# 2022 Special Commission of Inquiry into LGBTIQ hate crimes 

Before: The Commissioner,
The Honourable Justice John Sackar

At Leve1 2, 121 Macquarie Street,
Sydney, New South Wales

On Thursday, 24 November 2022 at 10.00am
(Day 7)

Counse1 Assisting:
Mr Peter Gray SC (Senior Counsel Assisting)
Ms Christine Melis (Counsel Assisting)
Mr William de Mars (Counsel Assisting)
Ms Kath1een Heath (Counsel Assisting)
Ms Gráinne Marsden (Counsel Assisting)
Ms Meg O’Brien (Counsel Assisting)
Ms Claire Palmer (Counsel Assisting)
Mr Enzo Camporeale (Director Legal)
Ms Kate Lockery (Principal Solicitor)

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
MR de MARS: Commissioner, the first witness this morning is Mr Ülo Klemmer.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
MR de MARS: I call Mr Klemmer.
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. Mr Klemmer, will you take an affirmation or an oath?

THE WITNESS: I've got two hearing aids and I'm sorry, I can't hear you.

THE COMMISSIONER: No, not at all. An affirmation or an oath? Either one, it doesn't matter.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I really can't hear. I'm sorry.
THE COMMISSIONER: We are going to have trouble. Is there a loop in this building, do you know?

MR de MARS: Your Honour, I am told that once we are underway with the mics set up we are hoping it will be okay, but I can make some enquiries.

THE WITNESS: I can hear you.
THE COMMISSIONER: A11 right. We11, then why don't you ask Mr Klemmer?

MR de MARS: Thank you. The question, sorry, Mr Klemmer, was just whether you want to take an oath or affirmation. Do you want to take a religious oath, on the Bible?

THE WITNESS: An affirmation.
<ÜLO KLEMMER, affirmed
[10:05 am]
<EXAMINATION BY MR DE MARS
THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, please sit down. Yes, Mr de Mars.
MR de MARS: Q. Mr Klemmer, do let me know if there are difficulties hearing me. Your name is Ülo Klemmer; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. You have made a statement that's been provided to the Commission, dated 11 November 2022; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Your statement deals with some of your life experience living and working in the LGBTIQ community in Sydney, including your work as a beat outreach officer with ACON; is that correct?
A. That's correct, yes.
Q. You have written an introductory section to your statement in which you have some things to say, in general terms, about the historical treatment of members of the gay community from your perspective. Before we get to the detail of your evidence, I understand you would like to read out paragraphs 2 to 6 of your statement; is that correct?
A. Yeah, that would be good.

MR de MARS: If that's all right?
THE COMMISSIONER: Certain1y, yes.
MR de MARS: Would you like to proceed to do that?
A. I would, thank you. I'll start at 2:

I began by acknowledging the Gadigal
people, the traditional custodians of this
Eora nations land on which we meet.
Q. I am going to stop you for a moment, I'm sorry Mr Klemmer. Just because - you see the microphone in front of you? I wonder if you can try and aim to speak into it, just because we are not hearing you so well.
A. Speak into it?
Q. If possible.
A. Is that better?
Q. Yes. If you would like to start again at paragraph 2?
A. I would. Paragraph 2:

I begin by acknowledging the Gadigal
people, the traditional custodians of this
Eora nations land on which we meet, I pay
my respect to the Elders past, present and future. They are this planet's oldest living/surviving culture and they have cared for this land for over 60,000 years.

In all that time, there is no record of 'homophobia'. This hate was thrust upon the land in 1788, by the British invasions, laws and culture. The laws pertaining to 'buggery' were introduced, with the penalty being death. This 'law' deprives same sex attracted folk of any sense of belonging, any sense of loving, and was mostly the reason that the natural desire for sex, love and companionship was driven underground to what we now still know as 'beats'.

The penalties were tweaked but the 'law' was not changed until 1984, when homosexual conduct between consenting males over the age of 18 was decriminalised. The hate has subsided but still exists to this day.

In the same period, sex between heterosexual persons in any place outside of the home was not frowned upon with the death penalty. In my time heterosexual 'parking' and use of 'Lovers' Lanes' etc. was seen as a normal and a badge of honour for many.

Having successfully driven sex between men underground to beats, the 'law' created a double whammy, and took it upon itself to punish these men even further by entrapment, harassment, and ignoring many, many murders inspired by this inflicted hate.
Q. Thank you, Mr K1emmer. I will just ask if you can try and make an attempt to keep your voice up as you are answering questions. You were born in 1950; is that correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Can you tell the Commission where you were born and
where you grew up during your school years?
A. Oh, yes. I was born in Bathurst, New South Wales, to Australian parents who actually were refugees. They escaped the Russian invasion of Estonia. They were accepted as refugees into Australia and they arrived in 1944, and very early in 1950 I was born in Bathurst. We moved out into the western suburbs, out into Merrylands, Guildford and then eventually - oh, Cabramatta, and then eventually settled in Liverpool where I went - most of my schooling took place in Liverpool, and I live there now. I have moved out of Liverpool at times in my long life, but there you go, Liverpool is basically home.
Q. Thank you. Just to get the chronology, when was it that you ended up commencing work as a beat outreach worker?
A. The beat outreach work started late ' 88 , I believe, and I think I was doing that until '93.
Q. All right.
A. 1993 .
Q. I take it you would have been then in your late 30s when you started doing that work?
A. Yes.
Q. Before we get to that, I'll get you to fill us in on some other aspects of your life experience. When you were in your 20s, you refer in your statement to a job that you had from around 1973 to 1978 in Kensington. Can you tell us about that job?
A. Kensington, yes. I worked there for those years. It was a gay sauna. It was a time when being gay was illegal, so having the sauna was quite radical, really. What we did - we treated it - we made it feel like a homely place, not just a place to come for sex. We tried to create a level of comfort for everybody. And I'm not sure what else to say about it.
Q. We will come back to that if and when appropriate.
A. Yes.
Q. But you then, at a point in the late '70s, went and lived outside of New South Wales for a time; is that correct?
A. Yeah. I moved up to Queensland into Noosa where I cheffed for a while.
Q. When did you come back to New South Wales?
A. It would have been in probably the mid-'80s, 1980s. I was still in Noosa at the time, and my father contracted cancer. My mum said that she wasn't coping too well, so I came down to help her, and him, and basically that's where I've stayed living ever since.
Q. There is a section in your statement where you mention your involvement in volunteer work in connection with Sydney's LGBTIQ community, commencing from the age of around 18. Could you give us some idea of what that work has involved over the years?
A. Oh, that was many and varied. The very, very first one was when I was 18, I did actually move out of home into friends of my boyfriend at the time, into their home. They had a cinema as part of the home, and on Sunday nights, I I didn't have to, I volunteered to help them. But it was what was called then a camp night. Not a gay night; a camp night. Just for camp men. So I helped make sandwiches, coffee, tea, helped, chat, clean-up afterwards, do that sort of thing. I've done various, various jobs. My two current - probably most favourite long two jobs are I am a collector, Sydney collector for the Australian Queer Archives, where I help collect all sorts of queer ephemera, basically, and I am a rover for ACON at dance parties. What that is, is we wear a pink vest and we go to dance parties - invited, of course - and we just look out for people who have maybe had too much drugs or alcohol and help them as best we could. If need be, we get them medical attention.
Q. One of the things --
A. Sorry?
Q. One of the things you mention in your statement is the Bobby Goldsmith Foundation?
A. Bobby Goldsmith, yes. A friend and I were, we volunteered and we somehow became what is called the "tin men". We looked after - it was a time they did cash collections in bars, clubs, restaurants, shops. They had cans for cash collection, and we both looked after those. We looked, we collected them, we checked to see how they were going, we took them back to Bobby Goldsmith, we supplied new cans when need be.
Q. Is it correct that in 2011, you were nominated for

ACON's community hero award for outstanding achievement within or contributions to the LGBTIQ community?
A. That is correct. That was quite an honour. That was, yeah, a surprise and an honour, and it obviously made me feel good.
Q. Thank you. Before you started your work as a beat outreach officer, as outlined in your statement, it is correct, isn't it, that you had personal experience visiting and using beats over a number of years?
A. Yes, I did. I think that's probably the paramount reason why I was employed as a beat outreach, because I had an understanding of how beats worked, where they were, what - how to deal with beats. My first interaction at a beat was one of my school friends, he told me that there was a beat quite close to the school, which I - he and I both went to, and that's where I learnt about beats. From there, when I got a car, I travelled a bit further afield and did beats around the town, I guess.
Q. I am not going to ask you to detail particular locations you necessarily went to, but in terms more generally of the geography of Sydney, in what different areas would you have attended beats?
A. Oh. I'm not sure there is any place in Sydney where there isn't a beat there. Yeah, they're everywhere, basically. They're north, south, east and west. Not so much east, because that's the ocean, but beats cover the entire city.
Q. One of the particular areas that you do mention in your statement is the Manly area. Can I ask you, just confining yourself to the late '60s and the 1970s, could I ask you about that area and what areas in Manly that you would go to?
A. Oh, okay. The beats in that - when, actually, I was still just in school, this was just before we left school, we used to go on the weekends to Manly by train and ferry. And the beats there were - basically, they were the surf clubs. And especially the one on the - I can't remember what side, but at the very end of Manly was one where I didn't ever go there, but I believe that you could go and sunbake naked there and have a shower and whatever. It was a surf club, and I can't remember the name of the actual club. There was also - I never went there at the time, but I also knew that at Fairy Bower - I call it Fairy Bower, I think it is currently called North Head - there was a
bushland beat which at that time I never did go to.
Q. You did or you didn't go to?
A. No, I didn't, I don't think. I can't recall. Not in school time, no.
Q. In the 1970s, did you go to that?
A. 1970s I did, yes. Yes.
Q. Can you tell us about that beat, based on your experience in the 1970s?
A. I guess. It's quite a glorious beat, actually. To get there, you would drive to Manly, to Shelly Beach there is a carpark above Shelly Beach - park the car, and then there was quite a steep climb, a rocky steep climb from the carpark to a very huge imposing sandstone wall where, conveniently, I think one or possibly two of the stones had been pulled out where you could get through to the other side. Once you got to the other side, it was totally, totally private, totally, totally, beautiful, beautiful area. It was low-lying bush, lots of rocky little areas, lots of tracks going through to them. What you could do is walk through the tracks to the bush, find find a rock, settle down. There was - because it was so private, you could - nudity was fine, nobody worried about that. It was quite social. There were people who went there very, very regularly who you could chat to, and it was just a beautiful, beautiful place to be.
Q. You mentioned one of the places you went to as being at the end of the beach. Just to understand that, so before telling us about what you have described as Fairy Bower, the surf club or the area at the end of the beach, just to locate that, was that at the southern end of the beaches closer to Shelly Beach or was it at the northern end of that?
A. Yeah, it's closer to Shelly Beach. Correct, yeah. It was just where the walkway starts towards Shelly Beach.
Q. The Shelly Beach end?
A. Yes.
Q. But on the actual beachfront of Manly?
A. No, it was a clubhouse.
Q. Yes.
A. On the beachfront, yes.
Q. But not round at Shelly Beach itself?
A. No, no.
Q. I understand.
A. Before. It was just before the walkway begins.
Q. Thank you. In relation to your work as a beat outreach officer, were you involved in that project from the outset, from the start of that project?
A. Yeah. Yes, indeed, I was. A fellow worker, John Sweeney, and I were the two that commenced the project. But fairly soon, within weeks, really, John passed away and somebody else had to be employed. Before somebody was actually employed, which took quite some time, staff from ACON would come out with me so there was always two of us.
Q. I wil1 come to that in a minute.
A. Okay.
Q. In your statement, you refer to the focus of the beat outreach work being initially, at least, in the western suburbs of Sydney; is that correct?
A. Yes, it was. It was specifically for the western suburbs.
Q. Are you able to say why that was a specific area that was a focus?
A. Why it was, it was because there was some research done to get the project going, and it indicated that the men out there who were having sex with other men weren't really connected with the community, the gay community, at the time. So, given that HIV was in its still infancy, the knowledge wasn't really being spread by media or any other facility, really, of how it was contracted, there was quite a bit of confusion. So there was a need by these men who weren't attached to the community to find out actually how and what safe sex is.
Q. The focus was on, if $I$ can put it this way, the safe sex message?
A. Yes, it was definitely the focus. Absolutely safe sex, yes. To begin with, yes.
Q. It's the case, isn't it, that over time there were at least a couple of reports that were prepared to evaluate the project; is that correct?
A. Correct, yes.
Q. One of those you indicate in your statement was quite early, and was conducted in 1990 by someone called Paul van Reyk.
A. Paul van Reyk, correct, yes.
Q. I wonder if at this point tab 23 could be brought up
[SCOI.77294]. Are you able to see that on the screen in front of you?
A. Yes, I can, yes.
Q. That appears to be a cover of that report, that evaluation; is that correct?
A. That's correct. That's it, "On the Beat".
Q. Paul van Reyk is someone who was known to you at the time; is that correct?
A. He was. Still is.
Q. At that time he worked in the policy area within ACON;
is that right?
A. Policy area of ACON. Yes, he was.
Q. I wonder if we could go to 0005 in terms of the page numbering of the report. If we just scroll down to the bottom of that page, you will see there is a section there:

AIDS Education to Men on the Beat.
And the reference to:
AIDS prevention programs in Australia
[being] aimed at men who have sex with men
[being] primarily concentrated on the
identifiable gay community.
And then we see a reference to:

> A large number of men who ... do not identify with or participate in the institutions of the openly gay community.

And then we see reference to, effectively, the use by men of beat locations. If we just go to the top of the next page, please. And I take it we see there the reference to that group being described as an "elusive target group" in
terms of the extent of their AIDS knowledge. Does that reflect what you have been saying about the reasons for the beat outreach project?
A. Yes, very much the reasons. Very much so.
Q. Al1 right. Could we just go one further page to 0007, down to 2.1 and 2.2. Again, I take it what you have said to us about the target group being Western Sydney and the objectives being, in effect, the safe sex message being reflected in what we see there as the target group and the program objectives; is that correct?
A. That's correct. It wasn't just for having sex, though. It was also - not everybody went there for sex. Some people went to actually meet people without the sex bit and, like, socialise. Not everybody, but --
Q. Yes. I understand. Again, that's something we may touch on again. I'11 ask just for that document to stay there, just for the moment. Can you tell us where your actual office was physically located?
A. Well, we had two offices. One was in the ACON Building in Surry Hills at the time, and the main office where we worked from was in Jeffery House, which was part of the Parramatta Hospital in Parramatta.
Q. You mentioned that you worked in teams. Just in that respect, I am just going to ask that we go through to the next page, 0008. And just down a touch, so we can see the "Staffing" section. What we see in the evaluation in 1990 is reference, as you have indicated, to working in teams of two. And do you see the reference there to that being seen to address issues of personal safety of the workers arising from night work and the well-documented violent assault and harassment of men using beats and, using what is referred to as "the common parlance", "poofter bashing"?
A. That is very much the case. We also were provided with what was very new at the time, which was a mobile phone, one of those big brick things to carry around. That was for our safety, for if we came across somebody who had been bashed or harassed in some way and needed help, we could get help to them as quickly as possible. So we also had a mobile phone as well as the car.
Q. I see. Thank you. The report can probably come down now. Did the project expand to other areas over time? A. Yes, it did. In New South Wales, it expanded to Wollongong, it expanded to Newcastle and up into the

Northern Rivers. They had some work done up there, too. At one stage, we had a meeting, and at that meeting somebody from Melbourne was there, and he approached me that he wanted to start it up in Melbourne as well. I excused myself from the meeting and went out with him to beats and showed them how it worked. And, from there, we well, he went back to Melbourne and started up a project there, and we helped train them on how to do it. We had quite a number of conferences together about the beat work. So in Melbourne it started with the AIDS Council as well, yeah.
Q. In your statement, perhaps not surprisingly, you describe the work as very challenging?
A. It was very challenging.
Q. Later in your statement, and in what we might touch on in evidence, you refer to aspects of that concerning potential violence and also the challenges, perhaps if I can put it that way, in interactions with police. But putting those matters aside for the moment, in what other ways was the work challenging?
A. It was challenging - oh, it was challenging in many ways. It was challenging - it was funny - well, the safety issue of two people working together was great. It was fabulous. But it also became quite difficult to be with somebody who was also having a challenging time, being with them in a car day after day after day, being - you know, in an uncomfortable mode. So that was challenging. But being at - working, working the beat, it was also challenging because you're approaching people who weren't really there to be approached. So you had to work out how the best way would be, which changed with everybody, really. So you had to work that out. And then you had to deal with the challenges that they faced, and you had to help them along with whatever their problem was or wasn't, actually. Not everybody had a problem. But just approaching people was the challenge.
Q. We don't need to go to this portion of the report, but one of the descriptions of the group of men who outreach workers were interacting with - this comes from 0017 of that report - refers to guilt, low self-esteem and isolation all being part of beat life for some, and that for some men the interactions are the first time that they have discussed their sexual practices and identity with other men, does that ring true from your experience?
A. That rings very true. It probably rings truer than I could actually speak to, because a lot of the men who felt like that we couldn't approach, because they made it clear that they did not want to be approached. So it rings more true than it sounds, actually.
Q. In terms of when you did engage with men and talk to them, I know this is put in rather general terms, but can you tell us what types of range of concerns that they would raise with you?
A. Okay. There were three main concerns, generally: HIV clearly was - well, the age of AIDS was what I would have thought would have been the front-runner of concerns. There was a definite thirst for knowledge. We fulfilled that thirst, I hope, with - we had pamphlets in many languages with us. We had our own personal knowledge. We could refer them on to people who - for testing, for doctors, for whatever their need was. But what I found equally disturbing was that they also had a fear of police harassment, interactions with them, possibly, and bashings. So it was like there was - they were the three main concerns. Even though we were there to deal with the HIV, the police and the bashings kept on popping up on the same amount of time.
Q. I see.
A. For me, at least.
Q. You mention the evaluation reports that were done.

The later of those two was a 1993 report by someone called, I think, Peter Kerans; is that right?
A. Peter Kerans, yes.
Q. You have provided the Commission with a copy of that report; is that correct?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. I wonder if we could have tab 20 brought up, please, [SCOI.77272]. We can see towards the bottom there is an indication that the report by Peter Kerans, project officer, in this form, is "draft"; do you see that?
A. Yes, I do. Yes.
Q. Are you aware of any other version of this report that exists?
A. I'm not aware of another. There possibly, probably, is. But no, this is the only version I'm aware of.
Q. You, yourself, are referred to - I think you can probably confirm - at least a couple of times in the report as one of the sources of information; is that correct?
A. Yep, that's correct.
Q. I wonder if we could go, in particular, to [SCOI77272_0015]. Is it the case that in the course of your work you would keep field notes?
A. Keep, sorry?
Q. You would keep field notes?
A. Yes, we did. Yes, we did.
Q. We see in this section of the report just above the
bold this reference:
Much of the workers' time at beats was spent discussing the times and locations of police activity with beat users and passing this information on to others. Beat users
often spoke of witnessing arrests, harassment, and the use of undercover officers at beats. There are many examples in the outreach field notes:

Just to perhaps look at some of those, and I might just read through the first four of those:

While talking with two beat users outside,
two uniformed police entered the beat with batons drawn, striking and kicking the toilet doors.

And then we see:
Claims police raided [...] one week ago.
Several people put into wagon. Police
officers making bold use of batons.
And then we see:

Talked about police and bashers.
And then the fourth entry:
Beat was raided two weeks after Christmas -
plain clothes and uniformed police. All men in and around the beat handcuffed.

Just in terms of the types of - you have already mentioned the types of concerns in general that were expressed to you. Do these entries reflect the types of concerns that were being raised with you?
A. Oh, absolutely. Absolutely. To flesh it out a bit, the harassment was - police would come up to cars - there were many forms. I think for me what was most disturbing was they would come up to cars and talk to people who just sitting in a car doing absolutely nothing. They were they had their names taken, their addresses, their contact, and they were told that, "We'll be in touch". So it's like, why? Why would they do that? That person was doing nothing. And, well, whether they did or didn't get in touch was like a psychological bit of harassment on top of it.
Q. That can come down now, the document. In relation to your own experience of police involvement at beats, in your statement, I think at paragraph 38, you indicate that in your experience since the 1960s, police were aware of local beats and there was always a concern you might encounter police when going to a beat. Is that correct?
A. Yeah.
Q. Was that also the case in your experience in the 1970s?
A. It's pretty much still the case now.
Q. I take it from the way you have expressed that, it was still the case in the late '80s and early '90s?
A. Yes. Yes, indeed. Yeah.
Q. When you were doing the outreach work?
A. Yeah.
Q. Are you able, based on your own experience, to give recall any particular occasions when you, yourself, either directly came across or heard from beat users about police who were engaged in undercover or entrapment activities at beats?
A. Okay. The two spring to mind. There was - in

Parramatta, there was a multi-storey carpark with a toilet block in the bottom. There was a road that ran alongside it, and on the other side of that road were some shops.

Police had set themselves up surreptitiously in those shops and watched the comings and goings of the beat. And I actually didn't see it, but I was told that there was many, many, many arrests made or harassment of many men was made from that beat. We weren't working in that area at the time, so I didn't actually see it, but many, many sources told that that was what was going on. And another time when I, very, very early in the piece of the job, I - when I had the ACON car, I went out to a beat which wasn't actually in the western suburbs, to explore whether we should move further afield. I went to the beat and I parked the car and two - what will I say - very, very good looking young men were trying to entice me into the bushes. I resisted. They weren't that good at it. They were very good looking, nonetheless, so they approached me in the car and asked me what I was doing there. I told them - I actually told them what I was doing. They took my details, et cetera, and not long after, there was a call to ACON and they were basically summonsed to the police station to have a meeting. That meeting occurred early one morning. All the police of that station, the head of the police station, he was very, very angry that we had disturbed - well, I had disturbed a police operation. He was furious. So in that meeting we went there with the CEO of ACON at the time, and we actually went with a woman as well who spoke of the need for HIV information for men who had sex with men, in particular bisexual men, which could have been her husband, her lover, et cetera, so they could get a better understanding of what we were doing and why we were doing it.
Q. I am just going to briefly ask if we could have tab 20 back up and if we go to [SCOI.77272_0014]. That's the 1993 report or draft report. Could we just go to the bottom of that page. I just wanted to seek your views on the observation right at the bottom:

> By mid-1991, the situation in western Sydney had deteriorated for men at beats. Outreach workers spoke to beat users who reported an increasing level of harassment and arrests at beats.

Are you able to make any comment based on your own experience as to whether you would agree with that? A. Yes, I do agree with it. I don't know where to go with that question, though.
Q. You don't have to elaborate. I am just asking whether, as a general proposition based on your experience, that did seem to be the case?
A. It is very true. It's very true, yes.
Q. Thank you. In your statement, you also refer to a couple of newspaper articles that were published in 1992. I just want to ask you some questions about those, because they might help the Commission's understanding of issues affecting the work of beat outreach workers at the time. And I'm going to ask firstly for tab 65 to be brought up, [SCOI.76857_0001]. This is an article from the Sun Herald in May of 1992. Sorry, this may be an error. If you will just bear with me for a moment. I apologise, tab 68, [SCOI.77312]. Thank you. That is the correct one. I, just for present purposes, am going to ask you to note some things about this article rather than ask you questions at the moment, because it is referred to in the second article that I am going to take you to. But for present purposes, do you see, if we scroll down just slightly, that the article has got the headline "Park 'infested with gays'", but it is quoting a sergeant of police in relation to a park in the southwest of Sydney, where the sergeant is quoted as saying:

> Unfortunately the bush1and is riddled with little tracks and has become infested with homosexuals.

Do you see that?
A. Yes, I do. Yes.
Q. And then the other thing I will ask you to note just at this point is that in the second column, we see the reference being made by the same sergeant to the toilet block:
... being used exclusively by homosexuals as a 'clubhouse' until its closure.

And then reference to:
After its closure, hoodlums [writing] graffiti on the wall [saying]: "Bankstown Poofters Bashers Operate Here. Beware."

Do you see that?
A. Okay. Yeah.
Q. I am just asking you to note that for the moment because it is referred to then further in an article at tab 72, if that could be brought up, [SCOI.77311]. That is a publication in the Eastern Herald, the following month, in June 1992, with the headiine:

Gay beats: our most shameful sexual secret?

First of all, do you recognise the two men in that photo attached with that article?
A. Yes, I do. That's Peter Kerans and Philiip Keen.
Q. And they were both beat outreach workers?
A. Yes, they were
Q. Working on the same project as you?
A. Yes, yes.
Q. At the same time as you?
A. At the same time. Phillip was employed when John Sweeney died at the beginning of the project and then we had the process, interviewing process, of getting somebody else to replace John. Phil happened to be that person.
Q. And Mr Kerans, as we have already heard, was the author of that 1993 report; is that right?
A. Yeah, correct.
Q. If we just scroll down to the portion under the photo. We see there, don't we, in the second column just under the photo Mr Keen and Mr Kerans being referred to as "beat outreach workers ". Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And then in the next column across, the third column across, Phillip Keen is quoted as saying:

Overwhelmingly, most men who use beats are very discrete about the way that they use them. The last thing they want is to be discovered, so there's a sort of code that people follow, part of which is to avoid being noticed by someone who is not doing the beat. So people go a long way to avoid

Do you see that?
A. Yes, indeed.
Q. Does that accord with your understanding?
A. That couldn't be truer.
Q. Al1 right.
A. I think a lot of what goes on in beats actually happens in the minds of people like the press and the police and the public more so than actually what happens at beats. If anything does happen at a beat, it's more than likely it's very, very privately done. During my time working as a beat outreach worker, I'm not sure that I saw any - any man having sex with another man.
Q. I want to draw your attention to the next thing in that article. And you will see here it seems to refer back to that article that $I$ just drew your attention to. Do you see that, where it says:

> Both Keen and Kerans are concerned that a story in a Sunday newspaper quoted a police sergeant as saying that one particular park was "infested with homosexuals"

And it goes on from there and it also makes reference to the graffiti in relation to "poofter bashers" that we saw earlier. Do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. First of al1, do you recal1 that event at a11?
A. Do I recall the beat? Oh, yes, indeed.
Q. Do you recal1, for example, that graffiti having appeared?
A. Yeah. That graffiti was there. The "clubhouse" - I don't know what on earth that means. But, anyway, that's what he said. The beat was eventually demolished.
Actually, yesterday $I$ had to use the toilet and I went there at the site where that beat was with the graffiti that said "Poofter Bashers Operate Here. Beware." It is one of those modern press the green button to get in, and you've got 10 minutes and the door will open. This is odd. There was piped music in there with the funny choice of the track was, "What the world needs now is love sweet
love." Somebody had a sense of humour.
Q. I see. Coming back to the situation back in 1992, in terms of that article and the article that Mr Keen and Mr Kerans were commenting on containing I think what could only be described as dehumanising type of language, the way it refers to the park being "infested", can I just ask you, are you able to say whether that was, based on your knowledge and recollection, whether that was a common way in which beats were represented or talked about popularly or in the media at the time?
A. To my knowledge, they always have been referred to as that - well, not exactly that. Well, by him it was exactly that. But in derogatory terms, yes.
Q. The other thing I'11 just draw your attention to and ask for your comment on is what we then see in that article, Mr Keen - this is the very bottom of the third column - saying that he went to the beat concerned a day after that story had appeared and that no one at the beat would talk, and then expressing the view:

> Perhaps they (the beat users) thought we were plainclothes police - so this kind of thing gets in the way of our work and gets in the way of effective HIV prevention.

Are you able to say, based on - did you have any such similar experience?
A. Yes. That beat, in particular quietened down quite a bit, because there was that police action there. The police action continued. They would drive up - well, they were there day and night, but at night-time they would drive up and down. There was a parkland along the river. They would drive along the road with a torch or spotlight or whatever it was, shining it along the river where people were mingling, they were chatting, they were socialising. They weren't having sex; they were mingling. But they would harass them by night after night just coming along with their spotlight and torch. One night I wasn't there, but I was told by many men that they actually played music, "Macho Man". No, it wasn't "Macho Man". "YMCA" by The Village People, loudly. I guess it was a bit of their sense of humour, or something quirky by the police at the time.
Q. Are you able to say whether the police practices that
you're talking about affected the willingness of men at beats to engage with you as an outreach worker?
A. Well, yes, indeed. Well, we could well have been seen - and we were seen - as possibly undercover police, so therefore people tried to avoid us. So therefore it made it even more difficult than it already was to approach men. They were much more timid, which resulted in them not getting the correct HIV/AIDS information which they possibly didn't have, which only could have increased infection rates. Yeah. Yeah, the police action was counteractive to what we were doing. They didn't stop, knowing that.
Q. I might just come to one further aspect of the relationship between the beat outreach and the police, and I wonder if, for that purpose, we could go back to the 1990 report which is tab 23 [SCOI.77294_0025]. There is a section in the 1900 report, and if we could look at the section starting with the reference to "Police" in bold, we can see in the report reference to approaching police being seen as a two-edged sword and, on the one hand, reference to the history of what is referred to as "harassment, raids and entrapment". And then if we just go down by a paragraph or so, we see:

Informing police of the project has at least four functions.

And we see reference to:

- an educative one for police not only about the use of beats as an AIDS
prevention strategy but also about men who use beats.

And then we see some further references to:

> - getting agreement from the police not to interfere while the workers are on the beat.
> - possibly ensuring a quick response if the workers found themselves in physical danger...

And police themselves being a potential helpful source of information. Were you involved in any efforts to engage
with police in a way that might have been mutually beneficial?
A. I was involved in terms of - like, I went to meet Fred Nile, who was the police gay liaison person at the time.
Q. I'11 just stop you there. You might have the wrong Fred. Did you say Fred --
A. Sorry, I said Fred Nile. Fred Miller, sorry.
Q. Fred Miller, okay.
A. The wrong person. Absolutely the wrong person. Sorry about that. Yeah, Fred Miller. He was the police gay and lesbian liaison person at the time. I think "client liaison", I think it was called. Anyway, he passed away and Sue Thompson took over that job. And so, I had interactions with her many, many times.
Q. Can I stop you there, because I might come and ask you something about that in a moment. But in terms of interactions with police that were, I guess, aimed at getting direct practical assistance on the ground with your work, were you involved in that to any extent?
A. At the moment, I can't recall. No, I'm sorry, I can't.
Q. Thank you. There is some material in the report on that issue, and that may ultimately be of assistance.
Can I then come to the latter portions of your statement. You do make direct reference in your statement to the gay and lesbian liaison officers that you started giving some evidence about. Can you go on and now tell us about your involvement with those officers?
A. With?
Q. You mentioned Fred Miller initially?
A. Fred Miller, he was our first contact. We had very little to do with him, because he was not well and he passed away. But - and then Sue took over. Sue was very helpful. If we did have any questions or problems, we could contact her at any time and she would do a little investigation and inform us whether police were actually doing any form of operation there or not. Further down the track a little, she - there was a murder at a gay beat. It was in Alexandria, I think. It was by school boys. And she organised a full day at that school with, basically, the class and the teachers where those school boys were. There was somebody from Mardi Gras, there was police, there
was Sue, there was me. I think there were other ACON workers. There was a panel of people there. And the point of it was we were to educate them a bit more about gay men, about sex, about lesbians, about homophobia. And at no stage did any of us identify as gay, lesbian or queer in any form until the very end. So that was quite a good approach that Sue organised together with police and the community and the students and the school.
Q. I am sorry that I am jumping around slightly. There is one matter that I do want to go back to, which is about your own personal experience of any violence at beats, Mr Klemmer. In your statement, you make reference to a small number of occasions where you did experience some violence. First of all, I think you refer to an incident back in 1977, or thereabouts?
A. Yeah, correct, yeah.
Q. Can you tell us about that?
A. My personal experience of violence was several times, actually. The first time was in the '90s, early, early '90s. After work at Ken's Karate Klub I went to Queens Park. On entering the park, I was accosted by three three guys who didn't really want to bash me. They saw me park the car - they'd obviously been watching - and they wanted my car keys. And they grabbed my car keys and ran. I don't think $I$ was even hit. The sole intention was $I$ was an easy target and they were going to steal my car, which they did. And I went up to the Waverley Police to report the car being stolen and me being accosted by these three people. The odd thing about it was the first question wasn't about the details of the car, details of who the people were who stole the car. It was about why was I in the park, what was I doing. It was about me, not about what happened. After I established that that really didn't matter, they were quite good. Another time at the same beat, I went there, pretty much on the same spot, actually. I was actually bashed by three, possibly four, young young men again. "Men". I don't even like calling them "men". They basically just hit and run, and then a guy who lived across the road, he came to help me and he took me in to his home, actually, and settled me down and talked. And apparently, he spends most of his nights at that beat doing exactly what he did with me, just calming people down who had been bashed at that beat. Another time was at Marks Park where I was pretty much where the memorial is now, and I was in the bush area by myself and I heard
people, young males - I don't know what they were - they were shouting, yelling, doing whatever they were doing, but it didn't sound good and wholesome and safe, so I just hit the ground beneath the trees, stayed there and waited until they - I thought they had disappeared, and they actually had, and then I went along my own merry way. But, yeah, I avoided a bashing, I think.
Q. Just in relation to that matter, in terms of time, I think in your statement you indicate that was in the late 1990s?
A. Sorry, I really didn't hear that.
Q. In your statement, you indicate that was in the late 1990s?
A. Yeah.
Q. Thank you. Mr Klemmer, that completes the questions that I wanted to ask you, but is there anything that you want to add to your evidence that you think is relevant to the work of the Commission?
A. Possibly the fact that beats and gay men who use them get - well, they're looked down upon, whereas heterosexual who have sex outdoors or privately or wherever don't seem to cop the same amount of attitude. The one thing that sprung to my mind while doing beats outreach work at beats, with gay men, is I went and had a holiday and I went up to a coastal town where one morning on my way to breakfast there was a couple, a heterosexual couple on a bench and they were clearly having sex, in broad daylight. They were the talk of the town for the rest of the day, in somewhat glowing terms, really, as where, had it been two men, I don't think it would have been as glowing.
Q. Thank you. I understand.

MR de MARS: Thank you. Those are the questions.
THE COMMISSIONER: Anything at all?
MS RICHARDS: No, Commissioner. Thank you.
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you. What I propose, if there is another witness to go, is there?

MR de MARS: There is one more witness, your Honour.

THE COMMISSIONER: Perhaps I might take the break.
MR de MARS: And that would suit counsel, too.
THE COMMISSIONER: I will take the break now. Thank you very much. I will now adjourn shortly.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT [11.11 am]
THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.
MS HEATH: Commissioner, the next witness is Dr Eloise Brook. I call Dr Eloise Brook.

THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you.
<ELOISE BROOK, AFFIRMED
<EXAMINATION BY MS HEATH
MS HEATH: Q. Your name is Dr Eloise Brook?
A. That's right, yes.
Q. You provided this Commission with a signed statement dated 15 November 2022?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. In your statement, you describe yourself as a writer, advocate and academic, and those three words quite succinctly capture what is in fact an extensive amount of work that you have done in relation to issues facing the trans and gender-diverse community; would you agree with that?
A. Yes, I would.
Q. If I could just touch briefly upon some of the work that you have done, you have researched and lectured in political science and gender studies at the University of Sydney, Western Sydney University and Victoria University? A. Yes.
Q. You have written for The Guardian, the Sydney Morning Herald, The Conversation, Overland and Archer Magazine?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. You are currently the editor of the POLARE magazine, which is a magazine for transgender and gender diverse
people?
A. Yes.
Q. You have served on numerous committees, including Sydney World Pride Committee, the Transgender Day of Remembrance Steering Committee, and the New South Wales LGBTI Health Strategy Advisory?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And published numerous academic articles, including on topics of trans women's experience of violence and on the challenges of accessing healthcare?
A. Yes.
Q. On top of all this, you are the health and communications manager for the Gender Centre and have also previously served on the Gender Centre's Board. Can you tell this Commission what is the Gender Centre?
A. The Gender Centre is New South Wales' main support service for the trans and gender-diverse community of New South Wales. We provide services, somewhere around 90 per cent of the trans-specific services in New South Wales. That includes services to do with homelessness, to do with counselling, to do with psychological support, groups. We cover all aspects, or as many aspects as we possibly can. More recently, we've begun to increasingly move into supporting trans families and young people.
Q. How long has the Gender Centre been running?
A. The Gender Centre is 40 next year.
Q. In your statement you situate the history of the Gender Centre in the broader growth of trans organisations and activists in the 1970s and 1980s. How did the Gender Centre start?
A. So The Gender Centre started in 1983 when

Roberta Perkins lobbied the then State Government to get support for sex-based street workers, trans women who were sex workers, and was awarded a grant to be able to provide that crisis accommodation.
Q. You have obviously grown significantly since then, and you mentioned just a moment ago some services that you provide. In your statement, you touch upon some work that The Gender Centre does engaging with police. Can you explain what that work is?
A. So the trans and gender diverse community has always
generally had a fraught relationship with the New South Wales Police, but the Gender Centre sees the importance of engaging the Police Service to be able to have a good rapport with the community. Often it's the case that most disadvantaged sections of the community that we serve are the most likely to be encountering police, and in such a way that is going to potentially jeopardise their health or their ability to function. So the GC, the Gender Centre, sees an important aspect of what we do as building rapport with the police, engaging with them, and breaking down some of the miscommunications that exist.
Q. Thank you. I want to take you to the topic of the trans history in New South Wales. Before we delve into the details of that history, I understand that the Gender Centre was involved in the creation of a report that was authored by Professor Noah Riseman, and that was launched in 2022, so this year --
A. Yes.
Q. -- about trans history. Why was it The Gender Centre considered that it was important for there to be a publication on trans history?
A. Yeah, right. I think the first instinct in my position is to create as many resources as possible to capture the history of the community, and that particular opportunity to look at the history is a chance to remind the trans community and our allies of the important work that we do, how we've existed, how we've changed and grown over time. I know from working with young people it's vitally important that we hold on to our history so that we can talk to our community across the lifespan about the importance of community and inclusion. It is fantastic to be able to talk to our community elders and acknowledge the incredible work that they have done in the space of activism and advocacy, to not forget that. But at the same time, it's also really important to show our young people that they are part of a community that stretches back over generations.
Q. If we talk about it stretching back over generations, one of the points that you make in your statement is that throughout history there have been people who have broke from or crossed gender norms, but that we haven't always had the language to speak about that. Can you expand on that concept?
A. Yes. I guess trans people or our understanding of
gender has always been - across history, has been something that has always been open for discussion. I think that we often, historically, we make assumptions about the way gender involves men and women and is a binary, but I think when we actually dig a little bit deeper into history generally, we can see that it's not that black and white. And I know from our own experiences and understanding that being a trans person or a gender diverse person is not a new thing and this is accounted for across history, that the kinds of feelings that the community has in coming to terms with its own sense of gender comes from a long line of people over time doing the same thing. So I think when we look at the history, when we look back and try to make sense of things, it's such an important thing to do because we are always trying to communicate the value of our community to itself. Being able to draw upon history and the context of what it means to be a gender diverse person and reaching back for hundreds, if not even thousands of years and into Indigenous cultures as well, it's very important to place ourselves, to be able to place ourselves.
Q. If we now turn to the 1950s and the 1960s, and in your statement you describe how it was the medical profession that defined the notion of - and using the language of the time - a transsexual person. What was the medical profession's view of a "transsexual person"?
A. Yeah. I think from the '50s onwards as there was more and more people who identified as being transsexuals, as we would use the language. There was a disproportionate interest behind that. I think that generally everyone is fascinated with the idea of gender. It is all something that we kind of struggle with to a certain degree, or we come to terms with, whatever our journey is, but I think there was something particularly fascinating at the time that those doctors saw as an insight into the difference between men and women, and that trans people might somehow explain or be some kind of a missing link. So there was a lot of focus. At the same time, there was lots - there was a certain prurient kind of interest in it as well. It was seen as an oddity. It was seen as deviancy as well. So some of those doctors, or quite a lot of those doctors, tried to work in that space to reclaim it from the idea of deviancy towards just an aspect of human nature or one of the things that makes human beings who they are. But it was a long journey and it started, you know, at that level in the '50s, and there were lots of mistakes made and lots
of assumptions.
Q. Perhaps one of those mistakes that you refer to in your statement is that the medical profession's treatment of transsexual people as having a clinical problem that could be treated led to a gatekeeping model of who is transsexual. Can you explain what is the gatekeeping model and what harms did it cause in the '50s and '60s for the trans community?
A. So I think in 2022 we have unreflected assumptions about the role of men and the role of women, and what makes men and what makes women. In the '50s, it was probably even more unreflected. So doctors who felt or often had the best intention in supporting trans people into transition also made assumptions or felt they had a responsibility to support that transition in a way that didn't upset the gender norms. As such, they often, or quite heavily, policed who could and couldn't transition. And when we look back at the literature at the time, we can see a really heavy kind of handed approach to the idea that trans women expressing their gender identity had to conform to notions, really strict notions, of what it meant to be a woman in the '50s or '60s, and those who couldn't conform to those assumptions and, you know, cultural norms were excluded.
Q. You give quite a striking example in your statement about conversations that you had with people from that era who would have access to the guidelines that psychiatrists would use to assess them and coach each other on making sure they could "pass the test", so to speak. Could you tell us about some of those conversations?
A. Yes. I think in this space it is commonly spoken about or reflected about that, you know, you would go to the hospital and you would turn up in front of a desk with a bunch of psychiatrists and doctors there who would assess you based upon how you could walk or how you presented. And they were ruthless. So if in any way you didn't say the right thing about your identity and your sexuality as well, then you were removed or you were not able to proceed. They particularly were screening for trans women, because that was the predominant trans person who identified, and any of those trans women who didn't conform to the physical expectations of what a woman was in the '50s was excluded. The best thing that the community could do was to be able to go through the Harry Benjamin standards at the time and make sure they were answering
exactly the kinds of responses that it was clear that the psychiatrists and the doctors were after. So the community found ways to navigate around those restrictions as best as they could, but it was still incredibly restrictive.
Q. In the case that somebody didn't meet those standards, what access would they have to transition?
A. At that point, their ability to access surgery and even hormones became very limited. I think that there has always been an option for black market hormones, and in that time as well as there is now, although obviously now it's not anywhere near the way it was back in the '50s and '60s. But if you didn't pass through, if they didn't say "yes", then that was essentially the end of your journey, with all of the implications of what that meant.
Q. In a previous answer, you said that there was policing of both gender and sexuality, and one of the remarks that you make in your statement is that both in the medical profession and possibly in the general public eye, there was a tendency to conflate notions of gender and notions of sexuality, particularly in the 1950s and '60s, but perhaps for longer than that. Can you explain to us what that conflation looked like?
A. Yes. So there was a commonly believed stereotype that trans women - and I'll speak specifically about trans women because trans men were far less visible - that trans women were essentially gay men who were so gay that they passed into the realms of being feminine. So those kind of assumptions, you see you see it reflected in the kinds of media of the time, and the conversations around trans women, again specifically trans women were gay men who were so gay that they, you know, turned into women. But you often see some of the figures of the time in the community internationally were frequently having interviews or conversations where they were repeatedly reporting on or explaining to an interviewer that in fact that trans women were not gay men who were so gay that they were women.
Q. On the first day of this set of hearings, the Inquiry heard some evidence from historian Garry Wotherspoon, and he spoke, amongst other things, the growth of the Oxford Street and Kings Cross area in the 1950s and 1960s, and more so in the '70s, and it becoming a camp scene developing there. He spoke about that in the context particularly of gay men, but how did trans and gender diverse people fit into the camp scene at the time?
A. So Sydney in particular has a long tradition of drag show and drag acts, and they were, certainly in the '50s but absolutely in the '60s and '70s, a safe haven for gender diverse people, gender diverse and trans women to be able to have a safe space, have a community to perform. And, again, emphasising this idea of a community of trans women and gender diverse women. And the natural offshoot, I think, was that trans women of the time were part of the general queer or gay scene in general.
Q. You comment on that specifically in relation to the murder of the transgender sex worker Wendy Waine -A. Yes.
Q. -- in 1986, and the outpouring of grief that followed her death, and you say in your statement that it was seen as "an attack on the whole community". Can you explain what that reflected?
A. Yes. So I think that during that period of time, the delineation between the LGBT community was not anywhere near as it is now, and that especially our older community members have really strong ties to the gay community in Sydney and New South Wales, because they all share the same kind of oppression, they all share the same experience of violence, and they, you know, kind of hove together as a community. At the same time, too, I think within the community the understanding of what "trans" was was not quite as developed or certainly isn't where it is now. So the line between the different letters was less kind of clear.
Q. You touched upon this in your answer, but while that meant there was a great solidarity between the trans community and the gay and lesbian community, you also note that it meant that they were swept up in the violence of the 1980s and the 1990s?
A. That's right.
Q. Can you explain why it was that trans people were swept up in this?
A. One of the reasons I would say that trans people were swept up is that - and we even see it today. Often in coming out, a young person might start off as identifying as gay or lesbian, will explore that identity, and then perhaps, in some cases, realise that sexuality was a part of who they were but gender identity was also another part.
So I think that certainly in the period that the Commission
is examining, that that delineation between the communities was a lot less. And also in regard to sex work, the delineation between a trans sex worker or perhaps someone who identifies as gay but might do sex work in drag, like, all these different kind of nuances of identity and sexuality were not as obvious or evident. So in the experience of violence that, obviously, we're talking about, there was no distinction between someone - no-one took the time to find out whether someone was trans - a trans woman - or gay when they were perpetrating violence against them.
Q. There was a separate moral panic that you describe against trans people, and you in particular mention a book that was published in 1979 by Janice Raymond, called "The Transsexual Empire". What was that book about and what harm did it incur on the trans community?
A. So the book was a backlash against the medical model, because by this time, by the late '70s, there had been such a push amongst surgeons and doctors and psychiatrists to facilitate transition and to facilitate trans women, again, in particular, to be women, that the backlash began to kind of grow, certainly as the confluence between trans identity and, say, younger people kind of crossed over. And one of the voices that arose was Janice Raymond, and she wrote this book as a comment or as a way of attacking the inclusion of trans women within the wider spaces that belongs to women. The book was - obviously it's, for the community, for those of us who do reflect upon it or look at it, it's pretty hateful. It had the effect, certainly in America at the time, of informing more conservative government. So the Reagan Government took that book on, and perhaps where conservatives at the time hadn't zeroed in on trans people so much, this was a call to arms that then began a process of the withdrawal of services and the repudiation of trans identity. That had a knock-on or a chilling effect upon the community for at least a decade, if not going on further. We still frequently hear the same kinds of arguments or positions that Raymond put back in, you know, the beginning of the '80s as still often wheeled out and recycled.
Q. In your statement you refer to the notion of "passing" and you refer to it in the context of violence as a possible survival strategy. What did you mean by that? A. So I think the best way to describe passing is to not be able separate it from the idea of survival. The
community, trans men, trans women, certainly in this timeframe, worked very hard, as hard as they could, to assimilate into their chosen gender. This is part of the literature at the time as well. This was the expectation. If you did walk in front of the board and you were able to be accepted for surgery, you then had to cut off all ties to your family and start a new life in a different place, and you renounced anything that you were, whether that was family, whether you had children in whatever way, to start a new life, so that there was no possibility of the risk of being discovered or recognised. So for a long time the gold standard was being able to pass. And so, that idea of passing is a mechanism, is a way of protecting one's self in the face of violence, when a trans person is walking down the street and they encounter hostility. A lot of the trans community will experience violence. Some who are able to pass or who have desired to pass in that timeframe were able to survive or weren't kind of confronted in the same way. So passing became - shifted in the same kind of time period from something that was a survival to something that was desirable, and then often as we move into the '90s and onwards, the conflation of passing has been a way of legitimatising identity was often kind of confused.
Q. There is a statement that you make that trans people, even those who were passing, were at heightened risk of inter-personal violence, and particularly in the intimate partner context. Can you explain what the experience of trans people were and perhaps still are in that context? A. Right. Of course, then and now they're very similar. Perhaps they're a bit easier today as there is more understanding or acceptance, but in any kind of - each of the steps that a trans person might go through in dating or socialising, the more that one reveals about one's past, or the further along in the conversation that you go, the more likely you might be to reveal your gender non-conformity. And I say "gender non-conformity" in terms of a historic kind of disconnect between, say, your assigned gender at birth and your chosen or your target gender. So each step - if we think about how fraught dating is for anyone and the potential for violence within our society within dating, there is another level added for a trans person when they are dating in that situation. There's just a greater or more elevated risk of rejection leading to violence.
Q. If I could have tab 19 put up on the screen
[SCOI.76798]. Dr Brook, this is a - you will see the title of this report is "Transgender Lifestyles and HIV/AIDS Risk.

And if I could scroll down slightly on page 1, you will see the project coordinator of this was Roberta Perkins. You have mentioned her before. Who was she?
A. So Roberta Perkins, who passed away a few years ago now, she was one of the pivotal figures of the community. She was an academic, a trans woman. She worked specifically in relation to The Gender Centre to help us get that funding that we needed that started the service. We have a very famous picture of her holding the cheque up in 1983 when she was given that kind of - well, that the Gender Centre was essentially started. So, yeah, Roberta Perkins is, I suppose, the mother of the trans community in New South Wales.
Q. She was involved in this report, and it was published in 1994. If I could ask that we go to page 42 of this report. There is a table there which has statistics indicating a very high level of sexual assault against trans women who were included in this survey. You have spoken about inter-personal violence, and you would note the sexual assault figures shown in this document. Does that reflect your understanding of some of the risks faced by the trans and gender diverse community at that time?
A. Yes, it does. I think the thing to say about this is that the way that trans people were portrayed or continue to be portrayed but certainly were portrayed in this time as being deviant or on the outside of society exposed them to increased violence; exposed them to the types of assaults that are listed within this table, because those people who were perpetrating those violences didn't see trans women as being legitimate or deserving protection, and, thus, were experienced extremely high levels of violence in various ways.
Q. In your understanding, when trans people and gender diverse people experienced violence, whether it be physical, sexual or in the form of harassment, were they likely to approach police or report these incidents to police?
A. Certainly not. And this is one of the reasons why organisations like The Gender Centre have worked to educate and build rapport with police. Not only just to kind of help the police change their approach to trans people, but
also to try to get trans people to report or to come forward. Being a cohort who experiences violence at a much higher rate, what goes along with that is also under-reporting because of fear of violence or rejection.
Q. You spoke about the Gender Centre's work in this regard. Could we perhaps have tab 15 on the screen, please. [SCOI.76802]. This was, I understand, siightly before your time at The Gender Centre?
A. Yeah.
Q. But you understand The Gender Centre, in 2011, set up an Anti-Violence Project?
A. That's right, yes.
Q. And in 2012, there was a survey that was completed by The Gender Centre about people's experiences of transphobia and also of reporting of transphobia. If I could ask that we go to page 7 of that report, and you will see in relation to question 4 the statistic there is that of the people that responded to this survey, almost half - sorry, just over half reported experiencing transphobic incidents; do you see that there?
A. I do, yes.
Q. If I now ask that we go to page 9, and ask if we scroll down on that page to the table there, one of the questions that the Gender Centre asked was:

If you did not report the incident(s), why was this?

And you see a number of reasons that are given there. Some examples include:

I thought it would not be taken serious7y/I would be laughed at.

You wil1 see there that 78 people responded that was the case:

I was afraid of provoking a reprisal or aggravating the situation.

56 people said that was the case. And:

I was concerned about what the police

That's another one of the responses that was given. A. Mm.
Q. How does that reflect your experience, working at a frontline centre like The Gender Centre, of people's hesitations about reporting?
A. I think those figures are still relevant today. Certainly amongst some of the most disadvantaged sections of the community that we support, those who experience homelessness or under-employment or who perhaps have mental health, managing mental health kind of issues, all of those are, you know, a common explanations or, you know, reflect the time. I'd like to acknowledge that the police that we do work with, especially the GLLO officers, do a lot of work towards trying to make themselves more accessible to the community. They put a lot of effort and work into that, which is really appreciated. But they represent the small kind of section of the police, so this is still relevant.
Q. Can I ask what a GLLO officer is?
A. Gay and lesbian officer.
Q. Thank you. That can now be taken off the screen. Thank you. We have dealt with some of the different forms of violence that the transgender diverse community may experience, but I want to particularly now turn to the question of trans deaths.
A. Yes.
Q. I want to start by asking this: What is the Transgender Day of Remembrance?
A. Right. This year - in fact, last Sunday on

20 November, we commemorated the 23rd, I think, Trans Day of Remembrance, which is a day in which the community takes stock of those we've lost to violence, which can include, you know, physical assault, but also includes suicide. The community gathers across the world on this day, lights candles, memorialises our lost ones. This began over 20 years ago as a response to the violence that was experienced by our trans community out of the States. There were a series of court cases at the time where the perpetrators of violence against the trans - against trans women, and frequently murders, were not - the community wasn't felt like it was given - that justice was served in
any meaningful way. So as an offshoot of that, the trans community in America began to, I suppose, rally and begin to kind of raise an awareness which spread across the world, and the Trans Day of Remembrance commemorates that action and those struggles as well.
Q. You speak of it being a worldwide initiative, and I understand that it is also the day that the international advocacy organisation called Transrespect vs Transphobia Worldwide publishes data on how many trans and gender diverse people were murdered in the preceding year; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. I understand they have been monitoring since 2008.
A. Yes.
Q. Since that time, how many names has Australia contributed to that project?
A. My understanding is that we - certainly for the greater period of that time, there was two.
Q. In your opinion is that an accurate reflection of the number of deaths of trans and gender diverse people? A. No, I don't think it is at all.
Q. Why do you say that?
A. One of the reasons that I think that they're not reflective of what's happening is that we still have a situation where trans people who are killed or commit suicide, the recording process around death tends to focus upon families, the loved ones, and trying to kind of protect or keep those families safe, which means that frequently any information that a Coroner might have indicating gender diversity will be left out of the conversation. So we frequently have people who perhaps were trans women, trans men, who have been killed, who in death are mis-gendered towards their birth gender. So we again we don't have, like, a clear way of being able to identify those community members that we lost. Sometimes there are instances where, you know, community members have been removed from their families for decades and who die or are killed and they are returned to the family, and that's the last the community ever sees or hears or understands about that person. The other aspect, too, that is worth mentioning is that we - it's difficult in the same way to understand how suicidality, which we see as a type of
violence against trans people, is also included in that. A lot of focus goes upon violent murders, but they are also part of that type of violence, or the kinds of effects it has upon their lives that leads them to take their lives is also a type of violence that we acknowledge.
Q. I think expressing this in your statement, you say:

One of my greatest fears for our dead is the way they may be harmed through the bureaucratic processes of death.

Does that capture what you were saying about misgendering after death?
A. It does. In my opinion, that's a particularly Australian kind of violence, if you were, against those who are gender diverse. We don't - we look at the stats that come out of countries like South America or North America and we see gun violence and a lot of really obvious murder. In Australia, we don't have such obvious instances of murder, but we have equivalent rates, you know, to do with suicide, and as I mentioned about the bureaucratic process of death, our community is taken from us or their identities are taken from us in the way that their identities are levelled out, as I mentioned.
Q. You published a podcast dealing with this very question called "Counting the Dead", and you also situate the lack of knowledge about how many trans people have been killed in the context of a broader problem of trans invisibility in data?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you explain the way in which data collection processes can make trans and gender diverse people invisible?
A. Yes. In Australia, the census that we hold every four years is run through the Federal Attorney General's Office. The processes that are involved in that, that data collection, even now struggles to identify anything outside of a binary gender, male or female. In the process of research, in the process of working in my capacity at the Gender Centre, it became evident that the conversations that we were having to try to change this were really fraught and that they were in some ways baked into the algorithms, $I$ guess, when it comes to data collection. So the problem that we have is that it's difficult to collect
data around the trans and gender diverse community because there's no capacity within that collection process to be able to do that. There have been moves since 2016 to try to address or to change this, but those attempts have been somewhat laughab1e.
Q. To perhaps put a figure on it, the 2016 census for the first time attempted to collect some data on the trans and gender diverse community. According to that census, how many people in Australia would be part of the trans and gender diverse community?
A. 1,263.
Q. In your opinion, is that in any way an accurate figure?
A. It sounds like the Gender Centre's Facebook group.
Q. If I could relate this back to the work of this Special Commission of Inquiry, of the 88 deaths that were considered by Strike Force Parrabel1, which you would understand considered deaths between 1970 and 2000, on1y three people are known to be trans or gender diverse people. In your opinion, is that an accurate or realistic reflection on how many trans and gender diverse people were killed over that period?
A. No, I don't think so at all.
Q. What are some of the factors that were affecting the trans and gender diverse community at that time, and I appreciate you have already covered some of that in your evidence so far, that would put them at higher risk of violence and homicide?
A. So when I was undertaking the podcast or doing the research, what led me to that was to see that when you took the individual statistics across the broader community of Australia to do with under-employment and homelessness, or any of these kinds of disadvantages that people experience, and you were to see the rates or the instances of violence and even, you know, the chances of losing your life to violence or to suicide, then the statistics indicate a higher rate of suicide and violence. But that wasn't being carried over or reflected in the kinds of numbers that we were seeing. I mean, you know, between 2000 and up until 2020 or 2019, we could account for two trans women, in particular, who had died by violence, which was not reflective of the kinds of disadvantage that the community was experiencing.
Q. Staying on the topic of this Special Commission, you note in your statement that the Special Commission's Terms of Reference in Category A refers to the deaths of 88 men, motivated by gay hate bias. In his opening address, Senior Counsel Peter Gray, who is assisting this Special Commission, expressly recognised that some of the victims were transgender women, or intersex persons who identified as women, and that the word "men" should not be treated in any exclusionary way. Why is that important?
A. There are lots of reasons why that's important, but one of the most obvious or evident reasons is that trans women and trans and gender diverse people who identify as women or as female don't turn up to anything where they are being misgendered. We have a serious issue to do with the trans female community in New South Wales seeking adequate healthcare or mental health support, and for a long time that's happened because those services that have been available for the LGBT community, and particularly for the gay community, which have historically been connected with trans women up until a certain point, when the two communities began to separate, when there was a much stronger sense of trans identity, trans women were no interested in accessing services that were particularly aimed at men who have sex with men, the MSM services. They were identifying as women, but were experiencing discrimination from going to a doctor or to an emergency, or, as I said, the services that were available for them or tried to capture them were branded towards men. So trans women's and trans people's identities are not something that is negotiable or can be set aside. Frequently our community will do those kind of things where they will set aside their identity for safety concerns, but that means that they're accessing any kinds of important services at the last minute. You know, if they have to go to Emergency, they're going to - well, when they should be going to the doctors, they end up going to Emergency because they have to, because all of us, you know - and making a totalising statement - we have all worked very, very hard to survive and to be our authentic selves. And when the opportunity for that to be taken away from us or degraded or set aside, we would rather embrace our identities than necessarily have to put up with that kind of discrimination.
Q. The final topic I want to turn to is the comment you make that the trans and diverse community is now at a
greater risk of violence than ever before. Why do you say that?
A. So the trans community in New South Wales is part of a global community, and right now we are experiencing levels of violence, but also reporting that is transphobic and discriminatory, unparalleled. There has always been a certain degree of interest from the media because people generally find stories about trans people to be interesting to a certain degree. That has now reached a point where we live in a world where weekly we have another international article targeting trans people, whether that is in sport, whether that's children. We have, this year in particular, we've seen a federal election, we have seen an American mid-term, we've seen in the UK as well the forefronting of trans identity as being somehow a central aspect of policy or of platforming towards re-election. Fortunately, in almost all of these instances, they've failed because the wider community of Australia - and even the UK and also the US - can see how problematic, dangerous and discriminatory it is, but that comes with - that comes at a cost. Those unrelenting or negativity that washes through social media and across our media in general has a wearing effect upon the resilience of our community and, in particular, a wearing effect upon our most vulnerable young people. So we are in a situation where we are all-hands-on-deck trying to make sure that we can bring our community through whatever it is that you would call this at the moment.
Q. On that topic, if we perhaps could have tab 13 put on the screen [SCOI.77280]. This, you will see, is a document titled "Trans Pathways Summary", and in the corner it is the logo of the Telethon Kids Institute, and it is a study, do you understand, that was published in $2017 ?$
A. I do, yes.
Q. If we could perhaps scroll down just a little bit, and there are a number of statistics there about the mental health issues that are facing trans young people. If I could highlight and ask you to note just a few of these, that:

4 out of 5 trans young people have ever self-harmed.
... 1 in 2 trans young people have ... attempted suicide.

And:
[That is a rate that] is 20 times higher than adolescents in the Australian general population.

Firstly, can you speak to the experiences in particular of trans young people that are driving those statistics?
A. So my work at the Gender Centre gives me the privilege of working with trans and gender diverse young people and their families, and I get to see a section of our community that is incredibly strong and incredibly passionate about protecting their young ones. That particular figure of 48.1 per cent, which is 20 times the national average, is burned into the mind of all of the parents who are doing the best that they can to keep their young people alive. The Gender Centre saw 347 families in the last financial year, and of those families, 67 were on suicide watch, which means that our parents are working, you know, one parent at home all the time, one working. The pressure upon the family to reduce income just to be able to keep their young people alive and going on for years and years takes an incredible toll upon those families, let alone the toll that those young people have upon them, experiencing transphobia through social media and through the media in general. So these statistics are living statistics, what's happening right now, and the work that we are all doing to try to get those young people through to live their best lives. One thing that we don't see in this stat that's related to it is that if you can keep a young person within the safety of a loving, supportive family, then their attempted suicide rates are the same as the national average. This is not a rusted-on kind of incredibly high figure suicide rate as we often see across different cohorts. This is something we can actually do something about.
Q. Dr Brook, you have spoken very eloquently about the challenges facing the trans community, both historically and in contemporary times. My final question to you is: What are you hopes for this Special Commission?
A. I think my main hope for this Special Commission is to shed a light upon the trans and gender diverse community. We are part of a wider LGBTQI community, and we are proud to be part of that community and to be in solidarity with our brothers, sisters and siblings. My hope for this transition is to see that the trans community is a
community that exists as part of a wider one, but we have our own needs, we have our own kind of health requirements, that as our gay and lesbian brothers and sisters and siblings were about a decade or two ago, we are in the middle of a civil rights struggle to be able to further the lives of our community. So any chance to speak to that and to have that heard, that's my hope for this Commission.
Q. Thank you, Dr Brook.
A. Thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Anything arising?
MS RICHARDS: No questions, thank you.
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much for your evidence. I can excuse you from further attendance. Thank you.
<THE WITNESS WAS RELEASED
MS HEATH: Commissioner, that concludes the witnesses who wil1 be presenting their evidence today. There is one witness scheduled for tomorrow. That is Ms Carole Ruthchild.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is 10 o'clock convenient?
MS HEATH: Yes, it is. Thank you, Commissioner.
THE COMMISSIONER: Thank you very much. I wil1 adjourn to 10.00 am tomorrow morning. Thank you.

AT 12.32PM THE HEARING WAS ADJOURNED TO 10.00 AM ON FRIDAY, 25 NOVEMBER 2022
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