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HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONAL ABUSE INQUIRY

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being heard before:

SIR ANTHONY HART (Chairman)

MR DAVID LANE

MS GERALDINE DOHERTY

held at
Banbridge Court House
Banbridge

on Monday, 23rd March 2015
commencing at 10.00 am
(Day 103)

MS CHRISTINE SMITH, QC and MR JOSEPH AIKEN appeared as Counsel to the Inquiry.

Page 2 1 Monday, 23rd March 2015 2 (10.00 am)3 (Proceedings delayed) (10.30 am)4 5 CHAIRMAN: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. 6 MR MONTAGUE: Morning. 7 CHAIRMAN: As usual, please ensure mobile phones are turned 8 off and there's no recording or photography allowed in the chamber. 9 10 This morning I understand that -- in fact, today all 11 of the witnesses who are scheduled today are witnesses 12 whose evidence will be either read or summarised, and therefore I just want to remind anyone in the chamber 13 that the usual rule applies, which is that the Inquiry 14 15 proceeds on the assumption that each of these persons wishes to have their anonymity preserved. 16 Summary of evidence of WITNESS HIA361 17 18 MS SMITH: Thank you, Chairman. Chairman, Panel Members, ladies and gentlemen, the 19 first witness I'm going to deal with today is HIA361. 20 21 I shall call her HIA361, but, as you have indicated, Chairman, there is no reason to suspect she wishes her 22 23 anonymity waived. Her witness statement can be found at 370 to 378. 24 25 That's SNB-370.

1 The congregation's response is at SNB-1986 to 1988.

The Health & Social Care Board response is at SNB-6231 to 6232, and it indicates that they have no records relating to HIA361 and they believe that her placement in Nazareth House was a private placement.

HIA361 is unable to give evidence. She has provided the Inquiry with a GP's note, which can be found at SNB-33013, and it is on that basis that I will summarise what her evidence would be.

Her statement is on the screen, and HIA361 is now aged 76. Her personal details are set out there in paragraph 1. She was in Nazareth House between

, between the ages of 2 and 13. She indicates that she and her siblings were separated, and she talks about this in paragraph 2 there and also later in paragraph 13.

She recalls certain nuns whom she names, and I am going to give the names, although the designations are here, just to make it easier for those who need to know the names, and those are SR112 and SR145:

"... who were in Nazareth House whilst I was there. SR112 wasn't very high up in the hierarchy, but she was in charge of the nuns that taught us. She wasn't too bad, but she had her moments. SR145 was a nasty person. She was always slapping us for no reason."

In paragraph 4 of her statement she describes the routine in the home to say that they had to get up at 6.00 am every morning and say prayers at the end of the bed. They then stripped the bed and dusted the bed frame and the nun who was in charge of the dormitory would have come round to inspect the beds afterwards.

"After the inspection we would remake them, but if she found fault, we had to clean the bed all over again. When we got dressed, we had to put on our clothes underneath our nightdress in the way we were taught. We weren't allowed to strip. We then went to chapel for mass, and when we came back, we were given breakfast."

In paragraph 5 she describes the food and meal times. She said:

"At breakfast we were only ever given one slice of bread and dripping and a cup of tea. I didn't know what porridge was and I didn't see an egg until I was about 10 or 11 years of age."

I just pause to remind the Inquiry that in the early days of HIA361's time in the home rationing would still have been in force and it may well have been that the diet might have changed as a result of the removal of the rationing requirements.

She said:

"If we didn't eat the food the first time, it would

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be placed in front of us at dinner time, and if we didn't eat it at dinner, it would be there for us at supper. We tried to find different ways of hiding the food that we didn't want to eat. We tried to put it into serviettes, but the nuns soon realised. I always tried to sneak mine into the bin, but if I was caught, the nun would make me take it out of the bin and eat it, even if I was sick. This happened quite regularly. To this day I hate fat on my meat."

Now you will recall that the congregation dispute the fact that children were forced to eat food that was put in front of them, although they say they would have been encouraged to eat whatever food was there, as they would not have had any other option in the sense that they wouldn't -- the congregation wouldn't have had anything else with which to feed them other than the food that they were given.

She goes on to talk about chores at paragraph 6 here. She said that:

"We were all trained in cleaning. We started our chores at the age of 5 and these would have been lighter chores. At the age of 7 we would have been given something harder to do, and again a few years later the chores would have got worse."

That is consistent with what the congregation say

about the fact that chores would have been age-appropriate, but she goes on to say:

"I would work three months in the dining room, where I was responsible for six or seven tables, cleaning the tables, the legs of the furniture and the floors around the tables. I then worked three months in the kitchen, cleaning the pots and pans and floors, and then three months in the dormitories, cleaning the whole room.

Then there was three months polishing the wooden floors and the marble corridors. We had to polish it on our knees. There would have been rows of girls with pads on their knees, and by the time the last row finished the floor would be spotless. Although we wore pads, our knees would still hurt. These chores to be done every day before school, and even if we had to re-do the chores, we still had to be in school on time."

Again the congregation have said that they don't accept that she would have been expected to do all of these chores throughout the home, as staff would have undertaken many of these duties.

In paragraph 7 of her statement she describes going to primary school in the grounds of Nazareth House and having to be in school every morning at 9.00 with uniform and hair spotless. She says:

"Every child had a partner. My partner would be

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responsible for my hair and clothes, making sure they were right, and I was responsible for hers. We had to clean each other's shoes. We had to make sure our socks were darned. If there was a hole, we had to darn it with a hair clip instead of a needle. The nuns broke one half of a hair clip -- a clip and bent it -- bent the bit at the end to make the eye. We would line up and the nun would examine our darning. If she could put her finger through the hole, we had to start again. We had a horrible uniform made of a very hard, rough material, which made our skin red. From the age of about 10 or 11 years we were given a dress for the summer. We thought they were beautiful, because they were all flowery and we had never seen anything like it before. We weren't allowed to change our clothes after school. We had to wear the same dress all day and we had to keep it clean. We were allowed out to play for an hour. There were four swings for 400 children. I was never once on the swings. I was always a loner. I don't think I made one friend the entire time that I was at Nazareth House. I was going into my own shell. I used to stand in the corner. I didn't want anyone to notice me, particularly the nuns. On cold days all the girls would stand beside the radiator and they would get chilblains. I never stood beside the radiator because

- I wanted to stay in the corner unnoticed by the nuns.
- I knew that if the nuns paid no attention to me,

around me and learned."

She at paragraph 7 talks -- sorry -- at paragraph 8 she talks about school and said:

"There were two teachers who came in from outside of the convent, but I was always taught by nuns. I felt that they paid more attention to the girls that they thought were brighter. They didn't teach us anything other than religion. It was religion morning, noon and night. There was constant praying. We had to pray when we woke up, before meals, after meals, at the start of school and before we went to bed. When I later went to school in England, I couldn't believe how much I knew about religion. My hand was always up, but it was the only subject I knew. I could barely read and I couldn't count. I could write, but I wasn't good at it.
I couldn't tell the time. Anything I learned after the convent I taught myself. I just listened to everything

She goes on to describe being so nervous in class that she used to wet herself.

"There was a certain time during which we were allowed to use the toilet. No sooner was I back at my desk than I would need to use the toilet again. I think

other."

Page 9

it was my nerves. I was always running to the toilet. When I asked to go to the toilet, the nun would say, 'No, you've already been'. I wet the floor dozens of times and I would be sent to get the mop and bucket. This involved me walking through all the classrooms, so all the girls would know what I had done, and that was even more embarrassing. Then I had to bring the mop and bucket back and rinse it and wring it before going back to class. I would be mortified. I think I was just living on my nerves all the time. None of the girls ever made fun of each other because we all knew what each other was going through. We all stood up for each

She describes bath time at paragraph 10 and said that they:

"... all to had to queue up and wait our turn. We were washed in the first bath and then put into a second bath that had Jeyes Fluid in it. The nuns would dunk our heads to make sure that the Jeyes Fluid got everywhere and we would be crying with the stinging in our eyes. We were all washed in the same bath water."

She goes on to say:

"I have always had a very swarthy neck and my teeth were a different colour. In later years my doctor told me it was a lack of vitamins in my diet. After we got

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washed we had a routine of showing our hands and arms, turning them round so they could be inspected by the nuns and putting our heads down so they could check our neck and ears."

She describes one nun, SR145, who was SR145:

"... would make we go back to re-wash my neck repeatedly, because my skin was always slightly darker than the other girls. On one occasion she made me wash my neck eight times. I was a bit older at this stage and I lost my temper with her. I grabbed her and pulled her habit off and I could see she had ginger hair. other girls couldn't believe it, because I was always so quiet. They were chanting, but I told them to stop. I was made to stand on the marble corridor in my bare feet with only a nightdress on. I had to stand there for hours with my hands on my head. If I was caught taking my hands off my head, I would be made to stand there for "-- scroll down, please -- "longer. This wasn't the first time I had been forced to do this. I just thought it was normal, because I did not know anything else."

I'm just going to pause to go back to the congregation's response, and they have said about the quality of clothing that:

"They were provided with the best clothing and

hand-me-downs would have been common. Children would have learned how to darn items of clothing and the Sisters themselves would have mended and darned clothing."

They have also said that:

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"Religion would have been a primary subject within the schooling of children in addition to other core subjects."

They are distressed to hear about HIA361 wetting herself in school and not being allowed to go to the toilet.

If we go on here to paragraph 12, HIA361 says:

"I would never tell the nuns if I was ill. I recall getting the BCG and having a reaction to it. Dr" -- she ordered a cream to be named on names him -- "Dr to my -- cream to be rubbed on to my skin. In the corner of the sewing room was a medical room where we had to go to receive any medication. Every time I took my top off to get cream on SR145 would slap me for no She was wicked. The rash continued and reason. I believe it was my nerves that were making it worse. SR112 happened to come down one morning past the medical room and heard the girls screaming. She walked in on SR145 slapping a child and SR145 was sent off to Australia after that. We never saw her again.

1 "After that I was terrified to tell the nuns when 2 I was sick. There was one occasion when I was aged 3 approximately 8 years when I got a splinter on the sole of my foot, but I wouldn't tell anybody. It kept 4 5 getting worse and I was limping with it. One night I could feel myself getting sick and I couldn't move the 6 7 next morning. The nun shouted at me to get out of bed. She pulled the bedclothes off me and made me stand up 8 but I couldn't stand on my foot. I wouldn't tell her 9 what was wrong because I was terrified of being beaten. 10 11 I eventually passed out and the nuns called 12 an ambulance. I was taken to hospital and again I refused to doctors what was wrong because the nun 13 never left my side. I eventually asked the nurse if the 14 nun had to be there all the time and I think she was 15 kept out during the next examination. A nurse noticed 16 the lines going up my leg and they had to lance my foot. 17 18 They said if it had gone on any longer, I might have 19 I was in the hospital for approximately two weeks and I was dreading going back to the convent. A nun 20 21 visited me in the hospital at the same time she was visiting another girl from the Good Shepherd. The nun 22 23 was giving this girl a really hard time, saying it was about time that she should be out of hospital and back 24 25 to work, even though the girl was really ill."

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I will pause here to say it is not clear the nun who was visiting was a member of the congregation of the Sisters of Nazareth.

She goes on to say -- the congregation have said:

"It is devastating to think that any child was

terrified to tell the Sisters they were sick. However,

as we don't have the medical records for HIA361, we

can't comment further on the incident."

Paragraph 14 she describes the nuns as very cruel.

"They never taught us anything positive. They just criticised us over everything. There was no affection or praise. Everything had to be perfect. If we were taken out for a walk, we had to walk in pairs in a straight line. If we weren't in a straight line, we found out about it when we got home, as we would get slapped. On one occasion we were out walking and we saw a dog. We weren't used to seeing animals and all the girls started to scream. We all got slapped as soon as we got back to the home. It always struck me that there were women who would come into the home to do little jobs, sewing and mending things, and they were bound to have seen what was happening in the home, but never did anything about it. They must have been afraid to speak up. We weren't allowed to speak to these women.

"There were high walls around the convent as if the

Page 14 1 nuns wanted to keep us hemmed in. There was an orchard 2 at the side of the convent and I remember trying to get 3 into it to steal some pears and apples, but I was caught. I was put in the corner of the classroom. 4 5 where I stood in the corner I could see the big cupboard, which had a row of canes at the back of it. 6 7 They were all different thicknesses. The fine canes 8 were the worst. On one occasion I knew I was going to be slapped. The nun had a stick, which was worse than 9 the cane, so I grabbed it off her and threw it out the 10 11 fire escape. I had to go and hit it -- get it and she 12 hit me anyway." She doesn't remember birthdays being celebrated. 13 14 She does remember when she was 7 seeing Santa Claus for 15 the first time and being scared. She didn't know who it 16 was supposed to be. "One Christmas Day we woke up and found an orange 17 18 and two sweets on our beds. I wanted to savour the orange, so I kept it, but it went mouldy." 19 She says in paragraph 17 that: 20 21 "The convent had two days that were begging days, a Wednesday and Saturday." 22 She said: 23 "There were a lot of children in the home and the 24 25 relatives generally didn't contribute to our upkeep.

1 There were old people as well, but we rarely saw them."

2 As I have indicated, she said her sister and she 3 never met each other in the convent.

"I didn't even know I had a sister or brothers.

Looking back on it, it feels as if they deliberately kept us apart."

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She describes families being able to visit on the first Sunday of every month, but neither her father nor her mother made any attempt to visit her. One day her father arrived to take her out, and that was the first occasion when she met her sister, and they were introduced at that stage. They had not been introduced before. She said meeting her father was like meeting a stranger. Her sister:

"... was a very quiet person whereas I was quite rebellious."

She goes on in paragraphs 21 to 25 to describe her life after care and in paragraph 25, if we could scroll to it, please, she says that:

"The nuns made my life a misery. They could do whatever they wanted to us. I didn't have a childhood or even a teenage phase. I would love to have my childhood back. For years I found it hard to make friends. I'm very cautious if I meet somebody and I find it very hard to trust people. I never went to

Page 16 1 counselling and I never reported the abuse I suffered to 2 police, because I never thought anyone would believe 3 me." She signed her statement on 25th July 2014. 4 5 The congregation in their response statement have offered HIA361 an unreserved and sincere apology for any 6 treatment she received by any Sister which fell below 7 the acceptable standard. 8 That concludes the summary of HIA361's evidence. 9 Summary of evidence of WITNESS HIA14 10 The next witness is HIA14. She is HIA14. 11 MS SMITH: it is believed that HIA14 wishes to maintain her 12 13 anonymity. Her witness statement can be found at SNB-115 to 14 122. 15 The congregation's response is at SNB-2145 to 2147. 16 The Health & Social Care Board response is at 6233 17 18 to 6234. Again the Board have said they have no records relevant to HIA14's time in the home and they believe 19 she was placed there privately. 20 21 We have received a note from HIA14's GP, which is at 33012, indicating that she is unable to attend. 22 23 There is police material at SNB-61913 to 61992 with HIA14's statement to be found at 61934. The relevant 24 25 section of the police material where SR31 is interviewed

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is at 61959 onwards, and the relevant section relating to SR116's interview is at 61982 onwards.

Going back to HIA14's statement, she indicates here she was born outside of this jurisdiction. She gives the names of her five older siblings. She is now 59, almost 60. She doesn't quite know how she ended up in care and the details are set out there in paragraph 2 as to how she came to be in Nazareth House. She was in Nazareth House from between the ages of 3 and 11.

In paragraph 3 she talks about being separated from her siblings, as she was in the nursery, her older sisters went into the house and her brothers were sent to Nazareth Lodge. She describes SR180 who looked after her in the nursery as being very nice. She says:

"She would cuddle me and kiss us goodnight."

She describes in paragraph 24 that she saw her brother when he came to Nazareth House some Saturdays to see a film. This is the first time we have heard of this type of interaction between siblings, about boys being brought up to the house for entertainment purposes.

In paragraph 5 she talks about being moved into SR116's group when she left the nursery and she was aged about 6 or 7 she believes. She said there were two

other dormitories. They were run by SR31 and the other

2 by SR134. She talks about where her sisters were.

Eventually they all end up in the same group.

She said -- in paragraph 6 she talks about how they were made to sleep with their arms crossed over their chest:

"... so that we would go to heaven if we died in our sleep. SR116 told us if our arms were not crossed, we would burn in hell. One morning Sister told me she had seen the devil dancing on my bedside locker during the night. She had an obsession with the devil. She used to use the long pole to open the window and said she was letting the devil out."

In paragraph 7 she describes one occasion not long after she moved into the big girls' dormitory when she wet the bed. She said that SR116 pulled back the blankets in the morning and started shouting at her. She called her a "filthy cow". She then grabbed her head and pushed her face into the wet sheet.

"She did not clean me up. She then left me to remove the wet sheet and remake my bed with fresh sheets. We were all responsible for making our own beds, which had to be done every morning before mass. Other bedwetters were also subjected to the same treatment and called names by the nuns."

Now the congregation do not accept that this would have happened in their response statement.

Paragraph 8 she goes on to describe that:

"Once a week on a Thursday night we had to line up and show our knickers to the nuns. If they were not clean, we got shouted at or they would hit you over the head with your knickers. We only got a clean pair of knickers once a week, so I do not know how they expected them to be clean. It was humiliating and degrading."

Paragraph 9 she thinks that they had a bath every Tuesday and Wednesday -- sorry -- Saturday night.

"At bath time we were treated as though we were dirty animals and we were bathed in Jeyes Fluid and scrubbed all over with carbolic soap, including our genitals. The older girls would have scrubbed us and the nuns would just have supervised. It was awful and it made my skin and my vagina really sore. I suffered from eczema and I think it was as a result of the carbolic soap. There was a nun we had to go to if we needed a plaster or something. It was either SR134 or SR122. I can't remember. I lined up to see her one day, because my vagina was stinging from the Jeyes Fluid in the bath, but she told me to go away, so I never got to tell her what was wrong."

She goes on to describe how they were all expected

to share the same bath water.

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"I did not like it, because by the time I got a bath the water was always dirty and cold. I remember one occasion I went up early to try and get bathed first when the water was hot and clean. I think I was about 7 or 8 years old. I was in the bath when SR134 came in. There were a couple of other girls, but I cannot remember their names. SR134 started shouting at me. She then grabbed my hair and started repeatedly pushing my head under the water, holding it down and pulling me back up by the hair. I remember being petrified and unable to breathe. She then dragged me out of the bath by the hair and started to whip me over my legs and back with the leather belt she wore around her waist. I had red marks where the belt had hit me. I have been left with a fear of water. I was unable to take my sons swimming as children and I still do not enjoy taking baths."

She goes on to describe the food in the home and she said:

"It was usually adequate, but I remember I was regularly made to go without food for silly reasons like giggling or talking in the dining room. They would take me away from the table and make me stand in the corner with my hands on my head or I would be made to walk

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around the yard with my hands on my head. If I put my arms down because they were aching, I would be hit with the belt. The worst nuns for hitting with the belt were SR116, SR31 and SR134. The nuns carried big keys on a chain around their waist and I remember being poked with the end of the keys for all sorts of petty reasons.

"We just took the beatings and said nothing. There was no-one to tell and no-one would have believed us. Nobody would have believed that the nuns would have been capable of treating children that way. We also did not know any better and didn't fully appreciate at the time how wrong it was.

"I remember lots of noise in Nazareth House, lots of shouting and screaming, in the dormitory, in the dining room, in the recreation hall. It was the nuns who did the shouting and screaming. They shouted at us for the smallest things like our socks being down or our laces being undone. Being shouted and screamed at by the nuns and pushed and hit by them was a daily occurrence for all the girls. The only place they did not scream was in church."

The congregation have said in their response statement they do not remember -- sorry -- they don't accept the children were made to go without food.

She goes on -- HIA14 goes on in paragraph 14 to

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describe the religious observance. She says mass was twice a day. They were made to pray for the coffins of dead people from the old people's home, which she thought was very frightening. She occasionally was sent to work in the old people's part of the home from she was about 8 and she says she usually worked in the laundry.

Paragraph 15 she describes running away and -- with another girl, being freezing and knocking on lady's door, who contacted the police, and then she was brought back to Nazareth House.

"As soon as we got back SR31 grabbed me by the hair and dragged me all the way upstairs to a small dark storeroom on the top floor. She shouted at me to say, 'Sorry, Sister. I won't do it again', and she hit me and she hit me all over my body with a stick like a walking stick. I was crying. She then locked me in the room in the dark. As I cried and screamed she kept coming back in and hitting me with the stick. It felt like I was there for hours. Eventually she let me out and I was taken straight to bed. I was covered in bruises. I remember seeing one of my sisters when I got back to the dormitory but she was not able to come near me to comfort me."

She says that:

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"SR31 then picked on me more after I ran away. She would hit me with her belt if I did anything that she considered to be wrong."

She says that SR122 was in charge of the sewing room. She gives the nun's nickname. She says that there was one occasion when she was sent there with some other girls to get some clothes. This nun told her to take her clothes off, but she didn't want to do that in front of the other girls.

"So she pulled my clothes off and made me stand naked in front of the other girls. She then grabbed me by the hair and slapped me all over my body. The other girls were all standing in a line watching."

At paragraph 18 she goes on to describe working in the laundry. She says she worked there every day and had to do the washing by hand.

"There was an older girl who worked in the laundry called", and I will use the first name, "NHB32", HNB --sorry -- NHB32, "who used to hit me around the head and pull my hair if I wasn't doing the washing correctly. We were made to do all the cleaning. We had to clean the kitchen, the hallways, the corridors and the church. If the nuns didn't consider the cleaning good enough, they would hit us with their belts. Saturdays were mostly spent cleaning."

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Paragraph 19, unlike others that we have heard from, HIA14 felt that the education that she received was good. She recalls being taught by SR31 and a lay teacher. She said:

"SR31 taught the more advanced pupils and SR134 taught the more remedial pupils. We used to be sent out of class to do cleaning jobs around the home, but we always went back to the class and were not away for a long time. In general I found the education to be good and I passed the 11 Plus."

She does -- the congregation have not accepted that children were released from class to do chores.

In paragraph 20 she describes holidays outside of the home with her aunt and uncle. She describes being provided with clothing and presents which she brought back into the home, but they were taken off her by the nuns as soon as she returned. She said:

"We had nothing we could call our own."

She also remembers spending a week with a family in Newry at one stage.

The congregation don't accept things were taken from children.

At Christmas time she describes a handyman dressing up as Santa and getting presents of second-hand things. She says she once received an umbrella with holes in it.

She does remember the doctor coming -- she names him

as Dr -- but the nuns would decide who saw him.

"I don't remember seeing the doctor while I was there. I remember getting an injection in my arm from the nurse once and I do remember going to the dentist."

She does not remember any social workers visiting or any inspections.

At paragraph 24 she talks about her life -- she talks really from how she came to leave Nazareth House in ______ and the fact that she was called into a room and told she was going home. She then went to England to her mother, and she describes her life after leaving the home in paragraphs 26 through to 31.

If we look at paragraph 30, please, she said she made a statement to Police on 28th

December 2005 about the abuse she suffered in Nazareth House. She understands that the matter was referred to the PSNI and two nuns were questioned .

"However, no criminal charges were ever brought.

I even wrote to Cardinal Sean Brady, but he replied saying that it was outside his jurisdiction."

Now if we look at SNB-61938, please -- sorry -- 61934, first of all, 61934, this is the statement that she gave to Police in December of 2005, and essentially she relates the same complaints as are

in her Inquiry statement.

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2 Then if we go to 61938, she says in the second 3 paragraph there:

"It wasn't just me that was hit by the nuns. It was a regular thing on a daily basis for all of us to be pulled by the hair, shouted and screamed at, pushed by and hit by the nuns with their belts or with a stick.

On odd occasions I would be slapped by the nuns but not as much as by the belt."

SR31 was interviewed and in her interview she denied all of the allegations made by HIA14. She said children were never deprived of food and she herself never had a belt.

SR116 in interview did remember HIA14. She denied the allegations. She said there was mass every morning for the Sisters but not for the children. Children did make their own beds, but she never used a belt or saw a cane or a belt used.

If we go back to HIA14's Inquiry statement at paragraph 31, page 122, please, her final paragraph reads:

"I believe that the victims of the abuse suffered at the hands of the Sisters of Nazareth should receive an apology and compensation from the Order."

Certainly in their Inquiry statement -- response

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statement the congregation have offered HIA14 an unreserved and sincere apology for any treatment she received by any Sister which fell below the acceptable standard.

Now, Panel Members, you will recall HIA14 put

a number . When I took

HIA161, HIA161, through her evidence, I asked for her

responses to HIA14

. Her responses to me are in her transcript on the website.

HIA14 obviously read this and wrote to the Inquiry on 3rd March 2015, and her letter to the Inquiry can be seen at SNB-33074 to 33075. In that she disputes the factual details recounted by HIA161 relating to their contact in relation to the police investigation, in relation to HIA14 visiting the and about whether HIA161 read the or not, and about conversations that took place between them, about whether she had read HIA161's , and she states that she was not aggressive or abusive to HIA161, and she also firmly states that the allegations made by HIA161 against her are false and that there is not a word of truth in them. HIA14 was advised that that letter would be drawn to the attention of the Inquiry whenever the -her evidence was summarised.

Page 28 1 That concludes, Chairman, the two pieces of evidence 2 that I wish to bring to the attention of the Inquiry today. There are two other witnesses who will be dealt 3 with by Mr Aiken, but if we could take a short break 4 5 now, then, say, commence again in ten minutes, if that's 6 appropriate. 7 CHAIRMAN: Yes. 8 (11.05 am)9 (Short break) (12.03 pm)10 Summary of evidence of WITNESS HIA129 11 12 CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr Aiken. MR AIKEN: Chairman, Members of the Panel, good afternoon. 13 The first witness that I am going to deal with this 14 15 afternoon is HIA129, who is HIA129. She was originally HIA129. She has been unable to attend to give evidence 16 orally to the Inquiry for medical reasons and has given 17 18 an explanation that the Inquiry has accepted. assumption the Inquiry makes is that she would wish, if 19 she were here, to preserve her anonymity that has been 20 21 afforded to her by the Inquiry in respect of her evidence and therefore I will proceed on that basis. 22 23 The core material relating to her, Members of the Panel: 24 25 Her witness statement begins at SNB-017 and it runs

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through to SNB-021, and the Panel has access to -- if we just move through to 021, please -- has access to a signed copy of her statement. The one on the screen obviously appears in redacted form, and if I can also indicate that in my papers I have a signed copy of the statement signed by HIA129.

In addition, the Panel has access to the replying statement from the Sisters of Nazareth, which runs from SNB-2040 to 2041, and also a replying statement from a Health & Social Care Board, which runs from 6239 to 6240. For reasons that will become clear the Health & Social Care Board has indicated to the Inquiry that HIA129 was a privately arranged placement in Nazareth House.

If we go back, please, to the first page of HIA129's statement, and HIA129 has indicated to the Inquiry that she was born on

. She would be now aged

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. She was one of five siblings and has explained to the Inquiry that she has four children herself and ten grandchildren.

Essentially, piecing together the contents of her statement and other material that the Inquiry has had access to, it appears that she was in Nazareth House for a period of approximately two years.

She explains in paragraph 2 of her statement that

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her mother fell seriously ill when she was she believes around 6 or 7 -- so that would be, if correct, around 1946 or 1947 -- and that for a period of time she tried to look after the family, as her father was working all of the time, but she goes on then to indicate that she recalls the local parish priest eventually coming to take her and her two younger brothers to what she later discovered through a conversation with her mother was Nazareth House, as she classifies it as she was not able to look after the family when her mother was ill and her father was working.

She explains in paragraph 11 and 12 of her statement at SNB-020, in addition to explaining her own circumstances after her time in care, that she regards a feeling of profound guilt at not being able to look after her children -- her siblings and therefore felt herself responsible for them going into care and that had a profound effect on her later life.

The register entry that relates to her, if we can look, please, at 4161 -- unfortunately it is only this extract that we have, and Mr Montague is kindly working through getting us the further part of this page, because when we move on to the next page at 4162, we are missing her date of entry, which is the left-hand side column, because it makes -- it is based on the year that

Page 31 1 was ascribed to some entrant further up the page and we 2 don't have that entry as yet. We will have it later today, and I will make that available to the Panel when 3 we have it, but the record does indicate that HIA129 4 left Nazareth House on 4th October 1948, aged 8, which 5 is what allows me to say it would appear, if her 6 7 recollection is correct, that she was there for approximately two years or perhaps a shorter time. 8 We 9 will know that more clearly hopefully later today. 10 CHAIRMAN: The entry in the column "Recommended by" refers to the Sisters of Mercy 11 12 MR AIKEN: Yes. CHAIRMAN: -- which might infer that she and perhaps others 13 in the family were in an institution in before 14 15 they came to Belfast. MR AIKEN: Yes. It's a point I was going to come to, 16 Chairman, because it is unclear from the material that 17 18 is presently available as to what this reference relates If it relates to HIA129, nee HIA129, then it does 19 not accord with what is set out in paragraph 2 of her 20 21 statement, where she records the local parish priest, , as having been involved in her admission 22 Father 23 and, in fact, taking her -- she says in paragraph 3 of her statement she recalls him driving her and her 24 25 younger brothers to the home.

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So the Sisters of Nazareth had indicated in their replying statement that they didn't have any record of this applicant, and they accept that that's not correct, and they are looking for what records there are in a more complete fashion that will then be available to you that might answer what is an anomaly it appears. It may be it is not capable of being nailed down entirely, but certainly in paragraph 9 of HIA129's statement at 019, please, she explains that her mother survived her serious illness, and after her mother returned home, then she and her younger brothers eventually went home from Nazareth to live with her mother again.

The first issue that arises from HIA129's statement, if we could look at paragraph 3, please, is she explains that when she was taken to Nazareth House, she describes it in this way, that her two younger brothers just seemed to disappear. It may be that they went to Nazareth Lodge, as there don't appear to have been boys in Nazareth House in the late 1940s, and again their entries are going to be provided to the Inquiry so that that can be clarified.

In paragraph 7 of her statement at 019 she explains that she only recalls seeing her brothers on a couple of occasions. The Inquiry has heard evidence from others of a similar separation occurring between siblings, and

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the congregation have said to the Inquiry that they believe they endeavoured -- while the premises were organised in the way they were they endeavoured to provide sibling contact, and the Panel will obviously have to come to a view about whether that's right or not.

In paragraph 4 of her statement at 018 she refers to a particular pattern of behaviour in the home, which I am going to read:

"I have one persistent memory of being in the home. I recall that once a week we were made to go into a big room where there were little piles of clothes set out, arranged in semi-circular rows. We each had to kneel down behind one of the piles and then change into the clothes that were lying in front of us. We were expected to change modestly."

So that would imply the clothes that were on were being swapped for the new clothes that were laid out and that changing was done in a modest way that others perhaps have described to the Inquiry, being able to change in that way without one's body being exposed.

"We then had to form a queue and make our way up to one particular nun who was standing in the corner. We had to hold our underwear tightly in our hands and present them to the nun to inspect. We then had to turn

1 our underwear round so that she could see both sides. 2 If your underwear was damp, then you would have received a couple of whacks on the palm of your hand with a large 3 cane that the nun had. If your underwear was stained, 4 5 then you would have received even more strokes. I remember as we were queuing up to see the nun, we 6 would have been rubbing our underwear in our hands to 7 try and dry it so that we wouldn't get slapped. 8 9 didn't dare try to pull our hands away, because then the 10 nun would have turned your hand over and hit the 11 knuckles with the cane instead. I don't remember the name of this nun, but I do recall that she would have 12 been quite young, maybe in her 20s or 30s. I remember 13 that her cane was really long and had a sharp point on 14 15 it. I can still hear the sound of the cane coming down and I can hear the children crying as they were leaving 16 the room, rubbing the palm of their hands, which were 17 18 always red raw. I remember trying to figure out why 19 I had to show the nun my underwear when my mother had never made me do this. This memory has never left me, 20 21 but my memory largely goes blank after that." Now the congregation have addressed this similar 22 type issue on a number of occasions. If we just look at 23 the replying statement, please, at SNB-2040 and 24

paragraph 3, the congregation says to the Inquiry:

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"This is an allegation which the congregation have not considered before in which the children once a week were made -- placed in semi-circular rows and made to change modestly. Further to this, many children have stated that their underwear was checked. However, we do not understand why this would occur and find it difficult to accept as a common practice."

Obviously the Panel have the opportunity to look across the number of individuals and the time periods they cover who describe this in some form practice occurring.

In paragraph 8 of her statement HIA129 -- 019, please -- describes her time -- she does not remember any -- the names of any of the nuns who worked at Nazareth House.

"The only thing I remember about them was they were all very stern and authoritative and we didn't dare ask them anything. We were scared of them and always on our guard. We never stepped out of line. My mum told me after I left Nazareth House that the nuns didn't want me to go, because I was always very obedient."

So what I'm drawing to the Panel's attention is the atmosphere that HIA129 is referring to that characterised her time in the home.

I am not going to read the material out, because the

1 Panel have access to it, but in paragraphs 10 and 11 of

2 her statement HIA129 records her experiences in later

3 life and why she links some of those experiences to her

4 time spent in Nazareth House. Obviously the Panel has

all of the statements and the opportunity to and has

6 read them in advance.

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7 Unless there is anything else that I can assist the 8 Panel with, that's what I propose to say about HIA129's 9 evidence to the Inquiry.

Summary of evidence of WITNESS HIA55

11 MR AIKEN: The second individual, Members of the Panel, that 12 I propose to deal with today is a lady called HIA55, who was originally HIA55, who is HIA55. She also has been 13 14 unable to attend due to medical reasons and the Inquiry 15 has accepted the explanation that she has provided, and again the Inquiry assumes that she, if she were here, 16 would wish to maintain the anonymity the Inquiry has so 17 18 far afforded her.

The core material relating to her:

Her witness statement begins at SNB-192. If we can bring that up, please, and if we can look at the last page of the statement, please, at 196, and again the redacted copy appears on the screen, but the Panel has access to the signed copy of HIA55's statement, and I also can indicate that I have a signed copy of it in

1 my papers.

In addition to her witness statement HIA55 also gave an Obtaining Best Evidence Interview to police in England on 15th November 2011 and the Panel have access to that interview. It runs from SNB-61470 to 61482, and I will briefly return to some aspects of it as I go through this lady's evidence.

The Sisters of Nazareth replying statement can be found at SNB-1983 to 1985.

The Health & Social Care Board statement can be found at 5739 to 5740. Again in respect of HIA55 the Health & Social Care Board have indicated she appears to have been a private placement in Nazareth House without any welfare authority involved in her care.

HIA55 was born on . She is now aged 78. She was one of four siblings, and I summarised the witness statement of her youngest sister, HIA27, who was HIA27, formerly HIA27, on Day 102 of the Inquiry public hearings, which was 12th March 2015, and the relevant part begins at page 40 of the transcript of that day.

In paragraph 2 of her statement at 192 HIA55 explains how she came to be in Nazareth House. That would appear to accord with the register entry that the Inquiry has been given, if we look, please, at SNB-4021, and this entry records HIA55 and her two sisters

Page 38 1 entering Nazareth House on and records the involvement of her local parish priest in 2 that admission. That is why the Health & Social Care 3 Board, in addition to indicating that there are no 4 5 papers that they can find relating to this lady, that leads them to say there was no involvement of the 6 7 welfare authority in her care. She entered on , aged 9, and she 8 remained there in Nazareth House until 9 10 , when, aged 14, if we look, please, at paragraph 14 of her statement at SNB-195, please, she 11 12 indicates at the age of 14 that her mum took her home again. So she spent just less than five years in 13 Nazareth House before returning to live with her mother. 14 15 In paragraph 8 of her statement at 194 she explains to the Inquiry that the nuns were, in her words, very 16 17 cruel. 18 "They were physically and emotionally cruel to us. There was no warmth or affection from them." 19 She says: 20 21 "I didn't have a proper childhood in their care. They didn't talk to us about growing up." 22 23 I'll come back to the next entry. Then she says at the end: 24 25 "The nuns used to smack us with their rosary beads

- on the body with very little provocation."
- 2 She also said to the police in November of 2011, if
- we look, please, at 61479 -- this is part of the
- 4 interview -- you can see that she indicates:
- 5 "Q. And they beat you with the belts and rosary
- 6 beads?"
- Just scroll down a little further. When asked, she
- 8 says that:
- 9 "A. The nuns didn't use the stud part of the belt
- 10 to hit the girls. They beat them with their clothes on,
- 11 not off."
- 12 I'll come back to the other aspect that she
- mentions.
- In paragraph 8 of her statement, please, at 194 she
- mentions to the Inquiry the two nuns that she believes
- she remembered as being the person in charge of her
- group, which was SR181 -- that's SR181 -- and then
- SR182, SR182, who was the nun and who would have
- 19 been in her 40s.
- Now the Inquiry has access to the list of nuns that
- 21 was maintained for Nazareth House, which covers the
- period 1945 through to 1950, save for there's a missing
- year of 1946, and for the record those lists that cover
- that period '45 to '50 can be found at SNB-19208 through
- 25 19211. That is -- I will just show you the 1945 one by

way of example. 19208, please.

So in addition to the year, the home to which it relates, you get the name of the nun and their surname and then their role in the congregation as it was in Nazareth House at the particular point in time.

It appears, having looked through these pages of '45, '47, '48, '49 and '50, which would cover the period of HIA55's time in Nazareth House, that there were not nuns by the name of SR181 or SR182. That is not an issue that was addressed by the Sisters of Nazareth in their replying statement, but I have asked for the congregation to confirm that to the best of their knowledge there were not nuns by that name, and they have so confirmed that they don't believe there were nuns by the name of SR181 or SR182 or certainly not at the time period that we are dealing with in respect of HIA55's evidence.

Now when speaking to the police in 2011, if we look, please, at 1478, she did initially say to the police that she -- it's just that sentence after the bold entries:

"I cannot recall the individual nuns' names."

She goes on to say they would pick on her for no reason.

Now she did -- slightly later in the interview,

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three pages further on at 61481, please, she did mention two nuns. She says there were about forty of them. She recalls the names SR181 and and that she was really frightened of them. She goes on to talk about various reasons for that.

So there is a common theme of SR181, but this is a different name in terms of ______, and again there does not appear to be a nun by that name recorded in the entries that cover the period of HIA55's time in Nazareth House. So it may be her earlier statement to the police where she could not remember the name of the nuns is more likely to be correct.

In paragraph 9 of her statement at 194 she describes what happened to her when she returned or was returned by the police, having run away from Nazareth House. She says to the Inquiry that her and a friend of hers who both ran away:

"The police caught us both times before we made it to the train station in Belfast. We were punished by being locked in separate cupboards for a couple of hours. I was hit when I was put in, and when I was let out, I was hit again, and we got no supper."

When speaking to the police in November 2011, she described this. If we look, please, at 61478, just at the bottom of the page she was being asked how often

Page 42 1 would this issue of being placed in the cupboard take 2 place: 3 "Q. How long were you in the cupboard for? 4 A. About half a day. 5 What happened if you needed the toilet whilst you were there? 6 7 Α. You had to just do it there and then, whatever you had to do. You did it in the cupboard." 8 9 She recalls banging the cupboard, but they wouldn't 10 let her out. If we scroll down, please, she is then 11 asked: 12 "Q. So how many times did you have to go in a 13 cupboard?" 14 She then says: 15 About every other month or something. About 16 four or five times a year", 17 and then moves on to: 18 "If you were caught eating bread, or if you were 19 caught eating this, if you weren't saying your prayers 20 properly, if you weren't kneeling down, different things 21 for young girls to have to come through. 22 Q. And they beat you with the belt and rosary 23 beads?" So it's unclear if the section that begins: 24 25 "If you were caught eating bread ..."

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more relates to the use of belts and rosary beads than the punishment for those things involved being placed in the cupboard. Certainly in the Inquiry statement HIA55 is saying to the Inquiry that it was the running away resulted in her being placed in the cupboard.

Another punishment that she describes to the police in the interview in November 2011, if we look at 61472, please, again she makes reference to being locked in the cupboard, but she also says this. She was also made to stand on a stool in a corner all day.

"If you dared to move, the nuns beat you with the straps from around their waist."

The Order has obviously addressed the allegations in the statement and indicates to the Inquiry that with regards to paragraph 8 of the statement -- this is found on SNB-1984 in paragraph 8, the replying statement:

"It is a matter of deep regret that any child resident under the care of the Sisters of Nazareth didn't feel loved, valued and cared for while under their care and that the congregation endeavoured to provide a safe and loving home for children and are devastated that HIA55 feels she was not given any warmth or affection."

Then it moves on to address paragraph 10 of the

Page 44 1 statement. 2 In relation to siblings HIA55 explains to the 3 Inquiry at paragraph 3, if we look at 193, please -- she says that she did not really see her sister while in the 4 home: 5 "I never saw my sisters while we were in the home." 6 7 She says: "We were in" -- her older sister and her were in separate groups and her younger sister, HIA27, 8 9 that I mentioned to you at the outset I previously 10 summarised, was initially in the nursery. Then she 11 says: 12 "The next time I really saw them was when we came 13 home again." She has indicated to the Inquiry at paragraph 5 of 14 her statement at 193 that she used to ask to see her 15 sisters but was never allowed to see them. Now -- she 16 17 says: 18 "The different groups played outside at different 19 times. So I never even got to see my sisters in the playground. I used to always ask for my sisters, but 20 21 I was never allowed to see them." In the police interview that she gave in 22 23 November 2011 if we look, please, at 621472 -- if you 24 just move down a little, please -- she says that:

"Every Christmas the nuns took the children to

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a pantomime. They were marched in and the nuns marched up and down watching the children. They daren't as much as sneeze."

HIA55 says one Christmas Day she was given a boys' game called Smugglers. Her sister HIA27, HIA27, which is the youngest that I previously summarised, was given a black doll with one eye and an apple and an orange, and her sister — was given a bag. They were overjoyed that they had actually got a present, but the day after Christmas Day the nuns took the toys off them and they never saw them again.

The purpose for drawing that to the Panel's attention is this would appear to suggest that at certain times or at least Christmas the siblings were together in that it is clear to HIA55 what her siblings had received by way of a gift, albeit she says it was taken off them at a later stage.

If we look, please, at the next page of the interview at 61473, if you just scroll down a little further, please, she is describing how they were all put in separate dormitories and not allowed any physical contact with each other at all. Then she says this:

"She would see her sisters when they were let outside into the yards."

So that's different from what was said to the

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Inquiry in the statement, albeit it then does record the yards being separated and not allowed to touch your sister's hand through the gate. So that may be a period when the younger sister, HIA27, was in the babies' home before moving into the main house alongside her older sisters.

On a different issue she explains to the Inquiry at 193, please, in paragraph 4 of her statement that she was made to sleep with her arms crossed and hit by those looking after her if she didn't do that. She indicates to the Inquiry:

"I remember being hit once for not sleeping with my arms crossed over my chest."

Obviously the Panels has heard a number of children explain about this practice taking place.

She explains also in paragraph 5 of the statement at 193 about being hungry and stealing food. She recounts both taking food from the kitchen and also refers to taking food from a bin. She described -- if we look at the November 2011 police interview, please, at 61470, she described it more -- the Panel may think more vividly to the police in that -- if we just scroll on down, please, she describes at meal times her view of the food as slops:

"... which they ate because they were starving. She

used to steal food from the kitchen when she was 8 or 9.

She'd hide bread and jam down her knickers.

"She was caught eating jam and bread and they put her in a dark cupboard."

In relation to bedwetting, if we look at paragraph 7 of the statement, please, at 194, she describes to the Inquiry how a girl in the bed beside her, who regularly wet the bed, in the morning the nuns would strip her nightdress off her and wrap the wet sheet around her and hit her as punishment.

She recounts then in paragraph 8 of her statement that in relation to her periods that that had not been explained to her as something that would happen to her and she had no idea what to do when it first arose.

She does say to the Inquiry in paragraph 11 of her statement at 195 that her only good memory of her time in Nazareth House is being taken to the pantomime at Christmas -- Christmas time one year and getting sweets. We did see that for a different reason when looking at the police interview earlier.

In paragraph 17 of her statement at SNB-196 she comments on a question that would have been asked of her if she were here about what recommendations she would suggest the Panel consider and she said:

"I believe that the Sisters of Nazareth and the

Page 48 1 Roman Catholic Church should apologise to the children 2 who suffered under their care and I believe that we should be compensated for the terrible childhoods we 3 suffered. I also think there should be a memorial for 4 5 people like our sister who died before they were able to tell their story." 6 7 The Inquiry is aware from material received that 8 HIA55 is of the view that she should be compensated for her time in care and has made that view plain beyond the 9 Inquiry and the reference for that is at 61467. 10 11 Members of the Panel, that is what I propose to say in respect of the evidence of HIA55, unless there is 12 anything else that I can assist you with. 13 14 CHAIRMAN: I think not. Thank you. 15 Well, as I indicated at the beginning, all four witnesses who have their evidence placed before us today 16 are not here in person for medical reasons. So that 17 18 brings our sitting to a somewhat earlier end than usual and we will resume tomorrow morning at the usual time. 19 (12.40 pm)20 21 (Hearing adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning) 22 --00000--23 24 25