

1955.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

---

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

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# REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD

1st JULY, 1949 to 30th JUNE, 1953.

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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Although there is no statutory requirement for the presentation of an annual report on the Northern Territory, it has been the practice for many years to prepare such reports and table them in the Commonwealth Parliament. In some years they were printed and in some years they were not. The last previous report was for the financial year 1948-49, presented on 27th September, 1950.

With the re-organization of the Department of Territories in 1951 and the bringing of Australian territories (except the Australian Capital Territory) under one Minister for Territories, it was decided that reports from all Territories should be prepared on a standard pattern. This involved additional work in collecting information and recasting the form in which details were presented and through the prior claims of other tasks during a period of rapid change and development, it was realized that annual reports would be considerably delayed. It was therefore decided to present a consolidated report covering the period from 1st July, 1949 to 30th June, 1953, and to resume the annual presentation with the report for the year 1953-54.

While any inconvenience caused by this interruption of annual presentation is regretted, it is believed that the present report may have some additional value in giving a fuller and more balanced account of the period than would have been possible in annual papers and that the new form of report will contain matter not previously available.

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MINISTER OF STATE FOR TERRITORIES,

THE HON. PAUL HASLUCK, M.P.

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY,

THE HON. F. J. S. WISE.

SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORIES,

C. R. LAMBERT, ESQ., C.B.E.

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entitled to compete, within the quota allotted to South Australia, for Commonwealth Scholarships for tertiary education.

#### *Part-Aboriginal Pupils.*

Of the children enrolled in both Government and Convent schools, about 7 per cent. are of Asiatic origin and over 25 per cent. of part-aboriginal descent. The majority of these part-aboriginal children are half-castes or near-whites, but at least 40 of them are of 75 per cent. or more aboriginal descent. Although many part-aboriginal children come from home environments which are conducive to education, some lack these advantages, start school late, and remain in the lowest classes at school until an advanced age. The completion of the new buildings at Darwin and Alice Springs will enable greater attention to be given to providing this group with education more suited to their future needs.

#### *Pre-school Education.*

The first Pre-school Centre in the Territory was opened at Alice Springs in February, 1949, and since then three have been opened in various parts of Darwin. Teachers are appointed by local committees, and the Administration provides a subsidy for each centre. The subsidy was increased in July, 1950, from £250 to £350 per annum, and again in July, 1952, to equal the salary of each trained teacher employed.

#### *Adult Education and Apprenticeship Classes.*

In August, 1949, an officer of the Commonwealth Office of Education surveyed adult education needs in the Territory. It has, however, not been possible to proceed with plans in this field. Evening Continuation classes are provided at Darwin and Alice Springs, and since 1949 classes in English for New Australians have been conducted at Darwin.

Under the *Apprentices Ordinance* 1948, a scheme was introduced for the indenturing and training of apprentices. A Board was established to supervise the practical and theoretical training of apprentices, and met first on 3rd March, 1950. The Board includes representatives of the Commonwealth, private employers and private employees. There is also provision for the Administrator to appoint Trade Committees to advise the Board on details of conditions in the respective trades, although none have yet been appointed. Apprentices are admitted only in those trades for which theoretical and workshop facilities were available. At 30th June, 1953, there were 33 apprentices.

There are no trade schools in the Northern Territory, but since February, 1951, use has been made of correspondence courses provided by the South Australian Technical Correspondence School, in Fitting and Turning, Motor Mechanics and Electrical trades. Arrangements have also been made with the Sydney Technical Correspondence School for correspondence tuition in the Plumbing, Carpentry and Joinery trades. Correspondence courses are supplemented by day-time classes at the local Public schools under the supervision of part-time instructors.

## CHAPTER 10.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

### POPULATION.

The aboriginal population is estimated to have remained fairly constant over the past few years, although there are indications at present of a gradual increase. The estimated total of full-blood aborigines was 12,200 in 1951, and on the basis that

registered births exceeded registered deaths by 114 during 1951-52 and were 81 less than deaths in 1952-53, the total at 30th June, 1953, would be 12,223. A recent specially made estimate, however, puts the total at a little less than 13,500. Of these some 3,224 are estimated to be in full employment; some 4,210 are under the regular influence of missions; 2,777 reside on Government settlements and depots; and about 800 remain as truly nomadic. The balance represents mainly those aborigines too old to work and others who are congregated in pastoral and agricultural areas as dependents of the aboriginal workers.

### ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL.

Native affairs in the Northern Territory are administered under the provisions of the *Aboriginals Ordinance* 1918-1947, and the Regulations made thereunder. Administration is vested in the Director of Native Affairs. For administrative convenience, the Territory is divided into two districts, consisting approximately of the areas north and south of Latitude 20 degrees South, each being supervised by a District Superintendent. Patrol officers are stationed at Darwin, Alice Springs, Katherine and Elliott, and Mission Stations, Government settlements and pastoral properties are visited regularly. During 1949-50, an area of the Gulf between the Macarthur and Wearyan Rivers, and including Vanderlin Island, was traversed for the first time by a Native Affairs Officer travelling by dugout canoe.

### ABORIGINAL POLICY.

Aboriginal policy is fundamentally conditioned by the fact that only about 800 natives live a fully tribalized life. Where the native tribal structure and way of life have not yet collapsed they are in the process of disintegration; a process that is inevitable. The policy of the Government is so to direct and encourage the re-establishment of the aborigines that they will eventually be assimilated as an integral part of the Australian community and will not be merely a group in contact with that community, but not accepted by it on a basis of social and economic equality. It is recognized that this process will take a long time but recent legislation provides the framework for the necessary development.

In June, 1953, the Northern Territory Legislative Council passed the Welfare Ordinance, considered to represent the most important single step yet taken in the approach to the aboriginal problem. This abandons the "protective" approach represented by the *Aboriginals Ordinance* and represents the positive "welfare" policy. It abandons the method of defining such terms as "aboriginal" and making persons covered by the definition subject to special legislation unless they obtain exemption from it. Under the new legislation individuals only may be committed to the care of the State—and only on the grounds that they stand in need of special care and assistance. This legislation assumes that aborigines as well as white Australians in the Territory have full citizenship as a right and that this right is to be withheld only in cases where an individual is in need of special care and assistance. Provision is made in the Welfare Ordinance for appeal by any individual against committal to the care of the State.

When this legislation comes into effect, the present Native Affairs Branch will be replaced by a Welfare Branch under a Director who will be specifically required to implement the intentions and principles of the Welfare Ordinance. Legislation complementary to the Welfare Ordinance is planned to make possible a

positive programme of getting as many aborigines as possible into gainful economic occupations and providing education and special training for them.

#### RESERVES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The Administration has set aside seventeen areas as Aboriginal Reserves, for the benefit and use of the aboriginal people. The total area of these reserves is 66,000 square miles. With the changing way of life of the aboriginal people, the need for these large reserves is not as great as it was when they were first established. Consequently the Mannasie Reserve, which has long since ceased to be a place of residence for aborigines, has been resumed, and consideration is being given to the revocation of the Waugait Reserve which is used only occasionally by natives on "walkabout". The revocation of these reserves will not prevent natives from using the areas for that purpose.

The Yuendumu Reserve was proclaimed on 17th April, 1952, and consists of an area of 850 square miles situated 170 miles northwest of Alice Springs.

On most of these reserves there is a Government settlement, Mission Station or Depot. Eleven of the Government settlements are on reserves while two, Delissaville and Beswick are not in proclaimed reserves. At all settlements, rations are provided when necessary, and at all except Phillip Creek and Catfish there are canteens, at which trade is increasing.

Various activities are carried out on the Government stations. At Delissaville 14 acres are under cultivation with pineapples and bananas which are irrigated during the dry season, use being made of a 10 horse-power engine which pumps water from the settlement creek. At Beswick, Catfish and Haasts Bluff there are herds of cattle which continue to do well in spite of the drought of 1951-52. Supplies of beef from Haasts Bluff to Areyonga and Jay Creek have been maintained.

It is proposed to develop Catfish Settlement into a medical, educational, training and control centre for the southern part of the Kimberley District. Two additional bores were sunk during 1950-51 and opened up some of the best country on the reserve.

The housing programme on the settlements is developing slowly, prefabricated buildings for use as native quarters having been delivered to Delissaville, Beswick and Catfish. At Delissaville, Beswick and Yuendumu natives under supervision have made concrete bricks for use in building. During 1950-51 an officer of the Commonwealth Experimental Building Station visited Bagot Settlement where he carried out demonstrations to selected natives in the use of pise (rammed earth) and adobe (mud brick) as building materials.

Sixteen mm. cinema projectors have been installed at Bagot, Delissaville and Catfish and will be provided at other settlements when electric power is installed.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The employment of aborigines is governed by the Aboriginals Ordinance and its Regulations which set out minimum wage rates and statutory rations and living conditions. Since the inception of the pastoral industry, aboriginal employees have played a very important part in its development and the majority of employed aborigines still are occupied in that industry. Of those employed outside the pastoral industry, the majority are engaged in domestic work, in various government services and instrumentalities, and in such seasonal occupations as droving, while

a few are engaged in buffalo shooting, agricultural, mining and marine industries.

During the war, over 1,000 aborigines were employed by the armed services in timber getting, camp hygiene services, general labouring, and in some cases in the Motor Transport workshops. This experiment showed that the aborigines could carry out many types of work, and it also hastened the process of their assimilation into the European economic system.

The popularity of the aboriginal artists centred at Hermannsburg Mission continues. The Aranda Arts Council, a voluntary organization, arranges exhibitions of work and the sale of paintings, and makes advances and holds balances on behalf of a number of aboriginal artists. During 1951-52 sales to the value of £3,207 were made.

A scheme, commenced in 1944, to establish suitable aboriginals as independent pastoralists, has had some setbacks. The aboriginals were based on the Finke River Mission (Hermannsburg) which advanced stock and equipment. Of the five aboriginals who were assisted in this way, two have recently abandoned the venture. Although they have acquired substantial credit balances, they have lost interest in their stock and do not appear to have developed a sense of responsibility. The remaining three pastoralists show promise of becoming permanent settlers. Lack of permanent water has hampered their efforts, and it is hoped to provide at least two bores during the coming year.

#### HEALTH.

A very close watch is being kept on the health of the aboriginals and the Commonwealth Department of Health has begun a systematic medical survey which is planned ultimately to encompass every native in the Territory. Increasing medical aid is being given and, where necessary, complete hospitalization is provided at Darwin, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs hospitals. Medical supplies are provided free to missions, settlements and employers. The services of the aerial medical ambulance are always available for medical evacuation. Regular visits by a flying sister are paid to northern areas, where there are the largest congregations of natives, and from time to time medical officers also visit them.

A dietary survey has been made and a model diet scale, adapted to local resources, has been issued to the superintendents of settlements and missions.

Towards the end of 1949, and again in August-October, 1952, there were sporadic outbreaks of measles in the northern portion of the Territory, but without serious consequences. An epidemic of whooping cough occurred along the coast of Arnhem Land, being particularly virulent on Groote Eylandt. In spite of every possible effort 26 deaths resulted from a little over 200 cases. At the end of 1951, a short epidemic of influenza in the Beswick-Maranboy area caused concern.

The incidence of infectious diseases among the aboriginal population, and the difficulties of eradicating tuberculosis and leprosy in particular, have given cause for anxiety. Special surveys and measures to combat these diseases are being devised. There are over 300 known lepers in the Northern Territory, but it is believed that surveys being carried out will disclose greater numbers. With the completion of the new Leprosarium (being built near Darwin, to replace the present establishment at Channel Island), it is expected that more native sufferers will submit themselves for treatment instead of avoiding medical care, as has often been the case in the past.

The Department of Health has investigated the incidence of tuberculosis among the aboriginals, but the work was done under difficulties as it was not possible to provide X-ray facilities at all isolated centres. The incidence is somewhat greater in Central Australia than in the north. The habits of the aboriginal patient, and the difficulty of getting him to submit to adequate long-term treatment, present particular problems for the health authorities. The Health Department intends to use B.C.G. vaccination in their efforts to control the disease.

A very high incidence of hookworm occurs above the eighteenth parallel, and it is reported that in the higher rainfall areas most natives can be assumed to be suffering from this disease. Although this is a debilitating rather than a lethal disease, the intermingling of infected natives with the white population constitutes a menace to all. The remedies lie in hygiene and effective sanitation.

In the hot dry areas the incidence of trachoma is high. This disease has largely died out in settled white communities, but lack of hygiene among the aboriginals is a predisposing cause. It causes a great deal of blindness.

Agreement was reached during 1951-52 that the Health Department should staff and administer all Commonwealth native hospitals. Bagot Hospital has been transferred and others will be transferred as soon as practicable.

Small infirmaries and child welfare clinics have been established on most settlements and missions. Both pre-natal and post-natal care is given. In most of these institutions, milk is provided daily for children and nursing mothers, the payment of child endowment to missions having helped materially in this development.

In 1952, a scheme was put into operation for the training of Native Hygiene Officers, and since then 21 aboriginals have been trained in the principles and practice of public and personal hygiene.

#### EDUCATION.

It is estimated that there are at least 2,400 aboriginal children of school age in the Northern Territory, and their education presents special problems.

In 1949, a special school for aboriginal children was established by the Native Affairs Branch at Bagot, followed by another at the Bungalow in 1950. In July, 1950, the Commonwealth Office of Education became the agent of the Administration for the education of aboriginal children in the Territory and by 30th June, 1953, there were six special schools with a total of ten teachers, and it was planned that four more schools should be functioning by the beginning of the 1954 school year. In addition to these Administration schools, there are eleven schools conducted on mission stations and another on a privately operated station at Umbakumba. There is also a school on Murray Downs. The total enrolment at these schools at 30th June, 1953, was 1,010, of which 313 were enrolled in Administration schools. Since Government policy envisages schools at all centres where a minimum attendance of twelve children can be assured, there will be considerable development in this field, particularly on cattle stations.

These schools are looked on as an interim measure, designed to bring aboriginal children to the level at which they will be able, through their educational standard and their manner of living, to attend the same schools as other children in the Territory.

Much careful experimentation and planning has gone into the provision of the curriculum of these schools. Health and hygiene are stressed in the early stages and steps are taken to inculcate habits of industry, initiative and thrift. Special attention is given to training of a type that will be useful in the vocations the children will eventually adopt.

Some mission schools use a native language in the earliest stages of education, but, it is not used in Government schools owing to the lack of linguistic study, the variety of native languages and other related factors. In Government schools and most mission schools, English is the language of instruction, and a carefully prepared series of six graduated primers is being used with success.

Experience has shown the need for a community approach to aboriginal education, and the success of this special education will depend to a large extent on the overall adjustment of communities to the European way of life. One encouraging sign is the fact that a number of adult natives are now voluntarily attending evening classes.

#### MISSIONS.

There are seven mission authorities functioning in the Northern Territory, and also a non-denominational station conducted at Umbakumba, Groote Eylandt. Altogether there are fifteen mission stations in the Territory and in addition there are mission representatives stationed at five of the Government settlements. These missions keep in regular contact with over 4,000 full-blood aboriginals and some 320 half-caste children who are committed to their care, and provide health, educational and other services for those aborigines within their sphere of influence.

Greater attention is being paid to the material aims of the native welfare policy, and food production from agricultural and pastoral pursuits is increasing. Practically all missions are now operating canteens or trading stores where aborigines can purchase their requirements and receive value for their wages or moneys earned from hunting or handicrafts. High prices at present ruling for crocodile and buffalo hides provide a lucrative return for native hunters and there is an increasing production of mats, baskets, woodwork and shell ornaments for which there is a ready market. At Oenpelli Mission, experiments are under way in the growing of rice and other crops under the direction of an agriculturalist on the mission staff.

This increasing attention to the material needs of aboriginals, which is being fostered to further the broad aim of Commonwealth policy—to develop natives ultimately to the stage where they may be assimilated into the Australian social and economic pattern—has involved missions in financial burdens beyond their resources. By means of a pre-budget system, whereby the estimates of projected activities are examined, the Commonwealth determines appropriate financial grants to the Missionary Societies. During 1952-53, £125,898 was distributed in this manner.

#### FINANCE.

The expenditure on the maintenance of aboriginals increased from £74,334 in 1949-50 to £152,594 in 1952-53. (These figures are exclusive of administrative salaries, capital works, repairs and maintenance to native affairs buildings and property, subsidies to missions, and the provision of educational facilities.)

## APPENDIX 5.—LEGISLATION, 1949-53.

## 1. During the year 1949-50 the Legislative Council passed the following Ordinances :—

- No. 8 of 1949 *Traffic Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 9 of 1949 *Adoption of Children Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 10 of 1949 *Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 11 of 1949 *Fisheries Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 12 of 1949 *Apprentices Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 13 of 1949 *Licensing Ordinance (No. 2) 1949.*
- No. 14 of 1949 *Police Arbitral Tribunal Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 15 of 1949 *Motor Vehicles Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 16 of 1949 *Landlord and Tenant (Control of Rents) Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 17 of 1949 *Prices Regulation Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 18 of 1949 *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 2) 1949.*
- No. 19 of 1949 *Weights and Measures Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 20 of 1949 *Darwin Town Management Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 21 of 1949 *Buildings and Services Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 1 of 1950 *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949.*
- No. 2 of 1950 *Crown Law Officer Reference Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 3 of 1950 *Darwin Town Management Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 4 of 1950 *Fisheries Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 5 of 1950 *Police Arbitral Tribunal Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 6 of 1950 *Marriage Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 7 of 1950 *Housing Loans Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 8 of 1950 *Health Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 9 of 1950 *Apprentices Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 10 of 1950 *Adoption of Children Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 11 of 1950 *Licensing Court Annual Sittings Validation Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 12 of 1950 *Prisons Ordinance 1950.*

## 2. The following Regulations were made during 1949-50 :—

- No. 6 of 1949 Alice Springs Administration (Control of Traffic) Regulation. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 10th August, 1949.
- No. 7 of 1949 Amendments of the Police Uniform Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 28th September, 1949.
- No. 1 of 1950 Food and Drugs (Waste Beer) Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 11th January, 1950.
- No. 2 of 1950 Amendment of Alice Springs Administration (General) Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 8th March, 1950.
- No. 3 of 1950 Repeal of Licensing Regulations, 1949. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 15th March, 1950.
- No. 4 of 1950 Licensing (Liquor Returns) Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 15th March, 1950.
- No. 5 of 1950 Amendment of the Lottery and Gaming Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 3rd May, 1950.

## 3. During the year 1950-51 the Legislative Council passed the following Ordinances :—

- No. 13 of 1950 *Licensing Court Proceedings Validating Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 14 of 1950 *Crown Lands Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 1 of 1951 *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 2 of 1951 *Tuberculosis Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 3 of 1951 *Mining Ordinance 1950.*
- No. 4 of 1951 *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1950.*

## 4. During the year 1950-51 the following regulations were made by the Legislative Council :—

- No. 6 of 1950 Control of Waters Regulations. Notified in the *Commonwealth Gazette*, 31st August, 1950.
- No. 7 of 1950 Amendment of the Mining Development Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 13th September, 1950.
- No. 8 of 1950 Amendment of the Darwin Administration (General) Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 11th October, 1950.
- No. 1 of 1951 Workmen's Compensation Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 24th January, 1951.



APPENDIX 5.—LEGISLATION, 1949–53—*continued.*

- No. 2 of 1951 Amendment of the Police Uniform Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 24th January, 1951.
- No. 3 of 1951 Amendment of the Darwin Public Cemetery Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 28th March, 1951.
- No. 4 of 1951 Amendment of the Darwin Administration (General) Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 28th March, 1951.
- No. 5 of 1951 Amendment of the Alice Springs Administration (General) Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 28th March, 1951.
- No. 6 of 1951 Apprenticeship Regulations. Notified in the *Government Gazette of the Northern Territory*, 11th April, 1951.

## 5. During the year 1951–52 the Legislative Council passed the following Ordinances :—

- No. 5 of 1951 *Lottery and Gaming Ordinance 1951.*
- No. 1 of 1952 *State Children Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 2 of 1952 *Oaths Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 3 of 1952 *Prisons Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 4 of 1952 *Jurors and Witnesses Payment Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 5 of 1952 *Nurses and Midwives Registration Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 6 of 1952 *Mining Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 7 of 1952 *Interpretation Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 8 of 1952 *Pharmacy Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 9 of 1952 *Local Courts Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 10 of 1952 *Health Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 11 of 1952 *Marine Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 12 of 1952 *Alice Springs Administration Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 13 of 1952 *Darwin Administration Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 14 of 1952 *Traffic Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 15 of 1952 *Jury Ordinance 1952.*
- \*No. 16 of 1952 *Lottery and Gaming Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 17 of 1952 *Crown Lands Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 18 of 1952 *Cemeteries Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 19 of 1952 *Licensing Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 20 of 1952 *Electricity Supply Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 21 of 1952 *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 22 of 1952 *Pearling Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 23 of 1952 *Darwin Administration Ordinance (No. 2) 1952.*
- No. 24 of 1952 *Dingo Destruction Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 25 of 1952 *Regulations Publication Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 26 of 1952 *Police and Police Offences Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 27 of 1952 *Public Health Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 28 of 1952 *Crown Lands Ordinance (No. 2) 1952.*
- No. 29 of 1952 *Darwin Town Area Leases Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 30 of 1952 *Licensing Ordinance (No. 2) 1952.*
- No. 31 of 1952 *Justices Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 32 of 1952 *Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 33 of 1952 *Fisheries Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 34 of 1952 *Supply of Services Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 35 of 1952 *Bank Holidays Ordinance 1952.*
- \*No. 36 of 1952 *Lottery and Gaming Ordinance 1952.*
- No. 38 of 1952 *Church Lands Leases Ordinance 1952.*

## 6. The following Regulations were made during the year 1951–52.

- No. 8 of 1951 Supreme Court (Adoption of Children) Rules.
- No. 9 of 1951 Amendment of the Darwin Administration (General) Regulations.
- No. 1 of 1952 Amendment of the Local Court Rules.
- No. 2 of 1952 Amendment of the Nuisance Prevention Regulations.
- No. 3 of 1952 Barbers' Shops Regulations.
- No. 4 of 1952 Amendment of the Medical Benefits Regulations.
- No. 5 of 1952 Amendment of the Mining Regulations.

\* Ordinances No. 16 of 1952 and No. 36 of 1952 were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General.

NOTE.—Ordinance No. 37 of 1952 was passed by the Legislative Council subsequent to 30th June, 1952.

APPENDIX 5.—LEGISLATION, 1949-53—*continued.*

1. The following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year 1952-53 :—

- No. 37 of 1952 Water and Electricity Restrictions Ordinance
- No. 39 of 1952 Crown Lands Ordinance (No. 3).
- No. 40 of 1952 Apprentices Ordinance.
- No. 41 of 1952 Interpretation Ordinance.
- No. 42 of 1952 Sunday Observance Ordinance.
- No. 43 of 1952 Darwin Town Area Leases Ordinance.
- No. 44 of 1952 Methylated Spirits Ordinance.
- \*       Aboriginals Ordinance.
- \*       Mining Ordinance (No. 2).
- No. 1 of 1953 Dentists Registration Ordinance.
- No. 2 of 1953 Prisons Ordinance.
- No. 3 of 1953 Landlord and Tenant Ordinance.
- No. 4 of 1953 Crown Lands Ordinance.
- No. 5 of 1953 Minerals (Acquisition) Ordinance.
- No. 6 of 1953 Mining Ordinance.
- No. 7 of 1953 Aboriginals Ordinance.
- No. 8 of 1953 Control of Roads Ordinance.
- \*       Alice Springs Administration Ordinance.
- \*       Darwin Administration Ordinance.
- No. 9 of 1953 Aboriginals Ordinance (No. 2).
- No. 10 of 1953 Licensing Ordinance.
- No. 11 of 1953 Darwin Town Management Ordinance.
- No. 12 of 1953 Supreme Court Ordinance.
- No. 13 of 1953 Oaths Ordinance.
- No. 14 of 1953 Police and Police Offences Ordinance.
- No. 15 of 1953 Health Ordinance.
- No. 16 of 1953 Welfare Ordinance.
- No. 17 of 1953 Darwin Administration Ordinance.
- No. 18 of 1953 Alice Springs Administration Ordinance.
- No. 19 of 1953 Mining Ordinance.

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\* Ordinances passed by the Council, reserved for the pleasure of the Governor-General, but not assented to.

## APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS.

## I. POPULATION.

The first census at which a reliable indication was obtained of the number of aboriginals was made in 1921, at which time it was estimated that there were 17,340 aboriginals. The estimated number at the 1928 census was 21,008 and at the 1944 census 13,331.

## 2. ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION AT 30TH JUNE.

	1951.	1952.	1953.
In touch with Missions . . . . .	3,744	4,004	4,210
In touch with Government Settlements . . . . .	2,450	2,759	2,777
In employment . . . . .	2,850	3,080	3,224
Nomadic (not in touch with Missions or Settlements) . . . . .	600	600	800
Others (in pastoral, agricultural, mining and town areas, &c.) . . . . .	2,556	1,871	2,479
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>12,314</b>	<b>13,490</b>

## 3. EMPLOYMENT AT 30TH JUNE.

	1950.	1951.	1953.
Pastoral Industry . . . . .	2,000	2,050	2,087
Urban (Government Services, Domestic, &c.) . . . . .	450	455	413
Native Settlements . . . . .	120	190	251
Buffalo Shooting . . . . .	100	100	50
Agriculture . . . . .	100	100	187
Mining (Surface) . . . . .	100	70	146
Marine (boat crews, fishing, crocodile hunting) . . . . .	80	70	60
Miscellaneous . . . . .	50	45	30
	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,080*</b>	<b>3,224</b>

\* Includes 230 seasonal workers.

At 30th June, 1952, there were 605 female aboriginals in full employment, made up of 400 in the pastoral industry 155 urban, 20 native settlements and 30 agriculture.

## 4. POPULATION OF GOVERNMENT STATIONS AT 30TH JUNE.

	1950.			1951.			1952.			1953.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Areyonga . . . . .	96	85	181	100	90	190	173	113	286	117	110	227
Bagot (Darwin) . . . . .	129	45	174	135	35	170	155	35	190	238	61	299
Beswick Station . . . . .	191	78	269	195	75	270	30	4	34	51	16	67
Beswick Station } Creek	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	75	285	180	53	233
Borooloola . . . . .	40	21	61	49	21	70	50	20	70	62	12	74
Bungalow (Alice Springs) . . . . .	96	35	131	100	40	140	120	58	178	146	53	199
Delissaville . . . . .	78	46	124	90	50	140	120	50	170	125	53	178
Hooker Creek (Catfish) . . . . .	36	7	43	30	5	35	30	5	35	114	46	160
Haasts Bluff . . . . .	255	180	435	260	200	460	351	154	505	293	160	453
Jay Creek . . . . .	92	46	138	100	50	150	142	45	187	127	42	169
Phillip Creek . . . . .	130	53	183	135	55	190	135	70	205	170	55	225
Snake Bay . . . . .	151	28	179	155	30	185	150	30	180	140	31	171
Yuendumu . . . . .	263	187	450	263	187	450	305	129	434	202	120	322
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>2,368</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>2,777</b>

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

## 5. POPULATION OF MISSION STATIONS (FULL BLOOD).

	1949-50.				1950-51.			
	Resident and Regular Visitors.		Other Visitors.	Total.	Resident and Regular Visitors.		Other Visitors.	Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults and Children.		Adults.	Children.	Adults and Children.	
<b>Church Missionary Society—</b>								
Oenpelli .. .. .	95	62	68	225	96	65	70	231
Roper River .. .. .	80	92	92	264	80	95	95	270
Groote Eylandt .. .. .	106	102	40	248	106	107	40	253
	231	256	200	737	232	267	205	754
<b>Lutheran Mission—</b>								
Hermannsburg .. .. .	200	157	..	357	200	160	..	360
<b>Methodist Overseas Missions—</b>								
Goulburn Island .. .. .	90	62	30	182	90	65	30	185
Milingimbi .. .. .	130	146	110	386	130	150	115	395
Elcho Island .. .. .	110	75	90	275	110	140	145	395
Yirrkalla .. .. .	100	76	90	266	100	80	90	270
	430	359	320	1,109	430	435	380	1,245
<b>Roman Catholic Missions—</b>								
Bathurst Island .. .. .	435	218	..	653	435	222	..	657
Port Keats .. .. .	208	102	..	310	208	107	..	315
Arltunga .. .. .	114	112	..	226	114	116	..	230
	757	432	..	1,189	757	445	..	1,202
<b>F. H. Gray (non-denominational)—</b>								
Umbakumba (Groote Eylandt) ..	83	92	30	205	83	96	34	213
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>3,774</b>

  

	1951-52.				1952-53.			
	Resident and Regular Visitors.		Other Visitors.	Total.	Resident and Regular Visitors.		Other Visitors.	Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults and Children.		Adults.	Children.	Adults and Children.	
<b>Church Missionary Society—</b>								
Oenpelli .. .. .	119	102	50	271	186	113	30	329
Roper River .. .. .	124	149	30	303	150	173	20	343
Groote Eylandt .. .. .	129	139	..	268	134	127	10	271
	372	390	80	842	470	413	60	943
<b>Lutheran Mission—</b>								
Hermannsburg .. .. .	245	163	..	408	168	178	..	346
<b>Methodist Overseas Missions—</b>								
Goulburn Island .. .. .	153	90	..	243	160	95	..	255
Milingimbi .. .. .	172	179	40	391	215	198	40	453
Elcho Island .. .. .	174	176	50	400	190	160	40	390
Yirrkalla .. .. .	150	162	..	312	160	167	25	352
	649	607	90	1,346	725	620	105	1,450
<b>Roman Catholic Missions—</b>								
Bathurst Island .. .. .	459	225	..	684	482	228	..	710
Port Keats .. .. .	208	107	..	315	222	126	..	348
Arltunga .. .. .	120	104	..	224	135	80	12	227
	787	436	..	1,223	839	434	12	1,285
<b>F. H. Gray (non-denominational)—</b>								
Umbakumba (Groote Eylandt) ..	88	97	..	185	83	93	10	186
<b>Totals .. .. .</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>4,210</b>

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

## 6. MISSIONS FOR PART-ABORIGINAL CHILDREN.

Mission.	Number of Children.	
	30th June, 1952.	30th June, 1953.
Australian Board of Missions—		
St. Francis House, Semaphore, South Australia .. ..	20	29
St. Mary's Hostel, Alice Springs .. ..	72	71
	— 92	— 100
Aborigines Inland Mission—		
Retta Dixon Home, Bagot .. ..	90	102
Methodist Overseas Missions—		
Croker Island .. ..	87	91
Sacred Heart Missions—		
Garden Point (Melville Island) .. ..	104	132
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>425</b>

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

7. ABORIGINAL RESERVES—LOCATION, AREAS, POPULATIONS, OCCUPATIONS, ETC. AT 30TH JUNE, 1953.

Reserve.	Location.	Area.	Population.		Mission Stations.	Government Settlements.
			Number.	Inhabitants.		
Bagot .. ..	Darwin .. ..	727 acres ..	200 full-bloods .. 110 part-aboriginals	Itinerant natives from various tribal groups, mainly from northern islands and coastal regions, and part-aboriginal children from the northern half of the Northern Territory	Retta Dixon Home—For part-aboriginals conducted by the Aboriginal Inland Mission	Bagot Native Settlement for full-blood
Arnhem Land ..	Northern part of the Northern Territory; between East Alligator River and the Gulf of Carpentaria south to the 14th parallel and the Roper River	34,600 sq. miles	2,700 full-bloods .. 90 part-aboriginals ..	Marrgu Tribe—Croker Island Iwaidja Tribe—Coburg Peninsula Amurag Tribe—Oenpelli .. Maiali Tribe—South of East Alligator River Gunwinggu Tribe—Oenpelli and Liverpool River Maung Tribe—Goulburn Island Walang Tribe—Mouth of Liverpool River Gunauiji Tribe—Tomlinson River Nakara Tribe—Blythe River Gajalivia Tribe—Blythe River Gungora-Goni Tribe—Cadell River Kemburrnga Tribe—North of Wilton River Brera Tribe—Cape Stewart .. Goboboingo Tribe—Buckingham River Djinba Tribe—Goyder River Ridarrngu Tribe—Head of Buckingham River Dai Tribe—Blue Mud Bay .. Balamumu Tribe—Trial Bay Andiljaugwa Tribe—Groote Eylandt Nungubuju Tribe—Rose River	Conducted by the Methodist Overseas Mission—Croker Island Mission (part-aboriginal); Goulburn Island Mission (full-bloods); Millingimbi Mission (full-bloods); Elcho Island Mission (full-bloods); Yirrkala Mission (full-bloods)  Conducted by the Church Missionary Society—Oenpelli Mission (full-bloods); Roper River Mission (full-bloods); Groote Eylandt Mission (full-bloods)	Nil

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

7. ABORIGINAL RESERVES—*continued.*

Reserve.	Location.	Area.	Population.		Mission Stations.	Government Settlements.
			Number.	Inhabitants.		
				Ngandi Tribe—Head of Rose River Ngalgpun Tribe—West of Mainoru Wandarung Tribe—Mouth of Roper River	Conducted by Mr. F. H. Gray—Umbakumba Native Settlement on Groote Eylandt for full-bloods	
Bathurst Island ..	45 miles north-west of Darwin	786 sq. miles ..	600 full-bloods ..	Tiwi Tribe .. ..	Bathurst Island Mission conducted by Sacred Heart Missionaries of the Catholic Church	Nil
Melville Island ..	30 miles north of Darwin ..	2,100 sq. miles ..	180 full-bloods .. 120 part-aboriginals	Tiwi Tribe .. ..	Our Lady of Victories Mission for part-aboriginal children conducted at Garden Point by the Sacred Heart Missionaries of the Catholic Church	Snake Bay Native Settlement
Daly River ..	Coastal region between mouth of the Daly and Fitzmaurice Rivers and extending west to approximately the 130th meridian	4,200 sq. miles ..	340 full-bloods ..	Murunbada Tribe .. .. Moiul Tribe .. .. Brinkin Tribe .. ..	Port Keats Mission conducted by the Sacred Heart Mission of the Catholic Church	
Catfish ..	Head of the Victoria River, 60 miles south-west of Wave Hill Station and approximately 400 miles south of Darwin	845 sq. miles ..	200 full-bloods ..	Wailari (Northern Group) Tribe	Nil .. ..	Hooker Creek Native Settlement
Yuendumu ..	170 miles north-west of Alice Springs	850 sq. miles ..	320 full-bloods ..	Wailbri Tribe (Northern Group)	Spiritual and welfare work conducted by members of Baptist Church	Yuendumu Native Settlement
Haasts Bluff ..	West of Alice Springs at the western end of the MacDonnell Ranges	7,636 sq. miles ..	780 full-bloods ..	Luritja (Local Group) Wailbris } Wanderers from Pindubis } neighbouring Pitjantara } tribes	Spiritual and welfare work conducted by members of Lutheran Church	Haasts Bluff Native Settlement

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

7. ABORIGINAL RESERVES—*continued.*

Reserve.	Location.	Area.	Population.		Mission Stations.	Government Settlements.
			Number.	Inhabitants.		
Jay Creek .. ..	28 miles west of Alice Springs	116 sq. miles ..	200 .. ..	Aranda Tribe (Local Group) Wailbri } Wanderers from Luritja } neighbouring } tribes	Spiritual and welfare work conducted by members of the Lutheran Church	Jay Creek Native Settlement
Bungalow .. ..	Alice Springs .. ..	1,079 acres ..	175 .. ..	Aranda Tribe (Local Group) Wailbri } Luritja } Visiting Natives Pitjantara }	Nil .. ..	Bungalow Native Settlement
Larrakia .. ..	On the Adelaide River 35 miles south-east of Darwin	14 sq. miles ..	.. .. ..	Not inhabited except by natives on "walkabout"	Nil .. ..	Nil
Woolwonga .. ..	South Alligator River ..	162 sq. miles ..	.. .. ..	Not inhabited except by itinerant natives moving from Oenpelli to Pine Creek and by native em- ployees in the buffalo shooting industry on "walkabout" during the wet season	Nil .. ..	Nil
Waugait .. ..	Between Anson Bay and Bynoe Harbour, south-west Darwin	388 sq. miles ..	.. .. ..	Not inhabited except infre- quently by "walkabout" natives	Nil .. ..	Nil
Warramunga .. ..	30 miles north-east of Tennant Creek	270 sq. miles ..	200 full-bloods ..	Warramunga Tribe .. Wailbri Tribe	Religious work conducted by members of the Aboriginal Inland Mission (1945)	Phillip Creek Native Settlement
South-west .. ..	In south-west .. ..	12,108 sq. miles	.. .. ..	Not inhabited since series of severe droughts some years ago. Formerly in country of Pitjantara Tribe	Nil .. ..	Nil
Manassie (Resumed April, 1952)	On west of West Alligator River	120 sq. miles ..	.. .. ..	Not inhabited except by natives on "walkabout"	Nil .. ..	Nil
Berrimah .. ..	Darwin .. ..	350 acres ..	.. .. ..	Not inhabited—To be resumed	Nil .. ..	Nil



APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

8. GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENTS AND MISSIONS NOT WITHIN PROCLAIMED RESERVES.

—	Location.	Area.	Population.		Mission Activity.	Government Settlements.
			Number.	Inhabitants.		
Settlement— Delissaville Native Settlement	At head of Wood's inlet on Cox Peninsula, ten miles south-west of Darwin	330 acres ..	185 full-bloods ..	Waugait Tribe (Local Group) Brinkin Mara—Nunggu Larrakia	Spiritual work conducted by members of Aboriginal In-land Mission	Delissaville Native Settlement
				} Permanent residents from neighbouring tribes		
Beswick .. ..	260 miles south-east of Darwin	1,315 sq. miles ..	290 full-bloods ..	Djaun Tribe (Local Group) .. Maiali .. Rembarunga Dagaman Yungman	Nil .. .. .	Beswick Cattle Station Beswick Creek Native Settlement
				} These are remnants of neighbouring tribes or wanderers from Arnhem Land		
Mission Leases— Finke River Mission—Hermannsburg	80 miles west of Alice Springs in the MacDonnell Ranges and situated on the Finke River	1,379 sq. miles ..	410 full-bloods ..	Aranda Tribe (Western Group)	Conducted by missionaries of the Lutheran Church	Nil
Little Flower Mission—Arltunga	60 miles east of Alice Springs NOTE.—This site will be abandoned this year and the mission moved to the Phillipson Block (450 sq. miles) 45 miles south-east of Alice Springs	86 sq. miles ..	225 full-bloods ..	Aranda Tribe (Eastern Group)	Conducted by Sacred Heart missionaries of the Catholic Church	Nil

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*

## 9. SCHOOLS FOR ABORIGINAL CHILDREN.

(i) *School.*

—	Enrolment, 1st August, 1951.	Enrolment, 30th June, 1953. (Gross.)
	Areyonga .. .. .	48
Bagot .. .. .	35	57
Bungalow .. .. .	34	76
Delissaville .. .. .	31	38
Phillip Creek .. .. .	..	42
Yuendumu .. .. .	55	184
Beswick .. .. .	46*	..
	249	482

(a) School temporarily closed owing to lack of accommodation for the teacher.

(ii) *Staffing.*

—	31st December, 1951.	31st December, 1952.
	Head Teacher .. .. .	5
Teacher-in-charge .. .. .	1	..
Assistant (Male) .. .. .	..	..
Assistant (Female) .. .. .	5	2
Total .. .. .	11	8

(iii) *Enrolment and Attendance by Pupils, 1st July, 1951–30th June, 1952.*

School.	Enrolments.						Average Weekly.			Average Daily Attendance.			Per cent. Daily Average Attendance of Average Weekly Enrolment.			
	Gross.			Net.			Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.										
Primary—																
Areyonga .. .. .	79	68	147	45	37	82	27.4	27.9	55.3	21.35	24.39	45.75	78	87	83	
Bagot .. .. .	40	19	59	31	14	45	22.93	9.48	32.41	20.23	8.13	28.36	88	86	87	
Bungalow (Alice Springs)	37	37	74	25	31	56	21.04	21.86	42.9	15.85	18.53	34.38	75	85	80	
Delissaville .. .. .	26	14	40	21	14	35	20.95	12.07	33.02	20.56	11.8	32.36	98	98	98	
Phillip Creek .. .. .	33	18	51	33	18	51	25.9	11	36.9	25.02	10.8	35.82	97	98	97	
Yuendumu .. .. .	71	87	158	31	40	71	24.28	28.86	53.14	16.34	20.01	36.35	67	69	68	
	286	243	529	186	154	340	142.5	111.17	253.67	119.35	93.66	213.01	84	87	85.5	

(iii) *Enrolment and Attendance by Pupils, 1st July, 1952–30th June, 1953.*

School.	Enrolments.						Average Weekly.			Average Daily Attendance.			Per cent. Daily Average Attendance of Average Weekly Enrolment.			
	Gross.			Net.			Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.										
Primary—																
Areyonga .. .. .	46	39	85	37	32	69	25.1	23.3	48.4	20.5	19.7	40.2	81.6	84.5	83.1	
Bagot .. .. .	43	14	57	34	12	46	23.8	9.8	33.6	22.8	9.5	32.3	95.7	96.9	96.1	
Bungalow .. .. .	36	40	76	29	35	64	21.1	26.5	47.6	17.1	22.5	39.6	81.0	84.9	83.2	
Delissaville .. .. .	26	12	38	20	12	32	17.3	10.2	27.5	16.9	9.8	26.7	97.7	96.1	97.1	
Phillip Creek .. .. .	29	13	42	28	13	41	27.6	12.1	39.7	27.4	12.1	39.5	99.3	100	99.5	
Yuendumu .. .. .	96	88	184	55	49	104	26.8	29.5	56.3	19.6	24.2	43.8	73.1	82	77.8	
	276	206	482	203	153	356	141.7	111.4	253.1	124.3	97.8	222.1	87.7	87.8	87.8	

APPENDIX 18.—NATIVE AFFAIRS—*continued.*(iv) *Expenditure on Native Education in the Northern Territory, 1951-52.*

This table is prepared in conformity with a proposed form for the presentation of uniform educational statistics in Australia.

	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	£	£	£	£
1. Costs of Administration—				
Salary of Senior Education Officer and Staff .. ..	1,854	..	2,196	..
Travelling and Removal Expenses of Administrative Staff	272	..	722	..
Post, Telegraph and Telephone expenses .. ..	58	..	60	..
Office and Incidental Expenses .. ..	..	..	937	..
		2,184		3,915
2. Costs of Co-ordinative Activities .. ..	..	†	..	..
3. Cost of Instruction—				
Salaries of Teachers .. ..	10,946	..	10,774	..
Teacher Training Salaries .. ..	110	..	129	..
Cost of Education Equipment .. ..	2,017	..	1,193	..
Free Text Books—Cost and Freight .. ..	148	..	228	..
		13,221	1,454	13,778
4. Operation of School Plant .. ..	..	†	..	†
5. Maintenance of School Plant .. ..	..	†	..	..
Freight charges .. ..	..	557	..	..
Cleaning Materials .. ..	..	..	28	..
				28
6. Auxiliary Costs—				
Transfer and removal of Teachers .. ..	574	..	1,078	..
Hostel Expenses and Board Allowances for Teachers ..	..	..	..	..
Preparation and Production of Reading Primers ..	138	..	..	..
Recreation Leave Fares .. ..	..	712	121	..
				1,199
7. Fixed Charges .. ..	..	†	..	..
8. Capital Expenditure—				
New Furniture and Fittings .. ..	4,120	4,120	..	221
9. Revenue .. ..	..	†	..	†
Total Expenditure .. ..	..	20,794	..	19,141

\* Expenditure figures shown do not reflect the full costs of administration, as other expenses are charged against the separate funds of the Office of Education.

† Expenditure on these items is not available.