

**ABUSE IN CARE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
LAKE ALICE CHILD AND ADOLESCENT UNIT INQUIRY HEARING**

Under The Inquiries Act 2013

In the matter of The Royal Commission of Inquiry into Historical Abuse in State Care and in the Care of Faith-based Institutions

Royal Commission: Judge Coral Shaw (Chair)
Ali'imuamua Sandra Alofivae
Mr Paul Gibson

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Ms Ruth Thomas, Ms Finlayson-Davis, for the Royal
Commission
Ms Karen Feint QC, Ms Julia White and Ms Jane Maltby
for the Crown
Mrs Frances Joychild QC, Ms Alana Thomas and Tracey Hu
for the Survivors
Ms Moira Green for the Citizens Commission on Human
Rights
Ms Susan Hughes QC for Mr Malcolm Burgess and Mr
Lawrence Reid
Mr Michael Heron QC for Dr Janice Wilson
Ms Frances Everard for the New Zealand Human Rights
Commission
Mr Hayden Rattray for Mr Selwyn Leeks
Mr Eric Forster for Victor Soeterik
Mr Lester Cordwell for Mr Brian Stabb and Ms Gloria Barr
Mr Scott Brickell for Denis Hesseltine
Ms Anita Miller for the Medical Council

Venue: Level 2
Abuse in Care Royal Commission of Inquiry
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AUCKLAND

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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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1 because this is public I want to just say what DG Page, a district psychologist, said of you
2 when he assessed you at some stage on 11 December 1974. And he said this, and this is not
3 disputed anywhere in your records:

4 "Alan is a highly intelligent adolescent who has not been able to function anywhere
5 near this ability due to a severe break-down within his family."

6 **MR HENDRICKS:** Thank you.

7 **CHAIR:** You had no mental illness whatsoever. That's quite plain from your records and I think
8 it needs to be put in the public domain that you never had any illness whatsoever.

9 **MR HENDRICKS:** Yes please.

10 **CHAIR:** It's right there now and people are watching and listening. So thank you both, sincerely,
11 please go away, rest and take whatever help he can offer you. Thank you. [**Applause**].

12 **Lunch adjournment from 11.55 am to 1.35 pm**

13 **CHAIR:** Ms Thomas again. Nau mai hoki mai.

14 **FREDERICK TERENCE RAWIRI**

15 **MS A THOMAS:** Kia ora. Tēnā koe Fred.

16 A. Kia ora koe Alana.

17 **Q.** I mua i tā tāua kōrero . I runga anō i te mōhio, kā tahi ano tō tuākana kā hoki ki te kōpu o
18 te whenua, e tika ana kia mihi ia, e tika ana kia mihi a rātou, kua taka kei tuā o Nukutaurua
19 e kore ā muri e hokia. Kia rātou, kua wheturangitia kē tia kua iri rā ki tō tātau rangi, hāere,
20 hāere, hāere atu ra. Tau ārai o te pā kia rātou titoko o te āo mārama ki a tatou. Tihei
21 Mauriora. Tēnā koe Fred.

22 I thought it was appropriate to recognise the very recent passing of your elder
23 brother in these last couple of weeks.

24 A. Thank you.

25 **Q.** I know it's really hard for you to be here today and even more harder. I te mea noho ana
26 koutou i te kapua pouri. Nō reira, kia koutou te whānau Rawiri e mihi ana ki a koutou.

27 So Fred just before I pass it over to introduce yourself, our chair of the
28 Commission Coral Shaw will do an affirmation with you for your evidence and then we'll
29 leave it to you to introduce yourself how you wish to. Kei te pai tēnā?

30 A. Okay, kia ora, thank you.

31 **CHAIR:** Would you like the affirmation to be in Te Reo Pākehā or Te Reo Māori ?

32 A. Pākehā will do thank you.

33 **Q.** Pākehā will do, all right, Pākehā it is. Fred, do you solemnly, sincerely and truly declare
34 and affirm that the evidence that you'll give before this Commission will be the truth, the

1 whole truth and nothing but the truth?

2 A. Yes, I do.

3 Q. Alana has already noted it is a sad time for you and we don't want to add to that. If at any
4 stage you feel you need a break please let us know, just say can we just take a break and
5 we'd be very happy to give you some time, all right?

6 A. Thank you.

7 Q. Ki a koe te tikanga. Thank you Alana.

8 **QUESTIONINGN BY MS A THOMAS:** Would you like to introduce yourself Fred?

9 A. Me hōnore ki tō tātou matua nui i te rangi, nāna hoki te tīmatanga, me te whakamutunga .
10 Te Kingi Tūheitia, Pōtatau te Wherowhero tuawhitu e noho mai ra I te ahurewa tapu o āna
11 mātua tipuna. Kā mihi ki ngā mate mo te tau, o inānahi me ngā mahi o tēnei ra, moe mai,
12 moe mai ra. Āpiti hono, tātai hono te hunga mate ki te hunga mate. Āpiti hono tātai hono te
13 hunga ora ki te hunga ora. Nō reira, e ngā waka, e ngā mana, e ngā iwi, e ngā whānau, e
14 ngā reo. Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, kia ora huihui mai ana koutou katoa.

15 Good afternoon friends and family back there in Aotearoa. My name is Fred
16 Rawiri. I was born on GRO-B 1960, I am 60 years old and currently reside in Australia. I
17 am a survivor of Lake Alice.

18 Q. Tenā koe Fred. E mihi ana i erā kupu hei tuāpapa mō tā tāua kōrero . Thank you for that
19 introduction, Fred. So how we'll go through your statement is I'll just take you to the
20 paragraphs and you read those statements and if you wish to add any kōrero on to what
21 you've already provided, please feel free do that as well, kei te pai?

22 A. Kei te pai.

23 Q. So we'll start at paragraph 3, your early life.

24 A. I was born in Te Kuiti and raised in Melville which is a suburb of Hamilton. My mother's
25 name was GRO-B My father's name was GRO-B. I came from a
26 family of 15, although a couple of my siblings had passed away before I was born. I am the
27 fourth youngest. Growing up and around large families was pretty common for us Māori
28 whānau.

29 We lived in a four -bedroom house. My older siblings had moved out but there
30 were still seven of us children living there. Mum would be working up in the gardens while
31 dad was away on the Railways. It was pretty hard back in those days for us as a big
32 whānau. Our life may have seemed impossible to others but our parents coped. We
33 weren't alone and would take Māori bread to school wrapped up in newspaper, no butter,

1 just some bread and go to school in bare feet, rain, hail and shine. There were many other
2 Māori whānau that were like us back in those days. We would walk to school every day
3 not fearing any stranger danger happening to us. All of my siblings attended Melville
4 Primary, Melville Intermediate and Melville High School.

5 **Q.** Can I just stop you there for a moment, Fred. Just because sometimes it's a little bit
6 mumbled and I know we Māori talk like this ne, so if you just keep closer to the mic so we
7 can hear your kōrero properly. Thank you Fred, tēnā koe. So paragraph --

8 **A.** My dad was -- āe, 6. When my dad was at home he drunk heavily. My files say that I had
9 a deprived and neglected upbringing and that my parents were irresponsible.
10 Recommendation report to be admitted to Hokio dated 24 February 1972. I don't agree
11 with that comment, it was a hard upbringing but I think they were doing the best they
12 could. We were always clothed and had food on our table.

13 I would get into trouble a bit when I was young. It was always only small things
14 like hanging around outside shops, taking milk money so me and my mates could buy food.
15 When I was 10 I appeared in court for burglary. From then I was known to Police and
16 Social Welfare. It actually felt like they were just following me and waiting for me to do
17 something bad again. Once they charged me with the burglary of a key that was valued at
18 60 cents. I had taken the master key for our school and used it to sneak into school after
19 hours.

20 All this type of behaviour was just me acting out as a young boy. I don't think I
21 had any mental issues. I just needed some guidance and some help from people who
22 wanted to actually help me not just to lock me away.

23 On December 1971 I appeared before the court on my third burglary charge dated
24 10 December 1971. At the hearing my aunty and uncle came down from Auckland to ask
25 the court to place me into their care rather than sending me off to a boys' home. They were
26 both employed and had two of my cousins living at their home at the time. While this
27 request was said to have been sent off for investigation, my file notes say that the memo
28 was never sent as they could not place me with people who were known to Social Welfare
29 and who can't look after their own children. I can't help but think that the rest of my
30 childhood would have turned out differently if I had been allowed to go and live with that
31 family.

32 **Q.** Can I just pause you there for a moment, Fred. So before this court appearance, you
33 weren't in State care yet, is that right?

34 **A.** That's correct.

1 **Q.** And so you had whānau there that wanted to take you and look after you instead of being
2 put into State care, is that right?

3 **A.** That's correct, yes.

4 **Q.** But the courts or Social Welfare officer wouldn't allow that, that's what happened?

5 **A.** Mmm-hmm, yeah, I wasn't aware of that(?), yeah. Paragraph 11. Instead I was committed
6 to the care of Social Welfare and placed in Hamilton's Boys' Home until they found me a
7 permanent placement. This home was close to my family home in Melville. I stayed at the
8 Hamilton Boys' Home for 13 months.

9 Mum visited me once in that time. Again, it makes me angry to see my files that
10 say my family didn't come to see me. Why they don't say is that my mum was almost a
11 solo mum and she took a lot to look after a huge family. She did the best she could with
12 dad being away all the time for mahi. I missed my parents and my siblings so much when I
13 was sent away. I was only 10 years old so you can understand what I was going through.

14 **Q.** Can I just pause you again there, Fred. Sorry. Just pause you there again. So I think it's
15 important here because when you read those notes and saw that they were saying your mum
16 didn't want to visit you at all, the background of that is she had 14 other children to look
17 after, essentially solo. So for her the ability to actually travel to come and see you was
18 hard, wasn't it?

19 **A.** Yeah, that's true, yes, yes, it was, yeah. Just going back on December 1971 like how we
20 spoke that I had not been in State care yet, but this one, paragraph 12 is telling me that I
21 was 10 years old when I was sent away, so obviously I was already part of the Social
22 Welfare, Department of Social Welfare.

23 Paragraph 13, on January 1973 on the recommendation of psychiatrists I was
24 admitted to Hokio Beach School. This place had a bit more freedom and had a pool table,
25 beaches, swimming pool and outings. However, that meant nothing to me because I was
26 further away from our family and it just made my loneliness worse. I knew I wouldn't see
27 my mum if I was that far away from home. As a result I became withdrawn and isolated
28 while I was at Hokio. And so I was told I had to get a psychiatric assessment done. My
29 notes say I was examined by Dr Leeks at Hokio on 27 June 1973, but I don't remember ever
30 going there and talking to him.

31 On 5 April 1973 and 2 May 1973, Dr Leeks wrote to the principal of my school
32 noting that he had taken an EEG that showed I was within normal limits of a child of my
33 age. He recommended I go to Lake Alice and put me on the waiting list suggesting that
34 I might have a schizoid personality disorder. Dr Leeks' letters to Hokio principal dated 5

1 April 1973 and 2 May 1973. As far as I was concerned that was rubbish. I was young and
2 I was lonely. Of course I was lonely, I hadn't seen my family for three years and for them
3 to say these were symptoms of a mental disorder was ridiculous.

4 **Q.** Thank you for that Fred. That was important to hear that background to show that Leeks is
5 saying you had this personality disorder and what you've shown to us is you were just
6 lonely and missing your whānau ne?

7 **A.** Mmm, correct.

8 **Q.** So if you could carry on to paragraph 15 please, Fred.

9 **A.** On 12 September 1973, I was admitted to Lake Alice and put in villa 11. Lake Alice
10 admission notes dated 12 September 1973. I was 13. I cannot remember this day at all.
11 I do not remember anyone telling me why I was going to Lake Alice, and as far as I am
12 aware, my family were never told I was going there and my parents' consent was never
13 asked for.

14 **Q.** Can I just stop you there, Fred. Did you know about Lake Alice at all when you were this
15 age?

16 **A.** No. No. I was discharged on 18 December 1973, Lake Alice discharge notes dated 18
17 December 1973, after spending over three months at Lake Alice and sent straight back to
18 Hokio. Carry on?

19 **Q.** Haere tonu, kia ora.

20 **A.** I never knew anything about ECT or shock treatment before I went to Lake Alice. But
21 I did afterwards. It was usually a Wednesday or Thursday when everybody would
22 assemble in the lounge room of the villa. If your name was called, then you would be
23 escorted upstairs. When my name was called I would follow them upstairs to one of the
24 bedrooms where there was a single bed. Then I would be asked to lie down.

25 Leeks would be standing at the head of the bed and then he would put some
26 electrodes on my head that were like headphones. He would then ask me -- put a
27 mouthguard into my mouth and then he would administer the ECT turning the dial while
28 the staff held me down. They had to physically hold me down because I was kicking the
29 whole time and trying to get free. I would be biting into the mouthguard while this was
30 happening. The shocks would start off mild and then get stronger and stronger. It felt like
31 an eternity.

32 One of the times I was given ECT on my genitals. This shock wasn't as long as
33 the shocks I would get on my temples but was much more painful. I remember that when it
34 was over I went back into the lounge area. I was embarrassed, I remember crying in front

1 of other children who were just staring at me. I wasn't given any anaesthetic when I was
2 shocked. Every time I got shocked I defecated in my pants.

3 ECT was used regularly to punish the children at Lake Alice. The first time I got
4 ECT was because a staff member told me to stop eating a packet of chips. Because you
5 know how you eat chips and it makes a bit of a crunchy sort of a sound, well that way.

6 My nurse's notes say I received ECT for the first time on 30 September 1973, on
7 various dates between September and December 1973. On 27 October my notes say I had
8 an interview with Leeks and then ECT followed. On 15 November my nurse's notes say
9 that ECT was required. There are no other comments about side effects or anything about
10 how they administered the shock treatment.

11 Dr Leeks mentions in his notes that other methods seemed called for and I suspect
12 he meant child abuse in the way described above. Dr Leeks' letter to Hokio principal dated
13 31 December 1973. By November both Leeks' and the nurse's notes say that I was making
14 good progress and was helpful around the villa. Of course I was. I didn't want to get
15 shocked again.

16 **Q.** Can I just pause you there, Fred. Do you remember how many times you would have
17 received shock treatment?

18 **A.** According to my paperwork I got it four times. I can't personally remember, but going
19 back on my notes I make it ought to be four.

20 **Q.** Before we move on to the next paragraph of your statement about drugs, is there anything
21 else you wanted to say about ECT or shock treatment?

22 **A.** No, I think it's all for the guys that have appeared before me, they've said it all.

23 **Q.** Ka pai.

24 **A.** I just haven't got the how to put it in words if you know what I mean.

25 **CHAIR:** And there's no need for you to repeat it, Fred. You're right, we've heard it. If there's
26 anything different you wanted to add, of course, but otherwise we accept that.

27 **A.** Okay, thank you. Moving on to paragraph 24?

28 **QUESTIONING BY MS A THOMAS CONTINUED:** Āe.

29 **A.** I was given Paraldehyde while I was in Lake Alice. One of the nurses injected me in my
30 backside. This was given to me as a punishment for misbehaving. My notes say that I was
31 given the drugs after a kicking incident that I was involved in. The drugs made me think
32 really slowly. I was spaced out after being given them and sometimes I would hallucinate,
33 I was in another world. This feeling would last for hours.

34 Apart from Leeks, I don't remember any particular staff member, they all just

1 seemed to me like they were walking around like they were above the law.

2 Life after Lake Alice. After Lake Alice I was returned to Hokio where I stayed
3 until November 74 then I moved home and went back to Melville High school. I tried
4 really hard not to think about what had happened because at the end of the day no-one was
5 going to believe me. Even if I wanted to, how was I supposed to make a complaint? How
6 was I going to tell? As far as I was concerned they were all the same people and a part of
7 the system that had ripped me away from my family and abused me. There was no way I
8 was then going to trust them.

9 Despite me trying to forget, it was hard, I was struggling after being released from
10 Lake Alice and Hokio. I would misbehave at school and appeared a few times in court on
11 small charges like stealing moneys, \$30, \$60. Nothing ever too serious but still getting into
12 trouble. This was the start of me turning to crime and to gangs for security and then being
13 locked up in prison. I was in and out of prison for the next 20 years for offences like theft,
14 burglary and driving offences.

15 **Q.** Just pause you there for a moment, Fred. During this time did you ever receive any help for
16 what you went through in State care, any counselling or anything like that?

17 **A.** No, no. Not so far as I can remember, but I'm pretty 110% no, I received nothing at all.

18 **Q.** Ka pai, thank you.

19 **A.** Onwards and upwards?

20 **Q.** Haere tonu.

21 **A.** Paragraph 31. In 2017 I instructed Cooper Legal to help me make a claim for had what
22 happened to me at Lake Alice. In December of last year I was offered 59,000 from the
23 Government for what I went through at Lake Alice. Ministry of Health letter of offer to
24 Fred Rawiri dated 2 December 2020. I have not yet accepted this offer and do not know
25 what I want to do. It's not just about the money, we need to be able to tell our story and get
26 some sort of closure for what had happened to us. This won't happen if we are just paid off,
27 silenced and forgotten. I remember saying back in the day when we do right nobody
28 remembers, but when we do wrong, nobody forgets.

29 **Q.** And we are -- sorry, Fred, we heard evidence on Tuesday of one of the survivors who made
30 a similar comment to you when he would appear in court the summary that was prepared
31 only had a list of all his crimes or his wrongs, his failures?

32 **A.** Yeah.

33 **Q.** And he asked why wasn't there a list of what -- the wrongs that were done to him.

34 **A.** To him, yeah.

1 **Q.** So you had a similar kind of experience?

2 **A.** Yes, yeah. Yeah. Paragraph 33. For those who went to Lake Alice and survived, life
3 afterwards was rough. It was a road of loneliness, a road of feeling betrayal and a road of
4 continued inhumane treatment.

5 Emotional trauma. The effects Lake Alice has had on me largely have been
6 emotional. That doesn't mean that they have been any easier to overcome. I have battled
7 with depression my whole life and constantly feel overwhelmed by my emotions.

8 I have suffered from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and social anxiety disorder. I
9 have a fear of being watched and judged which affects my every day life.

10 I have flashbacks and nightmares of being in Lake Alice and seeing Leeks. You
11 see the fear of being put back in Lake Alice and the memories of what happened do not just
12 go away because we have been let out. It is something we have to live with now.

13 I worry constantly that my children and grandchildren will be put in a place like
14 that and suffer like I did. This needs to stop.

15 Overall, what I went through at Lake Alice has affected the quality of my life and
16 my ability to just enjoy every day and be happy.

17 Employment. Like I said above, I turned to gangs and to crime. This was the
18 easiest way to make money because I couldn't hold down a 9 to 5 job due to the emotional
19 trauma I was constantly battling. I had no money and finding work in New Zealand
20 because of my gang affiliations was hard. Having a criminal record. That is one of the
21 many reasons I moved to Australia (inaudible) a better life.

22 I have always been embarrassed that I was in Lake Alice and in particular I've
23 been afraid that people would find out and think I'm mentally ill. It doesn't matter that I'm
24 not mentally ill, people just hear Lake Alice and think everyone who went there had mental
25 problems. But I never did. But people don't know that and they don't know my story. That
26 whole stigma around Lake Alice is real and it has followed me around my whole life.

27 My current situation. You could say that my life has been a roller coaster due to
28 the trauma I received at Lake Alice. As I moved into the latter years of life and finally got
29 out of the gang and crime life, it's still been a struggle.

30 I'd like to think that I am doing better though. I'm over 60 years old and I am
31 living abroad. I have lived in Australia for the past 25 years and have been working in the
32 construction industry. However, I am on a Centrelink payment at the moment due to
33 Covid-19.

34 I have finally settled down and have children of my own to take care of. They

1 look up to me and believe in me for who I am not who I was. They are my priority.

2 What I want from the Royal Commission. I would like a formal apology,
3 someone to publicly take responsibility for what happened, proper compensation, the
4 survivors' voices to be heard so that we can get closure, for you to make Leeks come back
5 to New Zealand and pay for what he did to us all.

6 This statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief and was made by me
7 knowing that it may be used as evidence by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into abuse in
8 care. Kia ora. Ngā mihi.

9 **Q.** Kia ora Fred. E mihi ana ki ā koe I ēnā kupu. Before I pass it back to our Chair the
10 Commissioners may have some questions for you. Is there anything else you wanted to
11 say?

12 **A.** No, no. I'll go back and do my thing. No, I'm just shaking at the moment.

13 **Q.** Ka pai, kia ora.

14 **CHAIR:** So we won't hold you up for much longer, Fred. I'll just check with my fellow
15 Commissioners. Fred I have a quick question. Were you brought up in Te Reo Māori ?

16 **A.** No, I wasn't. My mum and dad would speak Māori but they wouldn't speak Māori to us
17 because at that time, you know, we couldn't learn Māori only because if you went to school
18 and spoke Māori , you know what would happen.

19 **Q.** Yeah, I know what would happen. So you were deprived of your reo and of course the
20 culture that went with it because you weren't allowed to speak at school.

21 **A.** That's correct.

22 **Q.** And so when you were at Hamilton Boys' Home for example, was there any recognition of
23 your culture there, of your Māori ness at Hamilton Boys?

24 **A.** Absolutely not. No. No. Just another child.

25 **Q.** Were there many other Māori boys and girls there, or boys there?

26 **A.** Yes, there were. Some of them have appeared before me at the RCI.

27 **Q.** Yes. You recognise some of them?

28 **A.** I do.

29 **Q.** And then it hardly needs asking, but Hokio Beach, same thing?

30 **A.** Yeah, same thing.

31 **Q.** A lot of Māori children there?

32 **A.** A lot of Māori children there.

33 **Q.** Any recognition of your Māori culture there?

34 **A.** No, absolutely not. That was another English speaking boys' home.

- 1 **Q.** Yeah.
- 2 **A.** There were probably more Māori than Pākehā children there and -- oh what was I going to
3 say? You know, for me to be selected out of all of those children, would have been over 50
4 easy. I'm absolutely baffled.
- 5 **Q.** And then just to carry on and finish that bit, again it almost goes without saying, I take it
6 that at Lake Alice similarly, no recognition of your Māori ness, of your culture, of your
7 whakapapa?
- 8 **A.** No, no absolutely not. There were Māori children there as well.
- 9 **Q.** And the very sad part of your story concerns the break-up of your family, the loss of your
10 huge family. Did any of your other brothers or sisters go into care?
- 11 **A.** No, no.
- 12 **Q.** Just you?
- 13 **A.** Just me unfortunately.
- 14 **Q.** Have you been able to reconnect with your whānau or has it always been difficult since that
15 time?
- 16 **A.** Yes, I've managed to reconnect with my siblings who are a bit older than me now and,
17 yeah, we have a good relationship.
- 18 **Q.** That's good to hear anyway. Thank you for answering my questions, Fred. I'm just going
19 to leave you now with Commissioner Gibson.
- 20 **A.** You're welcome, thank you.
- 21 **Q.** Ngā mihi atu.
- 22 **COMMISSIONER GIBSON:** Kia ora Fred. Just following on from that, some witnesses, some
23 Māori witnesses have reported that they were specifically targeted for violence within Lake
24 Alice. Did you have any experiences like that? For being Māori ?
- 25 **A.** No, look it's been so long ago and I really -- no, I really can't recollect eh, I'm sorry, I can't
26 answer that, it's too long ago.
- 27 **Q.** Yeah, thanks Fred. I think it's up to me now to have the privilege of thanking you,
28 acknowledging you. Tainui waka tēnā koe, ngā maunga me ngā, awa, ngā taniwhā o
29 Tainui, tēnā koutou te taniwha o te waka o te awa. Tēnā koe.
- 30 Picking out some of the things that you said, after Lake Alice a road of loneliness,
31 a road of continual betrayal, a road of continual inhumane treatment. It's very articulate in
32 the follow-up and the legacy of the impact of Lake Alice on many survivors we need to
33 acknowledge and how long it's taken for us to really get to the heart of this and get it
34 exposed.

1 I also acknowledge your line about your children, you're a father, you're a
2 grandfather and your children, you acknowledge they now see you for who you are not who
3 you were. And that's fantastic, you are the rangatira, kaumatua and that they are your
4 priority.

5 If there is a -- I hope when you talk about those roads that this event, your gift to
6 us, can be a turn in the road, a bend in the river and the gift you say your children are your
7 priority, that we can recognise in Aotearoa that this should be our priority as a nation, our
8 tamariki. Fred, kia ora and thank you for your contribution.

9 A. Thank you.

10 **CHAIR:** Thank you so much. We'll bid you goodbye.

11 **MS A THOMAS:** Hei tapiri noa a Fred, hei tapiri noa i terā kōrero Hiahia ana ahau ki te tuku
12 mihi atu ki a koe anō hoki, kei te rongō au i o tupuna, e noho ana kei muri i a koe hei
13 taituarā mou, e mōhio ana āu e hara i te mea he mea ngāwari tēnei huarahi; he huarahi roa,
14 he huarahi uaua, i takahia ai e koe, e koutou katoa ngā mōrehu o Lake Alice. (Waiata).
15 Tēnā koe.

16 A. Kia ora Alana. Thank you.

17 **CHAIR:** We will adjourn before the next witness. Thank you.

18 **Adjournment from 2.11 pm to 2.59 pm**

19 **CHAIR:** Welcome back Ms Joychild.

20 **MS JOYCHILD:** Good afternoon Commissioners. Ms CC who, for the purposes of today, we're
21 going to call Donna, because she has name suppression, is going to speak about her
22 experience being married to her husband who was a survivor of Lake Alice. Donna's
23 husband was 13 years old when he first went in and then 14. He was there for nearly two
24 years -- sorry, 14 months he was there, Lake Alice.

25 **MS CC**

26 **CHAIR:** So before she starts I'll just get her to say the affirmation. Do you mind if I call you
27 Donna?

28 A. I don't mind if you call me Donna.

29 **Q.** That's good. So welcome, thank you for coming and thank you for providing your brief of
30 evidence. Just to let you know that we have read it already. So if you take the affirmation
31 please. Do you solemnly, sincerely, truly declare and affirm that the evidence you'll give
32 today will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?

33 A. I do.

34 **Q.** Thank you.