infected with Hepatitis C.
02/08/2001	10/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Owen's outrage at failure over blood'.
01/06/2002	10/07/2019	First four pages of Report of the Hepatitis C Working Party to the Haemophilia Society.
12/02/2004	10/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP Re Meeting with John Reid and Lord Warner Misleading the Public.
17/02/2004	10/07/2019	Letter from Raymond Bradley (Malcomson Law) to Carol Grayson Re Hepatitis C Compensation in Ireland.
26/02/2004	10/07/2019	Letter from Ann McGrane (Assistant Principal Officer, Department of Health and Children, Ireland) to Carol Grayson Re Hepatitis C/HIV Compensation Tribunal.
01/03/2004	10/07/2019	Portion of The Journal article, Row over 'insult' to blood victims, by Alison Dargle.
14/01/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Paul Saxon regarding goverment documents relating to HIV/HCV litigation.
07/02/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to Jim Cousins MP regarding Carol Grayson.
07/02/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to Carol Grayson re return of documents released pursuant to the Order of Justice Ognall.
07/02/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to The Treasury Solicitor regarding HIV Haemophilic Litigation and Hepatitis C Litigation.
19/02/2006	10/07/2019	Announcement by Mark Weaving Re Contaminated Blood and Blood Products Independent Public Inquiry 'Historic Day for the Haemophilia Community'.
22/02/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Stephen Castello (Office of the Solicitor) to Blackett Hart & Pratt Solicitors regarding HIV Haemophilic and Hepatitis C Litigation.
28/02/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to Stephn Castello (Office of the Solicitor) Re HIV Haemophilic and Hepatitis C Litigation.
04/05/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to Carol Grayson regarding return of documents released pursuant to the Order of Justice Ognall.
04/05/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to Anne Mihailovic (Office of the Solicitor) Re HIV Haemophilic and Hepatitis C Litigation.
16/05/2006	10/07/2019	Letter from Paul Saxon to Anne Mihailovic (Office of the Solicitor) Re HIV Haemophilic and Hepatitis C Litigation. Return of documents released pursuant to the Order of Justice Ognall
19/02/2007	10/07/2019	Statement by Lord Morris regarding the creation of the Archer Inquiry into the supply of contaminated NHS blood and blood products.

07/03/2007	10/07/2019	Letter from Betty Williams MP to Jim Cousins MP providing notice of next meeting of the APPG on Haemophilia.
19/12/1995	11/07/2019	Notes by GR of meeting on 19/12/1995 with Secretary of State for health, Stephen Dorrell, Roy Hattersley MP, David Tonkin and other members of the Manor House Group at The Department of Health London.
02/01/1996	11/07/2019	Letter to Rt Hon Stephen Dorrell, MP, Secretary of State for Health, Department of Health regarding Haemophiliacs infected with Hepatitis C.
01/08/1996	11/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP, Newcastle upon Tyne central to Graham Ross, Ross Park Partnership.
13/08/1996	11/07/2019	Letter from Ross Park Partnership Solicitors to Mr J Cousins, MP regarding Haemophiliacs with Hepatitis.
20/08/1996	11/07/2019	Newspaper article titled 'Hepatitis C find prompts blood recall', by Celia Hall, Medical Editor.
23/10/1996	11/07/2019	Notices of Motions from 23rd October 1996
05/11/1996	11/07/2019	Letter from CG to Mr Cousins re: Haemophiliacs Infected with Hepatitis C.
06/02/1998	11/07/2019	Letter from NHS Executive Headquarters to NHS Trust Medical Directors regarding New Variant CJD-Patients who have received implicated blood products.
12/03/2001	11/07/2019	Letter from the Department of Health to Jonathan Sayeed MP regarding his letter of 8 January to Alan Milburn about the provision of recombinant blood products for all haemophiliacs and a request for a public inquiry.
18/03/2001	11/07/2019	Statement by Carol Grayson for Haemophilia Action UK.
29/04/2001	11/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Lord Owen regarding their prior conversation and the group set up by CG, Haemophilia Action UK (formerly Haemophilia North).
09/05/2001	11/07/2019	Letter from Jim Dobbin MP to Lord Hunt of Kings Heath to write in support of the victims of HCV contracted through the transfusion of contaminated blood and blood products imported into the UK from mainly from America.
25/07/2001	11/07/2019	Letter from Department of Health to Carol Grayson regarding issues raised in their meeting of 9 May.
05/12/2001	11/07/2019	Newspaper article in The Journal titled 'The worst-ever NHS disaster' by Louella Houldcroft, Investigative Reporter.
09/12/2003	11/07/2019	Article in The Hartlepool Mail titled 'Aids virus victim loses NHS High Court battle' by Michelle Keppie.
22/04/2004	11/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Peter Carr, Chair, Northumberland, Tyne & Wear Srategic Health Authority regarding CJD contamination.
12/12/2004	11/07/2019	Letter from the Department of Health to The Rt Hon The Lord Morris of Manchester regarding his letter of 8 November to Lord Warner enclosing correspondence from Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff about people with haemophilia who were infected with contaminated blood and blood products.
01/06/2006	11/07/2019	Table titled 'Inventory of documents returned by a firm of solicitors - June 2006'.
Unclear	11/07/2019	Newspaper article titled 'Infected blood victims to fight on for funds' by Michael Streeter .
Undated	11/07/2019	Part of a letter from peter Hamilton, Consultant Haematologist, Haemophilia Centre Director noting that the receipient had received one vial of an implicated batch dated 08/11/96 and ten vials of a batch dated 07/03/1997.
Undated	11/07/2019	Article from Hartlepool Today 'Aids virus victim loses NHS High Court battle' by Michelle Keppie.

Undated	11/07/2019	The local ethics committee that advised the CJD surveillance unit reached the same view when considering whether to inform patients in the epidemiological study.
01/01/1998	12/07/2019	The Macfarlane Trust list of grants 1998.
01/01/1999	12/07/2019	The Macfarlane Trust Grant Types 1999.
01/01/1999	12/07/2019	The Macfarlane Trust Grant Guidelines, Trustees' Aide Memoire. Details types of grants available under Macfarlane Trust.
30/10/1999	12/07/2019	The Macfarlane Trust, Summary of Grants up to October 1999.
02/08/2001	12/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Our battle goes on, say casualties of bad blood', by Jeanette Hedley.
24/08/2001	12/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Society faces revolt', by Louella Houldcroft.
24/08/2001	12/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Probe call at Blood Charity', by Louella Houldcraft.
24/08/2001	12/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Comments from haemophiliacs around the UK'.
24/08/2001	12/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Questions must be resolved'.
05/04/2005	12/07/2019	Letter from Lord Jenkin of Roding to Carol Grayson forwarding Report from the All Party Parliamentary Group on Hepatology 'The Hepatitis C Scandal'.
22/05/2000	16/07/2019	Certified copy of death certificate for Stephen John Longstaff.
17/01/2003	16/07/2019	Letter from Steve Catling (The Retained Organs Commission) to Peter Longstaff, re: Consultation on the future legal status of tissue blocks and slides.
04/04/2003	16/07/2019	Letter from L R Fenwick, Chief Executive The Newcastle Upon Tyne Hospitals, to Carol Grayson regarding the release of brains, blocks and slides to relatives for the respectful disposal as per the wishes of the family.
13/05/1996	18/07/2019	Letter from Justice Ognall to Carol Grayson regarding her criticisms of the terms of the settlement for HIV litigation.
12/06/2003	18/07/2019	Notes taken during phone call with Carol Grayson on 12 June.
01/07/2003	18/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Chief Constable Terrance Grange, re: Haemophilia and testing without permission.
04/07/2003	18/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Dr John Reid (Secretary of State for Health), re: Haemophilia contamination of blood products - testing without permission.
15/07/2003	18/07/2019	Letter from Chief Constable Terrance Grange to Jim Cousins MP, re: Haemophilia and testing without permission.
12/11/1974	19/07/2019	Times article, 'New strain of hepatitis isoloated', by Pearce Wright. Discusses discovery of NANB in New York.
01/05/1976	19/07/2019	Letter from Garrott Allen to the Editor in New England Journal Medicine, 'The High Cost of Cheap Blood'.
31/12/1977	19/07/2019	Pages 1 and 2 of First Annual Report on Project Number J/S240/78/7: Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom.
13/03/1980	19/07/2019	New Scientist article, 'Blood Money', by Ed Harriman.
14/09/2003	19/07/2019	Letter from Melanie Johnson to Jim Cousins MP, re: letter on behalf of constituent Carol Grayson concerning issues relating to people with haemophilia.
10/05/2005	19/07/2019	Letter from Robyn Johnson (Department of Health) to Carol Grayson, re Freedom of Information Request: Papers relating to blood products.
21/11/1999	24/07/2019	The Observer article, 'Whitehall cover-up on tainted blood risk', by Antony Barnett.
Undated	24/07/2019	Advertisement in unknown newspaper: 'Important Notice for Haemophiliacs'.

27/08/2000	25/07/2019	The Sunday Times England article 'Scandal of HIV blood sold as safe by South Africans' by Karen MacGregor and FIona Fleck. .
20/02/2001	25/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Home Rule Pledge to Grab Votes', by Louella Houldcroft.
10/03/2001	25/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Alan Milburn, re: The Risks of the Treatment Outweighed the Benefits.
19/03/2001	25/07/2019	The Journal article, 'HIV, hepatitis and now you may have CJD', by Louella Houldcroft.
17/01/2002	25/07/2019	Letter from Bob Campbell (Managing Director, Baxter UK) to Jim Cousins MP, re: Blood safety.
22/06/2002	25/07/2019	Lettter from Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff to Karin Pappenheim (CEO Haemophilia Society), re: Protest Over Hepatitis C Working Party Report.
07/09/2003	25/07/2019	Scotland on Sunday article, 'NHS knew of lethal blood for nine years', by Ian Johnston.
07/09/2003	25/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Dr Charlie Hay, re: Request for Help Re Suspect Batch Numbers Hepatitis.
07/09/2003	25/07/2019	The Times Online article, 'Blood risk for haemophiliacs "covered up"', by Sue Leonard.
09/03/2005	25/07/2019	Email from Carol Grayson to Mr Giddy, re: Query/Request for help.
19/03/2005	25/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Blood victims "are ignored"', by Graeme Whitfield.
19/04/2005	25/07/2019	Annex C: Retention/Disposal of Organs/Tissue.
Undated	25/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson requesting copy of WHO Report mentioned in Sunday Times Article.
Undated	25/07/2019	Photograph of Treloar patients
12/03/1984	26/07/2019	Redacted letter from member of University of Hospital of Wales to member of Oxford Haemophilia Centre, re: clinical trials of 'hepatitis reduced' concentrates.
29/03/1984	26/07/2019	Redacted memorandum by unknown author entitled Trials of 'Hepatitis Reduced' Factor VIII - an update'.
25/06/1984	26/07/2019	Redacted note from unknown person (Med SEB), re: AIDS Test.
14/12/1999	26/07/2019	Letter from Peter Hamilton (Consultant Haematologist) and Peter Jones (Consultant Paediatrician) to Baroness Sue Masham, re: Haemophiliacs suffering from HCV.
22/09/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Peter Longstaff to Professor Proctor, re: Request to being treated with 'synthetic factor VIII'.
22/09/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Len Fenwick (CEO, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust), re: Mr P A Longstaff, Flat 2, 114 St George's Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 2DP. Mr Cousins forwards Mr Longstaff's letter to Professor Proctor on 22 September 2000.
27/09/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP, re: The need for a public inquiry.
03/10/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Len Fenwick (CEO, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust), re: Recombinant synthetic factor VIII.
06/10/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Dr MF Laker (Medical Director, Royal Victoria Infirmary) to Jim Cousins MP, re: Mr PA Longstaff, Flat 2, 114 St George's Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 2DP. Dr Laker responding to letter to Mr Fenwick on 22 September 2000.
03/11/2000	26/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Haemophiliacs misled, claims lawyer'.
11/11/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP, re: Hepatitis waiver signed during HIV settlement.
11/11/2000	26/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Dr MF Laker (Medical Director, Royal Victoria Infirmary), re: Treatment of all haemophiliacs with recombinant.

13/11/2000	26/07/2019	Note from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP, re: Meeting between the Haemophilia Society and Lord Hunt regarding recombinant.
01/01/2001	26/07/2019	Private Eye article, 'More on the shameful scandal of bad blood products: having admitted infecting someone with a chronic and potentially fatal liver disease, the NHS has now started charging for the treatment to alleviate it'.
23/01/2001	26/07/2019	The Northern Echo article, 'CJD fear for haemophiliacs', by Nick Morrison.
04/04/2001	26/07/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Carol Grayson, re: Response to recent announcements.
05/03/2002	26/07/2019	Letter from William Wilmot (Managing Director, Baxter) to Jim Cousins MP, re: Blood Safety Dinner - House of Commons 13 March 2002.
23/10/1984	27/07/2019	Redacted letter from the Public Health Laboratory Service, re: Factor VIII batch HL3186: possible risk of infection with HTLV-3 and Aids.
01/12/2005	27/07/2019	Letter from Nigel Crisp, Department of Health, to Lord Jenkin of Roding, House of Lords, re: meeting to discuss record management in the Department of Health.
01/01/1984	28/07/2019	Plasma Forum '84 Series Special Report: Post-Seminar Wrap-up and Review.
17/02/1984	28/07/2019	Redacted letter from unknown person from Scottish National Blood Transfusion Service to member of Department of Haematology, University Hospital of Wales, re: A note to confirm our conversation last Friday at NIBSC.
27/07/1984	28/07/2019	Redacted letter from Unknown person (MED SEB), re: AIDS - Development of Diagnostic Test for HTLV III.
12/10/1984	28/07/2019	Redacted letter from unkown person to 'Ed' (Department of Health and Social Security), re: Author's view that the UK should adopt a strict approach to specification of imported labile blood products from all commercial organisation.
08/11/1984	28/07/2019	Redacted letter from Deputy Chief Medical Officer for DHSS to member of Blood Products Laboratory, re: heat treated factor VIII.
17/07/1986	29/07/2019	New Scientist article, 'AIDS fear prompts recall of blood products', by Steve Connor.
03/09/1999	29/07/2019	Letter from Corey Dubin and GRO-A to Attorney General Reno (US Department of Justice), re: presenting documents to US Department of Justice regarding violations of US law by the manufacturers of blood products.
05/08/2000	29/07/2019	The Journal article, 'Blood Scandal, Victim who claims he was infected with lethal virus from transfusion wins right to sue Government', by Louella Houldcroft.
10/08/2000	29/07/2019	Letter from Alice Longstaff to the Editor, re: articles on blood scandal in Britain.
10/04/2003	29/07/2019	Letter from Ollie Carruthers dated 10 April 2003.
03/03/2004	29/07/2019	Email from Ann McGrane (Assistant Principal Officer, Department of Health and Children, Ireland) to Hazel Bullock, re: Haemophiliacs/HepC/Contaminated Blood.
03/03/2005	29/07/2019	Letter from Robert Lieff and Elizabeth Cabraser (Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein) to client, re: Attorney-Client Privileged Communication and Attorney Work Product.
11/02/1972	30/07/2019	Examination summary of Peter Longstaff on 17 February 1972.
26/03/1973	30/07/2019	Letter to Dr Peter Jones (Royal Victoria Infirmary), re: P. Longstaff and D. Young.
30/03/1973	30/07/2019	Letter form Dr Peter Jones (Consultant Paediatrician, Newcastle Haemophilia Centre) to Alice Longstaff, re: including her son in a prophylactic trial.

26/11/1973	30/07/2019	Profile of Peter Longstaff compiled from questionnaire completed on 26 November 1973.
01/03/2004	30/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to unknown person, re: continued misinformation from Department of Health.
26/04/2004	30/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr Gutowski, re: misinformation from Lord Warner and Melanie Johnson Department of Health.
27/04/2004	30/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Peter Stevens (CEO, Macfarlane Trust), re: hepatitis settlement and misinformation coming from Department of Health.
08/05/2004	30/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr Chisholm, re: misinformation on Eire hepatitis C settlement.
01/06/2004	30/07/2019	Letter from Melanie Johnson (Department of Health) to Lord Morris of Manchester, re: responding to correspondence from Carol Grayson.
15/10/2018	30/07/2019	Letter from Simon Birch (Data Protection Officer, Treloar Trust) to Carol Grayson, re: request for school and medical records, Peter Longstaff and Stephen Longstaff, 9th October 2018.
Undated	30/07/2019	Report submitted to Anne Milton (Parliamentary under Secretary of State for Health) by Carol Grayson, 'Haemophilia/Contaminated Blood: The Case for Partners/Carers/Widows and Proposals for Resolution'.
14/03/1979	31/07/2019	Letter from W E Maxwell (Department of Health and Social Security), re: human concentrated factor VIII freeze dried.
14/02/1983	31/07/2019	Letter from John Hink (Director of Plasma Procurement, Cutter) to David Elliot (Medical Director, Jackson Plasma Center), re: AIDS situation.
03/06/1983	31/07/2019	Image of Cutter Biological box containing Koate.
09/05/2000	31/07/2019	Letter to Dr Mike Laker (Medical Director, RVI Hospital), re: Peter Longstaff request for medical records.
23/02/2004	31/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to 'MPs', re: Lord Warner misleading fellow politicians, haemophiliacs and the public.
26/04/2004	31/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Dr John Reid, re: hepatitis C settlement and misinformation coming from the Depatment of Health.
08/05/2004	31/07/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Melanie Johnson, re: misinformation on Eire hepatitis C settlement.
30/06/2004	31/07/2019	Letter from Larry Lindsey (paralegal, Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein LLP) to Peter Longstaff, re: United States Hemophilia Litigation: in re 'Second Generation' Blood Factor Concentrate Products Liability Litigation, MDL No. 986, United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.
17/12/2009	31/07/2019	Letter from Andrew March to Carol Grayson, forwarding letter to Lord Archer of Sandwell.
17/12/2009	31/07/2019	Letter from Andrew March to Lord Archer of Sandwell, re: judicial review initiated by TaintedBlood.
06/06/1986	01/08/2019	New Society article, 'Should blood be for sale?', by Iain McLean.
18/06/2007	01/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to President Clinton, re: Arkansas Prison plasma: HIV and HCV - UK public inquiry request for help.
01/02/1968	06/08/2019	Medical Organisation article, 'Parchman Plasmapheresis Program is Successful, Assists Rehabilitation Effort'.
19/06/1981	06/08/2019	Magazine article 'Hepatitis "B"'. Seeks donations for hepatitis B vaccine.
16/09/1982	06/08/2019	Probe magazine advertisement, 'Help Stamp Out Hepatitis!'.
16/09/1982	06/08/2019	Probe magazine advertisement, 'Wild West! Probe Posse's Round-Up: Sept. 25'.
05/11/1982	06/08/2019	Magazine article 'Help stamp out Hepatitis B'. Seeks donations for hepatitis B vaccine at Hyland Plasma Center.

21/02/1985	06/08/2019	New Scientist article, 'The unacceptable face of blood banks', by Stephen O'Sullivan.
28/03/1985	06/08/2019	New Scientist article, 'AIDS omissions', A Karpas.
28/03/1985	06/08/2019	New Scientist article, 'How blood traders could have launched AIDS'.
20/02/1986	06/08/2019	New Scientist article, 'Blood treatment may not kill AIDS virus', by Steve Connor.
23/12/1986	06/08/2019	Unknown publication titled 'Aids virus is rampant among haemophiliacs'.
23/10/1987	06/08/2019	New Society article, 'The importing of AIDS', by Ben Plowden.
15/01/1994	06/08/2019	New Scientist article, 'How safe if Europe's blood?', by Debora MacKenzie.
Undated	06/08/2019	Box with handwritten note: 'Plama Donor Adverts From Bill'.
Undated	06/08/2019	Note from Bill Horn McGuiness to Carol Grayson regarding homosexual advertisements.
Undated	06/08/2019	New Scientist article, 'AIDS contaminates world's blood', Steve Connor.
20/03/1981	07/08/2019	Update article, 'Arkansas Legslature Bows to Gay Rights Filibuster', by Pat Burke.
01/04/1981	07/08/2019	Advertisement in unknown newspaper, 'Your blood may be valuable for making new vaccine against hepatitis B now at epidemic levels in gay men'.
16/04/1981	07/08/2019	Advertisement in the classifieds for plasma donors needed. Paying $50 for each plasma donation with free qualifying test.
23/06/1982	07/08/2019	The Weekly News article, 'Hepatitis Vaccine Available at Festival'.
06/08/1982	07/08/2019	Lambda News, 'Disease Experts Cite Hepatitis B Risks'.
27/08/1982	07/08/2019	Advertisement in newspaper for 'Wednesdays Gay Skate Night'.
01/10/1982	07/08/2019	Article in unknown newspaper, 'Don't be Misled', by Kenneth D Brock.
04/10/1982	07/08/2019	Advertisement in San Diego newpaper for health forum: Issues of the Gay Community, 'Sexually Transmitted Hepatitis', on 10 November 1982.
19/11/1982	07/08/2019	Lambda News, 'No shortage of Hepatitis vaccine'.
08/01/1983	07/08/2019	Article, 'Sacramento Physicicans Host Open Public Forum for Gay Men', by Sandy Pomerantz.
01/03/1983	07/08/2019	Multiple articles in Patlar Gazette: 'Aids Updates', 'Monkeys get AIDS too' and 'AIDS not related to vaccine'.
03/03/1983	07/08/2019	TWT article, 'Austin Bans Gay Donors'.
01/05/1983	07/08/2019	Newspaper article, 'Hepatitis B Project Wins AIDS Video Project Funds', by Mark Vandervelden.
14/11/1991	07/08/2019	Minutes of meeting of the Executive Committee of Haemophilia Society held on 14 November 1991.
22/11/1994	07/08/2019	Letter from GRO-A to Rev. Alan Tanner (The Haemophilia Society), re: frustration at meeting on hepatitis.
Undated	07/08/2019	Article, 'Who is at Risk'.
Undated	09/08/2019	Page of Birchgrove to issue an apology and correction as in the last issue of Birchgrove they printed a letter from Malcomson Law without reference to the source or permission to print.
16/08/1995	10/08/2019	Letter from J Keith Park and Co to Mr Grayson re: his case.
11/10/1996	10/08/2019	Letter from J Keith Park and Co to Miss Carol Grayson re: Haemophiliacs infected with Hepatitis C.
11/02/1995	12/08/2019	Letter from Mr Peter Longstaff to Ms Tart responding to her letter of 08/02/1995.
22/01/1997	12/08/2019	Letter from J Keith Park & Co solicitors to Mr Peter Longstaff noting that they were still awaiting the generic opnion of Michael Brooke QC and that they would contact him on receipt of this.

24/01/1997	12/08/2019	Letter from Graham Ross, Ross & Co to Peter Longstaff.
03/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from Peter Longstaff to G Ross Esq, Ross & Co Solicitors re. update on his case.
03/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from J Keith Park & Co solicitors to Ms Carol Grayson enclosing a draft letter to send to ross and the Office for the Supervision of Solicitors.
12/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from Peter Longstaff & Carol Grayson re: Graham Ross, Solicitor and the problem that had arisen.
15/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from Ross & Co Solicitors to Mr P Longstaff Re: Your case.
21/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from J.Keith Park & co solicitors to Ross & Co solicitors re: Peter Langstaff.
31/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from J Keith Park & Co to Legal Aid Board re: Peter Longstaff.
31/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from J. Keith Park & Co solicitors to Mr P Longstaff re: his case.
31/03/2000	12/08/2019	Letter to Ross & co Solicitors from GRO-D J Keith Park & co re: Mr P A Longstaff.
25/04/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson and Pete Longstaff to Mr GRO-D re: Hep C litigation and evidence around non A non B hepatitis going back to 1970s and 80s.
25/04/2000	12/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr GRO-D re: his presenting of their case to the Legal Aid Board.
02/05/2000	12/08/2019	Letter to Mr Ross from P Longstaff requesting that his case notes be turned over to Mr GRO-D so as not to hinder or stall his live case any longer.
Undated	12/08/2019	Notes titled 'Peter Longstaff' about the history of Peter Longstaff and his life as a haemophiliac after becoming infected with HIV from infected blood products in the later 1970s and early 80s.
14/01/1987	13/08/2019	Newspaper article appeared to be titled 'Echo campaign backed blood' in respect of two north east haemophiliacs who died after contracting AIDS through infected blood who were victims of 'the tragedy of modern medicine'.
01/11/1987	13/08/2019	Newspaper article titled "Family 'curse' that haunts angry Ron".
07/11/1987	13/08/2019	Newspaper article titled 'The words bigots daubed outside the home of a dying haemophiliac Pain of father who watched his son die'.
23/04/1998	13/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr Dobson re: Haemophiliacs infected with HIV and Hepatitis C through NHS Blood Products.
30/04/1998	13/08/2019	Letter from Tom McHugh, Health Services Directorate, NHS to Ms Carol Grayson regarding her letter of 3 March.
22/03/1999	13/08/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to Karin Pappenheim, The Haemophilia Society regarding their meeting at the house of Commons.
21/03/2000	13/08/2019	Letter from Mincoffs solicitors to Ms C Grayson re: HIV Haemophilia Litigation Conduct of the Haemophilia Society.
27/03/2001	13/08/2019	Article in 'The Journal' titled Hepatitis C victim 'over the moon' with High Court decision.
06/07/2001	13/08/2019	Article in the Hartlepool Mail titled 'Family's fury over missing organ'.
03/08/2001	13/08/2019	Article in The Guardian titled Haemophiliac infections 'due to broken promises' by James Meikle, Health correspondent.
27/11/2002	13/08/2019	Letter from Blackett Hart & Pratt Solicitors to mr Brennan re Peter Mossman.
10/06/2003	13/08/2019	Letter from J.Keith Park & co Solicitors to Carol Grayson re her letter of 28th May and for the copy correspondence and articles.
28/07/2003	13/08/2019	Article in 'The Journal' titled Inquiry into HIV blood cash trail by Amanda Crook, Health Correspondent.

18/10/2003	13/08/2019	Article in 'The Journal' titled police called in bad blood battle by Louella Houldcroft, Investigative Reporter.
05/02/2004	13/08/2019	Contents of Lord Warners answers in respect of the Hepatitis C & HIV Compensation Tribunal no fault compensation scheme for persons who were infected with either Hepatitis C or HIV or both from the administration within the State of infected blood or blood products along with contents of a letter from Malcomson Law, Republic of Ireland 17th Feb 04.
01/04/2004	13/08/2019	Front page of Birchgrove paper with the article 'Bloodmoney? a public inquiry into UK blood and blood products use is extremely important for us all'.
07/03/2008	13/08/2019	Letter from Solicitors regulation Authority to C Grayson re: disciplinary proceedings - GRO-D and GRO-D
Undated	13/08/2019	Duplicate of attachment already provided in Email from CW, Re Birchgrove August 2004
Undated	13/08/2019	Handwritten letter to Mr Stokes from Ms Grayson enclosing letter from Jim Cousins MP.
03/05/2000	14/08/2019	Letter from Edmund Gaskell from Legal Services Commission to Ross & Co Solicitors re: Hepatitis Appeal.
10/05/2000	14/08/2019	Letter from Graham Ross, Ross & CO, to Peter Mossman, re: Hepatitis appeal.
10/05/2000	14/08/2019	Letter from Graham Ross, Ross & Co, to Edmun Gaskel, re: Hepatitis appeal.
30/09/2002	14/08/2019	Facsimile from GRO-A to Mark Bleasdale from Dyfed Powys Police, re: alleged conspiracy against haemophilia community.
02/01/2003	14/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Hazel Blears and Lord Hunt re: blood safety issues and US litigation.
19/09/2003	14/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Michael Connarty re: hepatitis C cover-up.
21/09/2003	14/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Baroness Andrews re: cover-up over hepatitis C.
16/02/2004	14/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Lord Warner, re: mis-information presented by Lord Warner Haemophilia/Hepatitis C Debate.
30/04/2002	15/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson (Haemophilia Action UK) to Yvette Cooper re: DOH Statement on the 'You and Yours' Radio 4 Program.
20/11/2002	15/08/2019	Letter from Ms Hazel Blears, Department of Health to Lord Morris of Manchester re: correspondence from Ms Carol Grayson about contaminated blood products.
20/03/2003	15/08/2019	Letter from Clement Jones Solicitors to Ms C Grayson.
25/11/2003	15/08/2019	Letter from GRO-A to Mr Edmund Gaskell re his case for HIV Haemophilia Litigation.
01/06/2004	15/08/2019	Letter from Melanie Johnson, Department of Health to Lord Morris of Manchester re: Lord Morris's letter of 25 February enclosing correspondence from Carol Grayson.
05/05/1983	16/08/2019	Cover letter from the Oxford Haemophilia Centre to All Haemophilia Centre Directors re: U.K Haemophilia Centre Directors Meetings and enclosing minutes of the Thirteenth Meeting held in Manchester on 13th september 1982.
12/01/1987	16/08/2019	Articles from The Northen Echo in respect of AIDS victims and the costs for their families.
03/02/1987	16/08/2019	Cutout of a newspaper article 'Suing the Government for a ruined life' in respect of a test case action against the Government on behalf of a young couple facing life as victims of the AIDS epidemic.
12/11/1987	16/08/2019	Cutouts of Northern Echo newspaper articles written by Peter Barron in respect of a campaign to win the Governments help for 'Britains 1,200 haemophilac AIDS victims is now certain to be at least partially successful.'

Undated	16/08/2019	Newspaper article titled "Dad who kept son away 'Experts can't convince me'".
Undated	16/08/2019	Part of a newspaper page with various sections on 'People who must not give blood' and facts on AIDS addressing Myths with Facts.
Undated	16/08/2019	Newspaper article titled 'Secret catastrophe' which discusses haemophiliacs with the AIDS virus.
Undated	16/08/2019	Newspaper article titled 'Scandal of the blood salesmen'.
Undated	16/08/2019	Cut out of a photograph from a newspaper of Dr Peter Jones, with the title 'Victims terrified of being identified'.
Undated	16/08/2019	Newspaper page with various articles on AIDS. The main article is titled 'Expert returns with new hope.Breakthrough in search for drug'.
Undated	16/08/2019	Newspaper article titled 'Factor VIII: the lifesaver that turned into a killer by Martin Shipton'.
Undated	16/08/2019	Part of a newspaper page which has articles about Haemophiliacs and AIDS. The only title which is clear is 'Ordeal of Peter and his parents'.
Undated	16/08/2019	Newspaper article titled 'Cash blow for haemophiliacs'.
11/12/1990	17/08/2019	Part of legal document from Deas Mallen Souter Solicitors regarding self-sufficiency.
Undated - approx 2006	17/08/2019	Powerpoint Presentation prepared by Carol Grayson (Haemophilia Action UK) on AIDS, Activism and Academia - A Journey on the Global Blood Trail.
01/01/1983	19/08/2019	Table 1 - Cases of Acute Hepatitis Reported by Haemophilia Centre Directors in 1980-83; Table 2 - Haemophilia A patients treated with only one type of therapeutic material in any one year and the number of these patients who developed hepatitis; Table 3 - Patients with misc or aquired coagulation defects who developed acute hepatitis in 1980-83 after treatment at Haemophilia Centres; Table 4 - Number of cases of chronic hepatitis reported by Haemophilia Centres.
31/08/1984	19/08/2019	Title: Appendix 9(a): incidence of hepatitis in patients with congenital coagulation defects treated by UK haemophilia centres during 1980-83.
16/10/1984	19/08/2019	Letter from (name redacted) to (name redacted) re: Aids contamination of Factor VIII Concentrate and Alpha Therapeutic UK Ltd.
16/10/1984	19/08/2019	Guardian article titled 'Aids is spreading across country' by Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent.
13/03/1988	19/08/2019	Results of Peter Longstaff's HTLV III Antibody Test which was positive.
24/12/1992	19/08/2019	Results of Peter Longstaff's HTLV III Antibody Test which was positive and results of Hepatitis C test which was positive.
09/11/1996	19/08/2019	Cover Page of Raymond Bradley's Lecture to European Haemophilia Consortum on Irish Scheme to compensate individuals infected by Hepatitis C.
28/08/1997	19/08/2019	Results of Peter Longstaff's Bacteriology and Virology Report Mount Sheet from Regional Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle Upon Tyne
31/12/1998	19/08/2019	Extract of Page of Peter Longstaff's notes from the Royal Victoria Infirmary & Associated Hospitals NHS Trust including details of treatment and factor VIII consumption.
18/02/1999	19/08/2019	Letter from Dr Peter Hamilton, Consultant Haematologist to Mrs F Dix, The Macfarlane Trust re: Peter Longstaff.
30/01/2001	19/08/2019	Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS Trust, Position Statement on the Use of Recombinant Factor VIII

13/11/2002	19/08/2019	Letter from Kate Talks, Consultant Haematologist, NHS Northern Regional Haemophilia Service to Mr P Longstaff enclosing copies of his results.
07/07/2003	19/08/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff to Mr Cox-Brown re complaint re risk of AIDS through treatment being withheld from haemophilia patients and the failure to withdraw imported factor concentrate treatment.
14/10/2010	19/08/2019	Written Ministerial Statement from the Department of Health with Support for those affected by contaminated blood.
28/09/2015	19/08/2019	Letter from Diana Johnson MO, Co-Chair, APPG on Haemophilia and Contaminated Blood to Rt.Hon David Cameron MP, Prime Minister re: His letter of the 25th September and that he is prioritising a move to a "reformed financial scheme".
21/10/2015	19/08/2019	Letter from The Prime Minister, 10 Downing Street to Ms Diana Johnson MP re: her letter of 28 September about financial support arrangements for people who received contaminated blood from the NHS.
16/11/2015	19/08/2019	Letter from Rt Hon Nick Brown MP, Newcastle upon Tyne East, House of Commons to Rt Hon Jeremy Hunt MP, Secretary of State regarding one of his constituents who had raised their concerns about the potential violation of the Nuremberg Code with regards to haemophiliacs and plasma products in the 1970s, 1980s and possibly into the 1990s.
26/11/2015	19/08/2019	Letter from Rt Hon Andy Burnham MP to Carol Grayson regarding Ms Graysons letter to James Meikle and his involvement in this issue.
Undated	19/08/2019	Part of a Report of a lecture to the European Haemophilia Consortium, titled "Irish Scheme to Compensate Individuals Infected by Hepatitis C", by Raymond Bradley, November 1996.
Undated	19/08/2019	"An Open Letter to Andy Burnham - A message on blood safety: Going back to source, remembering the Broad Street pump" from Carol Grayson to Mr Burnham (MP).
03/12/2016	20/08/2019	Letter from Ms Grayson to 'who it may concern'.
15/08/1985	27/08/2019	Letter from DHSS re: Heat Treated Factor VIII and a letter from the Haemophilia Reference Centre Directors to the British Medical Journal on 22 June.
Undated	27/08/2019	First Annual Report on Project Number J/S240/78/7, 'Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom'.
17/01/1979	28/08/2019	Appendix A - Appears to be from First Annual Report on Project Number J/S240/78/7, 'Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom'.
24/07/1985	29/08/2019	Letter from BPL to Haemophilia Directors and Regional Transfusion Directors re: Information sheet July 1985 and Dried Fcator VIII Concentrate - high Purity, Heat treated.
08/10/1988	29/08/2019	Article in The Lancet titled 'Effect of dry-heating of coagulation factor concentrates at 80C for 72 hours on transmission of Non-A, Non-B Hepatitis, Study Group of the UK Haemophilia Centre Directors on Surveillance of virus transmission by concentrates.'
14/11/1991	29/08/2019	Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee (The Haemophilia Society) held on Thursday 14 November 1991.
Unavailable - 1980	29/08/2019	Part of the Glasgow Symposuim 1980 including Chapters 1 (The epidemiology of Factor VII and IX associated hepatitis in the UK) Public Health Laboratory, Withington hospital and Chapter 2 (Viruses causing hepatitis) by C.H Cameron, along with a foreward by C.D Forbes and G.D.O Lowe.
01/12/1984	30/08/2019	Blood Products Laboratory Plasma Fractionation Laboratory, Annual Report to December 1984 R & D Estimates 1985/6.

11/12/1990	05/09/2019	Fax from A D Deas (Deas Mallen Souter) to colleagues and counsel, re: HIV litigation.
03/05/2001	05/09/2019	Email from Maggie Smart to Carol Grayson re: Lord Owen meeting.
12/11/2001	05/09/2019	Letter from Philip Hunt (Department of Health) to Lord Morris re: Lord Owen statement in Newcastle Journal.
28/03/2002	05/09/2019	Note from Jim Cousin's office regarding phone conversation with Carol Grayson.
02/04/2002	05/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Lord Morris re: David Owen's Letter to Health Ombusman.
03/04/2002	05/09/2019	Email from Carol Grayson to herself forwarding letter from Lord Owen to Sir Michael Buckley (The Health Service Ombudsman for England) re: Department of Health's failure to become self-sufficient.
Undated	05/09/2019	Letter from David Owen to Lord Morris re: documents being destroyed under 10-year rule.
01/03/1988	06/09/2019	Public Interest Research Centre Limited Report on AIDS, Haemophilia and Factor VIII.
01/03/2003	06/09/2019	The Macfarlane Trust document, 'Some advice on US litigation'.
07/08/2006	06/09/2019	Email from Martin Harvey (CEO Macfarlane Trust) to Carol Grayson re: Macfarlane Trust.
18/01/1983	09/09/2019	Redacted letter re: Factor 8 and The Observer Article.
24/01/1983	09/09/2019	First page from Oxford Haemophilia Centre to Dr Ludlam, re: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
06/05/1983	09/09/2019	Redacted letter re: AIDS: American Factor VIII.
14/12/1984	09/09/2019	Haemophilia Centre Directors Organisation AIDS Advisory Document. Conclusions from a meeting between Drs. Richard Lane, John Cash, Harold Gunson, Phillip Mortimer, Richard Tedder and John Craske.
22/03/1983	12/09/2019	Redacted draft letter from unknown author from Public Health Laboratory to the Director re: trials of 'hepatitis reduced' factor VIII.
07/10/1983	12/09/2019	Redacted letter from Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) to Swiss Red Cross re: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
19/07/2002	12/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr Craik (Deputy Chief Constable, Northumbria Police) re: investigation into the infection of haemophiliacs in the UK with HIV and hepatitis.
10/12/2002	12/09/2019	Letter from Detective Chief Superintendent J E Lewis to Carol Grayson re: criminal offences considered by Crown Prosecution Service.
18/01/2003	12/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Ms Blears and Lord Hunt, re: patients tested without permission - haemophiliacs demand a public inquiry.
01/03/2003	12/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Inspector Bleasedale re: testing haemophiliacs for hepatitis C without their knowledge or consent.
13/07/1977	13/09/2019	Minutes of the second meeting of the Working Group on Trends in the Demand for Blood Products, held 13 July 1977 at the DHSS.
01/01/1983	13/09/2019	Leaflet titled 'AIDS and how it concerns blood donors' by the National Blood Transfusion Service.
05/10/1990	13/09/2019	Letter from Dr Christine Lee to unidentified patient re: anti-HCV test.
27/04/1996	13/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP re: Haemophiliacs infected with Hepatitis C.
27/04/1996	13/09/2019	Letter from Peter Longstaff to Mr Cook re. Irish compensation scheme.
11/12/1991	25/09/2019	Order of Justice Ognall in the Hight Court of Justice dated 11 December 1991.

30/06/2000	25/09/2019	Letter from Fran Dix, Social Worker for Macfarlane Trust to partners, re: Discusses agenda to meeting from 30 June to 2 July 2000.
10/08/2000	25/09/2019	Minutes of meeting of the New Partnership Group, held on 10 August 2000.
06/11/2000	25/09/2019	Agenda for the Partnership Group meeting to be held on 6 November 2000.
16/03/2001	25/09/2019	Email from Carol Grayson to Collete Wintle re: discovery of The Haemophilia Society minutes November 1991.
01/08/2001	25/09/2019	Macfarlane Turst newsletter, summer 2001.
24/08/2001	25/09/2019	Notes for Carole Grayson talk at Birchgrove North Weekend, 'History of HIV and Hepatitis C Infection'.
17/09/2001	25/09/2019	Agenda for Macfarlane Trust meeting on 17 September 2001.
17/09/2001	25/09/2019	Report for Partnership meeting 17 September: Babs Evans HIV/HCV Worker.
19/11/2001	25/09/2019	Agenda for Macfarlane Trust meeting on 19 November 2001.
18/05/1980	27/09/2019	Letter from DHSS to Treloar Haemophilia Centre re: reply on behalf of Patrick Jenkin regarding letter to the Editor of the British Medical Journal.
01/01/1981	27/09/2019	Prospective Study of Hepatitis in Haemophiliacs first treated with Factor VIII or IX concentrate.
27/11/1982	27/09/2019	Report titled, 'Risk of contracting factor VIII associated non-A, non-B hepatitis after first exposure to large pool concentrates - implications for trials of hepatitis "reduced" factor VIII and IX'.
22/04/1983	27/09/2019	CBLA circular: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) dated 22 April 1983.
14/12/1984	29/09/2019	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Hepatitis B Vaccine: Evidence Confirming Lack of AIDS Transmission.
01/01/1985	29/09/2019	The Haemophilia Society bulletin Volume 34, No 1, 'UK Self-Sufficiency Confirmed for 1986'.
20/07/1985	29/09/2019	Letter in British Medical Journal, 'HTLV-III, haemophilia, and blood transfusion', by V. E. Mitchell, C. Martin and A. Flower.
08/06/2005	29/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins re: freedom of information plus the rights of carers of infected haemophiliacs and the bereaved.
03/08/2008	29/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Vijay Mehan re: further evidence for submission to Archer Inquiry.
12/04/1973	30/09/2019	Letter from Dr Peter Jones to Mr and Mrs Longstaff re: Peter Longstaff participating in the Treloar trial of regular factor VIII injections.
25/04/1973	30/09/2019	Letter from Dr Peter Jones to Mrs Longstaff re: permission being given for Peter Longstaff to participate in the factor VIII injeciton trial at Lord Mayor Treloar.
25/01/2000	30/09/2019	Letter from Graham Ross (Ross and Co) to Dr Peter Jones, re: Peter Longstaffe and Carol Grayson.
31/01/2000	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Graham Ross (Ross and Co), re: recompense for co-infected haemophiliacs with hepatitis C.
04/02/2000	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins MP, re: Haemophiliacs infected with hepatitis C through NHS blood products.
21/02/2000	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Graham Ross (Ross and Co), re: co-infected haemophiliacs receiving their own recognition.
14/04/2000	30/09/2019	Letter from Mrs C McElhone (Assistant Medical Records Manager, Royal Victoria Infirmary) to Peter Longstaff, re: request for access to treatment cards being passed on to the Haemophilia Centre.
14/12/2000	30/09/2019	Letter from SJ Jenkins (Quality Assurance Manager, BPL) to Professor C A Lee, re: product manufactured from a plasma

		pool, which included a donation from a donor now diagnosed with vCJD.
02/07/2001	30/09/2019	Letter from GRO-D to Peter Longstaff, re: HCV case update.
18/02/2004	30/09/2019	Letter from Moira Protani to Peter Stevens, re: The Macfarlane Trust.
29/02/2004	30/09/2019	Letter from Melanie Johnson (Department of Health) to Dan Norris MP, re: correspondence from constituent Bob Purnell regarding financial assistance for people infected with hepatitis C.
29/03/2004	30/09/2019	Letter from Lord Morris to Carol Grayson, re: Parliamentary Question regarding hepatitis waiver.
21/06/2004	30/09/2019	Letter from Bob Stock (Head of Branch, Scottish Executive) to Carol Grayson, re: reply to letters dated 8 and 9 May 2004 entitled 'Re Misinformation on the Eire Hepatitis C Settlement'.
20/10/2004	30/09/2019	Letter from Patrick Rafferty to Peter Longstaff enclosing letter from Eversheds re: Peter Longstaff v Newcastle NHS Primary Care Trust.
19/01/2007	30/09/2019	Transcript of interview with Carol Grayson on 19 January 2007 by Krista Woodley.
21/02/2007	30/09/2019	The Journal article, 'A public health disaster', by Paul James.
28/09/2009	30/09/2019	Email from Carol Grayson to Department of Health, re: requesting an explanation of why Department of Health decided to treat haemophiliacs infected with HIV and hepatitis C so differently with respect to payment schemes.
06/04/2010	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Roz, re: Grant Application.
22/04/2010	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr Brown, re: haemophiliacs/contaminated blood.
22/07/2010	30/09/2019	Minutes prepared by Carol Grayson after meeting with the Department of Health, held on 22 July 2010.
30/10/2015	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Renata Kowalczyk at DWP re: Benefits System: The "Double Punishment" of Contaminated Blood Widows/Widowers/Partners and Recommendations.
26/01/2016	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jeremy Hunt re: 'haemophilia holocaust' and her critique of the government's report "Self-Sufficiency in Blood Products in England and Wales A chronology from 1973 to 1991"
15/12/2016	30/09/2019	Letter from Jeremy Hunt to Nick Brown MP, re: reply to letter on behalf of Carol Grayson.
07/02/2017	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jeff re: points which are important to widow/ers based on her experience as a widow of a co-infected HIV/HCV, research and dissertation questionnaire replies she recieved from infected/affected partners.
20/11/2017	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Sir Chris Wormald, KCB, Permanent Secretary in the DoH re: 'Contaminated blood, self sufficiency report 2006 not to be used, my research vindicated'.
31/01/2018	30/09/2019	Agenda for DWP Working Group with individuals affected by contaminated bood on Wednesday 31st January 2018.
02/07/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from the Department of Health and Social Care to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information Request Reference FOI1130866, and her request dated 3 May to the DHSC "that you release the legal papers from the 1991 HIV legal agreement that you are relying on that are informing your thinking".
14/08/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jeremy Hunt, Secretary of State for Health
15/10/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from Simon Birch at Treloars re: Request for School and Medical records Peter Longstaff and Stephen Longstaff 9th October 2018.

06/11/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSS to Ms Grayson dated 6/11/2018 re Freedom of information request FOI-1150356.
27/11/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSS to Ms Grayson confirming that her FOI request had been received and that Section 12(2) of the FOIA means that public authorities are not obliged to comply with request for information if estimates cost of complying would exceed the appropriate limie.
27/11/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSS to Ms Grayson confirming that her FOI request reference FOI-1154821 re: Factor VIII concentrate trials on children at Treloars.
27/11/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from UK Research and Innovation to Ms Grayson re Freedom of Information request 2018 /0191 re a MRC and DHSS approved trial , the 1973 prophylactic Fcator VIII concentrate trial at Treloars.
19/12/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from GLD to Ms Grayson re: her FOI request on 21 November 2018.
19/12/2018	30/09/2019	Letter from GLD to Ms Grayson re: her FOI request on 19/11/2018 and payments made under the Macfarlane Trust transferred to EIBSS.
14/02/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from House of Commons Nick Brown MP to Amber Rudd MP re his being contacted by Carol Grayson re Infected blood Inquiry and Department for Work and Pensions benefit reassessments.
06/03/2019	30/09/2019	Page from Report on Carol Grayson completed by Mrs Paula Powell on 06 March 2019 re limited Capability for Work-related activity (evidence to support the opinion that the person does not meet any of the descriptors for limited capability for work-related activity.
20/03/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from Department for Work and Pensions to Rt Hon Nicholas Brown MP re: their letter of 14 February on behalf of Carol Grayson and the IBI and benefit reassessments.
24/04/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSC to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information Request Reference FOI 1171333.
24/04/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSC to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information Request Reference FOI 1171323 of 23/03/2019 refering to compensation on a parity with Eire as recommended by Lord Archer.
25/04/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSC to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information request reference FOI 1171620 dated 26 March 2019 in respect of Contaminated Blood reassessments.
25/04/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSC to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information request reference FOI-1171651 in respect of her request dated 26 March 2019.
01/05/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSC to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information Request Reference FOI-1172026.
22/05/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from DHSC to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information Request Reference FOI-1174040 in respect of her request dated 22 April 2019.
23/05/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from Department for Work and Pensions to Ms Grayson re: Freedom of Information request received on 25 April.
27/09/2019	30/09/2019	Letter from Prof. Charles Hay, Director of the National Haemophilia Database, to Carol Grayson, re: Extract from the National Haemophilia Database.
31/07/1980	01/10/2019	Second Annual Report on Project Number J/S240/78/7, entitled Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom (front page).
01/12/1980	01/10/2019	Redacted letter from member of Hannibal House, re: studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of FVIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom. Project number J/S240/78/7.

01/01/1981	01/10/2019	Haemophilia Centre Directors' Hepatitis Working Party Report for Year 1980-81. First page only.
22/03/1983	01/10/2019	Report focusing on the 'Trials of 'Hepatitis Reduced' Factor Viii Concentrate In The N.H.S.- Assessment Of Residual Infectivity, U.K' from J Craske, Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital Manchester, the UK Haemophilia Hepatitis Working Party.
20/12/1984	01/10/2019	Press Release DHSS dated 20 December 1984, re AIDS - Chief Medical Officer's Statement.
20/12/1984	01/10/2019	Press release of the Haemophilia Society related to the HTLV III in Scottish factor VIII.
22/12/1984	01/10/2019	Bundle of press articles "Four are infected by AIDS blood" , " ' Aids blood' given to 40 patients".
28/11/1985	01/10/2019	Redacted letter dated 28 November 1985 re: Heat treated Factor VIII.
24/01/2008	01/10/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jim Cousins re: Detention of AIDS activist China - Request for help.
01/04/2008	01/10/2019	Letter from Lord Malloch-Brown to Jim Cousins MP re: treatment of AIDS activists and human rights in China.
13/11/2008	01/10/2019	Letter from Jim Cousins MP to David Miliband MP (Secretary of State Foreign and Commonwelath Affairs) re: Former Executive Director Aizhixing Institute for Health, Beijing.
03/02/1983	02/10/2019	Newspaper article in the New Scientist, titled 'AIDS: transfusion patients may be at risk'.
19/11/1983	02/10/2019	The Lancet, 'Fatal AIDS in a Haemophiliac in the UK', by H. M. Daly, November 1983.
22/12/1984	02/10/2019	Article in The Lancet titled 'HTLV-III Seropositivity in European Haemophiliacs exposed to Factor VIII concentrate imported from the USA.'
22/12/1984	02/10/2019	Article in The Lancet, 'Blood transfusion, Haemophilia and AIDS'.
15/03/1985	02/10/2019	Draft Letter - Screening Test for AIDS Antibody.
01/08/1985	02/10/2019	DHSS Press Release, 'First Results on AIDS Screening Test'.
23/08/1985	02/10/2019	DHSS Press Release, 'Date set for AIDS Screening Test'.
10/06/2003	02/10/2019	Letter from J.Keith Park & co to Ms Grayson re her letter and copy of correspondence and articles.
06/02/2004	02/10/2019	Newspaper Article on Hep C , 'Blood money'.
20/02/2004	02/10/2019	Newspaper Article on Hep C titled 'No-fault line' into Public health minister melanie Johnson's defence of the government's £20,000 to £45,000 "compassion" payment to haemophiliacs and others infected with hepatitis C from contaminated blood products.
01/05/1975	03/10/2019	Extract of a publication titled: 'Ethical & Legal Issues in the Supply of Blood Products' by D. Jones, December 1999, containing the appendix 1, the World Health Assembly Resolution 28.72 of May 1975: 'Utilization & Supply of Human Blood & Blood Products'.
16/12/1982	03/10/2019	Letter in New Scientist, 'Misplaced credit', by Edward Tuddenham.
01/01/1999	03/10/2019	Index to Professor Putnam's report.
22/09/1999	03/10/2019	Front page, p. 53 of skelton argument in support of an appeal to the Chester Area Committee of the Legal Aid Board against a refusal of the board to authorise investigations.
25/02/2000	03/10/2019	Letter from Graham Ross (Ross and Co) to Dr Peter Jones, re: Peter Longstaff.
23/09/2002	03/10/2019	Letter from DI Mark Bleasdale (Staff Officer to the Chief Constable) to Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff re: forwarding hepatitis litigation papers.

08/10/2008	03/10/2019	Letter from Liz Woodeson to Rt. Hon. Lord Owen regarding the publication of documents relating to the safety of blood and blood products provided by the NHS in 1970-1985.
Undated	03/10/2019	Note from Carol Grayson to 'police' re: photocopying hepatitis litigation documents.
Undated	03/10/2019	Table: Inventory and timeline of newly-discovered papers relating to Dr Owen's self-sufficiency initiative.
29/08/2003	04/10/2019	Extract of Birchgrove Newsletter announcing hepatitis C payment scheme.
30/08/2003	04/10/2019	Page 10 of Birchgrove Newsletter, Issue 9, October 2003 re: Hepatitis C.
16/09/2003	04/10/2019	Political debate regarding haemophiliacs with hepatitis C: financial assistance scheme.
01/10/2003	04/10/2019	Front cover for Birchgrove Newsletter, Issue 9, October 2003 re: hepatitis C.
Undated	04/10/2019	Letter from Stephen Fay (Department of Health) to Carol Grayson re: request for documents.
18/01/2016	24/10/2019	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jeremy Hunt re: treatment of haemophiliacs constituting a violation of the Nuremberg Code.
Undated	27/10/2019	Newspaper clipping, 'Secret catastrophe'.
21/02/1991	11/12/2019	Article from Washington Weekly "US Blood Manufacturers Ignored FDA Ban on Prison Blood", by Ricki Magnussen.
01/01/1999	11/12/2019	Topeka Capital Journa article "Topekan joins D.C. rally for hemophilic funding" by Tom Shaw.
23/10/2003	18/12/2019	Letter from Wendy Natale, Retained Organs Commission, to Carol and Peter Grayson re. local support group for families affected by organ retention.
25/07/2005	18/12/2019	Letter from David Pascoe, Anderson Eden, to Carol Grayson re. cheque for £750 for compensation in accordance with the panel's decision.
05/08/2005	18/12/2019	Letter from Heather Johnson, the Law Society, to Carol Grayson re. complaint against Mr GRO-D
18/04/2001	19/12/2019	Letter from David Latimer to Chris Hodgson, The Haemophilia Society, re. Mr Hodgson's remarks under the heading "Campaign Review" in C issues March 2001.
13/12/2019	19/12/2019	Letter from Michelle Kivlin to Sean Cavens re. request under the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002 (FOISA).
01/01/1975	08/01/2020	Pages 16-18 of transcript of World in Action 1975.
20/09/1975	08/01/2020	British Medical Journal article "The Several Viruses of Post-Transfusion Hepatitis".
14/08/2000	08/01/2020	Newspaper article "Haemophiliac's legal fight".
Undated	22/01/2020	Photograph of Peter Longstaff holding medical papers.
Undated	23/01/2020	Statement of claim in the matter of J.K.P.5 and Regional Health Authority, et al.
09/10/2003	04/02/2020	Birchgrove Newsletter, 'Hepatitis C Payment Scheme Announced'
06/02/2020	06/02/2020	Comments and Questions regarding Infected Blood Inquiry Experts HIV Report by Carol Grayson
10/02/2020	10/02/2020	Carol Grayson response to epxert report Infected Blood Inquiry Hepatitis
11/02/2020	11/02/2020	Carol Grayson response to epxert report Infected Blood Inquiry Bleeding Disorders and Blood Disorders
01/03/2019	13/02/2020	The Lancet, 'Health and Brexit: what lies ahead' editorial
24/02/2001	14/02/2020	Newspaper article, 'Regret at lag in telling mother of sons' illness' by Joe Humphreys
14/01/1987	18/02/2020	Death certificate of Stephen John Longstaff
03/02/1996	18/02/2020	Letter from Carol Grayson to Mr Dorrell, re: haemophiliacs infected with hepatitis C virus

10/02/2015	03/03/2020	Letter from Jeremy Hunt to Nick Brown MP, re: reply to letter on behalf of Carol Grayson.
14/11/2016	03/03/2020	Letter from Emma Haddad, DWP, to Nick Brown MP, re Carol Grayson ESA claim
19/12/2018	03/03/2020	Letter from Edward Franklyn, Freedom of Information Officer, to Carol Grayson, re FOI Request FOI-1157621
23/05/2019	03/03/2020	Letter frm Policy Group FOI Team, to Carol Grayson, re FOI Request
02/03/2020	03/03/2020	Letter from Dorothy Crowe, Freedom of Information Officer, to Carol Grayson, re: FOI Request FOI-1203385
13/02/2020	09/04/2020	Letter from Milners, to Department of Health and Social Care, re documents pertaining to 1991 settlement agreement
03/04/2001	10/04/2020	Letter from Colette Wintle to Prime Minister re petition for public enquiry and compensation
2001	14/04/2020	Newspaper article draft from Louella Houldcroft, interview with Peter Jones
2001	14/04/2020	Newspaper article, 'What they knew - and what they ignored' by Louella Houldcroft
12/11/1982	14/04/2020	Letter from A.M Tabbara to T Halasz, re delivery of source plasma to Canada
07/10/1983	14/04/2020	Letter from J Furesz M.D, to Continental Pharma re sale of plasma to Canada
04/12/2000	14/04/2020	Newspaper article, 'Tainted Blood: Life and Death: Haemophilia in the Family' by Liz Bennett
19/02/2001	14/04/2020	Newspaper article, 'Blood Trail: Governments knew of prison blood risks' by Louella Houldcroft
21/02/2001	14/04/2020	Newspaper article, 'Treatment strike patient wins battle for safe care' by Louella Houldcroft
14/03/2001	14/04/2020	Letter from GRO-D to Legal Services Commission re Peter Longstaff
22/03/2001	14/04/2020	Letter from Linda Tant Miller to Tony Blair, re Cummins
24/03/2001	14/04/2020	Newpaper article, 'Blood victims to march' by Louella Houldcroft
03/04/2001	14/04/2020	Poster re Demonstration at Whitehall on 3 April 2001
18/04/2001	14/04/2020	Letter from David Latimer to Chris Hodgson, re Haemophilia Society newsletter
18/04/2001	14/04/2020	Template letter to MP re Early Day Motion number 561
19/04/2001	14/04/2020	Newspaper article, 'Red cross must pay $2.5 million plus interest, for negligence in AIDS cases' by Dennis Bueckert
Unclear	14/04/2020	Abstract, 'A randomized, double blind controlled trial of the efficacy of immune serum globulin for the prevention of post-transfusion hepatitis. A veterans Administration cooperative study'
Undated	14/04/2020	Article, 'What Mr Justice Ognall had to say'
Undated	14/04/2020	Statement by Dr Peter Jones re call for public inquiry
2012	20/04/2020	Article, 'The Blood Truth: examining America's Blood Industry and its Tort Liability through the Arkansas Prison Plasma Scandal' from the William & Mary Business Law Review
03/02/1976	28/04/2020	Transcript of CBC programme, 'Blood Money'
14/10/2010	21/05/2020	Press release from Carol Grayson and Colette Wintle re parliamentary commons debate
26/04/2017	21/05/2020	Email from Carol Grayson to Nicola Blackwood MP, re parliamentary debates
14/11/1991	29/05/2020	Minutes of a Meeting of the Executive Committee (The Haemophilia Society) held on Thursday 14 November 1991.
14/11/2001	02/06/2020	Letter from Carol Grayson to Lord Morris re comments raised in parliament
23/01/1990	21/06/2020	Telephone note, law firm to Dr Filercooper re Peter Longstaff

23/01/1990	21/06/2020	Telephone note, law firm to Peter Longstaff re treatment received in Norwich
22/03/1990	21/06/2020	Letter from J Keith Park & Co to Tilley, Bailey & Irvine re Peter Longstaff
01/01/2017	21/06/2020	Book, Chapter 11 'Liquid Gold' from "Blood on their hands" by Eric Weinberg and Donna Shaw
17/07/1986	22/06/2020	New Scientist article, 'AIDS fear prompts recall of blood products', by Steve Connor.
24/01/1990	22/06/2020	Attendance note, re Peter Longstaff and incident of discrimination at nightclub
25/01/1990	22/06/2020	Letter from Tilly, Baily & Irvine to A Gascoigne, re rumours about Peter Longstaff
09/03/1990	22/06/2020	Letter from Davies Arnold Cooper to Pannone Napier re HIV haemophilia litigation
25/04/1990	22/06/2020	Attendance note, re Peter Longstaff and Peter Jones' assurances re AIDS
16/05/1990	22/06/2020	Letter from Tilly, Bailey & Irvine to R Filercoper re report on Peter Longstaff
18/05/1990	22/06/2020	Letter from Dr R Filercooper, to Tilly, Bailey & Irvine re medical report on Peter Longstaff
01/06/1990	22/06/2020	Letter from J Keith Park & Co to Tilley, Bailey & Irvine re senior haematologist refusing to treat patients til litigation is complete
18/07/1990	22/06/2020	Letter from J Keith Park & Co to Tilley, Bailey & Irvine re Cook Report
14/12/1990	22/06/2020	Telephone note, message left for John re Peter Longstaff
19/02/2001	22/06/2020	Numerous aricles from The Journal, dated 19 February 2001
10/06/2003	22/06/2020	Letter from J Keith Park & Co solicitors to Ms Carol Grayson re investigation by OSS
07/03/2008	22/06/2020	Letter from Lorraine Trench to Carol Grayson re disciplinary hearings of GRO-D and GRO-D
Undated	22/06/2020	Extract from book, "Blood on their Hands" by Eric Weinberg and Donna Shaw
Undated	22/06/2020	Letter from J. B Hall to Peter Longstaff, re court settlement
Multiple dates	25/06/2020	Chain of emails from Carol Grayson and Colette Wintle, to Slater & Gordon re removal of Archer Inquiry website
14/07/2020	14/07/2020	Open letter from Carol Grayson in response to Collins Solicitors letter dated 13 July 2020
20/07/2020	21/07/2020	Email from Mark Sandford, to Ben Harrison re letter from Carol Grayson
14/10/2010	22/07/2020	Press release from Carol Grayson and Colette Wintle re parliamentary commons debate
20/11/2017	22/07/2020	Letter from Carol Grayson to Sir Chris Wormauld re contaminated blood self-sufficiency report 2006
01/01/2019	22/07/2020	First Written Statement of Susan Delglyn (from Inquiry website)
09/08/2020	11/08/2020	Letter from [ANON W1320] to Dame Jackie Daniel re services for those with haemophilia
Multiple dates	11/08/2020	Letters between GRO-A Haemophilia Society and Dame Jackie Daniel
21/01/2003	13/08/2020	Haemophilia Action UK Hepatitis C Historial Overview
15/08/2020	17/08/2020	Letter from [ANON W1320] to Dame Jackie Daniel re services for those with haemophilia
16/01/2019	07/09/2020	Letter from Centre for Health and Disability Assessments to Carol Grayson re: assessments questionnaire
04/09/2020	07/09/2020	Letter from the HM Courts and Tribunals Service to Carol Grayson providing her with a new PIP appeals hearing date; 6 October 2020
19/01/2007	08/09/2020	Interview recording, summary and transcript of Carol Grayson by the University of Brighton, "HIV in the family" project.

13/09/2019	11/09/2020	Letter from Milners to TNA requesting referencing to be added to documents provided by Carol Grayson
23/10/2019	11/09/2020	Letter from TNA to Milners explaining their role and where the referencing comes from and that the change had been made to the tranches received already
31/10/2019	11/09/2020	Letter from Milners to TNA requesting that all further research transferred to TNA is given the same referencing as well
18/11/2019	11/09/2020	Letter from TNA to Milners confirming the change had happened, and that for future documents, that the transferring department provides the information
21/11/2019	11/09/2020	Letter from Milners to TNA further requesting the changes be made
18/12/2019	11/09/2020	Letter from Milners to TNA saying they need to talk to the DOH about changing the referencing
20/02/2020	11/09/2020	Letter from Milners to DoH requesting referencing to be added to documents provided by Carol Grayson
27/02/2020	11/09/2020	Letter from DoH to Milners stating they are committee to cooperating fully with the IBI
03/03/2020	11/09/2020	Letter from Milners to DoH stating that their answer did not address the letter
13/03/2020	11/09/2020	Letter from DoH to Milners stating they will not be making any changes to referencing, as it would be inappropriate in light of the IBI
26/08/2020	17/09/2020	Further Statement to Nottinghamshire Police by Mr John Clarke, re: consent complaint against the NUH Trust.
04/11/1997	13/10/2020	Memo from Pam Hurd, Customer Services Manager, BPL, to Angus McGraw, Royal Free Hospital re: product recall due to vCJD
01/06/1988	14/10/2020	Journal article, 'The effects of the AIDS epidemic on the safety of the nation's blood supply' by John C Petricciani and Jay Epstein
01/01/1995	14/10/2020	Book by Lauren B Leveton, Harold Sox, and Michael Stote, 'HIV and the Blood Supply: An Analysis of Crisis Decisionmaking'
26/05/1999	15/10/2020	Haemophilia Society Policy on Working with Commercial Organisations
17/05/2002	15/10/2020	Letter from Peter Hamilton, to whom it may concern, re: Peter Longstaff's medical status and treatments, to be carried when he is abroad to ensure he has treatment.
01/01/2016	15/10/2020	"Infected blood: reform of financial and other support"
Undated	15/10/2020	Haemophilia Society Press Release re: Archer Report
17/10/2006	21/10/2020	Email from Piers Mannucci, to Carol Grayson, offering her a chance to submit a letter to be published in the Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis with her criticisms raised in email. He also asks for a copy of her dissertation.
Undated	21/10/2020	First Annual report on Project Number J/S240/78/7, "Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom"
Undated	21/10/2020	Second Annual report on Project Number J/S240/78/7, "Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom"
Undated	21/10/2020	Third Annual report on Project Number J/S240/78/7, "Studies of the epidemiology and chronic sequelae of factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the United Kingdom"
06/04/2016	23/10/2020	Article by David Margolius, "Permission to take my patients' plasma. It's a harder decision than you think"
Undated	23/10/2020	Website screenshot of David Margolius, MD, Division Director of Internal Medicine
Undated	23/10/2020	Presentation, "Bearing Many Burdens: Source Plasma Donation in the US" by Heather Olsen, David Margolius, Anupuma

		Cemballi, Kristin Berg, Sarah Shick, and Adam Perzynski, re: the inequity of Plasma Donation Centers in the US.
01/10/2004	04/11/2020	Birchgrove Group Magazine, Issue 13, October 2004, re vCJD. Carol contributed two articles, on pages 7 and 8.
23/09/2018	04/11/2020	Article by Caroline Wheeler, "Contaminated blood inquiry: the decades-long fight for justice" regarding the contaminated blood scandal
01/04/1988	06/11/2020	Journal by J. K. Stehr-Green, R. C Holman, "Hemophilia associated AIDS in the United States, 1981 to September 1987"
30/08/2017	24/11/2020	Letter from Sir Chris Wormauld to Baroness Featherstone regarding Self Sufficiency Report
11/02/2016	08/12/2020	Letter from Neil Bateman to Department of Health regarding cessation of funding
19/03/2002	12/12/2020	Letter from S. P. Tyrer, to Dr J. Hanley, re: Peter Longstaff, regarding haemophilia centres and treatment
27/06/2002	12/12/2020	Letter from Dr G. Kanagasabai, to Dr M. L. Schmid, re: Peter Longstaff, about liver biopsy for Peter
29/03/1996	15/12/2020	Letter from P. A. Longstaff to Dr Jones, re: seeking access to recombinant products
26/04/1999	15/12/2020	Letter from Dr Peter Hamilton, to Dr J. G. G. Hanley, re: Peter Arnold Longstaff, about revoking his driving licence
25/01/2000	15/12/2020	Medical notes of Peter Longstaff, by Steve O'Brien at Newcastle Haemophilia Centre about Peter refusing treatment and only wanting recombinant
28/01/2002	15/12/2020	Email from Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff, to Dr Tyrer re: recombinant products and accessibility for all haemophiliacs
04/02/2002	15/12/2020	Letter from Dr S. P. Tyrer to Mr L. R. Fenwick, re: Treatment with recombinant factor VIII
07/01/2021	07/01/2021	Letter from Rachel Anderson, Cabinet Office, to Carol Grayson, re: FOI request
16/03/2017	08/01/2021	Letter from Alistair Burt, to Lord O'Shaughnessy, re: Infected Blood; Consultation on Special Category Mechanism and Financial and Other Support in England
27/03/2017	08/01/2021	Statement by Board of Trustees of the Haemophilia Society on Contaminated Blood
29/03/2017	08/01/2021	Minutes of All Party Parliamentary Group on Haemophilia and Contaminated Blood
03/04/2017	08/01/2021	Letter from Diana Johnson MP, to Lord O'Shaughnessy, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Health, re: planned reforms to support scheme
20/09/2017	08/01/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jan Barlow, CEO Macfarlane Trust, re: loss of haemophiliacs 'special status' and amalgamation of trusts
Undated	08/01/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jeremy Hunt, re: special status
Undated	08/01/2021	HIV Special Status Questions for Jeremy Hunt from Carol Grayson, sent 23 October
Undated	08/01/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Jeremy Hunt, re: special status and listening in on phone call
14/01/2021	14/01/2021	Letter from Dorothy Crowe, FOI Officer, Department of Health and Social Care, to Carol Grayson responding to Carol's FOI request re: the highest number of unpaid plasma donors used in plasma pools. The DHSC stated they did not hold this information.
10/01/2021	22/01/2021	Letter from Cabinet Office to Carol Grayson responding to FOI Request, stating they hold no documents relevant to the Request
Undated	29/01/2021	Private Eye article, "Hiding the stains"
10/03/1988	30/01/2021	Macfarlane Trust Deed
01/01/2011	30/01/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson, "A Tale of Two Widows"

07/01/2003	05/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Dr Charles Hay, Chairman UKHCDO, asking UKHCDO to support campaigners request for public inquiry
21/12/2005	05/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to DWP re: Incapacity Benefits
27/01/2006	05/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Ms Smith re: Complaint against Dr Jones and Dr Hamilton
12/05/2008	05/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Roz, DWP, re: Assessment Form
13/05/2008	05/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson, to DWP, re: Claim for Income Support to be Backdated
28/08/2008	05/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson to Vijay Meehan
14/06/2009	05/02/2021	News release from the Economic and Social Research Council, regarding Carol's dissertation which was awarded the Michael Young Prize
02/10/2009	05/02/2021	Photo of COTT International Action Life Award presented to Carol Grayson and Peter Longstaff at 20th anniversary conference in 2009
02/10/2009	05/02/2021	Invitation to Committee of Ten Thousand 20th Anniversary conference
02/10/2009	05/02/2021	Committee of Ten Thousand, 20th Anniversay Conference Program
Undated	05/02/2021	Letter from Freedom of Information Team, Department of Health to Carol Grayson, re FOI request about Ken Clarke's governmental papers. The response is that they are withholding papers under s22 of the FOIA
Undated	05/02/2021	Article on Arthur Codd, regarding warning of risks of blood products
Undated	05/02/2021	PhD proposal by Carol Grayson, "Post Traumatic Stress Denial: Examining the Haemophilia Blood Contamination Disease as Community Engagement in Institutional Crisis"
Undated	05/02/2021	PhD proposal by Carol Grayson, "Haemophilia, Henan, and Human Rights: AIDS and activism in a one party state"
Undated	05/02/2021	Letter from Wayne Lawley, Head of Corporate Communications, NHS Blood and Transplant, to Carol Grayson, re: her information request.
01/12/2007	06/02/2021	Paper by B. L. Evatt, "The Tragic History of AIDS in the hemophilia population 1982-1984"
Undated	10/02/2021	Document, "Answers for Louise"
01/10/1980	11/02/2021	"The Epidemiology of Factor VIII and IX associated hepatitis in the UK" by Dr J Craske
13/09/1982	11/02/2021	Minutes of 13th Meeting of UKHCDO, held on 13 September 1982
15/12/1982	11/02/2021	BPL Meeting held 15 December 1982
10/01/1983	11/02/2021	Letter from J Craske to Dr Walford, with attached report, "Risk of Contracting Factor VIII associated non-A, non-B hepatitis after first exposure to large pool concentrates"
08/03/2003	15/02/2021	Letter from Carol Grayson, re: complaint re solicitors' unprofessional behavioru
01/01/1996	17/02/2021	The San Francisco AIDS Oral History Series, "The AIDS Epidemic in San Francisco: The Medical Response 1981-1984 Volume II"