	(2.00		
1	(2.00 pm)	1	position, being permitted to make an opening statement
2	Opening statement by LLOYD WILLIAMS QC	2	when we have not seen a single witness statement and
3	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Lloyd Williams QC, instructed by the	3	have not yet had sight of a single disclosed document.
4	clients of Watkins & Gunn.	4	One happy result of that if that's the right way
5	MR WILLIAMS: Sir, I have been told that I can tell you what	5	to put it is that what I am about to say represents
6	those I represent want from this Inquiry. That can be	6	the unvarnished views, opinions and wishes of those we
7	dealt with under three headings.	7	represent. What I am about to tell you hasn't been
8	Firstly, they want their stories heard, not just in	8	massaged by the lawyers, hasn't been edited, it is
9	here, not just in London, but throughout the United	9	exactly what we have been told.
10	Kingdom. They want their stories publicised. Secondly,	10	In the time that's been available we have consulted
11	they want the truth. Thirdly, they want justice.	11	with such of our clients who we could see, but in
12	Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Lloyd Williams and,	12	particular Haemophilia Wales and
13	together with Mr Christian Howells of counsel, and	13	Haemophilia Northern Ireland. At the outset I should
14	instructed by Watkins & Gunn, we have the great honour	14	make it clear that, unless the situation otherwise
15	to represent 109 core participants, of whom 106 are	15	requires it, I am not going to call those we represent
16	infected and affected individuals from the United	16	"the infected and affected". Those we spoke to, at
17	Kingdom.	17	least for the purpose of the opening statement, find
18	They are largely concentrated in Wales and Northern	18	those rather bland terms, nor did they wish to be called
19	Ireland.	19	"the survivors" because many haven't survived.
20	Sir, I am pleased to say that many of them were able	20	For the purpose of this opening statement, those we
21	to make the real effort to be here yesterday and some	21	spoke to said they wished to be called "the victims",
22	are still here today.	22	the victims of an appalling and wholly avoidable medical
23	One other individual I represent is Julie Morgan,	23	disaster, but victims who have fought back. This
24	a representative of the Welsh Assembly, founding member	24	Inquiry is testament to the way they fought back.
25	of the cross party group of the Welsh Assembly on	25	Further, Sir, unless the context otherwise requires
	D 1		D 2
	Page 1		Page 3
1	haemophilia and contaminated blood, and has always been	1	it, I am simply going to refer to blood and blood
2	a stalwart supporter of those who have fought for	2	products as "blood products". I intend to review, in
3	justice.	3	turn, the three points that those I represent wish you
4	We also represent Haemophilia Wales and Haemophilia	4	to consider.
5	Northern Ireland, charitable organisations that	5	Firstly, they want to tell their stories. A word of
6	represent the interests of their members; those who have	6	warning: one should not underestimate the sheer anger
7	received infected blood products and their families.	7	felt by the victims. Their feelings are as raw today as
8	Their membership also includes those who received	8	they have ever been. We were presented with a stark
9	infected blood transfusions and their families. They	9	example of that during our consultation with a group of
10	are an umbrella organisations and through them we	10	victims. A woman whose two brothers had died having
11	represent the interests of many others.	11	been infected with Hepatitis C, she cut through the
12	Haemophilia Wales is a longstanding charity and has	12	discussions we were having and said, in a firm and clear
13	campaigned for many years on behalf of those	13	way, that she regarded her two brothers as having been
14	contaminated with this blood, seeking to right the	14	murdered. Not everyone of those we represent would use
15	wrongs that were done and that are still being done.	15	that particular word, but all would share the anger she
16	Lynne Kelly, a driving force behind	16	felt at the wholly unnecessary and avoidable deaths.
17	Haemophilia Wales, has already been given a name check	17	The victims want their stories heard and, as we know
18	this morning, but I'll give her another one now. Very	18	from yesterday, Sir, what appalling stories they have to
19	much the driving force behind Haemophilia Wales	19	tell. They are the wholly innocent victims of
20	although, of course, I acknowledge there are many	20	catastrophic failures on the part of American drug
21	others and someone who has sought to unite the people	21	companies, government using that in the widest sense
22	in Wales affected by contaminated blood.	22	possible the providers of health services and the
23	Sir, we know that you are anxious to get into the	23	medical profession, failures which have condemned
24	substance of the Inquiry as soon as possible, but as	24	thousands to an early death and many more thousands to
25	a result of that we find ourselves in a somewhat curious	25	lives dominated by ill-health, fear, anger and
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	Page 2		Page 4

1 impoverishment. 2 The victims we spoke to, Sir, feel it is important at this stage that the linquity is given a flavour of how the victims was poke to, Sir, feel it is important at this stage that the linquity is given a flavour of how the victims was the stage that the linquity is given a flavour of how the third is stage that the linquity is given a flavour of how the there is stage that the linquity is given a flavour of how the there is stage that the linquity is given a flavour of how the stage of th					
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their lives have been destroyed. There are a number of themes that need to be considered. They are as follows: 6 (1) the initial shock of being told of the infection; 7 (2) the ill-health associated with infection, which in many cases compounded the ill health associated with pre-existing haemophilia. 9 many cases compounded the ill health associated with pre-existing haemophilia. 10 (3) The treatment they have received for Hepatitis C, Interferon itself could have severe side effects, sometimes resulting or bringing about death. The side of which their patients were not informed; 11 effects were well known to the mechael profession, but of which their patients were not informed; 12 sometimes resulting or bringing about death. The side of which their patients were not informed; 13 effects were well known to the mechael profession, but of which their patients were not informed; 14 of "Divarious Groms of treatment they have received to deal with the damage caused by Hepatitis C and HIV, including, but not limited to liver transplants that many underwent to remove cancerous livers directly caused by Hepatitis C. 15 (5) The combined effect of Hepatitis C and HIV for those unfortunate enough to have been infected with both and their families, from the patient of the patients of the pat	2	The victims we spoke to, Sir, feel it is important	2	could be laid firmly at the door of the Department of	
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they suffer now, and they and their families will 23 continue to suffer. 24 Indeed, some infected by contaminated blood don't 25 even know the suffering they are about to face. One of 26 Another case: a lady was given a blood transfusion 27 many years ago, during the birth of one of her children. 28 That transfusion was infected with Hepatitis C. She 29 developed cirrhosis of the liver and, later, liver	20	victims want to make it clear in their evidence that		carrying around a begging bowl. Such applications for	
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Indeed, some infected by contaminated blood don't 24 That transfusion was infected with Hepatitis C. She even know the suffering they are about to face. One of 25 developed cirrhosis of the liver and, later, liver		they have suffered not just for the last 40 years, but			
25 even know the suffering they are about to face. One of 25 developed cirrhosis of the liver and, later, liver	21		22	Another case: a lady was given a blood transfusion	
	21 22	they suffer now, and they and their families will	22 23	Another case: a lady was given a blood transfusion many years ago, during the birth of one of her children.	
Page 6 Page 8	21 22 23	they suffer now, and they and their families will continue to suffer.	22 23 24	Another case: a lady was given a blood transfusion many years ago, during the birth of one of her children. That transfusion was infected with Hepatitis C. She	
	21 22 23 24	they suffer now, and they and their families will continue to suffer. Indeed, some infected by contaminated blood don't	22 23 24	Another case: a lady was given a blood transfusion many years ago, during the birth of one of her children. That transfusion was infected with Hepatitis C. She	

cancer and has undergone two liver transplants. She has suffered from other very serious ailments as a result of the transfusion, which meant that a considerable proportion of her life has been spent inside the hospital doors. So has her husband, who spent long periods of his life inside various hospitals in Northern Ireland and London, whilst at the same time trying to raise and support their children.

Consequently, the land maps of every day family life that people take for granted, such as weddings, birthdays, family parties, have been extremely difficult for this couple to attend. She has been unable to go on holiday because of the cost of insurance and the fact that she has to be within three hours of a transplant hospital. She has the good fortune of having been in a long and happy marriage with her husband, but when diagnosed with Hepatitis C, she underwent the humiliating and commonly asked questions, or allegations, about how many sexual partners she had had and whether she was a user of illicit drugs.

Sir, notwithstanding the severity of the illnesses she has suffered, in some ways the most significant effect upon her is the overwhelming sense of guilt she suffers. Guilt because she fears she has passed on the infection to her children and grandchildren, who are for an unrelated health care matter that he was asked to meet a consultant, and he was informed for the very

first time that a pint of blood that he had been given when he was 14 years old, during that eye surgery, was

infected with Hepatitis C. They were even able to give him the batch number which contaminated him.

The doctor who told him had picked it up from a note contained in his medical records. He hadn't been told of it before that time. He continues to try to work, although suffering from serious medical complaints. He complains of unjustifiable difficulty in obtaining

12 medical and dental treatment.

Sir, if I may use the blunt, colourful language he used when we spoke to him, he felt that he had been treated as a mushroom. He had been kept in the dark and fed bullshit by doctors, by the Department of Health and by the government. Although many people wouldn't use those words, many people feel the same.

That man's brother was also a mild haemophiliac. When a teenager, he suffered a minor bleed playing a game of football. He was treated with blood products resulting in Hepatitis C. Neither he nor his parents were advised of alternative treatment that would have avoided or materially reduced the risk of contamination. He went on to develop cirrhosis of the liver. He is not

Page 9

currently being tested for Hepatitis C, guilt because she feels she has become a burden to her husband and the family.

When her condition became more widely known, her daughter was bullied and ostracised at school. For most of this woman's life she felt that she was the only one who had suffered in this way. It was only when this Inquiry was announced and the publicity emerged that she realised she wasn't a lone sufferer.

Another case: a middle aged man, who suffered from mild haemophilia, underwent an elective, minor procedure to his eye as a 14 year old boy, during this procedure he was given a blood transfusion. Neither he nor his parents were given any warning about the risk of contaminated blood products and so were deprived of the opportunity to make an informed decision as to whether to proceed with a surgery with full knowledge of the risks. He developed Hepatitis C. Symptoms only became apparent in his 30s, by which time he was married, with children, holding down a responsible job. As a result of him becoming unwell, his wife divorced him, he became a estranged from his sons and he hasn't seen them for over 20 years. He developed liver cancer and he's had two liver transplants. It was only when he was in hospital, in Newcastle,

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critical of the subsequent medical treatment he received, but he does complain bitterly that for some time he was not allowed to examine his own medical notes. He recalls being invited to a meeting at the haemophilia centre with other haemophiliacs when they were asked whether they wanted to know if they had been infected with Hepatitis C and HIV. There had been no forewarning, it was a group meeting. It was apparent that his blood had been tested without his consent and that the health authorities and/or the doctors had known for some time of his contamination. He also received an unsolicited letter in the post asking the same question: did he want to know whether he had Hepatitis C or HIV.

Sir, recently a case came to light of a lady who contracted Hepatitis C as a result of receiving a blood transfusion in 1979 for rheumatoid arthritis. In 2010, she was hospitalised with septic arthritis in her hip. It was only at that point that a doctor suspected that her symptoms were caused by Hepatitis C and had her tested with her consent. Thus it was discovered that she had lived with undiagnosed Hepatitis C for 31 years. She now has early onset dementia, and it has been suggested there is a link between the undiagnosed Hepatitis C and the dementia.

A stark example of how decisions made by doctors

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could so severely affect a person's life is that of two brothers, both mild haemophiliacs. One brother attended hospital with a bleeding nose, which was treated with Factor 8. However, that treatment didn't stop the bleed and so his nose was cauterised.

As a result of the treatment with Factor 8, he contracted Hepatitis C. The lack of appropriate advice and warning deprived him of the opportunity of avoiding treatment with Factor 8. His brother, simply by good fortune, did not require treatment during that period and so does not have Hepatitis C.

The selection of Factor 8 above all other possible treatments meant that the doctors were playing Russian roulette with his life, as happened in so many other cases. It was a game of which the victims, their patients, were wholly unaware was being played.

Sir, one of the victims wrote to us in the following terms, and it bears repeating in full. It is from a couple, and they say this:

"From our experience, the UK Government has been evasive, dishonest and cynical. The Department of Health has been hostile in its responses to campaigners and MPs who have debated in Parliament. They have refused to both fully accept responsibility and to offer realistic compensation. They have engaged in political become ill. We have often given up our jobs and careers

2 to nurse and care for them, enduring hardships in

3 consequence. We have had to endure the stigma of these

4 illnesses with them. We have suffered harassment and 5

prejudice, and often been too frightened to tell our

families about the truth of loved ones, perhaps lying or keeping secrets

7 8 "We have had to tell our children, if we have been able to have them, that their father was ill and dying,

10 while others have been denied the chance of ever having 11 children. We have watched our loved ones slip away,

12 hold their hands as they do, and see them die horrific

13 deaths, bury them and, afterwards, try to rebuild our

lives with the constant background with this travesty in

15 our minds and with little support. 16

"Many have been unable to work again. They have been traumatised, had breakdowns, been left to become single parents and bring up children who have been left without fathers. A few widows have become homeless or

20 have committed suicide." 21

Sir, the developing nature of the evidence was brought home to me this morning when Lynne Kelly of

23 Haemophilia Wales introduced me to a lady who told me an

24 appalling story, which only goes to confirm the general 25

attitude of the Department of Health.

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- trickery and treated victims with contempt. The 2
 - Department of Health clearly has a lot to hide and has
- 3 been aggressive in its defence of its own interests.
- 4 The financial assistance given has been piecemeal and
- 5 grudging. The use of contaminated blood and its 6 consequences is a scandal, but the attitude of the
- 7 Department of Health to victims is an even bigger
 - scandal, provoking great anger, distress and suffering,
- 9 adding insult to injury."

Sir, the bereaved partners who have cared for the victims, often giving up their own careers to do so, then having to rebuild their lives, often whilst caring for their children, has placed enormous burdens, usually, although not wholly, on women. The tap was turned off on the trickle of financial support three years after the death of their loved one. Thereafter, they were left to fend for themselves.

One widow, who we represent, wrote to us in the following terms:

"All widows have been given a life sentence. Some a double life sentence, if infected as well, for a crime we did not commit, and we suffer daily from something we did not do. We have been there when our husbands have discovered that they have become HIV positive and/or Hepatitis C positive. We have watched our loved ones

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1 This was a lady who was a blood donor. She had been donating blood -- and I have her blood donation card

2 3 here -- donating blood from 1987 to 1992. When she went

4 for the last donation of blood on 26 February 1992, she

5 was told that she couldn't donate any more blood as she

6 had Hepatitis C. It was subsequently discovered she had

7 had Hepatitis C for many, many years, having been

8 infected in 1975. All those years, from 1987 to 1992,

9 she had donated contaminated blood. There had been no 10 attempt to track her down, no attempt to prevent her

11 from doing what she thought was best, which was trying

to help her fellow citizens. She had been infected by

blood after receiving a transfusion.

She told me this morning she felt like a murderer for what she'd done, in simply donating blood.

Sir, a recurring theme is the great difficulty people have faced in obtaining their medical records, and that when the records have been obtained they have crucial periods missing from them or, on the other hand, they reveal that the medical practitioners knew of the infection long before they informed the victim.

One striking example of this involves a teenager, a haemophiliac, who went to Australia for a year and was given a supply of Factor 8 by his treating consultant, in Cardiff. Whilst in Australia he suffered a bleed in

- Day 2 PM Session his kidney and he used the Factor 8 to treat it. 1 2 Subsequently, his mother, whilst speaking on the 2 3 telephone to his consultant in Cardiff, was told that he 3 4 had HIV and was told not to tell her son. Thereafter, 4 5 she discovered that her son had been told by the 5 consultant that he had HIV, but that he should not tell 6 7 anyone and he should keep it strictly confidential for 8 8 Q Years later, as a result of a civil claim, his 9 10 mother had disclosed to her a letter written by that 10 11 consultant to a doctor in Australia and, once again, it 11 12 12 13 "I am really writing to you about young [and I'll 13 14 call him John for the purpose of this] ... the boy with 14 15 haemophilia who was visiting the Brisbane area and who 15 you very kindly treated when he was in need. You may 16 16 17 17 have heard in the press that there is a minor flurry of 18 18 anxiety in the UK concerning AIDS. You may also have 19 19 heard that I have a patient, who although by no means 20 20 resembles the severe American cases may have the mildest form, at least he has some of the features. Checking 21 21 22 back over our records we find that John had received 22 23 Factor 8 concentrate for one of the batches used for our 23 24 suspect patient in 1980. I wonder if it would be 24 25 possible to keep a gentle eye on John without letting 25 Page 17 1 him know the reason why. I do not anticipate any 1 2 trouble, but I think it would be remiss of me not to 2 3 follow things up." 3 4 What appalling, breathtaking arrogance on the part 4 5 5
 - statements from recollection of events, which may have taken place over four decades ago without the assistance of the contemporaneous records. This Inquiry should not become a memory game. Moreover, individuals cannot recollect that which they were not told.

The very important point is this: in order to enable the victims to truly give the evidence of what happened to them, their medical records must be reviewed prior to their witness statements being prepared. This must surely be uncontroversial. Yet it has been suggested by the Inquiry team that our clients should obtain their medical records by themselves and then, if they wish, they can review those records. This obviously is an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Sir, you will know only too well how difficult it can be to obtain all relevant medical records and then to decipher them. It is often the experience of those representing injured persons that their medical notes can be found in many locations, sometimes where they might not be expected to be found. To put it shortly, they need to be traced

We call on the Inquiry to promise the victims that they will be assisted, if necessary, by their legal representatives in obtaining their medical records and in understanding the medical records.

of that consultant. The suspect patient was treated with the blood in 1980. "John", as I have called him, was treated in 1983 with blood from the same batch. He wasn't told that he had HIV until 1985. That letter, confirming the earlier knowledge of the doctor, was only found by the hard work of those seeking to assist John in later life. John's now dead.

Clearly, Sir, one of the most important functions of this Inquiry is to facilitate every person who wants to give their account of what happened, to give their evidence and to listen to them. It goes without saying that the evidence should be as accurate as possible. We know the Inquiry appreciates this and is in the process of ensuring that, between now and the end of January 2019, everyone who wants to can give a witness statement.

As part of the process of making a witness statement, it is vital that witnesses are able to refer to the contemporaneous medical records. It would be wholly unacceptable for people who may be vulnerable or be traumatised to be left to make their witness

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One of the trustees of Haemophilia Wales, and one used to dealing with medical practitioners, explained to us last week the difficulty he had had in obtaining his own medical notes. When he initially requested them, he was supplied only with a disc containing his haemophilia centre notes from 1983 onwards. His insistence that this cannot be the sum total of his notes in existence led him to a meeting with the legal team at Cardiff & Vale University Health Board. It took place some two weeks ago.

Thereafter, an investigation was carried out and four files of his notes were found in archives, together with the notes of many others. This is but one example of the difficulties involved and why the victims are entitled to representation, to ensure that they obtain their notes in full, insofar as they still exist.

A further complicating factor is the short timescale for the production of witness statements once a witness cost order has been made, just 21 days. This makes it near impossible to obtain and review medical records before the production of a witness statement. We invite the Inquiry to extend that time period so as to allow that process properly to happen.

If this is not done, then the Inquiry will fail in this singularly most important function and the victims

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1	will not be able to tell the Inquiry their story, as in	1 These questions are matters which were raised with			
2	a large number of cases they will either have forgotten	2	us directly. We have simply put them into order in		
3	various events or dates, or they won't know them all in	3	trying to set out, in a comprehensive way, the matters		
4	detail.	4	they want to be pursued. No doubt, during the course of		
5	More generally, patterns of behaviour and misconduct	5	the Inquiry, other matters will emerge and, no doubt,		
6	disclosed in the medical records will only be identified	6	there will be other issues which seem important to them,		
7	if each and every set of medical records is reviewed.	7 but at the moment it is this: American drug companies.			
8	It is already overwhelmingly apparent to us that the	8	They want to know why the American drug companies chose		
9	medical records have a story to tell.	9	9 to buy blood from prisoners, drug addicts, those on the		
10	Sir, this Inquiry must allow that story to be told.	10	edge of society, when they knew that there was		
11	Finally, on this matter, it is important that the	11	a substantially increased risk that the blood would be		
12	victims are able to give their evidence in their own	12	contaminated with Hepatitis C and then, eventually, HIV.		
13	words. If this includes strong, frank language, then so	13	They want to know when and in what circumstances the		
14	be it.	14	drug companies came by this knowledge. They want to		
15	This must also include their ability to give	15	know what information regarding this risk the drug		
16	evidence in their mother tongue, and we know of at least	16	companies gave to the purchase of this blood, in		
17	one core participant who wishes to give his evidence in	17	particular the UK Government and health services. If		
18	Welsh and we would respectfully say that he should be	18	they did give information or warnings to the UK		
19	permitted to do so.	19	Government or health services about the increased risk		
20	I turn to the second matter, the truth. What do the	20	of contamination, then what did they tell them, and		
21	victims want?	21	when, to whom, in what form was that information		
22	They want the truth.	22	transmitted?		
23	When do they want it?	23	They want to know what measures, if any, were taken		
24	30 years ago.	24	to avoid or materially reduce the risk of blood products		
25	The victims are angry that the government has not	25	being so contaminated.		
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١,	f d t t - t d f d t - d	1	The		
1	faced up to what happened before now and accepted	1	They want to know if the drug companies adopted		
2 3	responsibility. During those years, they have had to fight tooth and nail for everything, including treatment	2 3	a different policy regarding warnings of the increased risk and measures to avoid or reduce that risk in		
4	and financial support. Not only that, but because of	4	regards to their dealings with the American Government		
5	the stigma attached to Hepatitis C and HIV many of the	5	and health services. In other words, they want to know		
6	victims kept their ill-health secret, so that	6	the extent to which the drug companies discriminated		
7	consequently they did not know the extent of the	7	against non-Americans.		
8	disaster and many thought that they were the only ones	8	They want to know about the methods of production of		
9	who were suffering.	9	blood products adopted by these companies in regard to		
10	Many of the victims have campaigned for 30 years or	10	the blood they had harvested.		
11	more for a public Inquiry, and this Inquiry is the first	11	Self-sufficiency. They want to know why it is that,		
	and the last opportunity for the victims to know the		by the early 1970s, the UK was not self-sufficient in		
12	truth about why, for what reasons and in what	12	the production of safe blood products. They want to		
14	circumstances they were exposed to contaminated blood	14	know why it is that, when the UK Government and health		
15	products.	15	services started to become aware that the blood products		
16	It is of the utmost importance and they know it is	16	they were buying from the drug companies might be		
17	your intention to get to the truth of what happened.	17	contaminated with Hepatitis C or HIV, measures were not		
18	What do they want the truth about?	18	immediately put in place to enable the UK to be wholly		
19	In one sense, Sir, the answer to the question is	19	self-sufficient in the production of safe blood		
20	quite simple and straightforward. They want to know the	20	products.		
21	truth about everything concerning the desperate position	21	They want to know what information was provided to		
22	in which they have been placed by the actions of others.	22	Lord Owen, Dr David Owen, Minister for Health, as he		
23	They appreciate, however, that you seek something	23	then was in 1974, that made him so concerned regarding		
24	a little more specific today and so, in essence, they	24	the contamination of blood products purchased from		
25	seek the truth about the following matters:	25	America that he directed that measures should be put in		
23	seek are truit about the following matters.	23	America that he directed that measures should be put in		
	Page 22		Page 24		

place to become self-sufficient within five years. drug companies and/or the UK Government, which resulted 1 2 They want to know why it took so many more years to 2 in known risks being disregarded or minimised. 3 3 reach self-sufficiency in England and Wales. By way of They want to know what investigations and measures, 4 4 comparison, we see that Ireland, who also set a period if any, were taken to ensure that blood products 5 of five years to achieve self-sufficiency, were able to 5 produced in the UK were safe. They want to know why it 6 do so within that timescale. 6 is that so many relevant documents, for example those 7 They want to know how Scotland became put before Lord Owen, have been destroyed or lost. They 8 self-sufficient in the production of blood products at 8 want to know: why did it take the government so long to 9 an earlier date than the rest of the UK. They want to 9 establish a public Inquiry? 10 10 They want to know: why did the government fail to know why, despite the fact that Scotland had available 11 surplus capacity to produce blood products, the UK 11 provide witnesses to the non-statutory Archer Inquiry? 12 12 Government or the health services failed to make use of They want to know to what extent there has been 13 13 it. They want to know what happened to the money that a conspiracy of silence on the part of government. They 14 Lord Owen set aside to achieve self-sufficiency in five 14 want to know why has the government failed to put in 15 15 place a comprehensive, UK-wide system of compensation vears. 16 16 The role of the UK Government. They want to know 17 17 what inquiries or investigations were carried out by the They want to know why there is such variation in 18 18 UK Government regarding any potential risks posed by the the systems set up for the administration of financial 19 19 assistance. They want to know why there are different purchase of blood products from drug companies. They 20 20 want to know if any inquiries or investigations were categories of victims that receive different levels of 21 21 financial assistance, in particular, why has there been carried out, and what prompted those inquiries. They 22 want to know what information was obtained and was it 22 rank discrimination against widows. 23 acted upon. They want to know what inquiries or 23 They want to know what role, if any, did the drug 24 investigations should have been made by the UK 24 licensing authorities play in authorising or permitting 25 Government to ensure that any blood products purchased 25 the supply of potentially contaminated blood products. Page 25 Page 27 1 from America were safe. 1 Devolved government. As the majority of our clients 2 They want to know when, by whom, and in what 2 have a particular interest in Wales and 3 circumstances the UK Government first became aware of 3 Northern Ireland, it is necessary to consider whether 4 the use of blood products from drug companies posed 4 the differences in the form of government will lead to 5 a risk to UK citizens. They want to know to what extent 5 different considerations which will require careful 6 there was cooperation between various departments of 6 examination, in particular the chain of responsibility 7 government and, in particular, why was contradictory 7 for decisions and/or actions and what were the practical 8 advice given by various departments? 8 differences in outcome. 9 They want to know what actions, if any, were taken 9 Looking for one moment at Northern Ireland, from 10 10 by the UK Government when they became aware of the risks 1970 to 1972 it had its own Parliament at Stormont with 11 posed by blood products purchased from American drug 11 full responsibility for health. 12 12 companies. They want to know what guidance, if any, was From 1972 to 1999, there was a period of direct rule 13 given to the health service regarding the potential 13 when it appears that the Secretaries of State for 14 risks posed by blood products purchased from drug 14 Northern Ireland may have had some responsibility for 15 health 15 companies. If none was given, why not? 16 From 1999 to 2002, there was a devolved assembly 16 They want to know: why did the government not impose 17 which had responsibility for health. That was followed 17 an immediate prohibition on the purchase of blood 18 by a period of direct rule when some responsibility for 18 products from drug companies when the risks became 19 health appears to have reverted back to the Secretary of 19 known? 20 20 They want to know why there wasn't a uniformed 21 From 2007, responsibility returned to the Assembly. 21 system of procurement, either by the establishment of 22 More recently, the last 18 months, the constitutional 22 a central agency or by the issuance of guidance. 23 position is unclear. 23 They want to know to what extent was the purchase of 24 The Northern Ireland victims want to know the extent 24 blood products from drug companies influenced by 25 to which the different structure of government and the 25 conflicts of interest or commercial interest held by the

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1	different decision-making processes that existed may	1 place by those bodies to ensure that only safe blood		
2	have led to an enhanced risk of contracting Hepatitis C,	2	products were obtained. They want to know what	
3	HIV and, further, the impact this may have had on the	3	measures, if any, were put in place by those bodies to	
4	provision of care and treatment in that country.	4	ensure that blood products produced in the UK were safe.	
5	In respect of Wales, from 1970 to 1999 the Secretary	5	They want to know why they failed to ensure that users	
6	of State for Wales had some responsibility, the extent	6	or potential users of blood products were given	
7	of which is unclear, for the health service.	7	appropriate warnings or advice regarding the potential	
8	Sir, the letter that has been posted on the	8	risks they faced regarding the use of contaminated blood	
9	Inquiry's website from the chief executive of the	9	products.	
10	Cardiff & Vale University Health Board, dated	10	They want to know why they failed to establish	
11	12 September 2018, makes it clear that, until 1988,	11	a system and/or policy for advising haemophiliacs of	
12	regional blood transfusion centres were managed by	12	alternative methods of treatment which could have	
13	regional health authorities, with the Welsh office in	13	avoided, or materially reduced, the risk from blood	
14	other words, the Secretary of State managing the	14	products. Why was it left to individual medical	
15	Cardiff transfusion centre.	15	practitioners to decide what advice would be given?	
16	Further, the Haemophilia Centre, based at the	16	They want to know why they failed to establish	
17	University Hospital of Wales, acted autonomously when it	17	a system for informing victims that they had contracted	
18	came to the selection of blood products.	18	Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know why they failed	
19	It would seem that might have been managed by the	19	to establish a system for the provision of counselling	
20	Secretary of State for Wales from 1999 onwards, as	20	and other support services to victims after they were	
21	a result of devolution, as the Welsh Assembly Government	21	diagnosed with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know	
22	has undertaken responsibility for health and the	22	why they failed to establish a system for the provision	
23	provision of health services.	23	of information regarding the risk of contamination of	
24	The Welsh victims have similar concerns to those in	24	their partners or other members of their family, and how	
25	Northern Ireland regarding the extent to which there	25	those risks could be minimised or otherwise managed.	
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	Page 29		Page 31	
1	1100			
1	were differences in the form of government and the	1	They want to know why there has been a wide	
2	were differences in the form of government and the decision-making process, which may have exposed them to	l .	They want to know why there has been a wide disparity in the type and quality of treatment and	
	were differences in the form of government and the decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different	1 2 3	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and	
2	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to	2	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and support services offered to those who have suffered	
2 3	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different provision of health.	2 3	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and	
2 3 4	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different provision of health. It may well be that the Inquiry will benefit from	2 3 4	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and support services offered to those who have suffered injury as a result of treatment with contaminated blood products. They want to know to what extent was the	
2 3 4 5	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different provision of health. It may well be that the Inquiry will benefit from expert evidence on the respective constitutional	2 3 4 5	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and support services offered to those who have suffered injury as a result of treatment with contaminated blood	
2 3 4 5 6	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different provision of health. It may well be that the Inquiry will benefit from	2 3 4 5 6	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and support services offered to those who have suffered injury as a result of treatment with contaminated blood products. They want to know to what extent was the purchase of blood products from drug companies	
2 3 4 5 6 7	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different provision of health. It may well be that the Inquiry will benefit from expert evidence on the respective constitutional arrangements, both formal and informal, that were in	2 3 4 5 6 7	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and support services offered to those who have suffered injury as a result of treatment with contaminated blood products. They want to know to what extent was the purchase of blood products from drug companies influenced by conflicts of interest or commercial interests held by the drug companies and/or the health	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	decision-making process, which may have exposed them to an enhanced risk of harm and resulted in different provision of health. It may well be that the Inquiry will benefit from expert evidence on the respective constitutional arrangements, both formal and informal, that were in existence in Wales and Northern Ireland since 1970 up to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	disparity in the type and quality of treatment and support services offered to those who have suffered injury as a result of treatment with contaminated blood products. They want to know to what extent was the purchase of blood products from drug companies influenced by conflicts of interest or commercial	
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1	contaminated blood products, especially those who may	1	It is little wonder that they grew resentful and		
2	have received blood transfusions.	2	bitter towards government and health services, and		
3	They want to know why some patients' records have	3	assumed that it was because they both had something to		
4	been wrongfully interfered with, including the removal	4	hide, an inevitable reaction to the revelation that		
5	of those parts of the records dealing with a likely date	5	Lord Owen's ministerial papers and other papers had been		
6	and circumstances of contamination, the subsequent	6	destroyed without any apparent justification.		
7	testing of the patients' blood to confirm contamination,	 Sir, I turn to the third matter, justice. Thousands of people have died, thousands of people still suffer 			
8	and the period between when the medical practitioners	l .	of people have died, thousands of people still suffer		
9	knew of the infection and when the victims were	9	from very severe ill health and, tragically, it is		
10	informed.	10	likely that in the future thousands more will discover		
11	They want the know why so many death certificates	11	that they have been infected with Hepatitis C and HIV.		
12	contained inaccurate or wholly misleading causes of	12	The victims regard this Inquiry as a search for		
13	death when the true reason, death caused by Hepatitis C	13	justice. There is a general view amongst the victims		
14	or HIV, would have been clear and obvious from the known	14	that for over 40 years people in the know have kept		
15	history of the deceased. They want to know to what	15	their mouths shut, their files closed and their		
16	extent there has been a conspiracy of silence on the	16	shredders busy. All they have received was a belated		
17	part of the health authorities.	17	apology from the Prime Minister in 2015. Where is the		
18	Medical professionals. They want to know has there,	18	justice in that?		
19	since the 1970s, been a conspiracy of silence amongst	19	For the victims we represent, the following		
20	medical professionals regarding (1) what was known about	20	represents the absolute minimum that is required for the		
21	the supply of contaminated blood; (2) the fact that	21	doing of justice: firstly, identify those responsible.		
22	patients had developed Hepatitis C or HIV; (3) the	22	They appreciate that the Inquiry cannot determine		
23	testing of patients' blood without their consent; (4)	23	questions of criminal or civil liability, but,		
24	the failure to obtain informed consent for treatment, in	24	nonetheless, they want you to name the names. They want		
25	particular treatment which was avoidable.	25	to know the parties responsible for causing the		
	Page 33		Page 35		
1	They want to know why were victims consistently not	1	devastating harm they've suffered. They want to know		
1 2	They want to know why were victims consistently not told that they had contracted Henatitis C and HIV.	1 2	devastating harm they've suffered. They want to know the parties responsible for causing them or their loved		
2	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV,	2	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved		
2 3	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They		the parties responsible for causing them or their loved ones to be infected with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want		
2 3 4	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They want to know why doctors failed to inform patients, in	2 3	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved		
2 3	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They want to know why doctors failed to inform patients, in particular mild haemophiliacs, of the alternatives to	2 3 4 5	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved ones to be infected with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know the parties responsible for causing the deaths of their loved ones.		
2 3 4 5	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They want to know why doctors failed to inform patients, in particular mild haemophiliacs, of the alternatives to treatment with blood products potentially contaminated	2 3 4	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved ones to be infected with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know the parties responsible for causing the deaths		
2 3 4 5 6	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They want to know why doctors failed to inform patients, in particular mild haemophiliacs, of the alternatives to	2 3 4 5 6	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved ones to be infected with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know the parties responsible for causing the deaths of their loved ones. The identification of those responsible is likely to		
2 3 4 5 6 7	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They want to know why doctors failed to inform patients, in particular mild haemophiliacs, of the alternatives to treatment with blood products potentially contaminated with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know why they	2 3 4 5 6 7	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved ones to be infected with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know the parties responsible for causing the deaths of their loved ones. The identification of those responsible is likely to include individuals and more likely to include		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	told that they had contracted Hepatitis C and HIV, notwithstanding it was recorded in their notes. They want to know why doctors failed to inform patients, in particular mild haemophiliacs, of the alternatives to treatment with blood products potentially contaminated with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know why they failed to inform victims of the risk of infecting their	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	the parties responsible for causing them or their loved ones to be infected with Hepatitis C or HIV. They want to know the parties responsible for causing the deaths of their loved ones. The identification of those responsible is likely to include individuals and more likely to include institutions or the constituent parts.		
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real needs of the victims. The picture that will emerge 1 handed down from on high, but rather as the result of 2 is a hotchpotch of ill thought out initiatives, where 2 proper consultation with the victims of this medical 3 health authorities are left to their own devices. 3 disaster as to what treatment, care and support is to be 4 4 provided and how it is provided. They want a voice in In some areas, more effective treatment is provided 5 5 than in other areas. It is an affront to human dignity what happens to them and how they are treated. For over 6 that the standard of treatment received or to be 6 four decades, up until the present time, they have had received will depend on where in the UK an individual 7 to take what was handed out to them. Now they want to 8 8 happens to live. By way of example, we believe that the take ownership so far as possible of their treatment, 9 most effective drug for treatment for Hepatitis C is 9 care and support, permitting them to make informed 10 10 universally available in Wales and Northern Ireland, yet choices in relation to their treatment. What is sought 11 it appears to be rationed in England. 11 is a recommendation from you, Sir, that going ahead 12 The public is likely to be astonished at the 12 there is a partnership between health services, doctors 13 variations in health services provided to victims in the 13 and victims. 14 UK. It brings this country into disrepute. 14 Compensation. In the past, the government has set 15 The victims hope, Sir, that this Inquiry will make 15 up and funded arm's length charitable organisations to 16 firm recommendations as to how, on a nationwide basis 16 distribute some financial support to some victims. More 17 and centrally funded, the highest quality of health 17 recently there have been changes to the way in which 18 18 these funds are administered, but any suggestion that services can be provided to the victims. As you will no 19 doubt bear in mind, many of these victims already suffer 19 this represents proper compensation for the hurt they 20 20 have, they are and will continue to suffer is met with from the highly debilitating and sometimes fatal 21 condition of haemophilia, the contraction of Hepatitis C 21 anger and indignation. 22 and HIV has greatly compounded their existing condition. 22 The system which was developed presents a patchwork 23 More generally these viruses have given rise to 23 of ill thought out, badly funded and discriminatory 24 24 victims developing severe medical condition including 25 cirrhosis and cancer of the liver. These various 25 A recurrent complaint is that victims feel they have Page 37 Page 39 medical conditions frequently result in death. All of 1 to go cap in hand, like beggars, to seek the bare 1 2 the victims require, and they would say they are 2 minimum of support. It is discriminatory, derisory and 3 entitled to receive, comprehensive healthcare and 3 demeaning. The Byzantine complexity of the various 4 support services of the highest standard. 4 schemes results in clear categories of victims, in 5 Consideration should be given to the scheme 5 particular widows and widows without children receiving 6 established in Ireland after the Lindsay Inquiry, where 6 the absolute minimum of support. 7 the victims are given a health card which enables 7 In some cases, entitlement to financial support 8 medical practitioners to identify the victims as 8 depends on whether or not claims were registered by 9 9 sufferers of the contaminated blood scandal, so that certain dates. That is arbitrary and capricious. 10 10 there be no unnecessary discussion to take place. A One doesn't have to look far for a more generous and 11 particularly important feature is that it also entitles 11 humane system of support. As has been mentioned 12 them to priority treatment. 12 already, in Ireland, in 2002, the government, following 13 13 In addition, Sir, we seek a recommendation that the a public Inquiry and whilst denying liability, accepted 14 14 health services should be required to trace and properly responsibility and set up a far more sensible and 15 generous scheme for the support of their victims of the 15 identify those individuals who may have been exposed to 16 contaminated blood scandal. 16 treatment by contaminated blood products. These people 17 One can imagine the distress felt by victims by 17 going about their everyday lives, blissfully unaware 18 people here today, in the UK, a far larger and wealthier 18 that they may have developed Hepatitis C, should be 19 country, having to make do with crumbs that fall off the 19 traced and, when found, be offered blood testing and 20 table. They look to this Inquiry, Sir, to make 20 provided with such counselling, treatment and support as 21 recommendations for a comprehensive system for the 21 may be necessary, as indeed was recommended as long ago 22 payment of proper compensation to the victims without 22 as the Penrose Inquiry. 23 discrimination; a system where there will be no need to 23 Although we are aware that there have been some 24 go cap in hand when an unexpected bill arrives on the

isolated attempts to trace such people, there is no

Page 38

nationwide procedure. These services should not be

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doormat, but rather compensation as of right.

1	*		and all too often also infected. The evidence		
2	continue to suffer and those who will suffer in the	2	, 1 6 66		
3	future, so as to allow them to regain independence and	3	including the NHS, actively pursued human observation,		
4	some control over their lives.	4	testing and experimentation that was unthinkable in the		
5	The first duty of a government must be to protect	5	wake of the development of The Nuremberg Code.		
6	its citizens. Where there has been such a lamentable	6	With Alan Barker and instructed by Milners		
7 failure to do so, resulting in so many people, through		7	solicitors, I appear on behalf of four core participants		
8	no fault of their own, suffering such loss, the least	8	and a witness from the infected and affected haemophilia		
9	that can be done is a proper system of compensation.	9	community. Through these opening submissions we shall		
10	Sir, in order to ensure this enquiry leaves	10	set out our representations as to how this Inquiry		
11	a meaningful legacy the victims we represent believe	11	should proceed in order to operate most effectively and		
12	that the issues we have raised on their behalf must be	12	to support the participation of infected and affected		
13	effectively addressed. They must have their stories	13	persons, and achieve the objectives of this Inquiry.		
14	heard, they must learn the truth, they must receive	14	Following this preliminary hearing, we will provide		
15	justice. Sir.	15	a copy of our speaking notes. We will also draft and		
16	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you very much,	16	file written submissions based and building on our oral		
17	Mr Lloyd Williams. We'll now take a 20 minute break.	17	submissions, and provide comments on the proposed expert		
18	Please be back promptly at 3.20.	18	panel.		
19	(3.00 pm)	19	The core participants we are privileged to represent		
20	(A short break)	20	have, over decades, campaigned for the protection and		
21	(3.20 pm)	21	rights of infected haemophiliacs and all gave evidence		
22	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: For the rest of the day we shall be	22	to the Archer Inquiry. They have devoted their time		
23	listening to two presentations, the first by	23	and, in the absence of any public funding, have invested		
24	Sam Stein QC, the second by Karon Monaghan QC, on behalf	24	significant financial resources to ensure that their		
25	of two of the smaller groups of core participants:	25	fight was not forgotten.		
	Page 41	Page 43			
1	first, though, Sam Stein QC on behalf of those core	1	Peter Mossman, a haemophiliac infected with HCV in		
2	participants represented by Milners.	2	1985, who, having previously been an active member of		
3	Opening statement by SAM STEIN QC	3	the Haemophilia Society North West, jointly formed the		
4	MR STEIN: The person who knows that the blood products that	4	Manor House Group in 1994, and who has since played an		
5	they supply contain a high risk of infecting another	5	important role in lobbying Parliament and protesting on		
6	person with a disease, such as Hep B or C, or HIV,	6	behalf of infected haemophiliacs. Having left the Manor		
7	commits the offence of inflicting grievous bodily harm	7	House Group, he today continues his campaign work		
8	if the person does not immediately die. If the supplied	8	despite significant health problems.		
9	person dies as a consequence, it is murder. Those who	9	Colette Wintle, a woman with haemophilia infected		
10	are part of the supply chain, when either supporting or	10	with Hepatitis C in Scotland in 1976, Hepatitis B in		
11	assuring such a supply with the requisite knowledge of	11	Kent in 1982, and again with Hepatitis C at the Royal		
12	what they are doing, are guilty of conspiracy to murder.	12	Free Hospital in London in 1985.		
13	It is clear that those who are responsible for the	13	Colette lost her career in nursing due to		
14	criminal infection of people through the supply of	14	Hepatitis B infection, but also subsequently lost her		
15	contaminated blood should be prosecuted. Those people	15	career in the airlines due to the sole fact that she was		
16	who wiped out thousands of haemophiliacs and other	16	a haemophiliac.		
17	people should be made to pay for their crimes.	17	Colette was also exposed to vCJD in 1993, a fact		
18	In the United States, the scandal has been labelled	18	that was shockingly withheld from her until 2004.		
19	"The haemophilia holocaust". In the UK, over 4,500	19	Since 1994 she has actively researched and		
20	haemophiliacs were given HIV and Hepatitis C by	20	campaigned for justice. Colette's husband,		
21	treatments provided on the NHS, of which approximately	21	Stephen Wintle, who has campaigned with her and, on one		
22	half have since died and thousands more human lives have	22	occasion, wore a necklace of blood bags around his neck		
23	been destroyed.	23	outside of The Ministry of Health, who, other than		
24	The haemophiliacs infected and killed died horribly.	24	working with her on her campaign work, also fulfils the		
25	Their lives made a sheer misery, their families broken	25	role of her primary carer and works to provide for them		
	Page 42		Page 44		
	Page 42		Page 44		

1 1	both and their daughter.	1	treatment of haemophiliacs, correctly asserted that this	
1 2	We also represent Carol Grayson, the sister-in-law	2	was the worst medical treatment disaster in the history	
3	of Stephen, a haemophiliae, who died of HIV, HCV in	3	of the NHS.	
4	1986, and the widow of her haemophiliac husband,	4	So, this Inquiry is dealing with a double disaster	
5	Peter Longstaff, who was also co-infected with HIV and	5	of whole blood cases, and what appears to be the	
6	Hepatitis B and C, and exposed to vCJD. Peter passed	6	targeting of the haemophiliac community, but both cases	
7	away in 2005.	7	must be fully investigated by the Inquiry.	
8	Following the death of her husband, Carol researched	8	Now, sometimes the two groups will require different	
9	and wrote an acclaimed dissertation on contaminated	9	considerations, different experts and evidence. We	
10	blood, in 2006. That dissertation critiqued the	10	suggest that always addressing the two groups together	
11	findings of the now discredited government report,	11	without careful thought will confuse the public's	
12	"Self-sufficiency in blood products in England and Wales	12	understanding of the issues. The different facts which	
13	from 1973 to 1991", published by the Department of	13	apply to each group already confuses the media, with	
14	Health in 2006.	14	many stories having been published with incorrect or	
15	Her research revealed previously unpublished	15	misleading facts. This is a disservice to both cases.	
16	documents that had been allegedly destroyed or lost,	16	The education and understanding of the public of the	
17	which exposed glaring omissions and inaccuracies whilst	17	issues and medical conditions are fundamentally	
18	pointing towards a government led cover up.	18	important, particularly considering the unjust	
19	Let me not forget Matthew Johnson, a witness to this	19	stigmatisation and discrimination of the haemophiliac	
20	Inquiry, a haemophiliac infected with Hep C and exposed	20	community in the past.	
21	to vCJD.	21	Therefore, we ask that where it is possible and	
22	For all four of our core participants, and	22	where there are, Sir, separate issues to be addressed,	
23	undoubtedly all of those infected and affected by	23	that haemophilia and whole blood issues are separated.	
24	contaminated blood products, the gravity of this long	24	We submit that dealing with the Inquiry and these issues	
25	overdue public Inquiry cannot be underestimated.	25	this way would also provide some assistance to the	
	Page 45	Page 47		
1	By 1991, the Minister for Health,	1	respective members of the groups in allowing them to	
2	•		respective members of the groups in anowing them to	
_	Virginia Bottomley, had recognised what she termed the	2	believe and see that their issues are understood. It	
3	Virginia Bottomley, had recognised what she termed the "special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she	2 3	believe and see that their issues are understood. It will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability	
3 4	"special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she	2 3 4	will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability	
	"special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she appreciated that a haemophiliac sufferer in the 1970s	3	will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability for people to live and work, and focus their attention	
4	"special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she	3 4	will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability	
4 5	"special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she appreciated that a haemophiliac sufferer in the 1970s and 1980s already faced a battle against a lifelong	3 4 5	will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability for people to live and work, and focus their attention on the parts of the Inquiry for which they have the most	
4 5 6	"special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she appreciated that a haemophiliac sufferer in the 1970s and 1980s already faced a battle against a lifelong condition that adversely affected their health. It also	3 4 5 6	will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability for people to live and work, and focus their attention on the parts of the Inquiry for which they have the most concern.	
4 5 6 7	"special status of haemophiliacs". This was because she appreciated that a haemophiliac sufferer in the 1970s and 1980s already faced a battle against a lifelong condition that adversely affected their health. It also affected schooling, employment, insurance, travel and	3 4 5 6 7	will have the advantage of allowing for a better ability for people to live and work, and focus their attention on the parts of the Inquiry for which they have the most concern. I turn now to paragraph 1 of the terms of reference,	
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1 warnings there had been, prior to 1970, about the danger 1 points from more debatable references. The handling of 2 of collecting blood from contaminated sources. It was 2 documents in this Inquiry is going to be dealt with by 3 recognised in the 1930s that a virus from a blood donor 3 a company called Relativity, using their systems. The 4 could be transmitted to a recipient of blood or blood 4 question of whether the documents held by this Inquiry 5 5 can be hyperlinked to the timeline should be considered. The potential problem of Hepatitis B began to be But, in any event, each reference must be accompanied by 6 6 7 appreciated only shortly before World War II ended. 7 the Inquiry document reference term. 8 During the Korean War of 1950 to 1953, a plasma 8 We suggest that the use of a living and growing 9 9 timeline will help the Inquiry to come to the programme that had been developed by the United States 10 10 conclusions as to who knew what and when, and who was at was discontinued because of the alarming percentage of 11 11 Hepatitis in service personnel who had received plasma fault. And where criminal actions have been found and 12 12 infusions, especially where the plasma had been prepared identified, this Inquiry must not hesitate to refer the 13 13 from large pools. matter to the DPP. 14 14 Outbreaks of Hepatitis in haemophiliacs in the US, Paragraph 3 of the terms of reference. We welcome 15 from first exposure to factor concentrates, are known to 15 paragraph 3 of the terms of reference and the commitment 16 have occurred in the early 1960s. Importantly, in 1966 16 to examine what other diseases people may have been 17 the eminent American professor of surgery, 17 exposed to. It must be highlighted that haemophiliacs 18 J Garrett Allen, published his findings in the peer 18 have been infected with HIV, the full range of Hepatitis 19 reviewed medical journal of Surgical Science and 19 viruses, paravovirus and exposed to vCJD. The Inquiry 20 20 must utilise the latest expert research and analysis to Practice of the Annals of Surgery. He said this: 21 21 establish what else infected blood has exposed the "The most practical method of reducing the hazards 22 of Hepatitis B from blood is to stop using blood from 22 victims to and what medically can be done to help them. 23 prison and [the term he used] also Skid Row donors." 23 We invite the Inquiry to specifically establish the 24 We therefore feel that it is essential that the 24 number of haemophiliacs who have been exposed to vCJD, 25 Inquiry covers the period prior to the introduction of 25 examine how this compares proportionately with instances

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of exposure in those receiving whole blood transfusions,

and whether there is any malign reason why exposure

Sadly, it seems to us, that we have not yet seen the

amongst haemophiliacs was proportionately greater.

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factor concentrates to the UK in 1973, so as to properly establish what was known in relation to the dangers of Hep A, B and the risk of pooling plasma and when it became known.

We suggest that considering what we know had been identified by the end of the Korean War, that 1950 would be the most appropriate start date from which to determine what was already understood by 1970 onwards. The most effective and economical way for this to be done will be for the Inquiry to provide a timeline or chronology of relevant dates and facts.

There have already been timelines produced by campaigners which can assist. A detailed chronology showing the correspondence, the published research materials and warnings, the various media reports and investigations and correspondence charted against the known activities of companies producing and pooling the infected plasma, and against the various medical and political pronouncements, will provide this Inquiry with a backbone of facts from which to draw its conclusions and make recommendations as to change.

Of course, this timeline can only be populated, filled in, by the Inquiry, who will need to act as a gatekeeper for references to be included. We will need to develop a system to differentiate hard facts and

Consent, paragraph 6 of the terms of reference. The Inquiry will of course examine the issue of consent. The Nuremberg Code deals with consent to human experimentation. Paragraph 1 from The Nuremberg Code "The voluntary consent of the human subject is

absolutely essential."

Reading onwards:

full crisis of vCJD.

"This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent, should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, overreaching or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion, and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved so as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision."

The Hippocratic Oath for doctors, taken, or at least in theory held dear by doctors, states:

"I will utterly reject harm and mischief."

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Page 52

13 (Pages 49 to 52)

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1	The least any patient should expect before	1	Hep C and HIV. There are identifiable conflicts of
2	undergoing any treatment, let alone experimental	2	interest, particularly for doctors in the NHS with
3	treatment, is to feel safe in the knowledge that they	3	decision-makers believed to have been on the payroll of
4	have been allowed to make an informed decision to	4	pharmaceutical companies, who were providing the NHS
5	undergo that treatment with the full knowledge of the	5	with infected blood products and funding research, all
6	potential risks and consequences of that treatment.	6	whilst maximising profit from the exploitation of
7	The last thing any human being should become is an	7	haemophiliacs.
8	unwitting guinea pig or lab rat, but that is precisely	8	This warrants specific interrogation and
9	what happened to haemophiliacs.	9	investigation, and any who benefited financially must be
10	The fact that haemophiliacs were targeted and used	10	exposed.
11	as unwitting test subjects was communicated in a letter	11	The clear repeated and unacceptable breaches of The
12	discovered and preserved by Carol Grayson, dated	12	Nuremberg Code and The Hippocratic Oath must be fully
13	11 January 1982, to all Haemophilia Centre Directors	13	investigated, and those responsible identified and
14	from the Oxford Haemophila Centre.	14	brought to justice.
15	In a test of our technical ability, we will try and	15	Yesterday, we witnessed an incredibly moving
16	show the relevant passage on the screen, if Henry	16	commemoration. So many people have died and so many
17	upstairs can provide it.	17	people's lives have been lost. For the survivors, their
18	That reads:	18	lives have been devastated and entirely consumed.
19	"Although initial production batches may have been	19	Chair, you stated yesterday that you want to put people
20	tested for infectivity, by injecting them into	20	at the heart of the Inquiry, and that in order to do so
21	chimpanzees, it is unlikely that the manufacturers will	21	during the first three months and final period of the
22	be able to guarantee this form of quality control for	22	Inquiry you will hear from the infected and affected.
23	all future batches. It is therefore very important to	23	The Inquiry needs to hear from those who have been so
24	find out, by studies in human beings, to what extent the	24	infected and so affected, and needs to hear the evidence
25	infectivity of the various concentrates has been	25	they can provide about events, which are central to the
	D 52		D 55
	Page 53		Page 55
1	reduced. The most clear cut way of doing this is by	1	understanding of the facts that are crucial to the core
1 2	reduced. The most clear cut way of doing this is by administering those concentrates to patients requiring	1 2	understanding of the facts that are crucial to the core of this Inquiry.
	reduced. The most clear cut way of doing this is by administering those concentrates to patients requiring treatment who have not been previously exposed to large		of this Inquiry.
2	administering those concentrates to patients requiring treatment who have not been previously exposed to large	2	
2 3	administering those concentrates to patients requiring treatment who have not been previously exposed to large pool concentrates. Those patients are few in number,	2 3	of this Inquiry. Other inquiries have allowed core participants to
2 3 4	administering those concentrates to patients requiring treatment who have not been previously exposed to large	2 3 4	of this Inquiry. Other inquiries have allowed core participants to present what were called "pen portraits" or, as I prefer
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1 there is also a sad need to complete this Inquiry in 1 our written submissions setting out our proposals. 2 2 a timely fashion. The Inquiry needs, when dealing with the question of 3 What we ask is this: that real latitude is given to 3 core participant support, to ensure that there are 4 those giving evidence concerning the impact on their 4 discussions with core participants. Every effort must 5 lives and the lives of those who have been lost in order 5 be made to ensure that the needs of infected and affected families are put first in this Inquiry. Of 6 to properly present their evidence in this regard. To 6 7 course, this includes thought that must be given for the 7 achieve this goal, we suggest that there will be a need 8 8 provision of support, childcare at Inquiry hearing days. to discuss the impact section of the evidence with 9 9 Accessibility issues must be addressed, not only at the counsel to the Inquiry, the solicitor to the Inquiry and 10 10 chosen venue for hearings, but also through the the need, potentially, to provide a presentation which 11 11 provision of IT equipment and continuing IT support, to might include evidence or photographs, films or 12 12 enable those who can't attend in person due to their documents to be shown on a screen. health and who cannot otherwise afford such equipment 13 13 And so time will need to be provided at the 14 14 beginning of any such evidence, so that can be dealt are able to observe the Inquiry hearings. 15 15 with properly and with dignity. We also need to recognise that when it comes to the 16 Paragraph 9(a) of the terms of reference recognises 16 provision of evidence that video link systems may well 17 that there is a real and identifiable issue as to the 17 be required 18 extent to which there have been wilful attempts to 18 Paragraph 11 of the terms of reference deals with 19 conceal the truth of what was known and what has 19 the question of interim recommendations. We welcome the 20 happened. We say that there was a systematic attempt to 20 specific scope for the Inquiry to make interim recommendations, referred to in the terms of reference. 21 destroy evidence, avoid the truth and thereby abdicate 21 22 responsibility for the actions of the state and its 22 We say it is entirely appropriate for the Inquiry to 23 representatives. 23 make interim recommendations as soon as it possibly can, 24 We know that documents that ought to have been kept 24 particularly considering the financial plight of 25 and stored in the National Archives have been destroyed 25 infected and affected haemophiliacs and the fact that Page 57 Page 59 1 or have gone missing. We know from the experience of 1 many have died waiting for this Inquiry. 2 Carol Grayson that she provided documents to the 2 The advantage of an Inquiry that inevitably takes 3 government to plug the gap in the archives that was said 3 some time is that the life-span of the Inquiry can be 4 to be irretrievably lost and that, since then, the 4 used to both make interim recommendations and follow 5 documents she provided have since been held out to be 5 through those recommendations by considering how the 6 newly discovered. There will no doubt be other infected 6 recommendations are dealt with by the state through to 7 or affected persons who hold documents or copies of 7 action. 8 documents that have been destroyed or lost according to 8 Targets for interim recommendations would include 9 9 official records compensation and the current support payment schemes. 10 10 Due to the distrust of the government and public We ask that you, Sir, reach out to government and 11 bodies, such as the NHS, there is understandably a deep 11 request that they undertake, through the DWP, not to 12 12 sense of suspicion as to what will befall documents that carry out any further reassessments of the England 13 Infected Blood Support Scheme, EIBSS, payments for the 13 are released the Inquiry. This may give genuine cause 14 duration of this Inquiry. 14 to question whether to release those vital documents at 15 In due course, we will seek a recommendation of 15 all. This must be avoided, particularly if an accurate 16 benefits passporting for haemophiliacs, in line with the 16 timeline is to be established so that we know who knew 17 recommendations made by the Archer Inquiry, but there 17 what and when. Therefore, we call on the Inquiry to 18 can be no good reason why the infected and affected 18 establish a documents protocol, to ensure that original 19 should have to suffer the ignominy of having to jump 19 documents in the hands of survivors are not lost and 20 through unnecessary procedural hoops to receive basic 20 that, in the spirit of openness and to fulfil the duty 21 entitlements in what the final report of the 21 of candour for this Inquiry, there is a record made on 22 Archer Inquiry labelled an "undeserved affront to their 22 copied documents and a referencing facility provided to 23 dignity". 23 ensure we know exactly who has produced each document to 24 We suggest the Inquiry reviews, as part of its 24 the Inquiry and when. 25 possible interim recommendations, the disparity in 25 We will of course provide more detailed points in

Page 58

1	support payments made across the UK and the inadequacy	1	at least belatedly, the state through this Inquiry has
2	in particular in support in England for widows and	2	thoroughly investigated this tragedy and make
3	widowers.	3	recommendations to ensure that nothing of the like ever
4	Acknowledgement should be made that after their	4	happens again.
5	loved ones are infected by the actions or inactions of	5	Now, this Inquiry has started over these two days
6	the government many gave up their careers or could only	6	with a real display of determination and goodwill,
7	enjoy limited careers because of the need to care for	7	a film I remember many years ago described as positive
8	their infected partners.	8	waves. Working with Peter, Colette, Stephen and Carol
9	As to current support payments and their assessment,	9	we will all strive to support and where required, Sir,
10	there is a complete departure in England through EIBSS	10	push the Inquiry in the pursuant of its mandatory
11	at least, from the principle at paragraph 3, page 13 of	11	objectives.
12	the 1991 settlement leading to the MacFarlane Trust that	12	Finally, let us not forget that after Archer and
13	payments under that scheme and therefore its successor,	13	Penrose this for our CPs and for many others is the
14	EIBSS, should be excluded from consideration in the	14	third Inquiry into this disaster. That means, we
15	assessment of social security or statutory benefits.	15	suggest, that we must work together to make this the
16	We also need to resolve the current and gross	16	last Inquiry. So those are our submissions.
17	unfairness of ongoing payments across the English and	17	SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Thank you very much indeed, Mr Stein.
18	Scottish borders and across the sea to Ireland. We	18	Now for Ms Karon Monaghan Queen's Counsel who
19	suggest that the factors which have led to these payment	19	represents the core participants who have instructed
20	inequalities be the subject of a timetable for written	20	Hudgell Solicitors.
21	submissions, responses and a dedicated period set aside	21	Opening statement by Karon Monaghan QC
22	to hear representations to resolve these issues sooner	22	MS MONAGHAN: Thank you, Sir. Yes, as you have said, my
23	rather than later and dealt with by interim	23	name is Karon Monaghan, I represent four core
24	recommendations.	24	participants, along with Mr Philip Dale and Ms Cyrilia
25	Given the urgency of the situation facing the	25	Knight of Hudgell Solicitors.
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	Page 61	1	Page 63
			0
1	infected and affected members of the Haemophiliac	1	
1 2	infected and affected members of the Haemophiliac community, we also seek a recommendation for the payment	1 2	As in the case of others we have heard from today, this statement has not been prepared by the lawyers
	•	1	As in the case of others we have heard from today,
2	community, we also seek a recommendation for the payment	2	As in the case of others we have heard from today, this statement has not been prepared by the lawyers
2 3	community, we also seek a recommendation for the payment of compensation. We remind you of the important	2 3	As in the case of others we have heard from today, this statement has not been prepared by the lawyers alone, but has been prepared together with our four
2 3 4	community, we also seek a recommendation for the payment of compensation. We remind you of the important statements made in the final report of the	2 3 4	As in the case of others we have heard from today, this statement has not been prepared by the lawyers alone, but has been prepared together with our four clients. Our clients contracted HIV in the early 1980s
2 3 4 5	community, we also seek a recommendation for the payment of compensation. We remind you of the important statements made in the final report of the Archer Inquiry with regard to the duty of government.	2 3 4 5	As in the case of others we have heard from today, this statement has not been prepared by the lawyers alone, but has been prepared together with our four clients. Our clients contracted HIV in the early 1980s through contaminated blood products used in the
2 3 4 5 6	community, we also seek a recommendation for the payment of compensation. We remind you of the important statements made in the final report of the Archer Inquiry with regard to the duty of government. The very purpose of government is to protect its	2 3 4 5 6	As in the case of others we have heard from today, this statement has not been prepared by the lawyers alone, but has been prepared together with our four clients. Our clients contracted HIV in the early 1980s through contaminated blood products used in the treatment of their haemophilia. At the time this
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	vegterday; what are the issues of most importance to my	1	concentrates? Since Factor 9 was very much seen as the	
1 2	yesterday: what are the issues of most importance to my clients? The principal questions that our clients want	1 concentrates? Since Factor 8 was very much seen as the 2 wonder treatment by many haemophilia doctors, as indeed		
3	answered are simple. They want to establish once and	3	was alluded to yesterday, there's real concern by my	
4	for all what happened, when it happened, how it	4	clients that doctors may have felt inclined to ignore	
5	happened, why it happened, who was or is responsible,	5	the risks or downplay them because of the benefits	
6	how have those affected and infected been supported	6	believed to derive from Factor 8.	
7	since and what are the continuing risks to those who	7	Our clients are also mindful that in the 1970s and	
	8 have or may have been exposed to other infections		80s there was government awareness of the need for UK	
9	including vCJD.	8 9	self-sufficiency in blood and blood products, something	
10	They also want the findings that emerge from this	10	again already referred to. Why then did the UK resort	
11	Inquiry to underpin recommendations directed at ensuring	11	to commercially obtained sources overseas?	
12	that catastrophic events of the sort that happened here	12	This Inquiry, our clients say, will need to unpack	
13	by the transmission of pathogens and poisons through	13	the government's actions and inactions that stymied	
14	medical treatments are never repeated.	14	efforts towards UK self-sufficiency or unpick what	
15	As a starting point, our clients consider that this	15	Lord David Owen, Health Minister at the time, told the	
16	Inquiry will need to establish what system of	16	Archer Inquiry was resistance in the department to go	
17	pharmacovigilance existed at relevant times. The	17	for self-sufficiency. He said he suspected that it was	
18	examination of the use of Factor 8 is critical to our	18	the deep financial pressure they were coming under in	
19	clients. They need to know what formal systems existed	19	respect of the Health Service budget. My clients want	
20	to monitor its use and to have examined how, if at all,	20	those pressures to be unpicked and explored and for	
21	concerns about it were addressed.	21	judgments to be made about them.	
22	The Inquiry must also ascertain what information was	22	There's evidence, for example, that in the	
23	given to the Blood Transfusion Service and to	23	Netherlands early warning signs were heeded. They	
24	pharmaceutical companies, in particular in the period	24	became self-sufficient and in consequence relativity few	
25	from July 16, 1982, the date from when in all likelihood	25	patients with haemophilia in the Netherlands contracted	
	7			
	Page 65		Page 67	
1	it became clear, based on the available medical	1	HIV as a result of infected blood products.	
2	evidence, that people with haemophilia were at risk of			
	evidence, that people with memophina were at rish of	2	It seems too that in the United Kingdom an	
3	contracting what later became known as HIV through blood	3	artificially high evidential bar was set, so legitimate	
4	contracting what later became known as HIV through blood products. So from the period commencing July 16, 1982	3 4	artificially high evidential bar was set, so legitimate concerns about risks related to Factor 8 were regarded	
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4 5 6 7	contracting what later became known as HIV through blood products. So from the period commencing July 16, 1982 until the introduction of HIV testing and heat treated Factor 8. Documents which shed light on the understanding in	3 4 5 6 7	artificially high evidential bar was set, so legitimate concerns about risks related to Factor 8 were regarded as insufficient to justify action. Our clients want to know why it took so long to identify and convey the actual risks of the transmission of HIV, for example.	
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intravenous drug users, those people with HIV, who 2 suffered the gross stigma and prejudice associated with 3 HIV in the 1980s? 4 What the government and the NHS ought to have done 5

to remove the stigma associated with HIV status is a question that touches closely on the experiences of those people with haemophilia, those people who were infected by reason of their haemophilia, but it touches, too, upon the experiences of all of those who were diagnosed as HIV positive at the time. Gay men and others with whom my clients have stood in solidarity

Our clients then resist any narrative of haemophilia exceptionalism, as it is sometimes described. Their concern is for an Inquiry that robustly asks and enquires into those matters that form the subject of the terms of reference for this Inquiry, but they do not seek to distinguish themselves as more deserving of sympathy or of support than those who contracted HIV through sex, intravenous drug use or otherwise, and the same is true of HCV.

At the core of the grave misapprehension around risk, then, is an issue of equality. In the early 1980s, AIDS was considered the gay plague and associated with the perceived debauchery of gay men in New York and provision for counselling following an HIV or

2 Hepatitis C positive diagnosis. HIV clinics were mainly

3 populated by gay men and Hepatitis C clinics by

4 intravenous drug users. The label of those who 5

contracted HIV or Hepatitis C as a result of their

6 haemophilia, as innocent victims, didn't help with their

7 integration into the broader HIV, Hep C positive

8 community. Infected people who survived often tell

9 a story of having to educate themselves about their

10 co-infections, and sometimes their doctors, too, along

11 with other healthcare providers. In the case of our

12 clients, the process of self-education forced them to

13 integrate into the wider HIV community, in particular

14 among gay men and other at risk groups. It is that 15

experience, generally a very positive experience, which 16

informs their approach to this Inquiry. Respect for the 17

dignity of all infected or affected by HIV and HCV. 18 Some of our clients were tested for both HIV and HCV

19 without their knowledge or consent and, like many

20 others, were not even aware of the results for a time.

21 In 1991, when the Hep C testing of people with 22 haemophilia was conducted, many did not know that they

had been identified as Non A - Non B Hepatitis positive

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24 or the ramifications of their test results.

Concerns about communication and the delivery of

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San Francisco. The tendency to ignore or underestimate the risk associated with the use of Factor 8, effectively by requiring incontrovertible proof, often reflected, our clients say, a state of disbelief that haemophilia, the wonder drug for haemophilia, could

actually be the purveyor of what was considered a gay plague. The extent to which this was a psychological blind spot that affected the approach to risk must be

examined by this Inquiry.

Then there was after the diagnosis. There were long periods where there were few advances in the treatment of HIV and Hepatitis C and then periods of massive advancement. For HIV, there was huge progress, in particular between 1995 and 2000, when highly active antiretrovirals therapy for HIV appeared and, in the case of Hepatitis C, between 2014 and 2017, with direct acting antiretrovirals. How quickly and how well was information about these advances and improvements made available to people co-infected with haemophilia, HIV and HCV? That's a question, too, that must be examined by this Inquiry.

My clients know that obtaining accurate information about infection was a massive problem for those infected by contaminated blood products. In addition, in the early 1980s, there was no

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1 information are obviously relevant, both for the 2 question of support, but also under the topic of 3 consent, as well.

4 In scrutinising the support given to those infected 5 or affected, the Inquiry should also examine the

6 indignities dumped upon those infected by the need to 7

apply for discretionary payments or welfare benefits,

and then subject themselves to intrusive and sometimes demeaning questioning about their lives and the

seriousness of the impact of their infections upon them.

For our clients, too, the shameful lack of transparency around these events is of great importance and must be robustly explored, with the reasons for that lack of transparency interrogated. The absence of candour and openness by the government and others, and, frankly, what our clients believe can only be viewed as a cover-up, must be examined and, again, those

responsible called to account. The question, why has government resisted efforts to

find out what happened for so long? is an important one for our clients and we say should be an important one

22 for this Inquiry. 23

This requires rigorous scrutiny of claims of lost documents and public interest immunity, something I'll touch upon very shortly.

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18 (Pages 69 to 72)

1	As to the future our clients see this Inquiry as on	,	hymnon hain as with harmonhilis Dansons with harmonhilis
1 2	As to the future, our clients see this Inquiry as an	1 2	human beings with haemophilia. Persons with haemophilia
3	opportunity to develop recommendations directed at	3	are not all they are.
4	better ensuring that not only do we have a system for protecting our blood supply, but also that there are	4	Further, and as to what our clients believe was clearly a cover-up, it is our clients' view that there
5	safeguards against any future route for passing	5	must be an early demand of relevant government
6	pathogens, including presently unknown pathogens, from	6	departments to identify which documents were in fact
7	one individual cell or organ to another person in the	7	destroyed and describe the circumstances surrounding
8	case of treatment, while at the same time and very	8	their destruction; to explain the basis upon which
9	importantly, not to be lost sight of not	9	public interest immunity was sought to resist disclosure
10	inadvertently prohibiting the use of genetic treatments	10	in previous civil litigation, provide the Inquiry with
11	for conditions such as haemophilia.	11	a schedule of material, if any, that it contends or the
12	They see this Inquiry, too, as an opportunity for	12	government departments contends is non-disclosable by
13	re-examining policies, practices and procedures for the	13	reason of public interest immunity or legal professional
14	government handling, storing and, crucially, destroying	14	privilege; to explain their previous assertions that, on
15	of documents relating to matters of great controversy.	15	the one hand, documents were destroyed and, on the other
16	In particular, where the risks of litigation or	16	hand, that those very same documents were
17	political embarrassment loom large.	17	non-disclosable by reason of public interest immunity.
18	Sir, yesterday, you also said that you saw the	18	Did they, did those documents, do they still exist or
19	opportunity for core participants to make opening	19	not?
20	statements as one that could assist you when deciding	20	If not, why not? And if they do exist, why in the
21	upon the shape of the Inquiry, including the procedures	21	case of some did the relevant government department say
22	to be adopted.	22	they did not?
23	On this, as a general approach, we invite the	23	Further still, this Inquiry should not be distracted
24	Inquiry to adopt a human rights sensitive approach	24	by the purported justifications found in the oft
25	throughout. I have touched upon the equality issues as	25	repeated claims that what was done was the very best at
	Daga 72		Page 75
	Page 73		Page 75
1	our clients see them and, in this context, we envisage,	1	the time and that, ultimately, more appropriate
1 2	our clients see them and, in this context, we envisage, for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate	1 2	the time and that, ultimately, more appropriate decisions and actions would not have made any difference
	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and	2 3	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event.
2 3 4	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C, even though they may have been	2 3 4	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event. As to the core participants, if this Inquiry is to
2 3 4 5	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C, even though they may have been conventional thinking in the 1970s and 1980s.	2 3 4 5	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event. As to the core participants, if this Inquiry is to be effective and meet the aspirations of the core
2 3 4 5 6	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C, even though they may have been conventional thinking in the 1970s and 1980s. Care must be taken, too, not to reinforce the stigma	2 3 4 5 6	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event. As to the core participants, if this Inquiry is to be effective and meet the aspirations of the core participants and others who have been infected or
2 3 4 5 6 7	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C, even though they may have been conventional thinking in the 1970s and 1980s. Care must be taken, too, not to reinforce the stigma of HIV and AIDS through the discourse in this Inquiry.	2 3 4 5 6 7	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event. As to the core participants, if this Inquiry is to be effective and meet the aspirations of the core participants and others who have been infected or affected, it must be inclusive and allow for full and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C, even though they may have been conventional thinking in the 1970s and 1980s. Care must be taken, too, not to reinforce the stigma of HIV and AIDS through the discourse in this Inquiry. It will be necessary, too, to ask what role the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event. As to the core participants, if this Inquiry is to be effective and meet the aspirations of the core participants and others who have been infected or affected, it must be inclusive and allow for full and proper participation, something that has been touched
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	for example, that it will be necessary to interrogate assumptions and presumptions about HIV and AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C, even though they may have been conventional thinking in the 1970s and 1980s. Care must be taken, too, not to reinforce the stigma of HIV and AIDS through the discourse in this Inquiry. It will be necessary, too, to ask what role the government thought its international obligations under	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	decisions and actions would not have made any difference in any event. As to the core participants, if this Inquiry is to be effective and meet the aspirations of the core participants and others who have been infected or affected, it must be inclusive and allow for full and proper participation, something that has been touched upon by others today.
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Finally, as you have said, Sir, the infected and
 2
           affected must be at the forefront of this Inquiry. To
 3
          that end, I would like to finish our contribution today
 4
          by reading an extract from a statement made by one of
 5
          our clients and then make a short comment. He says this
 6
          about first being informed of his diagnosis of HIV,
 7
          contracted through treatment for his haemophilia:
 8
             "I was called into an office at the Royal Free
 9
          Hospital in 1984/5/6 while attending a routine
10
          appointment for my bleeding disorder. In this room,
11
          I was told my medical treatment had infected me with the
12
          AIDS virus for which there was no treatment, no cure and
13
          no prognosis, other than that everyone else who had been
14
          infected died a horrible, slow and painful death within
15
          two to three years of infection. I must have asked all
16
          sorts of questions: how long have I got? When will
17
          I become ill? Will there ever be a cure? None of them
18
          could be answered, and the only piece of advice
19
          I remember being told is to either not have sex or, if
20
          I really had to, then to use two condoms. I'll never
21
          forget walking up to Pond Street, to the nearest pub,
22
          buying a pint and writing my will."
23
             Sir, the spectre of death is a common theme in the
24
          stories of those infected and affected by this scandal.
25
          Many who campaigned for an Inquiry are no longer with
                              Page 77
 1
         us. Those who remain, including our clients, bear no
 2
         undiluted sense of triumph that this public Inquiry is
 3
         now a reality. They take comfort, however, from your
 4
         commitment, Sir, and the commitment of your legal team
 5
         to getting it right this time. They truly hope now for
 6
 7
       SIR BRIAN LANGSTAFF: Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes
 8
         the proceedings for today. We start again at 10 \text{ o'clock}
 9
         tomorrow morning, sharp, and I look forward to seeing
10
         you then.
11
       (4.30 pm)
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