POLICE INTEGRITY COMMISSION

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Hearing: Operation Protea

Before Commissioner The Hon Bruce James QC

Held at Level 3, St James Centre,

Elizabeth Street, Sydney

On Monday, 13 October 2014 at 10am

WITNESS LIST
John Francis DAVOREN 32
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THE COMMISSIONER: This is a public hearing pursuant to section 32 and section 33 of the Police Integrity Commission Act 1996 in the Commission's Operation Protea.

Pursuant to section 12 of the Police Integrity Commission Act 1996, I have appointed Ms Stern of senior counsel to assist the Commission at this hearing.

I will make some brief introductory remarks. After that, I will call upon Ms Stern to make an opening address. At the conclusion of counsel's opening address, I will take a short adjournment. After that, I will hear any applications which legal practitioners may wish to make seeking authorisation to represent a person at the hearing.

The general scope and purpose of the public hearing is as follows: to investigate, one, whether there was any police misconduct involved in the participation of any NSW Police Force officer in the Catholic Church Professional Standards Resource Group between 1998 and 2005; and, two, whether there was any police misconduct involved in the participation by the NSW Police Force in any agreement, protocol or memorandum of understanding, whether or not formally entered into, between the NSW Police Force and the Catholic Church concerning the handling of complaints of abuse committed by Catholic Church personnel or employees.

I will continue with my brief introductory remarks. A principal function of the Police Integrity Commission is to detect, investigate and prevent serious police misconduct. In doing so, it is not bound by the rules or practices of evidence and can inform itself on any matter in such manner as it considers appropriate. The Act further requires the Commission to exercise its functions with as little formality and technicality as is possible and, in particular, its hearings are to be conducted with as little emphasis on the adversarial approach as is possible.

Following this investigation, the Commission will prepare a report to parliament.

All exhibits admitted into evidence during the public hearing will be sequentially numbered from 1. Any confidential exhibits will be numbered with the letter C as a suffix.

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 If a public version of a confidential exhibit is to be produced, the confidential exhibit will be numbered with the letters AC as a suffix and the public version will have the same number with the letter B as a suffix. The public version of any confidential exhibit will be produced as soon as possible.

I now call upon Ms Stern, counsel assisting the Commission, to open. I repeat that at the conclusion of her opening, and after a short adjournment, I will hear any applications by legal practitioners seeking authorisation to appear at the hearing. Yes, Ms Stern.

MS STERN: Thank you, Commissioner. The context for this public hearing is a number of steps taken within the Catholic Church in New South Wales under the Towards Healing protocol, which I will refer to as "Towards Healing", which was first promulgated in December 1996.

In around mid 1997, the New South Wales and ACT Professional Standards Office was established jointly by the Conference of New South Wales Bishops and the Conference of New South Wales Leaders of Religious Institutes to manage in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory the Catholic Church's Towards Healing protocol. The Professional Standards Resource Group was set up to support the director of the Professional Standards Office in managing and developing the Towards Healing protocol.

These steps were, in turn, taken in response to the findings of the Wood Royal Commission in 1996.

More particularly, the focus of these hearings will be on the involvement of officers of the NSW Police Force in the PSRG - which is how I will refer to the Professional Standards Resource Group - in procedures set up in conjunction with the PSRG in relation to the blind reporting of incidents of sexual abuse and other forms of abuse alleged against Catholic Church personnel or employees and on the NSW Police Force responses to such procedures and such reporting, and on the steps taken by the NSW Police Force to ensure that all potentially serious criminal conduct was reported to and investigated by the NSW Police Force.

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 relevant information was appropriately investigated by the NSW Police Force as a result of such reports.

One such step involved a proposed memorandum of

Consideration will also be given to whether or not

One such step involved a proposed memorandum of understanding between the NSW Police Force and the Catholic Church in New South Wales as to procedures to be taken by the church and by the NSW Police Force where there was a complaint of abuse against church personnel or employees. Whether or not such an MOU was entered into, whether informally or formally, and whether or not procedures which were part of that proposed MOU were in fact adopted, will be one of the matters that will be considered.

One facet of both the MOU and procedures adopted by the Catholic Church and the NSW Police Force is a procedure known as blind reporting. This involved some aspects of a complaint of abuse being reported to the NSW Police Force, apparently for intelligence purposes only, but without all relevant information and usually without any information identifying the complainant included in the report.

The evidence of this hearing will focus upon the conduct of officers of the NSW Police Force in this regard and on the practices adopted by the Catholic Church with the knowledge and to some extent involvement of officers of the NSW Police Force. There will be consideration of what safeguards, if any, were adopted to ensure that all relevant information relating to potentially serious criminal conduct was passed to the NSW Police Force and thereafter investigated.

Great care would have to have been taken to ensure that complainants realised that a decision to support a police investigation rather than a church investigation was not tantamount to disloyalty to the church and was not interpreted within the church as such, and that complainants were genuinely supported and encouraged by the church to take their complaints to the police in the first instance, and that complainants were made aware that a decision to report to the police would thereafter be fully supported and encouraged by the church.

The risk otherwise is that there may have been .13/10/2014 (1) 4

 a perception held by complainants that the church would prefer complainants to keep their complaints within the church process and that that would be a serious disincentive for many to opt to take their complaints instead to the police. A further disincentive may have been that the church process offered the potential for church compensation and counselling that may not have been available through the criminal justice process.

The Commission will need to consider whether that sort of choice should have been faced by victims and whether or not the police should have been aware that that choice was being faced by victims and have done anything in relation to that to afford a suitable safeguard.

This issue is particularly stark in relation to blind reporting, given that it appears to be the case that NSW Police Force officers may not themselves have taken any steps to investigate in any particular case whether or not the complainant had made a genuine and informed decision not, themselves, to approach the police, and that the consequences of a blind report was that the information would be generally only logged within the police database as an information report and would not receive active investigation, save to the extent that it might subsequently have been identified as being indicative of the pattern of offending by a particular offender.

The Commission will be asked to consider firstly whether the decision as to whether to investigate and how to investigate should have been left to the police upon receipt of all potentially relevant information rather than being made within the Catholic Church upon the basis of an apparent choice by the complainant not him or herself to go to the police.

Secondly, whether an unwillingness by a complainant, him or herself, to go to the police necessarily precluded any effective investigation by the police, given the potential for corroborative accounts to be obtained, other sources of information to be obtained, and the fact that in many cases, the relevant conduct may in fact have been admitted.

Thirdly, whether the fact that a complainant had, as part of an internal Catholic Church process, indicated an unwillingness, himself or herself, to approach the .13/10/2014 (1) 5

 NSW Police Force meant that they had made an appropriately informed decision, and whether that was a proper basis upon which to conclude that the victim did not consent to a police investigation.

Fourthly, whether there were inherent risks of a complainant's wishes being inaccurately represented to police in a blind report form and whether those risks should have been identified and acted upon by the NSW Police Force officers.

Fifthly, whether there are important benefits of reporting all information through appropriate channels to the NSW Police Force, whether the various officers of the NSW Police Force facilitated the establishment of procedures whereby this did happen, and overall, whether or not these matters constitute police misconduct in the circumstances.

An overarching question is whether it was open to officers of the NSW Police Force to determine that certain classes of case would not be investigated actively by the NSW Police Force and that information in relation to those cases would not be provided by the Catholic Church to the NSW Police Force, notwithstanding that such information may well have tended to suggest that serious criminal conduct had taken place and may well have been relevant to the investigation or prosecution of such crimes.

The simple fact is that the conduct complained of was, in many cases, recognised to be criminal conduct, but notwithstanding this, notification of all relevant information to the police did not take place, and this appears to have been well known to officers of the NSW Police Force.

Moreover, there appears to have been a usual practice of reporting of claims of sexual abuse, including against children, on an intelligence-only basis, where the complainant had indicated a preference to go through the church process rather than report the matter themselves to the police.

It appears that within this system the pursuing of a complaint through the Catholic Church internal processes was portrayed and effected as an alternative to the involvement of the NSW Police Force. There are, thus, .13/10/2014 (1) 6

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references in the material which was before the PSRG to the complainant having to choose between police or church processes. These comments, as reported, do not on their face suggest that the complainant was being strongly encouraged to go to the police if at all possible.

If a complainant commenced the Catholic Church process then went to the police, the practice appears to have been that the church process would then be suspended. Similarly, if there was an original or an initial notification by the complainant to the police and the police process terminated, the matter might then be taken through the church processes. It thus appears that there may have been two circumstances that could have led to the PSRG considering a complaint that was going through the church process. Either the complaint had not yet been put to the police for investigation, or that investigation had taken place but for some reason been terminated.

The material before the PSRG in relation to any particular case does not, in many cases, indicate which of these two possible circumstances had arisen in that case. Although from the perspective of a NSW police officer having regard to law enforcement priorities, there may have been considerable significance to the distinction.

Whilst in a small proportion of cases, the PSRG have advised that a complaint should be taken to the police, it appears that only rarely did the PSRG itself make a report to the police, and the vast majority of complainants do not appear to have been advised, through the PSRG, to take their complaint to the police.

This is so notwithstanding that the majority of cases involved complaints of sexual abuse, many involving minors or adolescents, and a large number of which were found through the church processes to be substantiated, including by admission.

Moreover, the documentation in relation to individual cases as put to the PSRG was not generally in a form which would have enabled the complainant or in many cases the alleged offender to have been identified. This may have made it difficult for police officers involved within the PSRG to know whether or not an individual case had been or was being investigated by the police.

 However, it would have been apparent to a police officer working within the PSRG that church personnel would have had additional information about those individual cases.

Whether or not and when requests were made by the police for additional information and the response by the church to such requests will be investigated during the course of this hearing.

There are a number of versions of the Towards Healing protocol as it developed over time. The 1997 protocol contains no specific reference to referral of complaints to the police. The 2000 protocol, at paragraphs 37.1 and 37.2, states that complainants should be told of their right to take the matter to the police and, if desired, given assistance to do so, but that unless reporting is mandatory, if the complainant indicates an intention not to take the matter to the police, this should be recorded in the statement of complaint form.

Later versions of the protocol included further information and in the 2009 version of the protocol, it stated that the complainant should be told that there is a strong preference for the allegation being referred to the police. The shift in language is obvious. However, if the complainant does not want to take the matter to the police, all information, other than information that could lead to the identification of the complainant, should be provided to the police.

Under that 2009 protocol, the complainant is, however, to sign a form indicating that he or she has been strongly urged to take the complaint to the police, but doesn't wish to do so.

The PSRG itself was given a formal charter in 1998. Part of that charter was to provide advice and recommendations to the responsible church authority, specifically in relation to assessment of complaints and outcomes of complaints and preventative strategies. Advice was to be provided in matters concerning professional standards and abuse, both in general and in relation to specific cases. Part of its role was also to select, train and appoint people as contact persons and to appraise their carrying out of that role.

 Minutes record that meetings of the PSRG took place before this charter, including on 9 January 1997. Father Brian Lucas, who had been nominated as a contact officer to liaise with the police, attended that meeting and informed the meeting that he had met with Detective Heslop, Sergeant Cullen, as she then was, and Sergeant Jenny Davidson, and that officers within the Child Protection and Enforcement Agency within the NSW Police Force in New South Wales were "available to give advice and direction" to church officials.

He informed the meeting that "agreements were being reached about a Memorandum of Understanding between the Catholic Church and the NSW Police.

The ambit of the ongoing discussions and anticipated agreement, as described by the Father Lucas at that meeting, was "about when the church and the police act collaboratively and when the police act without the church involvement, and when the church acts, (eg when the victim is unwilling to give evidence to the police), separately from the police".

Inspector Elizabeth Cullen - who I will refer to as "Cullen" - had a background in child protection policing, most particularly as a member of the Child Protection Enforcement Agency from around January 1996, holding the rank of senior sergeant within the CPEA, as I will refer to the Child Protection Enforcement Agency, from around October 1996 until April 1999. Cullen's first PSRG meeting was on 23 April 1999 and her last meeting was on 20 May 2005. The minutes of the PSRG record that she attended 44 meetings of the PSRG in that period, seven of which she attended as chair.

 Her conduct will be a key focus of the public hearing. In particular, having regard to the information which she was provided with in her role with the PSRG, the information that she would probably have realised was held by the Catholic Church and by the PSO, and by the steps that she did or didn't take to ensure that all information held by the Catholic Church in relation to the serious criminal offence of child sexual abuse or other offences more generally, was appropriately reported to the NSW Police Force and investigated.

In this context, the Commission may need to consider .13/10/2014 (1) 9

 the effect of section 316 of the Crimes Act 1900 NSW, which I will refer to as section 316. This provides, so far as relevant, that

(1) If a person has committed a serious indictable offence and another person who knows or believes that the offence has been committed and that he or she has information which might be of material assistance in securing the apprehension of the offender or the prosecution or conviction of the offender for it fails without reasonable excuse to bring that information to the attention of a member of the Police Force or other appropriate authority, that other person is liable to imprisonment ...

And a term is then prescribed.

Subsection (4) of section 316 provided that:

(4) A prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) is not to be commenced against a person without the approval of the Attorney General if the knowledge or belief that an offence has been committed was formed or the information referred to in the subsection was obtained by the person in the course of practising or following a profession, calling or vocation prescribed by the regulations ...

And the Crimes Regulation from 1998 prescribed for that purpose a member of the clergy of any church or religious denomination.

One question to be considered within the context of this hearing is whether or not, to the knowledge of officers of the NSW Police Force, information which may well have been of material assistance in securing the apprehension or conviction of an offender was withheld by the Catholic Church from the NSW Police Force, and whether or not the NSW Police Force in fact encouraged or condoned this state of affairs.

appropriateness of this.

There does, however, appear to have been some awareness within the PSRG of the terms of section 316. By way of example, a document before the PSRG in June 2001 in relation to the skills of contact persons identifies by reference to the heading of "Mandatory reporting", that "if the complaint is about an alleged serious crime (other than alleged offence against children), what are the obligations of the (Contact Person) in terms of the Crimes Act?"

Key to the operation of the Towards Healing process within the Catholic Church was the completion of a statement of complaint form in respect of individual complainants. It was also the general position that the statement of complaint form would be completed in consultation with a contact person. Although the minutes of the PSRG do note that complaints taken by other persons may be processed, the material provided to the PSRG in any individual case didn't itself draw a distinction as to whether the statement of complaint form had been completed by a contact person or by a third party.

From an early stage, it was identified within the PSRG that the use of church personnel within each state as contact persons was important, and it appears that the preference was for contact persons to be church personnel from within the particular diocese to enable prompt and authoritative response to complaints. It was thus likely that in many cases the contact person could not be described as being independent of the church within which the incident complained of occurred. Those contact persons were to be trained under the guidance of the New South Wales PSRG.

I will in due course tender a number of job descriptions of a contact person, as this document developed over time. The initial document dated 1 December 1998 contains no reference to the contact person advising or encouraging the complainant to report to the police, although "any further action that may be required by law" was to be explained to the complainant.

Further versions dated between 2000 and December 2003 contain nothing about reporting to the police. These documents appear to have been documents that were considered and tacitly approved by the PSRG during the .13/10/2014 (1) 11

period when Cullen was a member.

There was, however, also consideration by the PSRG in June 2001 of a paper about contact persons which identified that one of the required skills of a contact person was knowledge of matters which could be taken to state authorities and how to assist a person who chose to take matters to state authorities.

Annual training of contact persons took place, but it is not clear what that entailed.

The statement of complaint form was developed in consultation with the PSRG. Thus, at a PSRG meeting on 23 July 1999, after Cullen became a member, "the latest revision of the Statement of Complaint form was discussed." That version of the statement of complaint form contains text relating to the choice of a complainant, who may or may not be the victim of the alleged offence, to go to the police, and the following text appears:

I have been advised that if my complaint includes criminal behaviour, it is appropriate for me to notify the police.

Q. Have you notified the police?

And there was a yes/no, option:

Q. Do you intend to notify the police?

And there was again a yes/no option. As is clear, that doesn't manifest a positive decision that the matter should not be the subject of police investigation or any clear request or requirement that the details of the complaint or the complainant be kept confidential.

Whilst in 2000, text was added indicating that the complainant had been advised that if the complaint involved criminal behaviour, "I retain the right to make a complaint to the police at any time", that doesn't alter the fact that the form does not itself suggest any refusal of police investigation.

The discussion of that form at the PSRG meeting on 23 July 1999, attended by Cullen, recorded amendments in relation to qualification and details of translators, but no further amendments are recorded as having been discussed .13/10/2014 (1) 12

or suggested.

The form was again discussed at the meeting on 27 August 1999, which Cullen again attended, and again on 24 September 1999 and again on 22 October 1999. This discussion at the PSRG does not appear to have led to any revision in relation to the text on the form.

A later version of the form dated late 2003 has a different form of words, stating that:

The Catholic Church has strongly urged me to take my complaint to the police or other civil authority. It has been carefully explained to me that any process the Church establishes cannot compel witnesses, subpoena documents or insist on a cross-examination of witnesses. It cannot impose the same penalties as a criminal court. Aware of these limitations, I still state that I do not wish to take my complaint to the police or other civil authority at this time and I ask that a Church process be established.

There is also material indicating that if a particular complainant was equivocal about whether to take the complaint to the police, that would not automatically lead to any change in the church processes. By way of example, there is a document before the PSRG in relation to a case 213 which indicates that:

The question of police notification was discussed. It was noted that the Complainant had not notified the Police, and it was undecided as to whether she should. JD -

which I presume to be a reference to Mr Davoren -

advised that considering the nature of the alleged incident, and the fact that the time was 1978, the Police were not likely to be interested.

This would appear to fall well short of a positive choice on the part of the complainant not to report the matter to .13/10/2014 (1) 13

 the police. There is no recorded discussion of reporting requirements from the Catholic Church at that meeting.

In other cases, there are suggestions that complainants might, on the statement of complaint form, have expressed only a provisional intention not to report the matter to police or may, indeed, have expressed an intention to report the matter to the police, or have left that entry blank, and it doesn't appear to be the case that such entries automatically precluded the matter being considered through the Towards Healing process rather than a referral to the police.

At the PSRG meeting on 9 January 1997, it appears from the minutes that consideration was given to the appointment of contact persons to act within the Towards Healing process. The recommendation recorded in the minutes was that two persons should be nominated within each diocese and that members of the PSRG be themselves considered the contact persons for their diocese. A contact person should have some therapeutic experience and that a mixture of laypersons, priests and religious persons was recommended. However, the appointment was to be a matter for the bishops to make in light of the deliberations of the committee.

It necessarily followed from this recommendation that a proportion of contact persons would be persons who themselves had a role within the church and were from the diocese which was the focus of the complaint. It may be thought that such persons might possibly be perceived to have a vested interest in seeing complaints resolved within the church rather than through police involvement.

The extent to which NSW Police Force officers could place reliance upon choices apparently manifested in the statement of complaint forms or as set out in the blind reporting forms, when they did not routinely themselves see the statement of complaint forms, and appear to have had no involvement in the process of their completion, and when those choices were made with no involvement of an independent third party, will be a matter for the Commission to consider in the course of these hearings.

Some of the documents that formed the blind reports made by the Catholic Church and the NSW Police Force will be tendered during the course of this hearing. There was in those forms during the relevant period a pro forma entry .13/10/2014 (1) 14

in typed text which read:

Is the informant willing to speak to the police if necessary?
No ...

Although there was space following the typed "no" for further text to be handwritten or otherwise added.

Whilst these forms included space for victim details, these were generally not provided in these blind report forms. However, details of the suspect were generally included.

The notifying person was also specified, and in pro forma reports during the earlier period, that is given as Mr Davoren of the PSO and later Mr Salmon. It was thus clear to the NSW Police Force, on receipt of these forms, that there was an identified individual from whom further information could, if appropriate, have been sought.

One example of such a blind report arose in relation to a Father Denis McAlinden. The blind report form contained a statement that the victims had accused Father McAlinden of sexual assault of children and that they believed there might be other victims apart from the identified victims. They have not indicated at this stage any wish to take the matter to police. It is not clear whether or not this was a case which was brought to Cullen's attention at the time through her involvement with the PSRG, but one matter for the Commission to consider is whether or not such a statement could properly form the basis for a proper failure by police to seek further information from Mr Davoren of the PSO who was identified in the blind report form as the notifying person, and whether any steps further to investigate this report were in fact taken.

There is also an example in the material that will be tendered of a complainant who, despite having originally indicated an unwillingness herself to report to police, indicated that she would consider providing a statement if aware that there were other complaints about the same individual. There is no evidence of anyone from the PSRG having spoken to this individual to tell her about other complaints against the same offender, nor any evidence of steps taken by Cullen within the PSRG to seek to ensure .13/10/2014 (1)

 that this happened or to herself speak to the complainant in that case. This example shows potential vulnerabilities of the system which may well have been apparent to the NSW Police officers.

The Commission will also be asked to consider whether or not the risk of inaccuracy was a further reason for information held by the church in relation to complaints of sexual abuse to be fully investigated by the NSW Police Force. In relation to one matter that the Commission will be asked to consider, a blind report form was submitted indicating that the complainant in relation to forced intercourse with an 11-year-old girl was not prepared to talk to police but, in fact, in that case, the complainant, in the statement of complaint form in 1999, clearly indicated her intention to notify the police and appears also to have made a complaint directly to the NSW Police Force.

Similarly illustrating the risk of inaccuracy, on that same form information from the complainant indicated that she would like her experience to be used in corroboration, but that was not included in the blind report form provided to the NSW Police Force.

The document for the pro forma blind report form was altered in 2013 and in the 2013 blind report form, the text against the question "Is the informant willing to speak to the police" has been altered and is filled in on a pro forma basis in typed text as follows:

No, at this stage, the informant has chosen to go through the Catholic Church's Towards Healing process. The informant is aware of his right to speak to the police.

It is not clear precisely at what date that additional text was added, although it was clearly included in the 2013 form that will be tendered.

It must have been apparent to the PSRG members, including Cullen, that a variety of different forms of documentation and information was held by the Catholic Church and, more particularly, by the PSO, by reason of the Towards Healing process. This included tapes of assessment interviews, interviews with relevant witnesses and examination of records in relation to the .13/10/2014 (1)

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offenders, daily records of a particular case recording telephone interactions with the complainant or victim, interviews with potential witnesses, assessment reports which were on occasion before the PSRG in full, and an example report, which was before the PSRG, expressly indicates, by way of example, that the accused was interviewed and, in part, sets out his account of having kissed the victim, which was the very matter about which the victim had complained. It includes the text that he was quite willing to agree that he might have hugged. He said that he kissed her on the lips and "She pushed me away and ran off."

allegations of sexual abuse, medical evidence relating to

the victims and on occasion also in relation to the alleged

A reasonable presumption from someone considering these reports would have been that other assessment reports would also have included similar relevant details, including admissions by the person accused of the conduct.

On occasion, identifying information was also included in material before the PSRG, although that seems to have been the exception rather than the rule.

One issue is whether or not this information was passed to the NSW Police Force and whether Cullen or other police officers, whose conduct will be considered in the course of this hearing, took any steps to ensure that it was passed to the police or, indeed, whether they should have done so. It is clear that cases of criminal behaviour were discussed at the PSRG. It is difficult from the PSRG minutes to discern the nature or content of the discussion or, in many cases, whether or not the police had or were investigating the matter or had had information provided to them by the Catholic Church other than through the PSRG.

By way of example, on 23 July 1999, there was discussion of a 40-year former priest accused of sexual abuse against a female but who was not in the area at the time of the alleged offence. On 27 August 1999 there is discussion of "the case of the matter, recently in the press, of the unresolved complaint by a very vulnerable woman against a serious and probably serial clerical perpetrator" in which a compensation payment was being negotiated.

 Case number 29 of a complaint by a man against his brother, who was a priest, that he abused the complainant's daughter when she was 11 years old.

Whilst Cullen was not at that particular meeting, she would have received the agenda papers including those details. There is no record of any suggestion by her that the matter should be referred directly by the PSO or the PSRG to the police, or that she should herself conduct further investigation.

There is also case number 338 of a choir master who had been restored to duty "and cannot now be stood down again", in which the view of the PSRG is recorded as being that "there were insufficient grounds for concluding that the accused is an acceptable risk to children", but it is not recorded that any referral was made directly by the PSO to the police or any child protection body.

At the next meeting it was recorded that the church authority in the matter was "convinced that the person had been appropriately returned to duty" and that Mr Davoren "noted that there was little to be gained by the Resource Group pursuing the matter at this stage", and that "committal proceedings would be commencing early in the new year and that when this happens the accused had agreed to step down from his position".

On some limited occasions the PSRG minutes record the PSRG recommending that a particular complainant be advised to complain to the police, and there is an example on 24 September 1999 where the complaint was of rape by a priest in the 1980s. However, the reason for this recommendation in that case was that the church wasn't in a position to investigate the matter since the accused priest was no longer in the jurisdiction.

It is not clear why the church didn't themselves report that matter to the police as opposed to advising the complainant to do so, given that it would seem unlikely that the complainant had herself indicated an unwillingness to involve the police.

A further issue for consideration during this hearing is the extent to which appropriate records were made in relation to information which came to Cullen's attention by reason of her role in the PSRG. In particular, whether or .13/10/2014 (1) 18

 not such information was or should have been recorded in her police notebook, which records information relating to alleged criminal activity, and in COPS, as an event report, and the Commission will be asked to consider various NSW Police policy documents relating to the reporting requirements.

Further, it appears that Cullen didn't retain the documentation which she was provided through her role on the PSRG and was of the belief that this would be retained by the PSO. The appropriateness of this, in the circumstances, will be an issue for this hearing, bearing in mind the potential for such material to assist in further investigation or prosecution of potential offenders.

If I could turn now to consider agreements or understandings between the NSW Police Force and the Catholic Church and, in particular, the issue of whether or not a memorandum of understanding was entered into formally or informally or whether there was some agreement or arrangement to that effect.

The earliest draft MOU between the NSW Police Force and the Catholic Church appears to be that attached to a memorandum dated 12 June 1997. This is described as having been submitted to the Catholic Church by the Child Protection Enforcement Agency. It identifies as an objective the exchange of both information and intelligence between the two organisations. It identifies that the church would seek advice and referral to appropriate police services through the CPEA and that the church would provide information to the police where the police conducts an investigation of church personnel.

The proposal in relation to intelligence reporting identified the strategy as being that where a person may be suspected of committing an offence against a child but no complaint has been made, the church will report the matter to the CPEA. The proposal in relation to reports of historical abuse was that where the reporting person wanted the matter to be kept confidential, victim and offender details would be reported to the police through the normal channels and that the "Police Service will reserve the right to interview the victim for the purpose of obtaining further intelligence to ensure that the offender is still not a risk to other children and accurately to record the .13/10/2014 (1)

information" but that "the Police Service will not institute proceedings against an alleged offender where the victim does not want this to occur."

It was set out that "the New South Wales Police Service respects the rights of the victim, but also has a duty of care to investigate a crime and to take all steps to ensure the alleged offender is no longer in a position to offend."

A critical feature of this particular proposed MOU, which appears to have come from the police and been submitted to the church, was that the details of both the victim and the offender would be included in the report and that the Police Service expressly reserved their right to interview the victim.

A further unsigned MOU is dated 15 May 2000. This involved a significant shift from the earlier draft as regards the reporting of matters where a victim did not want to report the matter himself or herself. This provides, in clause 6, that, "Where a criminal offence is alleged, and the complainant does not wish to make a report to the police, the Convenor of the New South Wales Professional Standards Resource Group will report the name of the alleged offender to the police, but not the name of the complainant, and will provide such information concerning the alleged offence as is possible without disclosing the identity of the complainant."

Further, it provided in clause 14 that where a complainant makes a report to the police subsequent to a church investigation, such information would be provided to the police concerning the process and outcomes of a church investigation as was possible without breaching an obligation of confidentiality to any person. In clause 19 it provided that "Church authorities shall make available the report of an assessment and any other matter relevant to the accused's account of events only if required to do so by court order."

Questions may arise as to the consistency of those provisions with section 316 and the propriety of the NSW Police ever agreeing to such provisions, although I add, whether or not they were agreed to or reflected a practice in fact put in place is a question for this hearing.

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On 11 December 2001 advice on the issue of a proposed protocol and memorandum of understanding with the Catholic Church was prepared by an Officer Treadwell, legal officer within the NSW Police Force. This concluded that clause 6 of the MOU, that I have just read, may be incongruent with section 316, commenting that there would prima facie be a conflict between the requirements of the MOU and the law in circumstances where a serious indictable offence is reported to Catholic Church personnel but there is a desire expressed by the complainant to remain anonymous.

Officer Treadwell advised that it would be nonsensical and undesirable for the NSW Police Force to enter into private agreements inconsistent with public law. It was also advised that a desire to maintain confidence would be unlikely to outweigh the need for disclosure where a serious indictable offence had been committed.

A further draft MOU was prepared in March 2002, which is after this advice, and this included clauses 6, 14 and 19 in identical terms.

On 18 June 2003, Mr McDonald, the executive director of the Catholic Commission for Employment Relations wrote to Kim McKay, commander of the Child Protection Squad at the NSW Police Force, seeking confirmation that "The unsigned Memorandum of Understanding with the police remains in place and that our contact point with the police is the Executive Officer of the Professional Standards Office, at this time, Mr Michael Salmon." Mr McDonald attached a draft MOU for information which contained clauses 6, 14 and 19, as already set out.

On 1 July 2003, Commander McKay sought legal advice on the letter and attached the draft MOU. Advice provided to Commander McKay by Angela Friedrich, a solicitor in the common law section, on 8 August 2003, was to the effect that no MOU had been approved by the NSW Police, the MOU should not currently direct the working relationship between the church and police, as had been suggested by Mr McDonald, and the arrangements proposed by the draft MOU were inappropriate insofar as they were inconsistent with the law and would be void on the basis of public policy.

Ms Friedrich attached a draft letter for .13/10/2014 (1) 21

 Commander McKay to send to Mr McDonald. This set out that the draft unsigned MOU had not been approved by the NSW Police Force, the arrangements proposed by the MOU were not currently in place, and "The arrangements proposed by the draft MOU appear to be in direct conflict with the explicit legislative requirements of s 316 of the Crimes Act 1900." This letter was sent by Commander McKay to Mr McDonald on 20 August 2003 and was tabled before the PSRG.

Notwithstanding this advice, it is not clear that the practices of the PSRG or the PSO altered. Further, it appears that additional steps towards an MOU were in fact taken - for example, in a further draft dated 21 August 2004 and by way of discussions at meetings in 2005. Issues may arise as to whether or not the procedures set out in the draft MOU in 2000, which were the subject of those two legal advices, were in fact informally adopted in any event, and whether, in the light of the advice on the MOU, adequate steps were taken to ensure that the potential problems identified in that legal advice did not also taint the informal procedures already in place.

According to the statutory declaration of Mr Salmon provided for the Cunneen inquiry, the current practice of the PSO is that all allegations of sexual abuse of children made through the Towards Healing protocol which have not already been reported to the NSW Police Force should be reported to the NSW Police Force, and that all admissions disclosed by accused persons should also be reported to the NSW Police Force, although he said it "has never been the practice of the PSO when reporting information to the Police to provide information which would identify the victim unless such information has been formally requested by the Police." The justification for this, and the NSW Police Force officers' knowledge of this, will be investigated during this hearing.

The most recent suggested protocol for providing information to the NSW Police Force issued by the Sex Crimes Squad appears in cases where there is not a current child victim to maintain a system of differentiation between reports which will be investigated, in which case an investigation will be commenced, and those which will not, in which case, the COPS report will be merely disseminated for information to the Sex Crimes Squad.

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However, it does require that prior to that categorisation being undertaken, there should be consideration of whether the victim wishes the police to investigate, whether the person of interest is living and whether there are children or other persons at risk. The current system may provide some valuable points of comparison, but it is nonetheless appropriate, in the course of this hearing, to scrutinise this current system to ensure that it facilitates appropriate reporting and investigation of all relevant information held by the Catholic Church which relates to or might relate to serious criminal conduct.

Thank you, Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you, Ms Stern. I repeat that the Commission will take a short adjournment and when the Commission returns, I will hear applications by legal practitioners for authority to appear for persons at the hearing. The Commission will now take a short adjournment.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT

THE COMMISSIONER: I will hear applications by legal representatives who wish to seek authorisation to represent someone. I think it is convenient, first of all, to take legal representatives who wish to seek authorisation to appear for someone who has been summoned to give evidence. Under the Commission's Act, a person who has been summoned to give evidence is generally to be granted legal representation. Are there applications by such?

MR K MADDEN: Commissioner, Madden, Solicitor. I seek your authority to appear for Inspector Cullen.

THE COMMISSIONER: Pursuant to section 35 of the Act, I authorise Elizabeth Cullen to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of Mr Madden for Ms Cullen.

MR E OATES: If the Commission please, my name is Oates. I seek authorisation to appear for Mr John Heslop.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Pursuant to section 35, I authorise John Heslop to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of .13/10/2014 (1) 23

1 2 Mr Oates for Mr Heslop. 3 MS L HUGHES: Commissioner, my name is Hughes and I seek 4 5 authorisation on appear to behalf of Mrs Kim McGee. 6 7 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Pursuant to section 35. 8 I authorise Kim McGee to be represented by a legal 9 practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of 10 Ms Hughes for Ms McGee. Are there other applications to represent persons who have been summoned to give evidence? 11 12 13 MR D STANTON: Yes, Commissioner. Stanton is my name. I seek authorisation to appear for Michael Salmon. Also, 14 15 Commissioner, I am instructed by Eamonn O'Neill. 16 17 THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Pursuant to section 35 of 18 the Act, I authorise Michael Salmon to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the 19 20 appearance of Mr Stanton, instructed Eamonn O'Neill, for 21 Mr Stanton. 22 23 MS K HARRISON: Commissioner, my name is Kate Harrison. 24 I am seeking leave to represent Michael McDonald in the 25 hearing. 26 THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Pursuant to section 35 of 27 the Act. I authorise Michael McDonald to be represented by 28 29 a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the 30 appearance of Ms Harrison for Mr Michael McDonald. 31 Thank you. 32 33 MR D CARROLL: Commissioner, may it please, my name is 34 Carroll. I seek authorisation to appear for John Davoren. 35 THE COMMISSIONER: Pursuant to section 35 of the Act, 36 37 I authorise John Davoren to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of 38 39 Mr Carroll for Mr Davoren. 40 MR G LEWIS: Commissioner, Lewis is my name. I seek your 41 authorisation to represent Inspector Armstrong. 42 43 THE COMMISSIONER: Pursuant to section 35 of the Act, 44 45 I authorise Wayne Armstrong to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of 46 Mr Lewis for Mr Armstrong. Are there any more applications 47 in the category that we have been dealing with? 48 49 .13/10/2014 (1) 24 Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation 50

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indicate that Linda Howlett has been in touch indicating that she is seeking to arrange representation but has not yet been able to do so, so there may be a further

yet been able to do so, so there may be a further application in due course that we have been tentatively notified of in relation to Linda Howlett.

MS STERN: Commissioner, I wonder if I might just rise to

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Just allow me a moment. Are there other applications for authority to represent someone?

MR P SAIDI: Yes, Commissioner, Patrick Saidi. I seek authorisation to appear on behalf of the Commissioner of Police. I am instructed by Michael Sullivan from Henry Davis York.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. I will grant that application. Pursuant to section 35 of the Act, I authorise the Commissioner of Police to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of Mr Saidi for the Commissioner of Police.

 MR SAIDI: Commissioner, could I just indicate this for your benefit. As Ms Stern indicated, Linda Howlett is presently seeking representation. Up until very shortly, that is, last Friday, I intended to appear on her behalf. It may be - I only foreshadow this - if anything were to go wrong in relation to that, I may make an application later, during the course of the hearing, in relation to her.

THE COMMISSIONER: Was it indicated to you that the Commission might take an unfavourable attitude?

MR SAIDI: It was indicated. As a matter of abundant caution we have taken this course of action, but I just indicate that if anything were to go wrong, there may be a course of action that is taken on her behalf.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Thank you for keeping me informed. Are there other applications?

MR SAIDI: Could I just make one thing clear as well, Commissioner? The unfavourable attitude, so it is not misinterpreted by those in court --

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I should say something by way of .13/10/2014 (1) 25

2 clarification. The Commission would generally oppose the 3 4 5 6 7

same legal representative acting for different persons, and in particular the same legal representative acting for the Commissioner of Police and for an individual police officer. That does not cast any reflection at all on either the Commissioner of Police or the individual police

officer.

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MR SAIDI: Thank you for that indication, Commissioner.

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THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

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DR A MORRISON SC: Commissioner, my name is Morrison SC. I seek a limited right of appearance on behalf of the Australian Lawyers Alliance, many of whose members act for victims and many of whom went through the Towards Healing process at the appropriate time. I seek only the opportunity to make submissions either in writing or perhaps orally at the end. I don't seek any involvement in the fact-finding exercise prior to that stage.

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THE COMMISSIONER: If I grant authorisation, would you be attending the hearings of the Commission?

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28 29 DR MORRISON: I would propose to attend some of the hearings, depending upon who is giving evidence and what stage has been reached. I would not be proposing to take any active part until the fact-finding exercise is complete.

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THE COMMISSIONER: I have to say that I have some doubts whether the group you seek to represent is substantially and directly interested, which is what the provision of the Act requires.

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DR MORRISON: It might assist if I indicate that, for example - and just by way of example - Mr John Ellis, whom I represented in court, was one of those who went through the Towards Healing process at the relevant time. Now, I don't propose or don't anticipate any evidence directly relating to that matter, but I simply indicate that by way of illustrating the sort of victims whom our members have represented over the relevant period.

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THE COMMISSIONER: All right. I am prepared to authorise representation. I note that the application is for limited representation. I will be vigilant to ensure that it is .13/10/2014 (1) 26

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only limited representation. I authorise the Australian Lawyers Alliance to be represented by a legal practitioner at the hearing and I note the appearance of Dr Morrison SC for the Alliance. Is there anybody else?

Ms Stern, I think we have reached the stage where I will ask you to call your first witness.

MR CHAN: I am seeking leave to appear as a witness to give evidence. Do I do that now or do I do that later?

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you familiar with this gentleman?

MR CHAN: I am seeking leave to appear as a witness to give evidence.

MS STERN: Commissioner, I wonder if I could propose this course. I am not familiar with this gentleman but I was proposing to deal with a matter of a non-publication direction and preliminary tender and then to suggest that we could take a morning tea adjournment. I wonder whether I could invite Mr Broyd to have a word with this gentleman at that point in time and if necessary we can deal with that in court later.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am under the impression that he has not been summoned to give evidence.

MR CHAN: Your Honour, I am not summoned. I am responding to the advertisements asking people who wished to give evidence or any relevant information to the Commission to appear at 10am this morning. I am responding to that advertisement. Before I came to this hearing I asked the Commission who I should speak to beforehand and do I need to speak to anybody beforehand and nobody could answer my question. So I have contacted the Commission before but nobody has answered my question.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will be taking a short adjournment very soon and during the short adjournment you will have the opportunity to speak to one of the Commission's investigators or staff.

MR CHAN: Can I have the name of the person, please, because nobody speak to me.

THE COMMISSIONER: It will probably be either or both of .13/10/2014 (1) 27

the two gentlemen who are sitting at the same table as counsel assisting.

MR CHAN: I'm sorry, I didn't catch that. Would you please not interrupt me? I am listening.

THE COMMISSIONER: You will have the opportunity in a short time - there will be a short adjournment and somebody from the Commission will speak to you.

MR CHAN: Okay. So should I wait here?

(The gentleman left the hearing room)

THE COMMISSIONER: I was about to ask you to call your first witness but is it appropriate to take a break now and the gentleman can be spoken to?

MS STERN: Thank you, Commissioner.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have seen the public notices and the public notices do invite people with information to come forward. Obviously, it has to go through members of the staff of the Commission and at this stage I'm not even sure if the gentleman has legal representation. It seems unlikely. Is there anything before we take an adjournment?

 I anticipate taking an adjournment of about the usual length of morning tea adjournment in court and Commission hearings - that is, for about 20 minutes. After that, the Commission will sit again. The Commission will now adjourn.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT

MS STERN: Commissioner, before I call the first witness, I do ask that the Commission make a non-publication direction under section 52 of the Act, and if I could indicate that the terms that I would seek is a direction that there be no publication of any evidence given before this hearing or the contents of any document or other thing tendered or referred to during the hearing which is reasonably likely to identify any person who it is or has been alleged was a victim of abuse, or any person who it is or has been alleged committed abuse against another person.

And without limiting that, we would ask the direction .13/10/2014 (1) 28

include that there be no publication of any name of such persons, and there is to be no publication of any location where it is alleged that such abuse occurred, and, further, that there be no publication of the personal contact details of any individual referred to in evidence or in any document or other thing tendered during the hearing, including personal telephone numbers, residential addresses and/or personal email addresses.

 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I am satisfied that the direction sought is necessary or desirable in the public interest. As far as alleged victims are concerned, or alleged offenders are concerned, my understanding is that none of them will give evidence in these proceedings; none of them have been given notice of these proceedings; none of them, of course, will be legally represented at these proceedings. In those circumstances, I consider that a direction of the kind sought by counsel assisting is an appropriate direction to make. I will set out the terms of the direction and I understand that members of the media will be able to obtain a copy of the directions.

MS STERN: Commissioner, that is right. We have had a copy of the direction in the terms that I sought printed out to be available, although it should be noted that the terms are important because it doesn't just prohibit publication of name, but anything which may identify individuals within the two categories, which may be a range of information covering a gamut of matters, such as position or description or circumstances. Those matters would conceivably be within the terms of the direction if they were reasonably capable of leading to the identification of the individuals.

 THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I will set out the terms of the direction. As I have said, copies of the direction can be obtained from one of the Commission's officers.

The terms of the direction are: being satisfied as required by section 52(2) of the Act that it is desirable in the public interest to do so, I direct that there is to be no publication of any evidence given before this hearing or the contents of any document or other thing tendered or referred to during the hearing which is reasonably likely to identify any person who it is or has been alleged was a victim of abuse, or any person who it is or has been alleged committed abuse against another person. Without .13/10/2014 (1)

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 limiting the above, there is to be no publication of any name of such persons and there is to be no publication of any location where it is alleged that such abuse occurred.

I further direct that there is to be no publication of the personal contact details of any individual referred to in evidence or in any document or other thing tendered during the hearing, including: personal telephone numbers, residential addresses and/or personal email addresses. I make that non-publication order.

MS STERN: Commissioner, having asked for that non-publication order, could I ask that there be an exception to it in relation to Father McAlinden, whose name was referred to in my opening statement, on the basis that the matters that are covered by the evidence that it is proposed to tender or to go to are already in the public domain.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I will make that exception to the general direction.

MS STERN: Commissioner, if I could now turn to the tender of some material which has been circulated to all the proposed witnesses in advance of today's hearing. Could I hand up a barcode reference 8106847, which is described as a Tender Bundle Index of Material, Commissioner, could I ask that this index of material be marked for identification?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. Just allow me a moment. I might explain that the purpose of this procedure is to prevent a lot of time being taken up at this public hearing by my individually admitting a very large number of documents. A list of documents described as "Tender Bundle Index of Material" will be MFI1. The documents referred to in MFI1 will be admitted as exhibits. They will have the exhibit numbers in the left-hand column of MFI1, they will have the descriptions in the middle column of MFI1 and they will have the Commission barcode references in the right-hand column of MFI1.

MFI #1 LIST OF DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED AS "TENDER BUNDLE INDEX OF MATERIAL"

THE COMMISSIONER: I think the documents can be classified as correspondence and other documents relating to the .13/10/2014 (1) 30

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appointment of a New South Wales police officer to the Professional Standards Resource Group: correspondence and other documents relating to a proposed memorandum of understanding; versions of a memorandum of understanding; Towards Healing protocols; blind reporting pro formas; Professional Standards Resource Group documents of various sorts, including material relating to the taking of complaints and contact persons, statement of complaint forms, brochures produced by the PSO, other documents, minutes of the Professional Standards Resource Group from 1996 right up to May 2005, material from agenda papers of the PSRG; and NSW Police Force policy documents of various kinds. Stated very broadly, they are the classes of documents. We have MFI1 and we have exhibits 1 to 309 as set out in MFI1, having the exhibit numbers, the exhibit descriptions and the barcode references set out in MFI1.

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MS STERN: Commissioner, in relation to exhibits 61 through to 309, we would ask that these be tendered as confidential exhibits, but for ease of reference, if they could keep the same number but with a C in front of them. The justifications for the confidentiality order that is sought fall into two categories. The first is in relation to the minutes and agendas relating to the Professional Standards Resource Group meetings. Their confidential tender is sought on the basis that notwithstanding the non-publication order, there does remain some risk of identification of victims or those who were accused or asserted to have perpetrated various conduct and that out of an abundance of caution at this stage, it is sought to tender these on the basis that they are confidential exhibits, with access allowed to all those who have been granted leave to appear.

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In relation to the NSW Police Force policy documents, which are exhibits 292 to 309, I understand from Mr Saidi that it may be that some of these are not publicly available and that there are good reasons for them not being publicly available. He is going to come back to me during the course of the week in relation to which documents are publicly available or which documents are sought to be confidential, and in those circumstances, we would seek that those documents at exhibit 292 to 309 are also tendered only on a confidential basis at this stage, with access limited to those who have been granted leave to represent and access to the Commission and counsel assisting and those assisting the Commission.

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THE COMMISSIONER: Does anyone wish to say anything in opposition to the application by counsel assisting?

Exhibits 61 to 309 - there are the NSW Police Force documents which are 292 to 309, but I thought you had limited the earlier batch from document 61. Is it the position that you seek the exhibits to be confidential which are numbers 61 to 291 - they are documents of the PSRG - and for different reasons you seek to have made confidential exhibits 292 to 309, but between them that means that all the exhibits from number 61 to number 309 are to be confidential?

MS STERN: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. I will make that direction. Exhibits 61 to 309 are all to be confidential exhibits, so the letter C will appear in the exhibit reference. All those exhibits will retain the same number as they have in document marked for identification 1.

MS STERN: I am grateful, Commissioner.

Commissioner, those are the only preliminary matters I sought to deal with and I now call John Davoren to give evidence.

<JOHN FRANCIS DAVOREN, sworn: (12.05pm)</p>

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr Davoren, before the hearing proceeds any further, there are a number of matters to which I need to direct your attention. I want you to understand that you must answer all questions that are asked of you unless I tell you that you do not have to answer. You should understand that you are entitled to object to answering a question. Is a declaration sought?

MR CARROLL: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. If you object, you must, nevertheless, still answer the question, but any answer you give will not be admissible in evidence against you in any civil or criminal proceedings except: a prosecution for giving false or misleading evidence at a hearing of the Commission that you knew to be false or misleading in a material particular; or a prosecution for an offence which .13/10/2014 (1) 32 JF DAVOREN

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Q. And in that role, is it right that you supervised the process that was set up by the Catholic Church under the Towards Healing protocol? A. Yes.

you may have committed or you may commit under the

contempt of the Commission under that legislation.

the need for you to object to answering individual

you give will be regarded as having been given on

on objection by you.

A. Yes.

A. I do.

A. I was.

A. 1997.

A. No. in 1982.

as a social worker?

<EXAMINATION BY MS STERN:

Commission your full name?

A. John Francis Davoren.

legislation governing the Commission; or proceedings for

As I understand has been explained to you, to avoid

questions. I can make a declaration that all the answers

objection. I am informed by your legal representative that

you ask me to make such a declaration and I will make it.

I make a declaration pursuant to section 41 that all answers given by you will be regarded as having been given

MS STERN: Q. Mr Davoren, could you please give the

Q. It is correct that you were a priest for 22 years?

Q. And in around 1965 you left the priesthood?

Q. And you also, as I understand it, have qualifications

Q. You were the initial director of the Professional

Q. And you were appointed to that role in 1996?

Standards Office of the Catholic Church?

Q. And you were instrumental in setting up the Professional Standards Resource Group? A. I appointed them, yes.

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1 2	Q. And you set that up or you appointed those individuals
3 4	to act as an advisory body to you as the director of the Professional Standards Office?
5 6	A. Yes.
7	Q. I wonder if I could put a document to you. It is at
8 9	tab 266 of the Commission's hearing brief, but not the tender bundle, but barcoded 7997559. Mr Davoren, I hope
10	that then appears for you on a screen in front of you.
11 12	Does a document now appear on that screen? A. It has just appeared, yes.
13	A. It has just appeared, yes.
14	Q. Is that described as "Liaison Committee (Professional
15 16	Standards)"? A. The liaison committee, yes.
17	A. The halson committee, yes.
18	Q. Do you see there a job description for the director of
19 20	professional standards? A. Yes.
21	A. 165.
22	Q. If I ask you to look through that document, do you see
23 24	paragraph 3.2, towards the bottom of the first page, which identifies that the director shall "manage the process in
2 4 25	relation to specific complaints". Do you see that?
26	A. Yes.
27	O Mee that what you understood to be next of your vale
28 29	Q. Was that what you understood to be part of your role throughout your role as director of the Professional
30	Standards Office?
31	A. It was, yes.
32 33	Q. And, secondly, to "appoint assessors, facilitators and
34	reviewers when required"
35	A. Yes.
36 37	Q. And it is right, isn't it, that assessors were
38	appointed to assess particular complaints that were being
39	dealt with through the Towards Healing protocol?
40	A. Yes.
41 42	Q. And facilitators were appointed to facilitate an
43	outcome either by way of compensation payment or provision
44	of counselling or some other form of agreement between
45 46	a complainant and the Catholic Church? A. I'm sorry, I don't get that last question.
46 47	A. Thi sorry, I don't get that last question.
48	Q. Do you see under paragraph 3.2.1.2 it is set out that
49	.13/10/2014 (1) 34 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
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- part of your role is to appoint facilitators? A. And reviewers, yes. Q. And it is right that facilitators were people who were appointed to, after the assessment process was completed, seek to reach a negotiated outcome with an individual complainant? A. That was one of their objectives, yes. Q. And one possible outcome might have been a compensation payment from the Catholic Church to the individual complainant? A. At a certain stage in process when the case - the matter had been found to be substantiated, yes, not prior to that. Q. And that would be something that could be negotiated and arranged through a facilitator? A. Yes, under instructions. The person who made that decision was the head of the church agency concerned - the
 - Q. And another option through the facilitation process might have involved the provision or payment for counselling or other treatment for an individual

A. Yes.

complainant?

Q. But if one sees in a description that a particular complaint or case was in the facilitation stage, it's right, isn't it, that that meant that the complaint had been found substantiated?

A. No, not necessarily.

- Q. So some complaints were facilitated even if they were not found to be substantiated?
- A. Yes, as a support for the complainant.
 - Q. But is it right that in the majority of complaints that were taken through to facilitation, that was on the basis that the complaint had been substantiated?

 A. Yes.
 - Q. And then, this paragraph also identifies part of your role as appointing reviewers, and it is right, is it not, that that is a reference to persons appointed to review the way in which the Towards Healing protocol had been .13/10/2014 (1) 35 JF DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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2	implemented if a request for review or a further complaint
3	was provided?
4	A. Yes.
5	,
6	Q. The assessors, as I understand it, on occasion were
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7	persons who had professional qualifications?
8	A. Yes.
9	
10	 Q. And were they necessarily persons within the
11	Catholic Church?
12	A. No. We liked to have a broader base.
13	
14	Q. So some assessors were from within the church and some
15	were appointed from outside of the church?
16	A. Yes.
	A. 165.
17	
18	Q. But as regards facilitators, is it not right that the
19	facilitators were generally from within the Catholic
20	Church?
21	 A. Not as a matter of procedure. Whether that happened
22	or not I don't know. We normally called on qualified
23	psychologists or people with that sort of background.
24	
25	Q. And then if we look through this paragraph, 3.2, the
26	next heading refers to:
27	Hext fiedding felera to.
28	convene and chair meetings of the
	convene and chair meetings of the
29	Professional Standards Resource Group as
30	required.
31	
32	A. Yes.
33	
34	Q. Now, throughout your role as director of the
35	Professional Standards Office, that was part of your
36	responsibility?
37	A. It was.
38	A. It was.
39	Q. And "as required" was interpreted, as I understand it,
1 0	as a fairly regular timetable of meetings of the
41	Professional Standards Resource Group?
12	A. Yes.
43	
14	 Q. On an approximately monthly basis but with a slightly
1 5	longer break over the Christmas vacation period?
1 6	A. I would have thought it varied a bit, but certainly
1 7	the papers I saw recently indicated they were occurring
1 8	monthly, mmm.
1 9	.13/10/2014 (1) 36 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
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3	Q. And then if you look at paragraph 3.2.1.5, there was
4	identified that part of the responsibility of the director
5	was to:
6	
7	be responsible for the safekeeping of
8	all documentation connected with these
9	procedures.
10	
11	Do you see that?
12	A. Yes.
13	
14	Q. It is correct, is it not, that throughout your role as
15	director of the Professional Standards Office, you were
16	responsible for the safekeeping of all documentation that
17	was collected by the Catholic Church in connection with the
18	Towards Healing procedures?
19	A. Yes.
20	
21	Q. And this document that we see here - which is
22	described, firstly, as a 5 July 2001 document with
23	a strike-through and then 8 November 2002 - you agree that
24	this accurately sets out your job description throughout
25	the period of your involvement as director of the PSO?
26	A. I can only - are you talking about specific
27	responsibilities there, are you?
28	
29	Q. Yes.
30	 I can only see the first two there.
31	
32	THE COMMISSIONER: Q. When you say "the first two", what
33	do you mean by that?
34	
35	MS STERN: Q. Are you referring to paragraph 4.1.1 and
36	4.1.2?
37	A. 4.1 - yes, yes.
38	
39	Q. But if I can ask you specifically about
40	paragraph 4.1.5, do you see that one of your specific
41	responsibilities is identified as to interact with the New
42	South Wales Police Service and, in particular, its
43	specialist body, the Child Protection Enforcement Agency?
44	A. Yes.
45	
46	 Q. And that was one of your specific responsibilities
47	throughout your role as director of the PSO?
48	A. It was.
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Q. This document is part of the agenda documents that were before the Professional Standards Resource Group meeting on 15 November 2002, and if I can ask that the witness be shown the document at tab 264, which is 7997512? A. My screen is blank at the moment.

Q. I hope that doesn't persist for too long. I think that it will be coming up in just a moment.

A. Right. "Professional Standards Resource Group" - yes.

Q. Do you see that? This is the proposed agenda, and it is right, is it not, that when one sees a proposed agenda and then a number of documents with that, that when an agenda was sent out for a PSRG meeting, documents that it was proposed would be considered at the meeting would be sent out with the agenda?

A. I'm relying on my memory, and I can't swear to the accuracy of this, but I wouldn't have thought so. It would just be the agenda went out and the documents were available around the table when people came together.

- Q. Is that your recollection of the actual invariable practice?
- A. Yes.
- Q. But if you look at the second page so 7997513 of this - do you see there is a heading, "11. Change in PSO Staffing Arrangements"? Do you see that? A.
 - ... to increase the office staff the Liaison Committee has agreed to the appointment of a Case Manager. A draft job description is attached for information and discussion.
- Q. But then if you look a little below that, there is a bold type entry which reads "Documents", and there are three documents referred to there. Do you see that? A. Yes.
- Q. And one is the amended role description of director? A. Yes.
- Q. So it may be you don't recall, but this is a November 2002 - the document I just took you to, which was your job description, was a document that was for .13/10/2014 (1) 38 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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2 3 4 5	discussion before the PSRG; do you agree with me? A. Yes, the list of documents there would indicate they went with the meeting - went with the agenda.
6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. So it would be your understanding that the document that I just took you to, which was the job description for the director of professional standards, was a document that was circulated to all members of the group together with the agenda? A. Yes.
13 14 15 16 17	Q. In relation to your position as the convenor of the PSRG, it is right, is it not, that your last meeting as convenor of the PSRG was in March 2003? A. Yes, it would have been. I finished late March/early May 2003.
19 20 21 22	Q. And after that point in time, as I understand it, you had no further role on the PSRG?A. Correct.
23 24 25 26	Q. And did you have no further role in relation to the PSO from that point in time onwards?A. Yes.
27 28 29 30	Q. And you passed that over as regards both of those roles to Mr Michael Salmon?A. I did.
31 32 33 34 35	Q. And in relation to your role as the convenor of the PSRG, you had an active role in dealing with complaints that were put to the Catholic Church through the Towards Healing process? A. Yes.
36 37 38 39	Q. And you in fact received all complaints?A. Yes.
39 40 41 42 43 44 45	Q. And then the first step, as I understand it, was you would pass the complaint to the relevant church authority? A. Yes, the complaint was taken by the contact person, who then sent me a copy. I studied it and then I sent it to the church authority with a covering letter.
46 47 48 49 50	Q. You would then supervise the assessment and facilitation and review process? A. Supervise in the sense that I appointed the assessor .13/10/2014 (1) 39 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

1	
2	or assessors and looked at their report.
3	
4	 Q. But did you not also supervise in the sense that you
5	sought to ensure that all proper procedures were followed
6	by way of the assessment process?
7	A. Yes.
8	
9	Q. And you sought to ensure that the outcome that was
10	recommended was one that you considered to be appropriate?
11	A. Yes.
12	
13	Q. And you took advice in relation to both of those
14	aspects of your role from the PSRG?
15	A. When there were complications I did, not
16	automatically.
17	automatically.
	O Co it would be very rele to econo whether there was
18	Q. So it would be your role to assess whether there was
19	a complication and whether there was any requirement to
20	involve the PSRG?
21	A. Yes.
22	O A 14 BOBO H 44 ' 1 ' 1 '
23	Q. And the PSRG was really there in order to advise you
24	in implementing that role?
25	A. Yes.
26	
27	Q. I wonder if the witness could be shown, please, the
28	document at 7998250, which is tab 152 and is the minutes of
29	a meeting on 15 August 2003.
30	A. 2003 - that's after my time.
31	
32	Q. It is, but I just want to ask you one matter about
33	this, Mr Davoren. 7998250. If we could please scroll
34	through to the second page, which has the barcode 7998251,
35	Mr Davoren, I well appreciate this is after your time by
36	a couple of months, but if you note, there is a heading
37	there, "7. Assessment Reports". There is a comment in
38	relation to a particular assessor's report which had been
39	tabled that it was:
40	
41	of poor quality and there was
42	a deficiency in not following up
43	corroborative evidence that had been
44	identified.
45	
46	Do you see that?
47	A. Sorry, I haven't seen that yet.
48	
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2	Q. It is the fifth paragraph under that general heading
3	of "7. Assessment Reports"; do you see that?
4	A. Right.
5	
6	 Q. Do you see that there is a note in relation to an
7	assessor's report, that there was a deficiency in not
8	following up corroborative evidence that had been
9	identified?
10	A. Yes.
11	
12	 Q. In your time, do you agree with me that part of the
13	assessment process involved the identification of
14	potentially corroborative evidence?
15	A. Yes.
16	
17	 Q. And that it was expected that through the assessment
18	process, corroborative evidence would be followed up?
19	A. Yes.
20	
21	Q. And that that might include interviews with
22	potentially corroborative witnesses?
23	A. Yes.
24	
25	 Q. And consideration of any documentation which could
26	provide corroboration?
27	A. Yes.
28	
29	Q. And it was generally your expectation that that would
30	be something which would be routinely carried out through
31	the assessment process?
32	A. Yes.
33	
34	Q. And that was something that was from time to time,
35	between 1999 and 2003, in your experience, openly discussed
36	at PSRG meetings?
37	A. Probably, yes.
38	O There after the annual of a consequent of the above to
39	Q. Then, after the process of assessment, as I've already
40	indicated, you were involved in recommending what action
41	should be taken, but the final decision as to what action
42	would be taken was a decision which was taken by the
43	relevant church authority?
44 45	A. That's correct.
45 46	And so in your role as director of the DSA you were
46 47	Q. And so in your role as director of the PSO, you were
4 <i>1</i> 48	responsible for the process but not ultimately responsible for the outcome; is that right?
40 49	.13/10/2014 (1) 41 JF DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
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A. Yes.

- Q. And if there was an outcome after the assessment process and facilitation process was complete, that you didn't consider to be appropriate, was there any step available for you to take?
- A. I'm not sure I understand that question.
- Q. Well, if you had recommended a particular outcome but that wasn't what the church authority ultimately decided to do, was there any further involvement of you as director of the PSO in that process?
- A. It depends on the circumstances. If the church authority disagreed with the recommendation, then Towards Healing specified that they needed to state in writing why they had disagreed with that assessment. It's also an issue that I could well have taken to the advisory group. There's also mention of the liaison committee, which of course is not the same as the Professional Standards Resource Group. That is several bishops and several heads of religious orders that I was directly answerable to.

23

- Q. So there were matters that could be done, and, if appropriate, you would seek advice from the PSRG in relation to those matters?
- A. Yes.

Q. If I could just ask you a question about the Towards Healing protocol and ask if the witness could be shown, please, it is at tab 86, barcode reference 8062015. Mr Davoren, is that - and I appreciate you are seeing it a screen, not in hard copy in front of you - a document that you recognise as the Towards Healing protocol --A. Yes.

Q. -- that was effective between December 1996 and December 2000 when a subsequent version was published? A. Yes.

40

42 43 Q. If I could ask that the witness be shown page 8062030. Mr Davoren, this is page 11 of that protocol, but do you see towards the top of that page paragraph 6.2, which identifies:

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At any time prior to or during the assessment, the Contact Person and the assessors may recommend to the Church .13/10/2014 (1) 42 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

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from all offices held in the Church.

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Do you see that? A. Yes.

- Q. It is right, is it not, that the process was that there might be such a recommendation, but it wasn't an automatic matter - namely, if a complaint was received through the Towards Healing process, that did not automatically lead to the accused person being asked to stand aside?
- A. No, it depended on the nature of the issue.

authority that the accused be asked to

stand aside from a particular office or

- Q. And that was a matter that, according to this, appears to be being decided by the assessor and the contact person, but is it right that you, as director of the PSO, were also from time to time involved in that decision?
- A. I would always be involved in that decision. The assessors were simply investigation and the contact person simply took the contact, the complaint. I was the one who would put up a recommendation to the church authority of that kind.
- Q. And so that was part of your responsibility throughout vour role --
- A. It was.
- Q. -- namely, to determine whether someone about whom a complaint had been made should be asked to stand aside either from a particular role or from a general role?
- A. Either to stand aside temporarily while the assessment was being completed or more permanently.
- Q. And in relation to that, it is right that from time to time you would take advice in relation to that decision from the PSRG?
- A. If there were particular complicating factors, ves.
- Q. And what would be the particular complicating factors that would cause you to take a matter to the PSRG rather than making such decision yourself?
- A. The background, whether there had been any other complaints made against the person concerned, the nature of the offence - there are all sorts of side issues that can come in and just muddy the waters - and I would then put it
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- Q. -- you would consult with the NSW Police as to whether or not the individual "complainee" (sic), if I can put it that way, would be stood down?
- A. Oh, no, sorry. Once it was established, I would be recommending that the person be stood down. I didn't require the police's advice on that one.

- Q. But at the outset, when you received a statement of complaint form or a written or telephone complaint and you were aware that the complaint related to conduct which at the time that it was carried out related to a child under the age of 12, at that point, namely, the point when you received the complaint, did you automatically refer that to the Child Protection Enforcement Agency?
- A. I can't recall precisely what I did on all occasions. I certainly did on occasions do that. Of course, it was complicated by the fact that often the reports that we received were 20 and 30 years after the event and the offender, alleged offender, was dead or had already been removed, so it gets very murky.

- Q. Is your answer that there was no automatic practice of referring matters to the police at that early stage, when there was a complaint involving a victim who at the time was a child?
- A. I would have thought that we did refer, yes, but, I mean, I don't have statistical analysis of that. That certainly was my reaction that that's what I would do.

- Q. Were you ever advised by any officer of the NSW Police Force that you ought to immediately refer all complaints which related to children at the time of the conduct alleged to the police?
- A. It's not a question of the advice but when it applied. We received a number of unsubstantiated complaints of that kind. We would investigate them and if we found that there was a substantive case, we would then talk to the complainant. If the complainant had opted not to go to the police, either get their permission to pass the whole thing over or if they didn't want to go to the police, to report the matter but without identifying the particular complainant. Usually, by the time we got to that stage, we had discovered other complainants as well.

 Q. What you have just described to me are steps that were taken at the end of the assessment process, do you agree?
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1 2 A. Yes.

 Q. But if we go back right to the start, so when the complaint, in whatever form, is first received by the Professional Standards Office and by you as director, did you automatically refer all those complaints to the police in order to inform your decision whether the person complained of should be stood down from duties?

A. Certainly if there was a continuing danger to children, yes.

Q. So if there was a situation where it was identified that there was a child currently at risk, then you would ensure that was reported; is that right?

A. Yes, but we didn't get too many of them.

 Q. If you had a complaint which related - say it was 10, 15 years old, but that the complainant had been a child at the time of the complaint, how did you, at that very early stage, form a view as to whether or not there might be other children now currently at risk by reason of that alleged perpetrator remaining with access to children?

A. We would look at the statement of complaint, normally appoint one or two assessors to meet that person and to get the details. We would also inquire from the church authority concerned whether there had been any other complaints made against this particular person. If there was a clear danger, my memory would be that we would report the matter to the police - the Child Protection Enforcement Agency.

Q. And that was if you, as a result of those steps that you have just described, decided that there was a current danger to children --

A. Yes.

Q. -- who might be exposed to this individual?A. Yes.

 Q. And during that process, prior to making that report to the police, how did you know whether or not that particular individual might or might not be subject to a number of other complaints that had been put to the NSW Police Force?

46 A. 47 dis

A. I believe I did have some discussion - I had discussions with the church authority to find out if they had any reports, and I would occasionally talk to
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Child Protection Enforcement Agency as well to see if they
had any more, and we then would pass over what we had.

 Q. So you occasionally would talk to the Child Protection Enforcement Agency, but doesn't it follow from that that when you received an individual complaint, you had no way of knowing whether that individual person might not even have been convicted of offences in the past, unless they were also known to the church authority?

were alsA. Yes

A. Yes, but the church agencies would generally be aware of that, if they had been convicted.

Q. And did any NSW Police Force officer ever tell you that you needed to change your system; that instead you should routinely consult the NSW Police Force at the moment of receiving a complaint to find out whether the person might not also have been the subject of complaints or convictions that were known to the NSW Police Force?

A. I don't remember any such conversation.

Q. Do you think that if you had had such advice you would recall it?

A. I would imagine so, yes.

- Q. So you think it likely that you were never given any such advice?
- A. It is a long time ago. I wouldn't be prepared to make a firm statement on that.

Q. I wonder if I could ask you to turn back to the document that I have had called up before and which may now have disappeared from the screen. It is page 11 of Towards Healing at document number 8062030. If I could ask you now about paragraph 6.3.3. Part of the Towards Healing process, as you understood it, involved an attempt to interview the victim; is that correct?

A. Sorry, what was that again?

Q. Part of the Towards Healing process, as you understood it, involved an attempt to interview the victim of the conduct complained of?

43 A. Yes.

Q. And as you understood it, that happened in most cases?A. Yes.

Q. And so it follows, doesn't it, that the material that .13/10/2014 (1) 47 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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- 2 would be known to you as the director of the PSO would. 3 over time and during the assessment process, include not just the original statement of complaint but also a more 4 5 fulsome account from the victim of what had happened? 6 A. The people taking the complaints generally did a very 7 thorough job and got all that the complainant wanted to say. So we didn't often get significant new information, 8 9 or the assessors didn't, initially, then later on they did. But it wasn't that they had been keeping guiet, it expanded
- 10 over a number of interview sessions, and the victim was 11 asked, "Would you be prepared to have an assessor come and 12 13 talk to you about this?"

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Q. So over the course of the assessment there might be more than one interview of the victim?

A. Yes. 17

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Q. And that, as you have just described, the information available in relation to the matter complained of would increase over the course of those interviews?

22 A. Yes.

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Q. And you held, as I understand it, a written account of all interviews that were conducted?

A. Yes.

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Q. And that included interviews with the victim, but also interviews with the accused, if possible?

A. Yes.

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Q. And interviews with those who might be identified as providing potentially corroborative evidence?

A. Yes. 34

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Q. And you also received a copy of all assessment reports?

A. Yes.

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Q. And assessment reports would generally include a summary of the information that had been obtained through the interview process?

A. Yes.

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Q. But it might also include additional information that had been obtained other than through interviewing individual either complainants or accused or potential witnesses?

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1 2	A. Yes.
3 4 5 6	Q. And that might include information that had been made available by those who had been treating the victim on a professional basis?
7 8	A. Yes.
9 10	Q. And you agree with me that it was generally discussed in the PSRG that interviews of complainants took place?
11 12 13	A. Yes.Q. And also that, where possible, interviews of the
14 15 16	accused took place? A. Yes.
17 18 19 20	Q. And that interviews of third parties who could provide potentially relevant accounts also took place?A. Yes.
21 22 23 24	Q. And it was also generally discussed within the PSRG that there might be other forms of evidence that had been collected during the assessment process? A. This is assuming that it is a complex case and we
25 26 27	needed their advice. We would give them all the information we had.
28 29 30 31 32	Q. When you say you would give them all the information that you had, it wasn't the practice of the PSO to provide all of the information I've just asked you about - namely, written reports of interviews, full assessment reports, other information
33 34	A. Oh, no, no, sorry, a summary; not the documents.
35 36 37 38	Q. The summaries would be provided to the PSRG but not the full documents A. No.
39 40 41	Q as a matter of routine?A. No.
42 43 44 45	Q. But there were occasions, weren't there, when assessment reports would be provided to the PSRG?A. Yes.
46 47 48	Q. Or where individual items of correspondence would be provided to the PSRG?A. Yes.
49 50 51	.13/10/2014 (1) 49 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

Q. Or where individual medical reports relating to either an accused or a victim would be provided to the PSRG?A. Yes.
Q. And they would be provided generally at the meetings themselves?A. Yes.
 Q. But on occasion, would they not also be provided together with the agenda, so that individual members of the PSRG could consider the information in advance? A. I don't recall that happening in any great detail, no.
Q. But we looked earlier at, for example, the job description of the PSO director A. Yes.
 Q and you identified that in that instance you thought it likely that that was a document that had been provided in advance? A. Yes, but that wasn't regarding a case; that was structural.
Q. We know that Inspector Beth Cullen was on the PSRG from around April 1999. Do you agree with that? A. Yes.
Q. Are you able to explain, from your perspective, how it was that she came to join the PSRG? A. Yes. I have a reasonable memory of that. The resource group was talking about members and they wanted to broaden the base so that it wasn't just fanatical Catholics in the show, that it was a broad base. I remember talking to my opposite number in the Anglican Church, Sydney, about the possibility that he might even join it, but - I didn't make a firm offer, I just said, "What would you think?" And he said, "Thanks all the same". And then I think I spoke - I can't swear to this, but I think I spoke to the Child Protection Enforcement Agency people and said, "What do you think about the possibility of having one of the people there from the force?" And I think they thought about it and later put up a name.
Q. Why was it that you thought that it would be a good idea to have someone from the Child Protection Enforcement

Agency on the PSRG? .13/10/2014 (1) 50 14 (1) 50 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
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- A. I frankly don't remember whether that was specific or 11 12 not.
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- 20 A. Yes.

A. Yes.

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A. Yes.

didn't do any harm.

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A. I don't know that I specified that, but just whether

there would be some use in having somebody looking at it from another perspective, and the police seemed to be one

the proposal that it would be a police person, but somebody

such avenue. In fact, I'm not sure that I even came with

who Child Protection Enforcement Agency was aware of.

Q. Were you or weren't you specifically seeking a police

Q. But you knew, when she was proposed to come on to the

Q. And that she was a member of the Child Protection

Q. And you already knew her in that capacity, as

A. I had conversations with her. I don't know that

Q. If we just go back to this visit in Redfern, what

should be declared to be unsuitable for any other

Q. So if I could just ask you about that particular

whom a complaint had been made?

stage when I was visiting Redfern.

"knew" would be quite the word. We hadn't - we weren't friends or anything, but we did work occasionally together

and I presume I put a couple of questions to her at one

would be the nature of the inquiries that you were putting

A. I remember one occasion where we'd kicked the priest

out of the priesthood and I wanted advice as to whether he

employment, and the police proceeded with that and he was

to the police when you were visiting Redfern on those

so declared. Unfortunately, when he got a freedom of

information document it said in it he's been declared this way "as John Davoren wanted it", which was a pity, but it

example, that is an instance when you yourself went to the

police and told them about a particular individual against

PSRG, that she was a serving police officer?

perspective on the PSRG?

Enforcement Agency?

I understand it?

occasions?

2 Q. And that was at the point when the complaint had been 3 substantiated? 4

A. Yes.

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- Q. And part of the resolution involved removing him from a position of access to children?
- A. Yes.

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Q. And at that point, and it may be you can't recall, did you go back to the complainant and ask whether they would consent to you taking the matter to the NSW Police Force? A. No, I can't remember that. Of course, not all of them were totally opposed to the police being involved, so no, I don't know.

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Q. And when you say "not all of them were totally opposed to the police being involved", do you accept that a number of the cases that were considered in the Towards Healing protocol were cases whereby the complainant hadn't indicated any opposition to police involvement in the investigation of their claim?

A. It was a standard question for the contact person, the one taking the complaint, to mention, "If it is a matter of criminal offence then you can go to the police and we recommend that you do." They decided not to, not I think because of any feeling of allegiance to the church, because most of them couldn't stand the church by this stage, but a reluctance to involve the police.

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- Q. But that was not the background to each and every case that was being heard or considered through the Towards Healing protocol?
- A. No, there were a lot of variations on that, yes.

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- Q. Could you elaborate a bit on the circumstances of those persons who, as you said a moment ago, were not totally opposed to police involvement in their matter?
- A. They decided to make their complaint through our process and said at this stage they did not intend to report to the police. What their thinking was about it we didn't always know, but they opted to make a complaint. Whether they then subsequently wanted it made to the police, sometimes we wouldn't know.

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Q. Just in terms of your own involvement with the completion of the statement of complaint form and, in particular, whether or not to tick "Yes" or "No" as to .13/10/2014 (1) 52 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

whether the complainant intended to take their case to the police at that point, you would not generally be involved in the process by which the complainant would make that choice, would you?

A. No.

Q. That was done by contact persons?A. Yes.

- Q. In fact, is it not right that you were never involved in discussions with the complainant about that particular choice?
- A. No, I wouldn't have been.
 - Q. And so any information you had about that choice came, firstly, from the statement of complaint form itself?
 - A. From their discussion with the contact person. We advised the contact person to bring this up and give it at least equal status, if not more strongly recommend that they go to the police.
 - Q. So there was a general advice given to contact persons that you have just described. That was given by way of training days; is that not right?

 A. Yes.
 - Q. Not by way of an individual conversation between you and the contact person on a one-on-one basis?A. No, but I met with the contact people as a group and we went through all that, and they put up issues that they were running into and we talked about them.
 - Q. And we know there were training days from around 2002. Were there also training days in 1999, 2000 and 2001 that you can recall?

37 A. Wi 38 that pr

- A. Whenever we appointed a contact person we went through that process and then every now and then, once a year or so, I would have a meeting with various groups of them because they were in different places.
- Q. But in relation to a particular complaint or case, other than in an exceptional case, it was unlikely that you would have a conversation with the contact person about the choice that had been made by the individual complainant whether or not to go to the police at that stage?

 A. That is so, yes.

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were director of the PSO, one or two cases where you might have had that sort of conversation with a contact person?

A. Yes, I would have had an occasional conversation, especially if the contact person was a bit concerned about whether they wanted to or not and they would - you know, the examples that you gave of quivering between the two.

Q. And there might have been, over the period when you

- the examples that you gave of quivering between the two, what was going on, we talked about that, and then I would also get back to the complainant if the police indicated
- that they wanted to talk to the complainant.
- Q. And how would the police even know about the complaint or the complainant?
- A. We would have we would let them know that we had received the complaint, especially if we knew that there were other matters that the police were investigating.
- Q. I would just like to ask you a little bit about that. I was asking you earlier about what you did at the initial point upon receipt of the complaint, and you indicated that other than in certain unusual cases, you wouldn't routinely notify the police of a complaint immediately upon your receipt of a complaint?

 A. No.
- Q. That's right, isn't it? Then during the assessment process, as we have discussed, further information became available, but I understand that it wasn't your routine practice during the assessment process to notify the police, either of the complaint or of additional information that you had received; is that not right?

 A. We looked for I looked for balance of probability evidence before we started to take the matter further. We did get a number of complaints that turned out not to be substantiated. So taking a complaint by somebody who reckoned that 25 years before he or she had been abused by X, we needed to get more information before we started the process that notify the police, notify the church head.
- Q. So there is the process of well, you actually automatically refer the individual complaints to the church authority, don't you, at the initial stage of receipt?

 A. Yes.
- Q. But not the police then. Then you undergo the assessment process.
- A. Mmm.
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- 5 substantiated?6 A. That's true, yes.

Q. And even when a complaint was found to be substantiated, is it not also right that the general practice was only to notify the police by way of an anonymised blind report form?

Q. But is it not right that you didn't notify the police unless or until an individual complaint was found to be

A. My memory is that I let the police know precisely what the complaint was, but that at this stage the complainant was not prepared to have his or her name given.

- Q. I wonder if the witness could be shown, please, the documents which is at tab 29, barcode 8063327. And where you say that your recollection was that you would give the police details of the complaint, but not the identification of the victim, is this the form which you used to provide that information to the police?
- A. Frankly, I don't remember, but it seems to be essentially what ah.

- Q. Do you see it has your name printed at the bottom?
- A. Yes, and Brother Michael Hill is mentioned there.

 Q. I think that may be because it is a specific instance. We have the form, and it may have been a form that had been partially completed relating to a specific instance, because there is also an individual date on that form, which presumably wouldn't have been on the standard pro forma?

A. No.

- Q. But is this not the means by which you provided the information that you have just described upon a complaint being substantiated namely, that you would provide information by completing this form, but omitting the victim details?
- A. Yes, and then, if the police came back and said, "We have other cases now, we would like to talk to your complainant", I would go to the complainant and say, "The police would like to talk to you. We recommend you do so and we will help you do so if you would like."

Q. So that was the system whereby we got to what you said at the outset of this line of questions - namely, that .13/10/2014 (1) 55 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

1 2 3 4	sometimes the police got back to you and said they wanted to speak to the individual complainant? A. Yes.
5 6 7 8 9	Q. And the way that they were aware of the complaint was because you would provide them with a report in this format once you had identified that the complaint was substantiated? A. Yes.
11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. And when that happened, was it your experience that the complainant was generally willing to speak to the police in the manner suggested?A. I don't know statistically, but certainly a number were happy to do that, yes.
17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. From your part, if the police said to you, "We would like to try and get in touch with that complainant", did you attempt to facilitate that on each and every occasion? A. Yes.
23 24 25 26 27 28	Q. And it may be you can't remember, and it may be that it is not helpful to speak in terms of generality, but are you able to say roughly how many times a year that would happen? A. No, honestly, I couldn't, but it did happen reasonably frequently, I would say.
29 30	MS STERN: Commissioner, I note the time.
31 32	THE COMMISSIONER: It is a convenient time, is it?
33 34 35 36	MS STERN: It is, certainly. I was going to go back to another topic.
37 38 39	THE COMMISSIONER: If you are about to switch topics, we will take the adjournment. The Commission will adjourn until 2 o'clock.
40 41	LUNCHEON ADJOURNMENT
42 43 44 45 46	THE COMMISSIONER: Is there anything before the evidence resumes? No? Could you come forward, Mr Davoren. You're still bound by your oath, of course. Yes.

MS STERN: Q. Mr Davoren, I'd asked you a few questions earlier about the role of Beth Cullen on the Professional .13/10/2014 (1) J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) 56 Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

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2	Standards Resource Group. From your perspective - and
3	really the group was there to advise you - was she there as
4	a representative of the NSW Police Force?

A. No, I wouldn't have thought so, not officially. She was there because of her perspective but she wasn't an official representative. There were no such things as official representatives on that group.

Q. If she agreed with a proposed mode of resolving a particular complaint or a proposed step to be taken in the process, did you interpret her agreement as agreement given on behalf of the NSW Police Force?

A. No.

- Q. You interpreted the decisions or views that she expressed as being her views personally?
- A. I'm not sure quite what that means.

- Q. You interpreted the views that she expressed or the agreements that she gave as reflecting her personal view rather than any view given on behalf of the NSW Police Force?
- A. I don't think I took particular notice of who said what. There was an animated discussion around the room and they came to a conclusion, those in favour, those against.

- Q. Did you consider Beth Cullen to be on the Professional Standards Resource Group as a liaison between the church and the NSW Police Force?
- A. No.

- Q. Did you consider her presence as a means of ensuring that the NSW Police Force knew what the Professional Standards Resource Group was doing?
- A. No, I don't think I had that view.

- Q. Was information that was provided to her as a member of the Professional Standards Resource Group information that was provided by way of a report to the NSW Police Force?
- A. No.

Q. Did you consider the provision of information to Beth Cullen on the Professional Standards Resource Group as a way of complying with any mandatory reporting obligations that you might have been under through your role as director of the Professional Standards Office?

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2	A. No.
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4	Q. Did you consider that Beth Cullen was free to
5	communicate all information passed to her on the
6	Professional Standards Resource Group to her colleagues in
7	the NSW Police Force?
8	 A. My memory is that a lot of documentation that we
9	presented to the resource group didn't have the names in.
10	
11	Q. Irrespective of that, did you consider that she was
12	free to pass all and any documents that were provided to
13	her as a member of the Professional Standards Resource
14	Group to her colleagues in the NSW Police Force?
15	 A. No, I would have thought that for all members, the
16	papers were put down, discussed and then picked up again,
17	but the media put this down at one stage as destroying
18	records, which it wasn't, of course.
19	
20	Q. If we can just go into what it was. Documents were
21	provided to members of the Professional Standards Resource
22	Group?
23	A. Yes.
24	
25	 Q. Some of them were provided in advance of the hearing
26	and some were provided at the hearing?
27	 A. The only ones we've established that were provided
28	were things regarding structure. I don't think we had too
29	much of the cases presented.
30	
31	Q. In any event, material that was passed to members of
32	the Professional Standards Resource Group you've just
33	indicated was left at the meetings and then collected by
34	yourself or a member of your staff; is that right?
35	A. Yes, yes.
36	
37	Q. Is that the invariable practice?
38	 A. My memory was that, yes, that's what we did.
39	
40	Q. Was that something that you recall discussing with
41	Beth Cullen as a member of the Professional Standards
42	Resource Group?
43	A. No, I don't recall any such discussion.
44	O De veu recell any cituation or any accession in which
45 46	Q. Do you recall any situation or any occasion in which
46 47	Beth Cullen asked whether she could take any document with her?
47 40	
48	A. I wouldn't be surprised if she did but I don't recall .13/10/2014 (1) 58 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
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- Q. Is it right that in relation to such matters, you yourself would not take the matters to police but that you might advise the church authorities that they ought to do so?
 - A. No. In those cases I would have gone directly and reported the matter myself.

9 Q. And earlier in your evidence you described the system of blind reporting, and I showed you a form and you explained that that was a form of reporting that took place after a complaint was found to be substantiated.

A. Mmm.

- Q. Is this a different form of reporting, what you are now describing, namely, a report during the Towards Healing process as a result of advice given by the PSRG?
- A. I think in a specific case where the accused was still a danger to children, that I would report the matter to the police.

- Q. And are they the only category of cases, namely, where there was a current risk to children, in your view, that you would report the matters during the Towards Healing process rather than at the point at which the complaint had been substantiated?
- A. I would think so, yes.

- Q. Is that the category of case in relation to which you believe advice was given by Beth Cullen?
- A. As I said, there was a lot of discussion going on. I couldn't identify who said what precisely in a matter and the minutes don't really reflect that either.

- Q. Do you recall any instance, whether at the PSRG meeting or in private session between yourself and Beth Cullen, where she asked to see material that you held as director of the PSO when that material hadn't already been provided to the PSRG?
- A. I have no clear memory of that, but it doesn't mean it didn't happen.

- Q. Did you ever refuse to take a step which Beth Cullen advised that you should take which involved reporting either a case or information to the police?
- A. I do not recall such, no.

Q. Did you ever refuse any request from Beth Cullen to .13/10/2014 (1) 61 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

give her any additional information?

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A. I have no recollection of such, no. 4

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Q. In the description of the Towards Healing process that you've already given, it seems to be implicit that individual complainants were required to make a choice between going through church or police processes at the point where they made their initial complaint. Is that right?

A. No. They were not required to make a choice between the two. They could opt for one and leave the other option open.

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- Q. In terms of a current mode of dealing with their complaint, is it not right that they had to make a choice at that particular point in time whether to go through the police process or the church process?
- A. They could choose either but they could later change that.

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- Q. But is it not right that a complaint wouldn't be dealt with by the Towards Healing process if the individual complainant had indicated a current intention to report the matter himself or herself to the police?
- A. Sorry, what was the question again?

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- Q. Was it not right that a matter couldn't be considered through the Towards Healing process if the complainant had indicated a current intention to report the matter to the police?
- A. It would be discussed with the complainant and if they decided to go to the police, we would wish them well and accompany them if they liked.

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Q. But you would not, at that point, then initiate the Towards Healing process, would you? A. No, and in fact, once the police started an investigation we would stop our investigation.

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- Q. And the only way that it could come back to Towards Healing would be if the complainant decided no longer to pursue the police process or if the police concluded their investigation one way or the other?
- A. I don't recall any such event.

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Q. Are you saying you don't recall any event when a complainant had chosen to go through the police process but .13/10/2014 (1) 62 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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- 2 the complaint came back in some way, shape or form to the 3 Towards Healing process?
 - A. I have no recollection of such.

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- Q. Were you ever advised by Beth Cullen that individual complainants should not have to make a choice between church or police processes at the point when they completed their initial complaint?
- A. I'm sorry, would you mind asking that question again?

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- Q. You indicated earlier that a choice had to be made by a complainant to the extent that they were asked whether they intended to report the matter to the police and it was only if they didn't at that point in time, that the complaint would be dealt with through the Towards Healing process?
- A. Yes.

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21 22 Q. Were you ever advised by Beth Cullen that individual complainants should not have to make that choice? A. I'm a bit flummoxed as to where you're getting to there.

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- Q. Were you ever advised by Beth Cullen that individual complainants should not be told that their complaint will only be dealt with under the Towards Healing process if they indicate that it's not their current intention to go to the police?
- A. If that advice was offered it would have been by one of the officers at the Child Protection Enforcement Agency, whether it was Beth or not I have no idea.

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- Q. Was that advice ever offered?
- A. If they opted to go to the church they couldn't then go to the police, is that what you're saying?

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Q. In essence, they were told, were they not that, if they opted to make a notification to the police and they indicated that that was their current intention, then their complaint wouldn't be dealt with through the Towards Healing process? A. No.

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- THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Are you agreeing with that or disagreeing? When you say "no" --
 - A. Yes, I'm agreeing, yes. The way the question was phrased, though, "no" seemed to be the answer.
- 49 .13/10/2014 (1) 63 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) 50

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48 A. The reason Towards Healing was set up was that people

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that reasonable advice?

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J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

Q. But that was never something that was criticised to you by the NSW Police Force officers?

A. I would have thought that was a very basic choice.

THE COMMISSIONER: It's no reflection on you. It's just a

MS STERN: Q. Given what you've just said in terms of

complainants to make that choice, namely, to have to say,

the way in which it was put to individual complainants, were you ever told by any member of the Child Protection

Enforcement Agency that it was wrong to require

A. That it was wrong to give them a choice?

"No, I don't intend to go to the police", if they wanted

Q. That it was wrong to tell them that it was only if

they didn't intend to make a complaint to the police that their case could be dealt with by the church through the

their complaint dealt with through the Towards Healing

question of a sort that "no" can be ambiguous.

A. I still don't see what's wrong about it.

Towards Healing process?

- Q. I'm just asking whether any of the NSW Police Force officers ever identified anything wrong about it to you? A. It never occurred to me that it was wrong.
- Q. Do I take from that that they never did give you that advice?
- A. No, I don't think you can conclude that. If it was legally wrong I presume they gave that advice but it didn't register with me.
- Q. You have no recollection of receiving such advice? A. No.
- Q. Were you ever advised by Beth Cullen that NSW Police Force officers should be involved in interviewing all individual complainants to ascertain whether or not they wanted the police to investigate their complaint? A. I don't remember getting that advice from anybody. Is
- Q. I'm simply asking the question whether you ever were given that advice.

 wanted an avenue where they could complain to the church and so they were given the option but we recommended, if it was a criminal matter, that they go to the police. It was their choice and they could reverse that choice any time they liked.

Q. Did you rely on Beth Cullen to advise you within the PSRG whether or not a particular matter should be reported to the police?

A. I didn't see Beth as being an adviser. She was a member of the committee and expressed her view at the committee meetings and if she felt that something needed to be discussed she would mention that to me and I would then have discussion either with her or with somebody at Redfern.

Q. Could I show you a document - and this is not a document that I suggest that you at any point have seen - it is at tab 49, document reference number 7999303. Just for context, Mr Davoren, this is advice that was provided within the NSW Police Force, and I don't for a moment suggest that it was advice that was provided to you, and it was advice which related to a proposed memorandum of understanding. What I would just like to ask you is if you look under the heading "Comment", there is then a reference in italicised text to a proposed paragraph in an MOU which reads:

Where a criminal offence is alleged, and the complainant does not wish to make a report to the police, the Convenor of the NSW Professional Standards Resource Group will report the name of the alleged offender to the police, but not the name of the complainant, and will provide such information concerning the alleged offence as is possible without disclosing the identity of the complainant.

Do you see that text? A. I do.

Q. Do you agree with me that that accurately reflects the system that you have described, namely that, if a complainant did not wish to make a report to the police, the only report that you would make to the police would be by way of the blind report form, reporting the name of the .13/10/2014 (1) 65 JF DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

offender but not the name of the complainant, and you would only provide such information concerning the offence as was possible without disclosing the identity of the

complainant? That was the general system had you in place, was it not?

A. It was.

- Q. Were you ever told that that particular system was in any way incongruent with any provision in the Crimes Act in New South Wales?
- A. No, I don't recall any such advice.

Q. Could I ask if the document could be scrolled on to page 7999305. If I could just read to you the first sentence in the first full paragraph on that page, that reads:

 The fact that disclosure of information to the police by the Catholic Church personnel, in circumstances where the complainant wishes to remain anonymous may be a breach of confidence, is unlikely to be viewed by a court as a reasonable excuse.

Were you ever advised that a desire to maintain the confidentiality of a complainant would not be a reasonable excuse for non-disclosure of information to the police?

A. We were sharing information about the complaint, not the identity of the complainant, unless the complainant agreed, but we would go back to the complainant and say "The police want to talk to you. Can we give them your name?"

- Q. But as I understand it, the reason for not giving the identifying information in relation to the complainant was a desire to maintain that complainant's confidentiality; is that right?
- A. Yes, but we consulted the complainant about that.

Q. You consulted the complainant at the later point when the police requested further information; is that right?

A. Yes.

Q. Were you ever told by any member of the NSW Police Force that the desire to maintain the complainant's confidentiality would not be regarded as a reasonable .13/10/2014 (1) 66 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

excuse for not giving the information to the police?

A. I don't recall ever hearing that sentence, no.

Q. I know I've just shown you two aspects of this advice, and they're the only two aspects I want to ask you about. Were you ever told by Beth Cullen that the NSW Police Force had been in receipt of legal advice to the effect of what I've just shown you?

9 I've just shown you? 10 A. I don't recall any

A. I don't recall any such conversation.

MS STERN: I don't believe this has already been tendered, Commissioner. It has. It is within the tender bundle. I don't need to tender that.

 Q. Could I ask you now some questions about the ambit of the Towards Healing process. It is right, isn't it, that not every complaint came to you could properly be dealt with through the Towards Healing process?

A. That's a fairly broad statement. Could you clarify that a little?

Q. For example, if at the time of the conduct complained of the offender was not working within the church authority, that might be a reason why a complaint couldn't be dealt with through the Towards Healing process?

A. No, that would not be - that would not exclude it, no.

Q. If a complaint related to someone and that person was in no way related to or a representative of the church, would that be a reason why the matter couldn't be dealt with through the Towards Healing process?
 A. The Towards Healing process addressed questions of accusations of abuse within the parameters of the church,

so we wouldn't be dealing with general complaints, no.

 Q. If the complaint related to an individual who no longer had anything to do with the church, so who might have been, if you like, employed by or working with the church earlier but at the time of the complaint they were no longer involved with the church in any way, could a complaint of that nature be dealt with through the Towards Healing process?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it the case that you wouldn't accept a complaint under Towards Healing unless the priest or other person accused admitted the complaint?

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A. No.

investigation.

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Q. So complaints would be accepted through the Towards Healing process even where they weren't admitted? A. Especially when they were not admitted, yes. If they were admitted we didn't have to go to any further

Q. I would just like to ask you about a few case examples, if I might, and the first is at tab 125 with the barcode reference 7998611. The particular case I'd like to ask you about is case 133. Just for reference, I can tell you this document is the minutes of the meeting on Friday, 28 July 2000. Do you see there's a reference there to case 133, and the allegation is:

Allegations of failure of duty of care in the supervision of a foster home placement allegedly involving a paedophile foster father.

It was AGREED to recommend to the Bishop concerned that internal investigations cease and the matter to be handed over to the police.

It was AGREED to ask the complainant whether she would be willing to go to the police directly or she would prefer the office to do so on her behalf.

That is the discussion in relation to that. So this is an example where it appears that a decision was taken through the PSRG that the matter should be handed over to the police. Do you see that? A. Yes.

- Q. Are you able now to explain why it was that in respect of some complaints they were handed over to the police but others, which also involved serious criminal conduct, were dealt with through the Towards Healing process? A. Of course, I don't know the precise details of case 133 but my immediate suspicion is that the foster home placement was not under the provision of the church.
- Q. So the explanation would be that this wasn't a matter which properly fell within the ambit of the Towards Healing .13/10/2014 (1) 68 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

2 protocol?3 A. That's

A. That's right, that the person concerned was not answerable and responsible to the church.

Q. Because generally within the ambit of Towards Healing, you would only include those cases where you felt that there was some church responsibility -- A. Yes.

- Q. -- in relation to the person who was alleged to be the perpetrator?
- A. And that is very broadly interpreted, as the Royal Commission, that anything that happened under the auspices of the church, even though they knew nothing at all about it, the church can be held responsible.

Q. And in this instance, it appears that there is a direct offer, as it were, that was to be made to the complainant that the Professional Standards Office - namely your office as director - could make a complaint to the police on her behalf?

A. Yes.

23 A. Y

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 Q. But is it right that other than in a case like this which was determined not to fall within Towards Healing, it was not your practice to make complaints to the police on behalf of individual complainants whose cases were being assessed through the Towards Healing process?

A. We would recommend that the complainant make the complaint directly and we would assist him or her in doing

Q. Could I go to another example, and this is described as case 15 and it is at tab 189, barcode reference 7992207. This is a document, just for your information, do you see it is described at the top as "Case 15. Agenda 6"? A. Yes.

Q. Do you see that? That is a document that was put before the Professional Standards Resource Group meeting on 22 October 1998. This is a statement of complaint and do you see that the matter that is complained of includes, and you'll see this in the first full lengthy paragraph, towards the end:

... I vividly remember being pushed to the ground, physically attacked, knifed, raped, .13/10/2014 (1) 69 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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helpless against his physical strength (I was unable to fight him off due to an inherent weakness caused by my physical disability). This was my first sexual experience and I was traumatised and terrified.

 And this is a copy of a complaint form or a written complaint that clearly was held by you as the director of the PSO and put before the Professional Standards Resource Group for discussion. Could I ask then if you could be shown the document at page 7992184, which is at tab 188, if you look in relation to this - I don't think you can look at anything yet. It is 7992184. If you see in relation to this particular incident or complaint, which was case 15, if we could scroll to the top of the second page of that document, please, do you see that it records there:

The decision taken at the last meeting was that we should recommend that the rape allegation be taken up with the police and that we cannot, and should not take any further action on that matter. The question is whether some investigation at the diocesan level should be recommended. Without such a review it can look like a cover-up with our accepting uncritically the picture that the diocese presented as if it were the only version.

The complainant's statement of complaint and the draft letter to the Bishop are attached.

The advice that was then given in relation to that, which is then set out at tab 117, barcode reference 7998562, could I ask if that could be scrolled through to the second page --

THE COMMISSIONER: What's the tab number?

MS STERN: 117.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MR STANTON: The tab number does not correlate with the exhibit number, I take it?
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THE COMMISSIONER: No, it doesn't. MS STERN: I can help there. THE COMMISSIONER: I'm afraid it is a reference for our convenience. MR STANTON: I know some of it --THE COMMISSIONER: Most of the documents have been already collected and I have a set of them on this trolley. Each document has been given a tab number but the tab number is quite distinct from the exhibit number that it gets. MR STANTON: Yes, I appreciate that. THE COMMISSIONER: It is really only for our convenience to pick up the document in these pre-prepared folders. MR STANTON: I wonder if I could invite my friend to refer to the exhibit number reference which would help those at the Bar table. MS STERN: I can certainly give that for this one. It is exhibit 87. I will try to cross-refer that or else ensure that I give you the date of the meeting because that should enable you to look that up fairly quickly. MR STANTON: Thank you. MS STERN: This is exhibit 87, minutes of the meeting of 24 September 1999. Q. Mr Davoren, do you see there the text relating to case number 15, two-thirds of the way down the page - we may need to scroll through a bit. Do you see that there's a reference there, and that's the same case, to: 41 ... complaint about sexual involvement by a priest and subsequent birth of a child. 42 43 The current complaint introduces the matter 44 45 of rape not previously mentioned. 46 47 It agreed that: . The complainant should be advised to 48 49 .13/10/2014 (1) 71 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation 50 51

complain to the police, as the church is not in a position to investigate this matter since the accused priest is no longer within the jurisdiction of the church, and there could be contamination of evidence.

. If the complaint about a rape is withdrawn, this is not a PSRG matter as it involves a review of process that pre-dated Towards Healing.

In relation to that first bullet point, this appears to suggest that the Towards Healing process did not encompass matters where the accused priest was no longer within the jurisdiction of the church. Is that not the position through the period 1999 to 2003?

A. No. That's not the position.

MR CARROLL: I object. It doesn't flow from the very words of the statement itself. All that is saying because the priest is no longer under the church, they can't investigate and ask questions of police. It doesn't follow. There's a mischief in the question.

THE COMMISSIONER: I'm not ruling immediately.

MS STERN: I'm happy to rephrase the question.

THE COMMISSIONER: I'm going to make things more confusing perhaps, because I like to have the tab number. I know you've mentioned it but what's the tab number.

MS STERN: It is tab 117, and the document reference, it is the second page behind that tab. It is document reference 7998563.

THE COMMISSIONER: I have that. What case is it?

MS STERN: It is the second page behind tab 117 and it's case number 15, two-thirds of the way down the page. I'm happy to rephrase the question.

MR CARROLL: My friend is conflating two issues here. There is the issue in terms of whether or not Towards Healing in an offence predating 1998 could occur and an investigation by the police outside the auspices when a .13/10/2014 (1) 72 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

priest is no longer subject to the control of the church.

 There's been a series of questions along this line from the outset. Mr Davoren said quite clearly that the issue in terms of going to the police or not is independent of the process, and there was a clear process and policy whereby they would be encouraged to go to the police. Whether or not the person who is complained about is currently subject to the authority of the church is irrelevant to that process.

MS STERN: I'm perfectly happy to rephrase --

THE COMMISSIONER: I might say at this stage that there has been a tendency, natural tendency, to refer to documents by their tab numbers. They should be referred to by exhibit numbers. Ideally, from my point of view, they would be referred to by both the exhibit number and the tab number and a sort of reconciliation list should be produced reconciling tab numbers with exhibit numbers and perhaps the other way around too, tab numbers with exhibit numbers.

MS STERN: I will attempt to do that. I've been trying to avoid the multiple references by using the document ID reference and giving the document description. I will try that. Mr Broyd has the cross-referred list and I'll try to ensure I do that.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MS STERN: Q. In relation to this particular document, Mr Davoren, do you see that the agreement, as set out there, is, firstly, that the complainant should be advised to complain to the police. Do you see that?

A. I do.

- Q. Are you able to explain why it was that as director of the PSO, having seen the complaint form or the complaint letter in the terms that I read out a moment ago, which included a complaint of violence and rape why you yourself did not report this matter immediately to the NSW Police Force?
- A. Are you sure that I didn't?

Q. I'm sorry?

A. Are you sure that I didn't?

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- Q. The suggestion here in this minute is that the agreement was that the complainant should be advised to complain to the police, which might suggest that you yourself had not already taken this matter to the police. Do you not agree with me that you would not have recorded advice that the complainant be advised to complain to the
- police if you yourself had already reported the matter to the police?
- A. The other possibility is that when I reported the matter to the police, they suggested that I get her to report the matter to the police too. Especially since there was something strange about the complaint that the matter of rape was not mentioned in the first complaint but subsequently.
- Q. I understand that but do you not think it likely that if you had referred the matter to the police yourself, you would have reported that to the PSRG at this meeting? A. I could well have. Minutes are not always totally
- infallible.
- Q. Would you not have checked the minutes to ensure that they accurately recorded something as important as the fact of you referring a complaint of rape to the police?
- A. I think I was unaware that I was likely to be answerable for a Commission for that, so I may not have read the minutes.
- Q. In any event, just dealing with your current recollection, do you have any recollection of this case at all?
- A. I don't.
- Q. Would it have been your usual practice that if you yourself, as director of the PSO, had referred a matter to the police you would have included that in a discussion or in a record of discussion of the case in the minutes of the PSRG?
- A. Yes, I would imagine so. I would have mentioned it at the meeting. However, the minute taker may not have picked it up and we didn't get around to correcting it.
- Q. The second matter in relation to this particular case, if you read this first bullet point it appears that one of the reasons why the complainant was being advised to complain to the police was that the church wasn't in a .13/10/2014 (1)
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2 position to investigate the matter because the accused 3 priest was no longer within the jurisdiction of the church 4 and there could be contamination of evidence. Was that one 5 instance when the Towards Healing process would be stopped 6 short - namely, when there was no means for the Towards 7 Healing assessors to investigate a particular matter? A. Sorry, the question is?

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- Q. The reason why there seems to be here the suggestion being made that this should be referred to the police is because the church wasn't in a position to investigate the
- A. That would certainly be a factor, yes.

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- Q. Would that be one reason why a matter might be considered to be inappropriate to be further dealt with in the Towards Healing process?
- A. Especially if the only source of information was the complainant and there was no other - so it would be one person's word technically against another.

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- Q. As a general rule, did you seek to ensure that if a complainant was to be advised to go to the police, that would be recorded in the Professional Standards Resource Group minutes?
- A. Not necessarily, no. They were an advisory group. We didn't give them a full report on everything that was happening.

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34 35 Q. But if in a particular case that was discussed before the PSRG the view of the PSRG was that a particular complainant should be advised to make a complaint to the police, would it be your general practice to seek to ensure that that was recorded in the minutes? A. Yes.

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44 45 Q. I've already asked you some questions about the information that you collected as the director of the PSO, and we've gone through a number of different categories of information. In the period between 1999 and 2003, did you routinely consult with the NSW Police Force as to whether or not particular items of information that you had received should be reported to them? A. I certainly had discussions. I imagine that was one

46 47 48

Q. Do you recall any instance when you consulted with the .13/10/2014 (1) 75 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

of the subjects of discussion we had, yes.

- NSW Police Force as to whether or not a particular item of information collected through the Towards Healing process should be reported to the NSW Police?
 - A. Well, we were reporting regularly, so the discussion came up often enough.

- Q. Did you have discussions in relation to particular items of information as opposed to the forms of reports that you've already described which related to either blind reporting or children-at-risk reporting?
- A. As a lot of details were shared, we didn't normally keep, deliberately keep, details, other than, subject to their approval, the complainant's identity.

- Q. But when you did report in the blind reporting form, you would include the information that was set out in that form but you wouldn't attach, for example, the interview transcript.
- A. At times I think we did.

- Q. Was it your routine practice to do so?
- A. Sorry?

- Q. Was it your routine practice to do so?
- A. It happened often enough.

- Q. Would you routinely attach the assessment report in full?
- A. Summary of, not necessarily the whole report, unless the detail was such that it couldn't be fitted into a summary.

- Q. Would you routinely attach, for example, the transcript of any interview with the offender?
- A. I don't recall that. I don't know.

Q. Do you recall any instance when you attached the entire transcript of the interview with the offender?A. I can't readily, no.

Q. Can you recall any instance when you attached a transcript of an interview with a corroborating witness?
A. Again, it would be summary rather than the whole document, not in an effort to cover anything up, but just in terms of ease of communication and if they wanted more, we'd give them more.

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And then it says:

We have not yet formulated any response pending the formation of the new (PSRG) and due to the leave of Sergeant Carolyn O'Hare.

As requested here is a copy of the draft

submitted by the Child Protection

Enforcement Agency.

memorandum of understanding which has been

Do you know Sergeant Carolyn O'Hare? A. No.

Q. Do you recall receiving a copy of a draft memorandum of understanding in 1997 from Father Lucas?

A. I have absolutely no memory of such and I suspect that "as requested" was not my request. Brian Lucas was running something dealing with complaints before the Towards Healing was set up. He no longer had any role and I have no memory of pursuing the matter at all.

Q. What I'd just like to ask you in relation to some of the provisions in here is whether this, what is set out here, reflects a current practice that you put in place at any time between 1999 and 2003. In particular, could you turn, please, to page 8128057. Do you see at the top it appears to say "Proposal":

Ensure the rights of the victim are paramount and the Police Service and Catholic Church policy of victim care is strictly adhered to.

Do you then see there's a heading "Strategy" and some text by the side of that and it says:

Where a person reports to a contact person a historical assault and wants the matter to be kept confidential, the contact person should report the matter through the normal channels to the police, including victim and offender details.

Firstly, if I just pause there, is that a practice that you ever put in place?
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1 2	A. No.
3	
4	Q. Is that a practice that you were ever advised by
5	Beth Cullen to put in place?
6	A. No.
7	7 140.
8	Q. It then says:
9	Q. It tilen says.
	The Delice Coming will recome the right
10	The Police Service will reserve the right
11	to interview the victim for the purpose of
12	obtaining further intelligence to ensure
13	that the offender is still not a risk to
14	other children, and to accurately record
15	the allegation.
16	
17	To the extent that you can give evidence only of your
18	understanding not of what might have actually happened, do
19	you understand that that particular practice was one that
20	was ever put in place during your time as the director of
21	the PSO?
22	A. No, because the role of the contact person was to take
23	the contact, to take the complaint and pass it on to me.
24	They had no role in reporting the matter to the police.
25	That would be my decision.
26	
27	Q. I take it from your evidence earlier, you have no
28	recollection either of receiving this document or formally
29	responding to it?
30	A. No.
31	A. NO.
32	O I've already asked you shout some of this but sould
	Q. I've already asked you about some of this, but could
33	I go now to tab 69.
34	THE COMMISSIONED. Assured by the second of the second binary
35	THE COMMISSIONER: Are you about to move on to something a
36	bit different?
37	
38	MS STERN: It all sort of links together. It is certainly
39	a convenient moment for a break if that's what you want.
40	
41	THE COMMISSIONER: I intend to take a short break. I will
42	take a break, no more than about five minutes. We will
43	take a five-minute break.
44	
45	SHORT ADJOURNMENT
46	
47	MS STERN: Q. Could the witness please be shown
48	exhibit 147, which is tab 177, barcode 7992366.
49	.13/10/2014 (1) 79 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
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1 2	Commissioner, it is tab 177 but it is exhibit 147.
3 4	THE COMMISSIONER: I have that.
5 6	MS STERN: Q. The barcode is 7992366.
7 8	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
9 10 11 12	MS STERN: Q. Mr Davoren, do you recognise this as a "Statement of Complaint" form? A. Yes, it certainly was one.
13 14 15 16 17	Q. And it is the form in which a contact person, together with a complainant, would complete and register a complaint for the purposes of the Towards Healing protocol? A. Yes.
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Q. Could I ask if the witness could be shown, please, the second page of that document, with the barcode 7992367. Do you see that in relation to notification of the police, there's text approximately halfway down that page which says:
25 26 27 28	I have been advised that if my complaint includes criminal behaviour, it is appropriate for me to notify the police.
29	Do you see?
30 31 32	A. Yes. Q. There is the question:
33 34	Have you notified the police?
35 36 37	With "yes" or "no" tick boxes? A. Yes.
38 39	Q. Then the question:
40 41	Do you intend to notify the police?
42 43 44 45	And there are "yes" or "no" tick boxes? A. Yes.
46 47 48 49 50	Q. Do you agree with me that this is the format in which complaints were routinely notified to you as director of the PSO during the period between 1999 and May 2003? .13/10/2014 (1) 80 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

2	A. There may have been some change in the latter part, but basically that's it, yes.
4	2 at 2 a c c a c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
5	Q. Do you also agree with me that in the text that I've
6	just specifically taken you to, there is nothing to
7	indicate whether or not the complainant would have any
8	objection to the PSO notifying the matter to the police?
9	A. Yes, I'd agree with that.
10	
11	Q. Do you also agree with me that there's nothing in the
12	text that I drew your attention to to indicate that the
13	complainant did not want their details to be shared with
14	the police?
15	A. Yes, that's true.
16	
17	Q. And it is this form, is it not, that was relied upon
18	to indicate the choice that I discussed with you earlier,
19	namely, the choice whether to go down the route of current
20	notification to the police or to opt for the Towards
21	Healing process?
22	A. Yes.
23	
24	Q. I think you indicated that one of the aspects of that
25	choice is that this form would be completed together with a
26	contact person; is that right?
27	A. Yes.
28	
29	Q. I wonder if I could now ask you to go to barcode
30	reference 7991859, which is tab reference 352, and I'll
31	come up with the exhibit number in just a moment for the
32	contact person's details. It is exhibit 38. Mr Davoren,
33	do you have that up on your screen yet?
34	A. Not yet.
35	
36	Q. It is 7991859. Mr Davoren, do you see there the job
37	description of a contact person?
38	A. I do.
39	
40	Q. Could we scroll down to the bottom. You will see it
41	is dated 1 December 1998?
42	A. Yes.
43	
44	Q. Would you agree with me that the job descriptions of a
45	contact person were reviewed before the Professional
46	Standards Resource Group?
47	A. Where does it say that?

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Q. It doesn't say that. I'm asking you the question,Mr Davoren?

A. I can't remember, but I see

Sign the statement and two copies as a the witness, and receive these documents on behalf of the Professional Standards Resource Group.

- Q. Do you agree that these were documents that it was your practice to refer for comment and advice to the Professional Standards Resource Group?
- A. It certainly looks like it, yes.

- Q. If you look at this document which sets out the job description of a contact person, do you see that there are a number of tasks that the contact person is required to carry out? Do you see they are listed 1 to 10 on this document?
- A. Yes.

- Q. They're to establish phone contact, meet the person, listen, there is the reference to "Explain the role and function of the contact person and any further action that may be required by law", "Assist to make contact with an appropriate person about problems if it is wanted, "Assist the person to make the complaint", "Sign the statement", et cetera, et cetera. And then "Advise the Professional Standards Office if there are any significant circumstances that aren't already mentioned in the statement of complaint." Do you agree with me that there's nothing there to suggest that the contact person should, in every case, encourage the complainant to report their matter to the police?
- A. Certainly it's not there, no.

- Q. You agree with me that it was no part of the job description of a contact person, as put to the contact person in writing, that they should encourage every complainant to report the matter complained of to the police?
- A. It was certainly our practice from very much at the beginning that that would happen. It is interesting that it's not actually listed in this document.

Q. Could I show you now the next document, it is behind tab 352 at B, I think it is probably exhibit 39 and the .13/10/2014 (1) 82 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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barcode is 7992905. Mr Davoren, do you see there - and just so that you can be clear, if we could scroll through to the bottom of that document, this is a revised version of the job description of a contact person which is dated April 2000 - if you look through there, do you see that, again, whilst there are a number of tasks which the contact person is required to carry out, there is no mention of the contact person encouraging or seeking to persuade the complainant to report the matter to the police? A. It is - yes, that's certainly a strange absence, but

A. It is - yes, that's certainly a strange absence, but the complaint document certainly does talk about it and the contact person was advised that they were to address that subject directly. I don't know why it's not in the statement.

- Q. Do you not agree with me that in the absence of a written requirement to that effect in the job description, there was nothing to require in each case that a contact person seek to encourage complainants to report the matter to police?
- A. In all of the group sessions this would have been emphasised.

Q. In relation to Beth Cullen's involvement, do you recall Beth Cullen advising you that you should amend the job description for a contact person to include specific requirements for a contact person to advise a complainant to go to the police?

A. She may well have said that at the meeting but I can't recall everything that was said at the meeting.

Q. You don't recall that ever happening, do you?A. I presume the next version does have it in.

 Q. Could I ask if the witness could be shown, please, the document barcoded 7996828 which is described as "The job description of a contact person", "Revised 14 March 2002", which is exhibit 42.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you have a tab number for that?

MS STERN: I'm sorry, it is tab E behind tab 352.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.

MS STERN: Q. Barcode 7996828. Mr Davoren, so you can be clear, this is described at the bottom of it as a .13/10/2014 (1) 83 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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version revised on 14 March 2002. If you look through that, do you agree with me that again in that version there's nothing to suggest that the contact person would be in their job description told that it was a requirement that they encourage complainants to take their complaint to the police. Do you agree with me?

A. Yes, I agree that it's not there. However, I'd also argue that a much more practical application is the working documents. Reading job descriptions is not something people do very often anyway. It is a pity that it's not there, but I don't think it matters. It certainly was part of the process.

Q. When you refer to the working document, are you referring to the statement of complaint form?A. The complaint, yes.

 Q. But you agree that the statement of complaint form simply indicates that the complainant has been notified of their right to take the matter to the police but doesn't suggest that they've been encouraged to do so. Do you agree with me? I can take you back to the document if it would assist.

A. Yes. I think that the issue of complaint to the police was a real one. Just whether they needed to be encouraged to do so or not - they came because they'd already made up their mind to complain to the church. That's what most people seemed to do. They didn't want to complain to the police. And when they filled in the form, it was talked about what complaints they were going to make in the police or not.

- Q. How do you know that any individual complainant had made up their mind before they decided to get in touch with the church in relation to their complaint?
- A. Because they had thought about making a complaint and they knew what the options were.

- Q. How do you know that in relation to any individual complainant?
- A. I'd have thought anything that involves a criminal event is something that the police would be interested in.

Q. How do you know any individual complainant had really thought about whether they should complain to the police or whether they wanted to complain to the police before they came to the church?

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- it was a big decision to make a complaint anyway and Towards Healing was set up so that at least a systematic 5 way of make complaint was available, but so was the police.
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police?

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A. Yes, that would be a small group.

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A. Well, I can't read the minds of people, but certainly

Q. We've gone through a number of the job description documents, and they were tabled before the PSRG. If

it a requirement that contact persons specifically

were just tabled and passed on.

document to reflect her advice?

not to complain at that point to the police?

place, that was one of the questions I asked.

that's something that you would raise with them?

effect, yes, I would have.

Q. How did you do that?

one-on-one meeting with?

A. Yes, quite a lot.

often, yes.

Beth Cullen had advised you to amend that document to make

sought to amend the document in accordance with her advice?

encourage complainants to go to the police, would you have

A. I'm not sure even how much attention these documents got at the meeting. There was a lot to be discussed. They

Q. If she advised you at the PSRG meeting in those terms,

would you have taken her advice on board and amended the

A. If there had been any discussion in the group to that

Q. Did you yourself ever take any step to check that any

individual complainant had made a properly informed choice

A. When they came to talk to me about something or other,

or they were dissatisfied with the process that had taken

Q. So if a complainant approached you personally then

Q. Would you agree that only a small proportion of the

total number of complaints that came through Towards Healing were then complainants that you had a personal

A. It would depend on what they came to see me about, but

Q. And other than when the complainant sought to get in

touch with you, did you ever seek to get in touch with individual complainants to see whether they'd made a

properly informed choice not, at that point, to go to the

Q. Did you ever yourself get in touch with individual complainants to discuss that particular matter?A. No, that wasn't my - I was supervising the process

rather than one-to-one dealings with complainants.

 Q. Could I then now turn to look at the blind report form. Could I ask you to turn, please, to tab 331, document reference 8093405, exhibit 36. Mr Davoren, I've already taken you to this and this is the blind report form that you described as being part of the Towards Healing process and the form in which reports were routinely made after they were found to be substantiated through the Towards Healing process. If you see under the heading "Source of Information" the last line says:

Is the informant willing to speak to police if necessary?

And the printed text appears to say, "No". Do you see? A. I do.

 Q. Is it your understanding that that particular part of this form - namely, the information that the informant was not willing to speak to the police if necessary - was based factually upon the completion of the statement of complaint form by indicating no current intention to go to the police? Is that not right?

A. I'm not even sure when this document started. It's --

Q. Our understanding is certainly that this is the CPEA report form between 1999 and 2013. Have you seen this form

36 before? 37 A. I do

A. I do not recall having seen that before, except in discussions today.

Q. These are the forms that you indicated would be completed by way of the blind report at the end of the Towards Healing process when a complaint was found to be substantiated?

43 substantia 44 A. "Blind

A. "Blind report" was not part of my jargon.

- Q. It was not part of sorry?
- A. My jargon. I never heard of a blind report. It was not a term I used.

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Q. You described earlier that non-identifying reports would be made to the police, and when I say "non-identifying", reports would be made omitting details which would identify the victim?

A. Yes, but that was all.

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Q. Do you not recall that the forms upon which that report was made included the information that the informant wasn't willing to speak to the police if necessary?

A. That's not a question that I would certainly have had on my form consciously.

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Q. At the time when the report was made to the police in the way that you've just described - namely, once a complaint was found to be substantiated through the Towards Healing process - at that point in time, it is my understand that there was no procedure in place by which someone would go back to the complainant and ask them whether they were now content for their details to be provided to the police. Now, that's correct, isn't it, that there was nothing that was done at that point to check whether or not the complainant would or would not want their individual details given to the police?

A. This would have been a standard question on the part of the assessor, beginning the assessment, to talk about reporting the matter to the police.

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Q. But there was no routine means by which that question was put to each complainant at the point at which their complaint was found to be substantiated, was there? A. No, I'm talking about the first meeting that they had with the assessor. That would have been an issue raised.

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Q. Whilst you described earlier sometimes going back to complainants if the police asked you to do so to see whether they were content to talk to the police --A. Yes.

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Q. -- you didn't take that step of going back to the complainants unless the police specifically requested you to do so, did you?

A. No. 44

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Q. Could I take you to some example statements of complaint and blind report forms, please. Could I ask you to go, first - if the witness could be shown, please, the .13/10/2014 (1) 87 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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document at tab 346 which has the barcode reference 8093517. Mr Davoren, this is a statement of complaint form that has been anonymised to use the pseudonym of (AE), but it was one of the statements of complaint that related to Father McAlinden. This particular statement of complaint form indicates the nature of the complaint, and if I can just ask you to note under "Nature of Complaint", four lines down:

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Fr McAlinden would drop the other two girls home. He then took (AE) to a secluded back road ... and initiated sexual contact by removing her underpants.

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19 20 It was clearly a historical complaint relating to 1953-54 and then there are further details in relation to the complaint. Just looking at that, would you agree with me that this is something which reflects a complaint of potentially serious criminal contact.

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MR STANTON: Can we get the exhibit number?

23 24

MS STERN: There is no exhibit number.

25 26

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it up on the screen and available to those at the Bar table?

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31 32 MS STERN: It is up on the screens. Commissioner, I was going to tender it at the end of the questions but I can tender it now. I seek to tender the statement of complaint form in the anonymised form with the barcode reference 8093517 through to 8093520.

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THE COMMISSIONER: It is not already an exhibit, I take it?

36 37 38

MS STERN: No.

39 40 41

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 311. What I have in front of me is not anonymised.

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MS STERN: Commissioner, there should be at 8093517 a version which has under the name "I, (AE)" it is tab 346 but it is page 5 behind that tab with the barcode reference 8093517.

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> THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. I was looking at the 48 49 .13/10/2014 (1) 88 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)

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1 2	non-anonymised version.
3 4 5 6	EXHIBIT #311 ANONYMISED STATEMENT OF COMPLAINT DATED 5/10/1999, BARCODED 8093517-8093520, BEING ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS BEHIND TAB 346
7 8 9 10 11	MS STERN: Q. Mr Davoren, do you agree that the conduct complained of in this statement of complaint form would constitute, if found proved, serious criminal conduct? A. Yes.
12 13 14 15	Q. The next document in relation to this particular matter is behind tab 347. It is the second document behind that tab and it has the barcode 8093522.
16 17 18	THE COMMISSIONER: Are you tendering that at this stage?
19 20	MS STERN: I will.
21 22	THE COMMISSIONER: This will be exhibit 312.
23 24 25	EXHIBIT #312 LETTER FROM THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS OFFICE TO AN ANONYMISED ADDRESSEE, DATED 8/10/1999, BARCODED 8093522, BEING ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS BEHIND TAB 347
26 27 28 29 30 31	MS STERN: Q. Mr Davoren, this is a letter from you to the complainant, or the victim, I should say, it is dated 8 October 1999, so it is three days after the statement of complaint form was completed. A. Which is a standard thing I always wrote to the
32 33 34	Q. You would write a letter. In this particular letter you say in the third paragraph:
35 36 37 38	The next step will probably be the police investigation and we have no way of predicting how long that will take.
39 40 41 42 43 44	Do you have any recollection - and I understand you've been asked about this elsewhere - in relation to the reason why you have said that in this particular letter relating to (AE)'s case? A. Yes.
45 46 47 48 49 50 51	 Q. Could you explain it? A. It had happened in 1953-54. The person concerned was now in her 80s. The priest had been kicked out of .13/10/2014 (1) 89 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

 Australia, had manipulated a way of getting into the Philippines, I think, and the bishop of the diocese was trying to tell the bishop of the Philippines to get rid of the goat and not give him a job. All of that came up immediately I investigated it, so it seemed sensible to talk to the police. He had lived in Western Australia and went back to England and then over to the Philippines, so it was not the sort of case we could reasonably assess. It would take police forces from a number of places to catch up with him.

- Q. How was it that it was your understanding when you wrote this letter three days after receiving or it may have been less than three days after receiving, because it was completed on 5 October 1999 how was it that at that point in time it was your understanding that there was going to be a police investigation?

 A. I think "The next step probably will be a police
- A. I think "The next step probably will be a police investigation".

- Q. Had you reported the matter to the police in that three-day period?
- A. I believe I would have, yes.

- Q. Do you recall that you had?
- A. I can't recall that detail no. I would be surprised if I hadn't.

- Q. Why is it that in this case you believe that you would have reported the matter to the police immediately upon receipt of the statement of complaint form, when, as I understand it, that wasn't your usual practice?
- A. It was sometimes my practice and sometimes not. In this case, the fact that the priest had already been, to use that terrible world that the media keep talking of, "defrocked", but he had kidded his way back into the priesthood and some silly bishop hadn't checked back with the man's former bishop. That's why I thought we should get the police onto it quickly.

Q. At this point, did you believe that the police were already investigating this particular offender?A. I had no reason to believe that they were.

Q. The next document is at tab 348. It has the barcode reference 8093563. I do seek to tender this, Commissioner.

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THE COMMISSIONER: All right. This will be exhibit 313.
EXHIBIT #313 DOCUMENT REGARDING DISSEMINATION OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INFORMATION TO NSW POLICE SERVICE, CHILD ENFORCEMENT PROTECTION AGENCY, BARCODED 8093563, BEING ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS BEHIND TAB 348
MS STERN: Q. Could we scroll through that document to the bottom of it. You'll see that this is a notification where you are identified as the notifying officer, and do you see the date of notification is given as 4 March 2003? A. Yes.
Q. So that's probably about three and a half years after the original statement of complaint form. Do you see that the format of this form largely reflects that which I put to you earlier and described as a "blind report form"?
THE COMMISSIONER: What barcode reference are you on now?
MS STERN: 8093563, it is the first document behind tab 348it is now exhibit 313.
Q. Do you agree with me
THE COMMISSIONER: 8093563; is that right?
MS STERN: Yes. In my bundle that's the first document behind tab 348.
THE COMMISSIONER: I've got it now.
MS STERN: Q. Do you see your name as the notifying officer? A. Yes.
 Q. Do you agree that this is a form, the format of which largely reflects the form that I showed you earlier and described as a "blind A. No, I think it is significantly different in that that trick business of, sort of, "would be prepared to talk to the police if necessary" has gone.
Q. Is that not A. "Is the victim willing to speak to the police?" And then, "Neither complainant is prepared to speak to the police". It looks like an addition to the form. However, .13/10/2014 (1) 91 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

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it's - and down below it says, "After considerable delays both matters were found to have been", yes. So one complaint 1999, the other in 2001, neither complainant was prepared to talk to the police.

Q. Mr Davoren, if you see under the heading "Source of Information" do you see the last line under that heading, as with the earlier form I put to you, says:

Is the informant willing to speak to the police if necessary?

Do you see that? A. Sorry, where is that?

- Q. The last line under the heading "Source of Information". Do you see there is text? A. Oh.
- Q. The text I pointed out in relation to the other form is also reflected in this form, do you agree? A. Obviously the comment at the bottom indicates that the contact person did ask the question. It's a silly line, but I guess it really means, "Now that you've reported it to the church, and if we report it to the police, will you be prepared to speak to them?" It seems to me to be more the context than a quick way of trying to stop them going to the police, which is the last thing we wanted to do. That was never on our agenda.
- Q. Mr Davoren, just in terms of the format of the form, you agree that it is largely the same format as the version that I put to you earlier, in that it includes the question "Is the informant willing to speak to police if necessary?" A. "Source of Information", under that heading? Yes, well, certainly the wording is the same, but I don't think it is - it wasn't intended to be a way of dissuading people from going to the police, which was the last thing we wanted to dissuade people from --
- Q. Mr Davoren, also if you look at the offence details completed by you, you've referred to one complaint received in 1999 and one in 2001. You agree with me that the complaint received in 1999 is a reference to the earlier statement of complaint that I showed to you a moment ago? A. Yes.

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Neither complainant is prepared to speak to

Do you see that?

the police.

Q. You have said in this:

A. Yes.

- Q. But we saw that in the statement of complaint form, the particular complainant had ticked "yes" against the entry, "Do you intend to notify the police?" So do you not agree with me it was inaccurate in this report form to say that the complainant in 1999 was not prepared to talk to the police?
- A. I think that would depend very much on the communication we had with that complainant and I would guess I obviously can't recall the detail that in checking back with her, we found that she hadn't reported to the police.
- Q. Do you not agree that if, as set out in the statement of complaint form, there was a current intention by her to notify the police --

A. Yes.

Q. -- it wasn't accurate to describe her as not being prepared to talk to the police?

A. It later emerged that she was not prepared to talk to the police.

- Q. But at the time of making her complaint, it is not an accurate description, is it, if one has regard to the statement of complaint form?
- A. "One complaint was received in 1999..." "Neither complainant is prepared to speak to the police." That doesn't have anything to do with the precision of time. It turned out that way, that, having said she would, she didn't, and then indicated, presumably on the telephone, that she had decided not to.
- Q. Do you have any recollection of her specifically indicating that?
- A. No, but I think it is very likely.

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Q. Could the witness please be shown a document behind tab 349, with the barcode reference 8093533. Do you see here this is a further statement of complaint form relating
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1 2	to Father McAlinden?
3 4	THE COMMISSIONER: Which tab are we again?
5 6 7 8	MS STERN: It is tab 349. It is a statement of complaint form, Commissioner. It is some pages into that tab. It is an anonymised version with the barcode reference 8093533.
9 10	THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I have it.
11 12 13 14	MS STERN: I tender that document, Commissioner, which goes from 8093533 through to 8093542.
15	THE COMMISSIONER: All right. This will be exhibit 314.
16 17 18 19	EXHIBIT #314 STATEMENT OF COMPLAINT DATED 12/6/2002, BARCODED 8093533-8093542, BEING ONE OF THE DOCUMENTS BEHIND TAB 349A
20 21 22 23 24 25	MS STERN: Q. I wonder if that document could be put up on the screen, 8093533. Do you have that up on your screen, Mr Davoren? A. No.
26 27 28 29 30 31	Q. Mr Davoren, do you see there there's another statement of complaint that relates to Father McAlinden. This one has been anonymised as coming from (AC). It is similarly a complaint from some time ago, 1955 or 1959. If you could turn to the second page of the complaint, the statement of complaint form, do you see there's the question:
32 33	Do you intend to notify the police?
34 35	And there's the text "See addendum"?
36 37 38	A. Yes.
39 40 41 42 43 44	Q. The complaint form is dated 12 June 2002, so it is after the earlier complaint in 1999 and also after the other complaint that was referred to in the report form in 2001. Could we scroll through, please, to page 8093539 to see the addendum. Do you see there it says:
44 45 46	Addendum re: criminal behaviour.
47 48 49 50	This is the addendum which was flagged in relation to whether or not there was a current intention to notify the .13/10/2014 (1) 94 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern) Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation

police. What is written is:

If other serious complaints are made about Father McAlinden, if the Professional Standards Office is made aware of other complaints of other (criminal) behaviour by him, then I would like my experience to be used in corroboration.

Do you see that? A. I do.

- Q. Do you agree with me that as regards the intention to notify the police, this complainant made it quite clear that it was a qualified intention, but that if there were other serious complaints, she was willing for her complaint to go to the police by way of corroboration? A. This is dated 12 June 2002.
- Q. It is. Do you agree with me that that is what the complainant is indicating in this statement of complaint form?

A. Yes.

Q. You also agree with me that it is clear from what we've just looked at that you had at least one other complaint of serious criminal conduct at that time in relation to Father McAlinden?

A. Yes.

Q. The complaint that I've already referred to in relation to (AE) in 1999?

A. Yes.

Q. In the light of that, do you not agree with me that it couldn't be said that, having regard to the circumstances, this complainant did not want the police notified, could

A. No, that would be indicated, yes.

Q. This complaint is dated 12 June 2002. Could we have on screen, please, a letter from yourself, barcoded 8093544 and, Commissioner, that's the last page in this tab, so it is the very last page in tab 350. I tender that letter.

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THE COMMISSIONER: Just a moment. It is the last page of the documents behind tab 349.

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MS STERN: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Are you tendering that?

MS STERN: I am.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 315.

EXHIBIT #315 LETTER FROM THE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS OFFICE TO AN ANONYMISED COMPLAINANT, DATED 14/6/2002, BARCODED 8093544, BEING THE LAST DOCUMENT BEHIND TAB 349

 MS STERN: Q. Mr Davoren, do you see that letter which is the letter you wrote immediately after receiving the statement of complaint form?

A. Yes.

- Q. There's nothing in that letter to say, "We have had other complaints. You should go straight to the police", is there?
- 23 A. No.

Q. Why, given the terms of the statement of complaint form and the information that you held, was this complainant not immediately told that she should go to the police rather than through Towards Healing?

A. Well, it's - that's a fairly standard form acknowledging receipt of the complaint and details of what we were going to do later would follow. We knew that the priest was no longer a priest and out of the country, so he wasn't a threat to anyone, and the question of notifying the NSW Police may not have been all that useful anyway; we might need to notify the Filipino police. I think it is just a standard letter. It wasn't making any comment about what was the right thing to do.

Q. It is right, isn't it, that those two complaints that I've just referred to were then dealt with - that meaning (AE) and (AC), the two I've just taken you to - as formal Towards Healing complaints, weren't they?

A. But I believe the police were also notified.

Q. Do you not agree that this chronology illustrates the risk inherent in the system that there may be some individuals who would be perfectly happy to notify the police but who weren't given prompt advice to do so through

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the Towards Healing processes? A. Yes, I take your point. MS STERN: Commissioner, I wonder whether that would be a convenient moment, since I intend to move to another topic. I anticipate that Mr Davoren's evidence may go for probably half an hour, 45 minutes tomorrow, and then I anticipate we can move on to further witnesses. THE COMMISSIONER: We have a fairly large number of witnesses, don't we? MS STERN: We do, but there are probably three who are likely to be lengthy, and I anticipate that we should be okay with the timetable as we've set it. THE WITNESS: What time do I need to be here tomorrow? THE COMMISSIONER: I'm afraid so, Mr Davoren. It does mean that. THE WITNESS: Yes, but what time? THE COMMISSIONER: Well, counsel has given an estimate of about how much longer she'll be. Other counsel will have an opportunity to ask you questions. Your own counsel will have an opportunity to ask you questions. I have no idea how many questions you're likely to be asked by counsel other than counsel assisting. THE WITNESS: Tomorrow what time should I arrive? I'm not concerned about how long it will take. THE COMMISSIONER: All right. We'll sit at 10 o'clock. As far as I'm concerned, provided you're here by 10 o'clock, that's fine. THE WITNESS: Very good. THE COMMISSIONER: Nobody wants to say anything to the contrary of that, do they? No. All right then. The Commission will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow.
A. Yes, I take your point. MS STERN: Commissioner, I wonder whether that would be a convenient moment, since I intend to move to another topic. I anticipate that Mr Davoren's evidence may go for probably half an hour, 45 minutes tomorrow, and then I anticipate we can move on to further witnesses. THE COMMISSIONER: We have a fairly large number of witnesses, don't we? MS STERN: We do, but there are probably three who are likely to be lengthy, and I anticipate that we should be okay with the timetable as we've set it. THE WITNESS: What time do I need to be here tomorrow? THE COMMISSIONER: I'm afraid so, Mr Davoren. It does mean that. THE WITNESS: Yes, but what time? THE COMMISSIONER: Well, counsel has given an estimate of about how much longer she'll be. Other counsel will have an opportunity to ask you questions. Your own counsel will have an opportunity to ask you questions. I have no idea how many questions you're likely to be asked by counsel other than counsel assisting. THE WITNESS: Tomorrow what time should I arrive? I'm not concerned about how long it will take. THE COMMISSIONER: All right. We'll sit at 10 o'clock. As far as I'm concerned, provided you're here by 10 o'clock, that's fine. THE COMMISSIONER: Nobody wants to say anything to the contrary of that, do they? No. All right then. THE COMMISSIONER: Nobody wants to say anything to the contrary of that, do they? No. All right then.
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46 AT 4PM THE COMMISSION WAS ADJOURNED
47 TO TUESDAY, 14 OCTOBER 2014 AT 10AM
48
49 .13/10/2014 (1) 97 J F DAVOREN (Ms Stern)
50 Transcript produced by Merrill Corporation