

Club Grubbery - Raw transcript of interview:

2025-02-17 - Graham and John speak with Representatives from infected bloods Australia...

Well, hi everyone and welcome to another Club Grubbery and, uh, it is Monday the 17th of February and the year's flying by, Johnny.

It is flying by, Hoody, and you'll be soon jetting off to America and, uh, it'll be cold there.

Yeah. Although Phoenix, Arizona mightn't be too bad, but I'll tell you what, I've just come back from Sydney.

Having been in the SBS studio and, uh, for the program, um, uh, Insight, SBS Insight, which will be screened after editing on the 4th of February at SBS. Um, look, I'm not going to say too much about it. It was, it was a bizarre experience to be amongst people. Uh, especially John, I need to say the, uh, the head of the college, the Royal College of General Practitioners.

Who is still sprouting the narrative like, um, you know, millions of lives have been saved. Thank God for vaccines, all that sort of stuff. And, uh, I'll tell you, it was a very interesting couple of hours of recording, two hours of recording for 53 minutes of television. So we can expect some editing, but anyhow, uh, the SPS crew were fantastic and we'll just leave it at that.

But we have joining us today.

I think it was the 4th of March, is it?

4th of March, yes. What did I say? 4th of February.

I don't want the emails to come in, so.

Let me have a drink.

Is that what will happen? That's what will happen. I do it all the time. I get dates wrong and I get the emails afterwards, you know.

So yeah, it's the 4th of March. 4th of March, yes,

it's definitely the 4th of March, um, and, um, as I said, it should be very interesting. So we have joining us, of course, Charles McKenzie from Infected Bloods Australia. Uh, Charles, you are one of the, the most passionate, um, people fighting for medical justice that I've ever come across.

Too passionate perhaps, but G'day Graham and G'day John, I've looked forward to this. As I said to you before, this interview for me feels like, at the risk of sounding like an American, it sounds like we're coming full circle because we've got my hero or my heroine here, Lynn Hatch.

No, you don't sound at all American Charles, in fact exactly the opposite.

And of course you're sitting alongside a wonderful, courageous lady who has been through so much and has seen no justice for her pain and her suffering. And we're talking, of course, to Lynne Hatch. Welcome to the program, Lynne.

Thank you.

Now, we're going to be discussing your son Martin, but before we do that, a lot of people will be saying, why are we talking about infected bloods?

This has been a scandal that's been going on for decades, three or four decades. It's been going on around the world. Well, the reason is. that we are in the midst of the greatest medical tyranny in global history at this moment. We're seeing so many people, uh, dying and suffering, uh, grossly from, uh, vaccine injuries, and that's just rising to the fore.

And yet still the narrative remains as solid as it ever was, despite all the truth. John, how important is it to uncover this medical tyranny?

Well, it's an opportunity that, uh, I think comes once in a, in a lifetime hoodie, and, uh, we we've got to seize it. Uh, you know, what, what, what Trump is bringing to the U S, uh, with regard to transparency, uh, should flow down here.

Uh, we aren't at that point yet. I mean, it's absolutely. It's crazy that, uh, somebody like Professor Robert Clancy, uh, is speaking, um, out loud about this and nobody's listening. I mean, he's, he's a, uh, probably one of our most eminent professors, but, uh, nobody, nobody cares. It, it, it just seems, it's crazy. Uh, outrageously, we've been saying it for four years, but you know, the YARPRA, the TGA, um, they're so corrupt.

And look, you know, health in Australia has been corrupted for decades as our guests are going to be talking about today. I just got word of a study, Dr. John Campbell was mentioning a study in Switzerland, John, um, where they have deduced from their, their research that one in 35 who've had three vaccines.

Or more, uh, suffering from heart disease in the form of myocarditis. That's just myocarditis one in 35. Now, when you extrapolate that out to the two and a half billion people who've had more than two doses, according to the WHO, you're talking about over 7 million people, uh, who've got heart disease as a result of this.

Now that when we, when we, when we raise these issues, as we're going to be talking with Charles and, uh, And, and our guest here today, Lynn, um, they're fighting to see justice and compensation for a group of people that is nowhere near 7 million. We can see why the, the walls are being built as high as they possibly can and as sick as they possibly can.

Uh, to protect governments and bureaucracies from a flood of lawsuits, they won't be able to afford the, the compensation. And how bad was it to see the vaccine injury compensation scheme administered the way it was in Australia? The safety net, Johnny, it had holes in it a mile wide. You could drop a bus through.

I mean, it was just pathetic, but anyhow, our guests here today, Lynn and Charles, Infected Blood Australia. Um, for Charles, I know the passion behind everything that he has been doing in the last 30 years, the dedication that he's put to this cause was brought about by his association with a young man called Martin Hatch, whose mother is now sitting on the screen with us.

Lynn. Um, can you please unpack the story? Tell us a little bit about Martin prior to, uh, the dramas all starting and tell us what went on after that.

And I'll just show a picture from the press. Sorry to Lynn, just before we do that. That's Martin there. Okay. I think he was aged 11.

Yes, there he is age

11 and people can find say this is a picture of Lynne Hatch and her husband and this was from the press back then in the 80s.

I grew up as a kid seeing these heroes in the press and I'll let Lynne now explain about her son Martin. Thanks Charles.

Uh, very well. We have two sons, Aaron and Martin, who are both mild haemophiliacs. They weren't diagnosed until they were about seven and eight. Um, very briefly, Aaron had a bump on his head, a haematoma, which wouldn't go away.

So we went to Camperdown, to the kids hospital at Camperdown, and that's when they diagnosed Aaron with haemophilia. Of course, then they tested Martin, and Martin had haemophilia. And when they did fairly, uh, they had just normal lives. They played soccer, they played tennis, they went to school, they were fairly good students.

Martin was a particularly good student. Um, but in 1984, we moved from Sydney to Bathurst and my husband went before me and I stayed in Sydney, sold the house, the children finished school at the last term of school and we moved to Bathurst. Anyway, Martin continually was continually getting chest infections, upper respiratory problems, and he was not well.

He was losing weight. Lethargic, couldn't go to school frequently, he was not well. Anyway, we had, we had our local GP, who was a very close friend of ours and a great bloke, and he, he just really couldn't diagnose what was wrong. There was a paediatrician in Bathurst at the time, and he said, Look, Myrton's just got a virus, you've just got to live through it, you'll get over it.

All those sorts of things. Well, he didn't get over it. Anyway, country practices in those days, I don't know whether they still do it, used to have what they call FMPs, would come up to the country practices and work within the practice. A young doctor from Sydney came up, she I had to see her with Martin and he had a very high ESR, um, much, much, much higher than what, and she said to the doctors in the practice, oh, this kid, you know, he either is associated with, he's either got a cat that he's allergic to, or he's got an issue.

Anyway, it sort of didn't really go anywhere. That, that didn't go anywhere. So Martin was getting sicker and sicker. So I had been reading about HIV and blood products and so forth, both my husband and I had been. So I decided, and when I say I, this is a we, it was Robert and I, two of us, I decided that I would bring the boys down to Sydney and have them tested for HIV.

I'm trying to talk quickly so I don't take up people's time.

No, that's fine Lynne, relax, it's okay. It's okay.

I brought them down to Sydney to camper down, and they were both tested for, um, HIV

hemophilia, you mean? No, H-I-V-H-I-V. They

knew they had hemophilia at this stage. Okay. Anyway, uh, there were two hematologists at PRI at Camperdown.

They were tested. We came back to Bathurst. Aaron was going to school but Martin was going to school spasmodically because he just wasn't well and he was getting sicker and sicker. It took weeks and weeks for Kids Hospital to give us the results of the tests that we'd had. Anyway, Peter Dowse, who was our GP, My husband and I were very close to Peter.

He was our very close friend. In the end, he called Camperdown Kids Hospital, the two hematologists. I've got their names, but whether I'm allowed to talk about it here, I don't think that's probably right. Anyway, um, eventually they came back to us and said, Aaron is, has tested negative for HIV, um, and Hep C, and Mar but Martin has tested for non A, non B Hepatitis, and I said, and I can remember standing in our living room in Bathurst, clear as a bell, like it was yesterday, I said, I said, what is non A, non B hepatitis?

I've got no idea what it is. And they said, oh, well, it's, you know, it's not hepatitis A and it's not hepatitis B. And I still didn't get a, a firm answer as to what it was. And so, I was not happy with the answer and I needed, I needed to see somebody else. So I went to see, and I did this off my own bat, I went to see Julian Gold, Dr.

Julian Gold at the AIDS clinic in Albion Street. I didn't particularly want to go there, but I knew that he was very good at what he did. I'd heard, I'd read that, you know, he was good at what he did. So I went to see Dr. Gold. Um, I didn't take Martin there, obviously. It was a fairly horrific experience going to the AIDS clinic in Albion Street in those days.

Anyway, I saw Dr. Gold and he was extremely helpful, uh, and he suggested we go and see. Uh, Dr. Ziegler at Prince of Wales, which we did. Uh, I went to see Dr. Ziegler by myself initially. I then took Martin maybe the next day. They tested Martin, and within 24 hours we had the results back. And Dr. Ziegler informed us that Martin had HIV.

Uh, whereas Camperdown would never, and to my thinking now and thinking back, They would have known that Martin had HIV. If Prince of Wales could diagnose it in 24 hours, I'm sure Camperdown knew. Um, anyway, so Martin continued as a patient at Prince of Wales with Dr. Ziegler and various other doctors there.

He had, you know, a cast of thousands. Uh, and that was where he stayed until he, um, he died in 1989. He was a very sick boy and it was, it was, we didn't, Robert and I, my husband and I, we didn't tell Martin initially that he had HIV. We took probably 18 months or so before we, we told him, but we didn't want to tell him.

It was very hard to tell a teenage boy that you've got HIV and I think by this stage he did have full blown AIDS. Dr. Ziegler. He was extremely supportive. He was absolutely marvellous, wonderful. And he did say to us, look, Martin needs to know, because he was having, you know, so many tests, he was in hospital all the time, he was sick.

And we also had another doctor by the name of Professor Brent Waters. He was a psychiatrist and he looked after Martin. But as he said, really Martin was such a strong personality and such a strong minded kid. He didn't really need you. A psychiatrist, but Brent, you know, I'm still on good terms with to this day.

He, he sort of became a, you know, a friend to Martin really. Uh, yeah, so that was the story, but from when Martin was diagnosed, when he passed away in December of 89, he was, he was a very sick boy. And it was, it was horrendous. It was pretty horrendous. And, you know, for a teenage boy, His brother Aaron was to a point leading a normal sort of life, although it did obviously affect Aaron no end, because they both had factor VIII.

this particular batch of Factor VIII. They didn't get the same batch, obviously, but they had Factor VIII within 24 hours of each other. Um, so it could have easily been Mark, Aaron as well. So Aaron had a pretty rough time, really. Um, but we then, we were living in Bathurst, but we came back to Sydney so that we could be near the hospital because It just wasn't working being up in a country town.

And in those days Bathurst was a country town. Uh, nice country town, I've got to add, um, but a country town. So we came back to Sydney and Aaron was at, he stayed at school in Bathurst. He stayed at boarding school up there for the last two years, for years 11 and 12, did the HSC, then he came back to Sydney, um, came to Sydney and was with us of course.

So that was sort of, but it was pretty, it was a, It was a, you know, when I look back, I, and if I, obviously everybody says this in life, but if I knew then what I know now, I would have been probably a little bit stronger with the medical profession. But, you know, I was, Robert and I, we weren't, we weren't medical people and we, we believed whatever the doctors told us.

I mean, you know, we just thought, well, you know, they're the doctors, they're the specialists. But it's now come out, I mean, with the judgment of the court case that we had, that the medical profession actually lied. It's just full of lies. I mean, the medical profession, uh, at Camperdown told the court that they had informed Robert Nye that by giving the children factor eight, there could be a risk of hepatitis.

They never, ever, ever. I mean, I'm, I'm fairly naive, but I'm not that naive. If somebody told me that whatever they were giving to my children could have, could have side effects. Oh, we wouldn't have done it. I mean, we're not I mean Lynne, um,

tell us plainly, how did your beautiful son Martin at such a young age contract HIV?

He got, um, he received Factor VIII, um,

What is Factor VIII?

Factor VIII's the, uh, the blood product, it's, uh, what would you call it, Matt? I'll, I'll answer this. Yeah.

Yeah. So, um, Martin and his brother Aaron have mild haemophilia. What that means is, as, uh, Lynne pointed out. They didn't even need the, this factor, right?

And I'm going to explain what it was. They didn't even need it to survive. Okay. Very, very important here. A bit like kids getting COVID injections. They don't need it, right? Okay. So what is factor VIII? Factor VIII was a mass pooled blood product. And what that means is, is that this factor VIII, right? What they're looking for is Martin had a deficiency of what's called factor VIII.

It's a, it's a protein that was missing from his blood. And so his blood is normal. Okay. Aaron's blood is normal except for this deficiency of a, uh, deficiency of this factor, right? So what you can do is you can take factor right from loads of donors. They don't even have to be the same blood group. It's any, anyone can, can donate this factor, right?

Okay. They donate plasma and they then get this factor, right? And they put it into a little bottle. And then this little bottle of factor right has injected into hemophiliacs or it was. in the 1970s and 80s, right? Now, guess what? Each bottle of this factor A could have as many of, as hundreds, Or even tens of thousands of different donors in it.

Now this Factor VIII came into production in Australia in 1978. But did you know, as has been discovered by the UK's Infected Blood Inquiry, the British had it in production for their haemophiliacs in 1974. Eighty senior British clinicians met in 1974 to discuss the fact that Factor VIII. Was now transmitting deadly forms of hepatitis to people that used it and the 80 clinicians got together and they decided this has been discovered by the Infected Blood Inquiry, which has made a manslaughter finding they didn't want to damage the reputation of the medicine and so they covered up the side effects.

So, by 1978, it came into production. It was made from. blood collected by the Australian Red Cross, and then it was made into this Factor VIII by a publicly owned laboratory called the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories. Now what is so key here is that Australia only had in the 1970s and 80s about 2, 000 people with this rare condition, and not all of them used Factor VIII.

Well guess what everybody? And I'll, I'll give you back the floor soon. This is why I'm so passionate. Hundreds of children, and in Martin's case and Aaron's case, they didn't even need this. It was a treatment. Had they been told the truth, I mean, Martin's doctors lied under oath in his court case saying that they had explained the risks to Martin's parents when an international inquiry has now found that no one was telling the truth.

parents that they would have deadly forms of hepatitis. I mean, it was a treatment. Uh, for what reason would parents with a boy, he doesn't even need the products. For what reason would they allow him to be infected with hepatitis or HIV? It makes no sense. And yet that's what they said in the court case, right?

2000 hemophiliacs in the country in the 1970s and 80s. And we know from a Senate inquiry that I forced In 2004 called, uh, Hepatitis C in the Australian blood supply, the Haemophilia Foundation, the corrupt charity that

basically looks after haemophiliacs or supposed to, they announced that 1, 750 haemophiliacs had been infected with HIV and this deadly virus, Hepatitis C, from this factor VIII.

1, 750 people. And do you know what? 1, 400 were killed. Now, 2, 000 haemophiliacs in the country, 1, 750 of them were infected with HIV and Hepatitis C. 1, 400 were killed. Would you call that a successful treatment?

Um, the other Aaron, our other son, he, uh, he got Hep C. He, but he's been cured of Hep C. He's had treatment and he's cured. Um, but he, he, he did get Hep C, but we didn't. So,

so when, when Martin died, was he was in bed, wasn't he sick? Well, when Martin died, Aaron was in bed for a while, wasn't he? Well,

he was, he was at school, um, and he wasn't well and.

Obviously going backwards and forwards to the doctor and they said, he was at a school, he was at a boarding school, and the doctor said, oh those boys, I won't say the name of the school, but those boys, oh they're all drinking too much. They weren't drinking, Aaron had Hep C, but it wasn't diagnosed until he came when he was back in Sydney with us.

He had to have some wisdom teeth out and that's when they diagnosed that he had Hep C. Because they couldn't stop the bleeding and then they discovered that he had Hep C. But he is pretty healthy. well at the moment, or he is well, not at the moment, he's well, and he did have the treatment for hep C. So he was one of the lucky ones.

A lot of people have the treatment for hep C, don't recover, and a lot of people can't cope with the treatment. It's, it's horrendous. The treatment for the cure for hep C is horrendous, but Aaron is good. He's okay. He's okay.

Johnny.

Well, that, um, well, people out there that are watching that the factor eight, uh, Charles is right.

It is a protein. Um, but, but it, it aids in the clotting of the blood. Yes. That's right. That's right. Yes. And that's why it's so

important. It is some, I mean, for example, Aaron and Martin would have had other batches of factor eight over the years. And unfortunately, they weren't infected, but Martin just happened to get this one batch, which was donor D20, I'll never forget it.

And it was infected. I just want to

explain something just to your audience now, just to step in for a moment. We now know from this UK infected blood inquiry that every single batch, everyone who used Factor VIII became infected with something. 100 percent of people who used Factor VIII ended up with hepatitis.

And of course, in the 1980s, many like Martin ended up with HIV AIDS. It was lethal. It was a lethal treatment.

And at the time, Johnny Larder, when the Grim Reaper commercials were on, I mean, for a young boy to know that he has full blown AIDS. And to see that campaign on television, I'm sure that was on NLM, was it not?

Oh yes it was, it was, yes. The other thing which is a bit aside from this is that, and you might both recall, and I'm sure Charles recalls as well, there was a doctor at the blood bank by the name of Dr Gordon Archer. He begged the New South Wales government to stop the gay community giving blood because it was then well known from America that the gay community was spreading this illness, this disease, illness, whatever you'd like to call it.

And if I could just intervene. So when I became an investigator of this, and I have to tell your audience now what we're talking about. We are talking about the manslaughter deaths of, and I've had international lawyers appraise the evidence. Okay. We are talking about the manslaughter deaths of hundreds of Australian children.

And of course, children in New Zealand as well. Okay. So it's very, very serious indeed. And I tell you what, that Grim Reaper ad. For those of us who really care about HIV and hepatitis, that was an absolute own goal. It really was, and I just want to explain something else. Through my investigations, I have been told by many people that Australia used to advertise in sexually explicit gay publications during the AIDS crisis for blood donors.

Do you know, for many years I thought, no, it can't be true. It just can't be true. Eventually, I went and looked, and I had to be helped out of the state library. It was the first time where I felt like I couldn't walk. Now, unfortunately, I walk with a cane. But that was the day where I actually experienced my first loss of walking.

Because there it was, that Martin's blood was acquired from gay men answering advertisements in sexually explicit publications during the AIDS crisis. Why on earth would they do such a thing? And did you know that just recently? Uh, the regulator, Australia has a supposed regulator of blood, called the National Blood Authority, and this, uh, the head of it is called John Cahill, and he, he recently answered Malcolm Robertson's of One Nation's questions on taint of blood, and he, he said, Oh, no, there were substantive differences between us and the UK, Australia, you know, there's no problem here.

Well, if there was a substantive difference, it was that we were far, far worse. Advertising in sexually explicit gay publications during the AIDS crisis was criminal negligence. Gordon Archer, the former head of the New South Wales Red Cross, he pleaded with government authorities. I know that there are other blood bankers who pleaded and said, please stop advertising in what were effectively these sexually explicit gay publications, because we are going to have a tainted blood supply.

And I just want to explain to your audience Why were they advertising in sexually explicit gay publications during the AIDS crisis? Oh, the reason the Australian Red Cross were advertising in that publication was because they were also developing a hepatitis B vaccine with the company Merck, Sharp and Dunn, at the time one of Australia, one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies.

And you see, In the 1980s, many of these vaccines were blood based. So if you're going to develop a Hepatitis B vaccine, you need tainted blood. Because it's the antibodies from people that might be subject to Hepatitis B exposure. You take their antibodies and you create, or at least they did in the 1980s, they created this blood based Hepatitis B vaccine.

So what the Australian Red Cross were actually doing was deliberately advertising in a place where they expected to find tainted blood. And in fact You'll find this on infectedbloodaustralia.com. Okay, the evidence they didn't want you to see. We've also got a timeline there, wait for it to load, it takes about 15 seconds, but you'll see that this publication called, I think it's the Sydney Star or the Star Observer, the editor in 1979 wrote an open letter to the former or the late Uh, premier of New South Wales, Neville Rann, the editor of this gay publication said, we have a hepatitis outbreak.

Please send help. It is afflicting the gay community. We are desperate for aid. Well, guess what happened? Instead of sending help, and this is all provable, the Australian Red Cross then began to send mobile blood collection vans to the gay community at the wall, in the prostitution areas, and in Darlinghurst, and also They chose to start advertising in that sexually explicit gay publication.

So they're trying to get the tainted blood to make a hepatitis B vaccine. But that same blood plasma they're collecting, guess what they were doing with it? They were using it for factor VIII. So the same blood they collected for the hepatitis B vaccine, they also used for factor VIII. It is criminal negligence.

What could possibly go wrong? Yeah, exactly. And that's why they suddenly stopped advertising as soon as the AIDS thing hit. I mean, AIDS was being reported in 1981, okay? Globally. It then had a different name, but they stopped advertising about 1983 because they realised,

oh,

we've hit an iceberg and that iceberg's HIV because Tainted blood grows far faster in Australia's blood supply than it did in other blood supplies around the world because no one, but no one, had been crazy enough to advertise in what were effectively gay pornography magazines during the AIDS crisis.

Lynne, just a question for you, I mean, how does it make you feel? I mean, obviously you've watched that, um, recent Senate, um, uh, Estimates hearing where Malcolm Roberts is questioning the National Blood Authority Guy Cahill. Um, to have that Katie Gallagher come in, I mean, have you ever come across a woman who can be so, I don't know, I just lost me for words.

And

that's the daisy pull about such a serious subject.

50 years ago, she says, you know, she's making out that Roberts is a fool and a nutjob because he's, he's wanting to press the, the issue about something that occurred 50 years ago and, and, and, you know, how does that make you feel?

Um, look, I mean, Charles doesn't know, Charles knows me, but not terribly well.

You don't know me at all. Um, my husband and I, and our son, our other son, we, um, I think we're fairly resilient people. I think we're quite resilient. But you know, you could, I could become, and I'm not, but I could become very bitter and twisted because I am sick to death. And not just with this issue, I'm sick to death of politicians getting away with what they get away with.

I've had enough. I've just had enough of it. And when, after Martin died, there was an inquiry in New South Wales, um, and there was a woman by the name of Marlene Goldsmith, who chaired this inquiry, uh, into people who had medically acquired HIV. It was only HIV, it wasn't Hep C. And we were treated so badly.

I just

want to say something, Lynne. Lynne's referring to a 1990 1991 New South Wales Parliamentary Inquiry into, let me finish please, just a second, medically acquired HIV. And I've got to tell you something, when Lynn and her husband were giving evidence, they were heckled by misguided AIDS activists, gay AIDS activists, right?

I grew up with that. That's what for me, they've just lost their son, and they're being heckled by these misguided gay AIDS activists. And do you know why they're being heckled? Because Australia's health minister at the time was a man called Neil Blewett. And his understudy is a chap called Bill Botel, who's now considered to be one of Australia's important health officials.

They had created a climate whereby if you were ever to talk about tainted blood, you were cast as discriminatory because it was all part of the wider tragedy of aids. And so everyone had to be treated the same. So if you were, if you were gay and you got aids, of course that's appalling. Of course, that's very sad.

But they wanted to make it that if you asked for compensation because, or you wanted an inquiry because your son was a hemophiliac, well then you were discriminatory and you and what Neil Blewett did. This is the 1980s health minister. He wrote to parents like Lynn, other parents of haemophilia children, and they said, please, can we have some help?

Please can we have some answers? Our children are innocent. Because very often with these haemophilia families, they have more than one boy.

Okay. Remember

something? Yeah. And all will be infected. Right. And Neil Blewett would write back letters saying, do not refer to your children as innocent. Do not refer to them as innocent, because it casts the aspersion that somebody else is guilty.

Now, I just want to put this to your audience. If you're the health minister of a first world nation and you've had a major public health failure, for example, every haemophiliac has been infected with deadly viruses from a treatment, treatment that many of them did not need, would your first instincts as a health minister be to lecture parents who've just found out their children have AIDS or hepatitis?

Sorry, this makes me very upset. Would your first instinct be to lecture those parents about the terminology that they use when describing their dying children? Why did Neil Blewett do that? Well, I'm going to tell your audience why. Neil Blewett was keeping a secret from his wife in the 1980s. And that secret was, this is why he mishandled, partly why he mishandled the infected blood scandal.

This is why haemophiliacs were chastised when they said we're innocent. It's because he'd been lying to his wife for 26 years. He'd been having an affair with a man that he'd met at Hobart University or Tasmanian University. And he basically was suing people who said that his response to it. this scandal was impacted by the fact that he was a closet homosexual.

And he, there's articles he can read where he says, this is scuttlebutt. This is scuttlebutt. I will sue over this. I will sue. And he did sue. But of course, in these defamation proceedings, As the late lawyer John Marsden found out, the other side can throw some mud, and they can throw some truth too. And they threw the fact that he was in fact gay, despite his denials.

And guess what? His wife was found dead. Soon after that came out, and Neil Blewett, despite successfully suing and waving the finger at anyone saying this is Gutterbart, within months of his wife being found dead in the late 80s, he moved in with that same lover that he had been in a gay affair with since before he married his wife.

So all throughout their relationship, he'd been lying to her. Do you think that might've had some bearing on why he lectured parents who described their children as innocent?

Getting back to the inquiry in New South Wales, my husband and Brent and Bryce Courtney were the two key Witnesses. Yes. Anyway, towards the end of the inquiry, they changed the terms of reference. So the terms of reference lent towards the government more so than the people who were infected. And when my husband said to them in the inquiry, well, you know, what right do you have to change the terms of reference at this point of time?

Marlene Goldsmith said to him, Mr. Hatch, we're here to ask the questions, not you. Anyway, Bryce Courtney, who was a very eloquent man, as everybody will remember, he, he was, he got up and then, uh, spoke again and she shut him down as well. They were never, the inquiry is just a far, it was farcical. It was a waste of money, farcical, waste of time.

They were never, it was never going to happen. And you

should have seen when I, I grew up with this, right? So I'm watching all these farcical things, this complete corruption and it shaped me, right? And I apologize for my anger and I'll explain why. I've known that hundreds of children were murdered by this.

And I, that's no hyperbole. Okay. And I've got to live my life. I got to have these experiences. I got to be an adult. They didn't. I have never once, not even for one day, being able to actually have my life without thinking about them. You know, I've had people say it's survivor's guilt, but, um, it's not that I wasn't a haemophiliac.

What it is, is just knowing that there are these young kids who are used as a source to make money. And that all these politicians, Neil Blewett, Australia's health minister, who's now being made out to be a hero. These parliamentary inquiries, the Senate inquiry that I forced myself. I did it solo. I forced the Senate inquiry into this in 2004.

Anyone who wants to look how I was treated, have a look at my statement, the statement of Charles McKenzie to the UK Infected Blood Inquiry. You know, I was attacked. I was attacked. And they said to me, why, why, why do you have these ideas about tainted blood? But the Haemophilia Foundation, Don't agree with you.

Hepatitis Australia don't agree with you. And I told the inquiry, the reason they don't agree with me is because they're on government money. They're government funded, and I've, and I'm not. And the whole crowd at the Senate erupted and I had people hugging me from behind. Okay. It was the, it was amazing moment, people who saw it, I felt literally grabbing me because I was telling the truth of what we know, of what all of these affected families know.

And it just wasn't just hemophiliacs. We've got thousands of women who were given tainted blood transfusions in childbirth that in our group had infected blood Australia. This is or was formerly our nation's deadliest medical scandal. There are tens of thousands of Australians who are infected and affected by this.

The other thing is, after all this blood, after the problems with the blood bank in New South Wales, when Gordon Archer was begging, or Neville Ram was the Premier at the time, to stop the gay community giving blood, very shortly after that, at two o'clock in the morning, homosexuality in New South Wales was abolished.

decriminalized.

You know, just when all this was going on. And that's an

important point because guess what? They're advertising gay publications at a time when homosexuality was criminalized. So the Australian Red Cross actually paying for advertisements in a publication that at that time advocated a criminal lifestyle.

Not that I'm saying it deserved to be, and not saying that it is today. But it was the case back then. So it was an unusual policy to advertise in gay publications. Clearly, they wanted the taint of blood.

Actually, this is probably a bit irrelevant, but fairly recently, last year, Chris Minns, the New South Wales government, well, Chris Minns got up in Parliament and apologised for the fact that, well, it had been 40 years since homosexuality had been decriminalised in New South Wales, and apologised to the gay community.

because of the way they've been treated. And of course, you know, we were up in arms because the gay community, you know, they were, okay, they say they were treated badly, but put that aside. He did not get up and apologize to all the people who had been infected with bad blood because of the way the gay community behaved.

And in those times, I mean, I just thought, why do we need to have this, the Premier of New South Wales to be getting up and apologising in Parliament to the gay community because it had been 40 years since it had been decriminalised, since homosexuality. What a waste of time. But nothing about the people who were infected with HIV or Hep C because of the way the gay community had

just want to step in there, Lynne, just say this.

Um, I actually am, uh, friends with the gay community. I've had a long history. Let me finish, please. I used to actually, believe it or not, Graham, I used to work in a gay gymnasium. Okay. I'm heterosexual. Okay. I have some evidence to share, Lynne, I think it's very important. I think the gay community, actually, when it came to blood, were actually very responsible.

I disagree with you. Can I just explain? Please let me finish, please. We can prove that when the gay community were asked to stop donating blood, you can see the drop in blood donations. Now, I accept Linz was there. But I'm looking at the research here, okay? So when the gay community were asked to stop donating blood, they were very socially responsible.

Yes, there may have been one or two silly people who did the wrong thing, but that's the same with the heterosexual community. My contention, I think what the evidence reflects is that the gay community should not have been donating blood at that time. Now we can talk about the actions of some men, okay?

But if you're seeing advertisements for in publications that are published for your community, you know, are you to blame for that? I don't accept it. I think it was the authorities recruiting the gay community at a time when they knew there were deadly forms of hepatitis or risks of things like HIV.

That should never have happened. That's my contention. What do you say about that, Lynne?

I semi disagree with Charles on that. I disagree. Um, I think that the gay community were not responsible for their, for the way they behaved. And look, I have a gay friend. So I'm not, I'm not, I'm not here sitting here bagging the gay community because there's some decent people.

There's lots of decent people. Um, but I think at that time and Gordon Archer started to beg the government. Um, before Martin was infected. Look, Martin was infected in 1983. Gordon Archer was talking to the government before then. I mean, the government should have made a stand and said, no more blood from the gay community.

You can't expect it. I mean, it's the same in any, anything that happens. You've got people who are responsible and people who aren't responsible. The gay community were giving blood because when they gave blood, they had all sorts of tests done, which they didn't pay for, of course, but they, the government should have made a stand.

Like they should have, like John Howard made a stand about the guns. The gay, the New South Wales government should have made a stand about, we've got to stop the gay community. When they had a person like Gordon Archer, a well respected medical professional, begging them to stop and they never ran, would not do it.

Vice Courtney begged them to stop, but I'm going to explain something. The Australian government was contracted to collect the gay blood. Even despite the risks, they were contracted to it because they had made this arrangement with Merck, Sharp and Derm to produce a Hepatitis B vaccine. That's why they didn't want to stop.

That's why.

Anyway, they didn't stop and, you know, we can't, it's too late now, it's gone, history. But, but they didn't stop. But the government at the time, which was the Labor government and Neville Rann, they should have, they should have just made a stance, this is happening. It's going to happen. You're not to give blood.

And it didn't happen. And

Lyn, I, I suppose they, they should really have had, uh, tighter controls, really. I mean, because I suppose at that stage, there was nothing stopping heterosexual, uh, heterosexual people catching AIDS as well. I mean, there would have been plenty of people who were bisexual. I haven't, yes,

I have a very, a very close friend who's now deceased.

Lorraine Siblik is her name. And she was in a very bad car accident with her husband, her daughter, and her son. Anyway, a driver came over, a medium strip on the road, anyway, ran into them. Her daughter was killed in the accident. She became, she was very, very sick in hospital for 12 months, had pints and pints of blood.

Um, of course, you know, she got HIV and she's, you know, since she's deceased. Um, but yes, I mean, A lot of heterosexuals, or as Charles mentioned earlier, women in childbirth, um, you know, receiving blood.

So they should have had controls in place. And I mean, even to this day, I'm not convinced that, uh, those controls are there.

I mean

Can I just add something? I've had an ambulance worker, uh, contact us from Infected Blood Australia. Very decent man. He received a blood transfusion in 2017. He claims it gave him Hepatitis C. He now has liver cirrhosis. Now we just had, you were talking about the National Blood Authority, Australia's supposed blood regulator.

John Cahill didn't tell the public they had had a Hepatitis C outbreak in 2017. That was during his time as chief executive.

Well, the same thing is going to happen with the, uh, the tainted blood with the spike protein, uh, from, from these COVID. MRNA vaccines, uh, it's, it's re revisiting itself 50 years later.

And this is why Gallagher's comments are reprehensible.

Can I just say something about Gallagher's comments? Do you know, I gave a speech 25 years ago where I predicted the future and I said, what the Australian government will do is they'll block. So I'm busy forcing inquiries. I forced two inquiries into Tainted Blood, right?

They didn't have any lawyers or judges involved. So they're not really inquiries, but I did, right? I just gave 30 years of my life hundreds of thousands of dollars of my family's money. And I gave this speech and I said, what they'll do is they'll hold us out and they'll deny, deny, deny, deny, and they won't give us an inch.

And then they'll give speeches in 30 years time saying, Oh, but this is 50 years ago. This is 50 years ago. Now, here's what I've got to say. So I'm going to end Senator Gallagher's political career. And this is the reason why I'm going to do it. I believe in right. I really do. And if your politics are left or if your politics are right, I believe you should have your say you deserve that respect.

I'd like to hear the merits of your argument. But when Senator Gallagher lied in the Senate, she lied about these factor treatments. She lied about something that is connected to the manslaughter deaths of hundreds of children. I do not see that as a political difference, I see that as criminal conduct.

I don't care if you're left, I don't care if you're right. If you lie about the deaths of children when there's criminal negligence involved, that is beyond shameful. You have resigned, in my opinion, the right to be a taxpayer funded Australian politician. Now, I also want to tell your audience this. There are children in my group who were infected in the 1990s.

They were knowingly provided with a tainted blood treatment in 1993. It ruined their lives and ruined the lives of their parents. Senator Gallagher believes that children being killed by manslaughter shouldn't be investigated if it happened 30 years ago, and it should just be cast as things that happened 50 years ago.

I'm afraid the law disagrees with her. If children are killed and there is a suggestion of criminal negligence or any type of criminality involved, there is no time limit. I will advise Senator Gallagher and everyone else. There is no statute of limitations time limit. On child murder, the case is always open.

And this is why I'm so passionate because before I pass away, and by the way, my health is failing at the moment. So this is why I'm even more urgent, and perhaps why I'm a bit quite angry because I'd like to join those boys. perhaps in the next life. And they might ask me, because I knew many of them.

Yeah, I might ask them, I should say, how I did, because they deserve answers. They deserve justice. This really did happen. We're talking about the manslaughter deaths of hundreds of children and Senator Gallagher must resign.

Yes, I thought she was very flippant, as if, as if it was, oh, nothing, nothing. Now, didn't she say, oh, it was 50 years ago?

Not to me, it's not. To me, it's every day. No, no, I understand. Every day, every day, it's every day. I've never got used to it, not ever.

Actually, it's, it's just, as I said a bit earlier, I'm fed up with politicians. I live in Manly, and I live on the Corso in Manly, and the retail space on the Corso in Manly is probably some of the most expensive retail space in Australia.

Zali Steggall has now got three offices downstairs, well, above, above a coal supermarket. She now has three offices downstairs on the Corso, prime real estate, prime, with three huge signs, Zali Steggall, Zali Steggall, Zali Steggall, Zali Steggall, Zali Steggall, Zali Steggall. The fit out for those premises, I don't know whether I'm allowed to say, but cost well over a million dollars.

It's been going on for months and months and months. I mean, I don't know who pays for it. I'm too, who pays for it? I mean, and why does Zali Stegall need to have offices on the Corso in Manly as you walk off the ferry? I mean, we mostly get tourists walking, I mean, we have all the locals that catch the ferry, but we also have thousands of tourists walking off the ferry.

I'm so, I just can't believe that some public servant has allowed her to do that. I just, I mean, everybody that comes to Manly, I go, look, look, look, I can't believe it. The whole

political class is, is corrupt. It really is. A few

weeks ago, I don't know, a few months ago, I tried to get an appointment with Zali Segal to talk about what we're talking, speaking about.

So, I rang her office, I spoke to a girl there who was very helpful, very nice, not a problem, she would pass it on. I didn't hear anything, I didn't hear anything. So eventually I ring back again, and I get her liaison officer, I get whoever she is, and she says to me, you will have to put all this in writing.

I said, I've already spoken to somebody in your office, I'm not putting it in writing, it's a highly confidential matter. I'm not putting it in writing. I said, I just want to make an appointment to see Zali. And she said, oh, well, she's very, this is how the conversation went. She's very busy. She's in Canberra.

You know, she's got a lot on her plate. You can discuss it with me. I said, I'm not discussing it with you. I want to speak to Zali. And she said, well, you will have to put it in writing. I said, I'm not putting it in writing. Anyway, eventually she said, oh, well, I'll see what I can do. Anyway, then she came back to me.

It was five months before I could see Zali Steggall. Five months. You

didn't see her? Did you actually see her?

you think I could be bothered? I couldn't be bothered. I'm not waiting for And I went to see our local member, who's just close by. I got to see him within 24 hours. That was when Chris Minns was getting up in Parliament and apologising to the gay community.

Um, but you know, it's a disgrace. Absolute disgrace. I can't believe that we have a Federal Member of Parliament who is wasting so much money. And she doesn't do anything, she's useless.

I'm sick of all these apologies that come half a century after the event. We've seen it with the Thalidomide, we've seen it with the Stolen Generation, we've seen it with all these other events that are happening.

There will be a mass apology to the people of the planet, uh, when all this finally breaks about what's happened with COVID, but that'll be a hundred years from now if we're still here. And the infected bloods people, we, everybody at the very, the very least, everybody needs an apology. Thank you.

At least an apology.

No, yeah, we do need an apology. But you think about what all these families have been through. I mean, I've just explained we've had 1, 400 haemophiliacs killed by their treatment. We've had thousands of Australians killed by tainted blood transfusions. We've had thousands of women who lost their marriages because they were given tainted blood transfusions in childbirth.

They've had very difficult times as parents. They've lost their employment. It's been devastating. My question is, is this, My question is actually about the rule of law because I've grown up around this and I've got to tell you something Martin Hatch I didn't know some things about him and Lynn's told me, and one of the things that really amazed me, again, I'll put his picture up for everyone.

'cause we are talking about a proper Aussie kid, right? He used to watch that show. Rumpole of the Bailey.

Mm-hmm . Mm-hmm

you know that show? I used to see it on the A, B, C and they used to play it. Leo McKern. He, he was a Kiwi wasn't he? Or an Aussie. Anyway, he played with Bailey. Well guess what? It was Martin Hatcher's favorite show.

Martin wanted to be a qc. And I'll tell you what, on a, on a positive thing. If anyone out there is watching and is an actual QC or knows a QC, could you be Martin's QC? Could you be him? Because we need to get this into court, everybody. Yeah, we do. We need to have Martin's case reviewed. Because we can prove that Martin was knowingly provided with a tainted blood product.

Listen to this, what I've found, everybody. This is what my investigations have found. There are some common traits with all of us. And here they are. When Martin was a child, He was given a blood product that everyone knew was tainted, at a minimum, with hepatitis, right? So Martin starts getting some symptoms.

And his own specialists don't test him for HIV, as Lynn explained, she had to go outside of Camperdown Children's Hospital to find a specialist to test for HIV. And yet, during the court case, Martin's doctors claimed that they told Lynn and her husband about the risks. associated with this mass poor blood treatment factor A.

They told them, oh yeah, your son, he's at risk of HIV. Oh yeah, your son, he's at risk of hepatitis. Can I put this to your audience? If that was so, why were they the ones not to test Martin? Why did Lynn have to go outside of the hospital system? Now let's talk about me. Less than a kilometre away, where Martin was being treated, I was being treated too.

I couldn't go to the Children's Camperdown Hospital because I had bone marrow failure. I had the same disease. It's the boy in the plastic bubble and they didn't have the isolation rooms. I had to be put into isolation. Okay. So I knew what had happened to Martin. So I said, Hey, are you sure this blood that you're giving me is safe?

I've been looking at the medical literature. I've been reading that hepatitis, uh, non a non B hepatitis now known as Hep C. I've been reading how deadly it is. Are you sure this blood is safe? My haematologist turned around to me and said, listen, because you've, you know, had some trauma, you've developed hypochondria.

We're recommending you be sent to the psychiatrist. Now, I just want to assure your audience, um, although you might think I'm mad, because if you see my anger, I am of sound mind, fortunately. I went to see their psychiatrist, though, because I don't know, they're the doctors. I'm just some schmuck, some kid, what do I know?

So I went to the psychiatrist and I said, listen, I've got a passion for medicine. And I've, uh, I'm guilty of actually looking at the medical literature. And it's telling me that there's a high chance that anyone who receives lots of blood will end up with a deadly form of hepatitis. And I showed this psychiatrist the evidence.

He said. Um, I actually think that's pretty logical. So he stopped seeing me. Okay, so what I did was, I decided, Hmm, I think these doctors are holding out on me. Yeah, I can just tell. So I think I'd better go, like Lynn, and find someone outside of the hospital system. And guess what? I found out that I too had received tainted blood, and I had, unlike Martin, I didn't have HIV, I had Hep C.

Okay? Now guess what happened? Lynn just spoke about how, uh, other people had had dental procedures and they found out they had hep C that way. Guess what? Virtually every hemophiliac who'd been knowingly provided with tainted blood, not one of their specialists or doctors told them. They had to find out years later from a visit to the dentist.

We had a friend of ours from our group who died last year. His name was Greg Ball, a wonderful, hardworking Queenslander. He had no need of Factor VIII. He was called in in the 1980s by his doctors and they said, listen, you need this new wonder drug. Eventually he gets it. In 1987, he goes to his doctors, the same ones that injected him, he said, My wife and I would like to have children.

Is there any reason that we might need to reconsider? Oh no, go forth and multiply, go forth and multiply. Well, that man went to a hospital dentist in 1994 and the hospital dentist told him, Hey, guess what, Greg, you've got Hep C. And Greg Ball, then putting his faith back in the same people who'd lied to him, he took the treatments for Hep C.

And they devastated his life. Back in the 1990s, they were like the equivalent of chemotherapy. For six months, he's lying in bed, not knowing if he's going to wake up alive. And guess what? The treatment didn't work. So then, he did a second treatment. More six months, not knowing if he's going to live through this hell.

It was, this stuff was called interferon. It was, it killed people. I saw people destroyed by it. Guess what? Second treatment didn't work. Oh, and then, guess what? He thinks, well now, I'm in public housing. I've lost my home. I've lost my business. Maybe I can retrain with TAFE. So he goes looking at retraining for stuff for TAFE.

Well, Centrelink will cover some of it, but not all of it. And he'd have to stump up with hundreds or thousands of dollars more. Well, he's just lost his home, he's just lost his health, and he's having problems providing for his children. So he didn't get the re education with TAFE. Greg died last year, uh, from liver cancer.

His brother has had a liver transplant, but Greg was denied one because the Queensland government found out he had cancer, and they have a rule up in Queensland, you can't have a liver transplant unless you've been clear of cancer for five years. So they knowingly provided him with tainted blood, didn't tell him when they knew he had Hep C, didn't tell him, made him find out the way that everyone finds out through Other people and ruined his life and now he's dead and he's, he's left behind two very loving children who are very distressed and a wife.

I'll tell you something right now, Greg and his wife loved each other. Wow. We, I remember they came down to visit me in Sydney and we were spending some days together. He said, Hey, do you mind if I have a night off? And I said, what do you mean? Of course he can. He goes, yeah, I want to go take my wife and I to go see a band.

And I thought that was really cool. They're like in their 60s and they're off to go and see a rock and roll band together. It was like, you could tell he loved her to pieces. He really did. And, and she's now in public housing. He was everything to that family. I, 1400 men like Greg died from their treatments.

And for decades, they were trying to get anyone to listen. You know, they, they had children, you know, their children have now grown up in abject, abject poverty and the bureaucrats that were responsible for providing these treatments and for supposedly regulating the system. Oh, they've gone on to make millions and millions.

In fact, the very same government doctors who were part of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories that they did this. Um, some of them made hundreds of millions of dollars from the privatization of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.

Well, we've got to bring this one to a close, uh, sadly, but, um, Lynn, have you got anything else you'd like to add?

I was just thinking, this is not, not just what, not, it's not bearing on what Charles was saying, but apart from the emotional trauma that it caused our family, I mean, my husband died 11 years ago, he had a massive heart attack, dropped dead in the street. But it really, he was never the same after, and I say he was never the same, he went on and he worked and he did a university degree, you know, but your life is.

There's not one day that goes by that I don't think about Martin. Not one day, not a day. And when I say I think about him, it was my son, so obviously I would think about him. But I think about, sometimes I, I was up in Bathurst on the weekend at a party and there were a lot of doctors at this party, um, and some of them are friends, some of them are just acquaintances and so forth.

But one of them in particular, Came over, two of them actually, not one, two came over to me and said, Oh, how are you going? Because I knew them from years ago and, you know, I said, Oh, yes, I'm okay. And, um, one of them said, you know, Uh, you, what did he say? He said you're You said, I think you said you're a trooper.

Well, I wouldn't really describe myself as a trooper. That's not how I would describe myself. But the point I'm getting to is it, it just creates havoc within the family. And our other son, Aaron, I mean, Aaron is, I mean, he's amazing. I mean, I know you say that about your own children that they're, but you know, he's gone on, he's got, you know, he works hard.

He's got a, he's got a lovely family. He did a degree, but I had to, When he wanted to go to uni after the HSC, Martin died at the end of the HSC year. So Aaron had a pretty horrendous year that year. He didn't get enough marks to get into what he wanted to get into at university, but we, we got him into something else.

But I had to lobby the New South Wales government and the minister for education to let him get into this course. They wouldn't take into consideration that he'd had a brother who'd contracted HIV. full blown A's had just died and died in the HSC year. They wouldn't take, but anyway, in the end, they gave up because I badgered and badgered.

Warren went on, did the degree, he's fine. But the other, the point I'm getting to is, it also causes great financial strain. I mean, I didn't work for six years and I was always a working mother, but we needed two incomes. So I, I couldn't work. You know, I would be driving backwards and forwards from Bathurst to Sydney.

I'd get to Sydney, mark and be in hospital for a couple of days, back to Bathurst. Two days later, I'm driving back to Sydney. Backwards and forwards. And I mean, and when I look back, I don't know how I used to do it. I don't know how I did it. And I don't want to sound like a martyr. I don't want to sound like that at all.

And we had a business in Bathurst, which was a major nightmare because of all this. Um, and when, of course, when it got out that Martin had AIDS, you know, the bank didn't want to know us and it was just, it was, it was sort of horrendous really. And it's, when you look back, you think, and, and financially, and I mean, it's not all about money.

It isn't all about money, but we actually, we suffered financially. We suffered greatly financially, uh, you know, so, and, and the doctor's bills and, and of course, when you've got a sick child and, you know, and I'm, I arrived back. to Bathurst from Sydney at seven o'clock at night, I've driven from Prince of Wales, I'm exhausted, and you think, oh, what are we going to eat tonight?

So, you know, you obviously have takeaway food, or you, you just spend so much money that you wouldn't normally be spending if you were leading a normal life. Yeah, because you're just exhausted. I mean, I know other parents who've got sick children. It's, it's exhausting. Fortunately, when I used to come to Sydney and Martin, when Martin would be in hospital for long periods of time, and I'm talking weeks, fortunately, you know, we had very good friends who I could always stay with.

Someone was always somewhere to stay, but it, you know, it was, it was just, it was horrendous. And when and when I sort of think back. I'm talking about it now. I sort of think, oh, you know, just, but you know, you've got to get on with life. You can't, you can't not get on with it. But Martin suffered greatly, greatly.

Final

comments, Charles? Well, I actually thank Lynn very much. And I want to explain something to your audience. I've been investigating this for 30 years. I've spent hundreds of thousands of dollars. I forced the Senate inquiry in 2004, I forced the government inquiry into this haemophilia business, and it's been nothing but lies.

And as a debater, someone who believes in debate, I'm going to just end with this. Unfortunately, my health is failing, and my motor function is going. I probably will pass away in the time ahead. And I lost my mother last year. And she wanted me to basically stop this towards the end because she realized.

that nothing's going to come of this. I had to become a witness to an international inquiry, for goodness sake, and that was a rough time. So, you know, people should read my statement, statement of Charles McKenzie to the Infected Blood Inquiry. Um, I have gone to the police and I have an update for you.

This is a very big news. I've saved it for you, John and Graham. I contacted the Australian Federal Police along with other survivors. These are other children who were knowingly infected and some of their parents also made requests for criminal investigation. A man called Professor Arthur Bloom has been outed as a child killer in the UK.

He was one of these haematologists that were knowingly providing children with tainted blood products and he even went against his own guidelines. Well, Martin Hatch, here he is here, He received this factor eight in 1983, correct?

Yes.

Right. In 1980, I've sent you this evidence, Graeme. In 1980, there were medical bodies saying that children like Martin should never receive factor eight because of its inherent contamination risks.

Had they followed their own guidelines, Martin Hatch would never have received Factor VIII. He would never have been infected with Hepatitis C, and he would never then have subsequently been infected with HIV. But because they didn't follow their own guidelines, because Factor VIII cost about 150,000 per annum back then, per treat, you know, to treat someone, so there's a lot of Yeah, there's a lot of money involved, a lot of incentive to prescribe this stuff.

But had they followed their own guidelines, Martin would still be alive today, as would hundreds of other children. And so I took this to the Australian Federal Police, and I can tell you that I have had a response from the police, and they have An update for you. Senator Gallagher should be tuning into this and I believe that Senator Gallagher again should resign because she takes a different view.

She said these are things that happened 50 years ago and she mocked it. She lied. She lied. Let me finish please. She lied. The Australian Federal Police returned to me and I just want to say something right now. I have enormous respect for police. My mentor was Robert MacDonald, the former head of the National Crime Authority.

He was the one that taught me how to investigate decades ago. We have superintendents of federal police who lost their careers to tainted blood. And so believe you me when I say that I am supportive of police. However, the Australian Federal Police came back to me and said, Oh, perhaps The AFRA should investigate the manslaughter deaths of these children.

And I have responded to the Australian Federal Police. I queried whether the AFRA had the kind of investigative powers that you'd need to investigate crimes like manslaughter. And I advised the police that our international legal team should Would only be able to work with the Afra if they had the full legal powers that you would be required the powers of discovery.

I think it's inappropriate. I am surprised that the police and I just want to say this. I'm deeply concerned that Australia is entering into a two tier justice system. Let me explain. If I went to police. about a school teacher or a school being connected to the manslaughter deaths of one of their students.

Do you think the Australian Federal Police would get back to me and say maybe we should have the teachers union, uh, investigate this? I don't think so, because it's manslaughter. For some reason, when we have doctors doing these things, and I just want to add, Professor Arthur Bloom, the British haematologist, who was doing the exact same things in the UK.

Lawyers in the UK have said that if he was alive today, because he died a few years, he died in the 90s. If he was alive today, he'd be charged and prosecuted for manslaughter. So I leave your audience with this. The Australian Federal Police have not said they won't investigate manslaughter. They haven't said that.

They've just offered that perhaps AFRA could do it. And I'm saying because my health is failing and perhaps I won't be alive. When this thing does happen, but I'm saying no, and I'm saying no on behalf of those children.

Well, look, questions, questions are being asked. They need to be asked. The whole process is slow.

It's like everything else that we're dealing with. The process is incredibly slow, but three decades is long enough. Johnny, final comment from you.

Well, look, I just, uh, commend Lynn for telling her story, uh, uh, because you know, when you see the actions of people like Katie Gallagher, uh, in parliament that, well, that demonstrates to me, and I've said it previously, nobody should be giving any evidence in that place unless it's under oath.

These people are just cowards. They just avoid answering. They can just flick pass. They can just, uh, make up, make up answers. I mean, it's not good enough. And, uh, I mean, to, to fob this off of some, uh, 50 year event that nobody is interested in is wrong, uh, because history is repeating itself. It may not be directly related to the instance that, uh, Martin, uh, went through back in 1983, but, uh, we are seeing it.

The same things happen again with the spike proteins from the mRNA vaccines. We don't know whether they are contaminating people, uh, during blood transfusion.

Sorry to interrupt John, I can confirm that I've had a significant reports from the public. They're saying that they have had loved ones who've had elective surgery.

We're previously healthy apart from the need of the surgery and then have immediately had strokes following blood transfusion. We have a gentleman that had two strokes, uh, one stroke from blood transfusion last year and one stroke from blood transfusion the next year, two different times. Is that due to Vaxblood?

And I just would like to take your audience, um, vaxblood. com. au, we have a petition there to have a blood supply where people who haven't had it. these COVID jabs could be able to donate and have their blood transfusions labelled for those Australians who want peace of mind, who don't want to be thinking, you know, wow, we could have another turn of blood scandal all over again.

And in Aviation Hoodie, we do that. We, we, we, we look at accidents and we learn from them. And not learning from events here and I'm in

it. That is amazing that you said that because, you know, I recently found out that you're a pilot too, right? Along with Graham, right? And I've got to tell you something so interesting that you said that because as an investigator, do you know what?

I've actually found that aviation investigation is like the gold standard. And I've wished that we could have that for public health. We did that. I tell you what. Not many hospitals would be allowed to fly today. Then they're not, they're not flight worthy. I'm afraid.

Well, we, we are living through the greatest human factors, failure in global history, and that all human factors comes out of aviation.

And I used to teach that stuff and we're seeing our governments and bureaucracies, um, stand in the place of, of a proper debriefing and learning from experiences, the wisdom's being lost and we need desperately need an independent inquiry. totally independent. And I think now's the time to, to bring God into this with a prayer as we close.

Lord Father in heaven, we thank you for the courage of Charles and Lynn who have appeared here and Lord Lynn has, has been through a very rough trot to lose her son the way that she did. to have been lied to. But to be as graceful as she is, Lord, is a testament to the power of grace and mercy. That's what's so amazing about grace.

But Lord, we pray that, uh, politicians such as Gallagher and others, uh, will reflect on what they've done, that they will face the music, that they will stand up and deliver for the victims of, uh, infected bloods and those who've been Have been struck down by vaccines. Uh, not only the COVID vaccine, but many others.

We don't want an apology in 50 years time. We want action now, Lord. And we just ask that you would help us to bring that about. Lord be with Lynn and all those sufferers from infected bloods. Be with Charles, bolster yourself, strengthen him Lord, and help us to see justice in this time we pray in Jesus name.

Amen. We're not going to let up on this. Uh, we'll, we'll keep going. We desperately want to interview somebody in the British legal team. We've been, um, Suzanne has been desperately trying to get some people in the UK to

come onto the program. Uh, Suzanne Burns, our, our production lady, and we're not, we're going to be relentless because as we've said at the beginning, it's all related.

It's all related. Everything we're going through with health, we don't have a health system. We have a disease management system and it's time the likes of Professor Ian Brighthope and Robin Cosford get integrated medicine where it should be so we can all become healthy again. So that's where it's at.

Keep watching this space. We're not letting it go. Johnny, final comment?

You just couldn't make this stuff up.

Stand of the trees everyone, Lynn Hatch, it's been a real pleasure, you're a real lady and we thank you so much. And Charles, hold the line mate, keep going, God bless you. thank you, see ya. We'll see you all again next time on Club Grubbery.

Bye for now.