

children at Fairbridge, which was the total responsibility of the UK Fairbridge Society. [http://www.supremecourt.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/sco2_classaction/sco2_class_actions_completed.aspx#fairbridge]

'.....says that as the Third Defendant from 30 December 1937 to 6 June 1969 was the trustee of a charitable trust for the relief of poverty and the advancement of education and in this capacity pursuant to agreements with the UK Society had no control in relation to the care, supervision, welfare and education of the children at the Fairbridge Farm School'

30. Despite its obvious involvement in the conduct of the Molong Fairbridge Farm School the UK Fairbridge Society has never acknowledged its failure to adequately protect the children. It has never accepted or believed the survivors accounts of their abuse. It has never accepted any responsibility and never expressed regret or apologised for what happened. It has turned its back on everything that happened to the children, refused to offer any help to survivors, never offered help to those still suffering and refused to contribute to any reparation or redress.

What can now be done now for the victims of abuse. Support and Reparations

31. From my observations many of the victims of sexual abuse as children at Fairbridge have never recovered from the experience and continue to suffer for the rest of their lives.
32. The best outcome for child migrants who were abused is that the institutions responsible accept their responsibility for that abuse, without seeking to deflect, cavil with or qualify that responsibility. Child migrants should not be forced to litigate to obtain this. Rather, it should be given humanely and in a sensitive way, as part of a robust out of court redress scheme.
33. In my view a Redress should be provided former Fairbridge child migrants by both the British Government and the UK Fairbridge Society since both were guilty of failing to provide adequate care and protection of Fairbridge child migrants.
34. There are three key elements of a proper redress scheme. Each element should be given by any institution seeking to redress the damage caused by the abuse of child migrants. Those key elements are:
 - (i) that the institution seeking to give redress must give a full apology, in which that institution's responsibility for the abuse is frankly accepted;
 - (ii) the institution should make an offer to provide support and counselling should the child migrant wish for this, whether that counselling is directly provided by the institution or is given privately by the child migrant's preferred counsellor but funded by the institution (if