

173. Unfortunately, however, I experienced considerable intimidation and harassment. I recall receiving one phone call telling me that when I next see my children they will be dead. The caller told me that the ants would have eaten their eyes out. My phone was tapped by order of the Attorney General in Australia and a regime of police protection was organised. There was continuing physical intimidation, shouted threats and an attempted break-in to my rented home-office in the evening whilst I was present.
174. At the same time, a former child migrant in Perth, WA who had supported CMT's work also experienced a period of threatening intimidation. One incident involved a young bird, with its throat cut and heart hanging out, left dangling from the front door of his home. He understood this as a threat and an accusation that he was a traitor.
175. The Slater & Gordon class action was settled out of Court. Those who were accepted as having been abused while in the care of the Catholic Brothers in Western Australia were awarded amounts which ranged from about £1,000 to £12,500 for the most serious cases. The Brothers also issued an apology in 1993.
176. Three State redress schemes were established in Australia; Tasmania in 2003, Queensland in 2007 and Western Australia in 2008. These schemes focused on all care leavers, which included former Child Migrants and indigenous children.
177. The West Australian scheme had by far the most child migrant applicants because it received half of all children deported to Australia. The initial maximum payment of \$80,000 was reduced to \$45,000 following a change in Government. Most former Child Migrants received the maximum level of payment, in view of the serious degree of abuse which they had suffered.
178. The schemes in Tasmania and Queensland covered a much smaller population of former Child Migrants and provided average payments of \$35,000 in Tasmania.
179. Similar maximum amounts have been offered by the faith based redress schemes organised by the Catholic Church in Australia since 1997, which have been the subject of much criticism concerning the lack of due process. These critical comments have been fully debated by the present Royal Commission in Australia.
180. In New South Wales, given the lack of any state government redress scheme, about one hundred and sixty former child migrants from Fairbridge, Molong spent several years in civil litigation. Several claimants died before the case was resolved in 2015. This was the largest settlement at \$24million AUD involving any group of children in